



SOCIAL MEDIA COVERAGE OF YEAR 2020 END-SARS PROTEST IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This work focuses on social media coverage of 2020 #End-SARS Protest in Nigeria. It reviews related literature from notable scholars, while using the agenda setting, media and technology determinism theories as theoretical framework. The work analyses media content about END-SARS on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp posted on Punch and Vanguard Newspaper's walls and pages. The study indicates that 2020 #End-SARS protest was the most aggressive and youth-participated protest since the inception of democracy in the Third Republic in Nigeria. It therefore recommends that the demand of the youths should always be considered positively by Governments in Nigeria and that the Nigerian Police Force should be reformed drastically, to protect lives and properties of citizens in order to avoid future protest due to rights abuse and other forms of lawlessness and impunity on the part of government and its agencies.

Keywords: Social Media, End-Sars Protest, Nigeria, Year 2020, Mass Communication

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Social media are made up of various platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram which aid content generation, distribution and consumption. The web 2.0 application of which is a second generation of developed World Wide Web (www) aid in social networking. To say that media are social implies that there are elements of such media that relate to society or provide considerate needs that make life worth living. Social media emergence can therefore be regarded as the internet revolution which enables users to globally discuss, debate and relate to the society in online communities. Thus, in Nigeria, social media is widely accepted, used as a source of daily news by Nigerians who have access to the internet.

During the End-SARS protest in the year 2020, many hybrid newspapers and blogs gave reports of daily events and consequences of such events on Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp and Twitter. This social media coverage of events before, during and after the End-SARS protest gave a holistic

media participation of Nigerians both at home and in the diaspora, The social media were obviously portrayed as the watchdog of the society in this regard. Therefore, in giving direction to this study, it shall focus on the social media coverage of End-SARS protest in Nigeria as reported on Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp by Punch and Vanguard hybrid newspapers.

The year 2020 End-SARS protest was considered a response to police brutality and injustice against Nigerians. Social media coverage of this protest was massive, but so far, there are insufficient and inaccurate analysis of social media contents for proper understanding of the phenomenon by social media users and future researchers on related topics, hence the need for this paper to analyze contents of media messages posted on social media about End-SARS protest in Nigeria.

The general objective of this study is to analyze social media coverage of End-SARS protest in Nigeria. The specific objectives are

to: give a background history of Nigerian Police Force, SARS and End-SARS protest in Nigeria, examine the effect of social media in promoting End-SARS protest, to discuss the consequences of End-SARS protest, and recommend ways in which the Federal Government of Nigeria can positively engage the youths to benefit the society and reduce youths unrest to avoid further protests.

This work though is a reflection of End-SARS activities in Nigeria, it only dwells on the analysis of media coverage of key states in Nigeria, where the effects of End-SARS were mostly seen. Such states include Lagos, Cross River, Oyo, Delta, Osun, Kwara, Ekiti, Ogun, Plateau, Kaduna and Federal Capital Territory. Many hybrid newspapers posted details of events on social platforms, but for the purpose of this work, posts by Vanguard and Punch Newspaper online are mostly considered when analyzing headlines on media coverage of End-SARS protest.

This work will significantly be of benefit to scholars who wish to update their knowledge on End-SARS movement and future researcher on the variable. It will also be a resource material for communication departments in universities if added to the University Libraries and police units if the police will embark on reforms. Furthermore, the work shall be of benefit to forensic journalists, human rights agencies and social workers of different perspectives. While undergoing this study, it was obvious that there are few works on social media coverage of 2020 End-SARS protest in Nigeria; this limited the scope of the literature review and ability of expatiating on the topic.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Social Media

Kietzmann and Hermkens (2011) view social media as "Interactive digitally mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing/exchange of

information, ideas, career, interest and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks".

According to Obar and Wildman (2015) some common features of social media include the following:

1. Social media are interactive web 2.0 internet-based applications
2. User-generated content such as text, posts or comments, digital photos or videos and data generated through all online interactions is the life blood of social media.
3. Users create service specific-profiles for websites or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.
4. Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

2.2 Types of Social Media According to Usage

Foreman (2017) posits that there are ten types of social media according to their usage.

1. **Social Networks:** People use these social networks to connect with other people and companies for relationship building and information sharing. Example or kinds of this type are Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter.
2. **Media Sharing Networks:** These networks help in sharing photos, videos, and other media contents, they have more pictures and fewer texts compared to Facebook and Twitter, Examples include Instagram, YouTube and Snapchat.
3. **Discussion Forums:** The primary functions of these forums are to find, discuss and share news and opinions. They are useful in market research and advertisement. Examples are Quora, Reddit and Diggs
4. **Consumer Review Networks:** These networks are good for reviews and sharing information about products and

services. Examples are Trip Advisor, Yelp, Zomato, etc.

5. **Bookmarking and Content Duration Networks:** The networks are used to discover share, discuss and save trending content and media. They are also used for board awareness, website traffic and customer engagement. Examples are Flip board and Pinterest.
6. **Social Shopping Networks:** These networks are used to spot trends, follow old and new brands and engage in e-commerce. Examples are Polyvore, Etsy, Fancy and so on.
7. **Blogging and Publishing Network:** They help in publishing, blogging and discovering opinions through comments on content. Examples are hybrid newspapers blogs, Wikipedia personal blogs
8. **Interest-based Networks:** They are used by peers to find, share and trade goods and services. Examples include, Air bnd, Uber, Task- rabbit, bolt, etc.
9. **Anonymous Social Networks:** These networks are used for venting, snooping, gossiping, and bullying, Examples are Whisper, Ask fm, After school

The reviews of different scholars on social media opine that social media are interactive internet-based applications, with user-generated contents such as text, digital photos and videos with online data as the life-blood which facilitate connection of user's profiles via desktops, laptops, smart phones and other web-based devices. There are many forms or types of social media according to usage with different kinds.

2.3 The Nigerian Police Force

Contemporary policing is considered as the adaptation of the Scotland constables that were appointed in 1617 in the reign of James VI, but city and burgh police forces were not established until 19th century, largely replacing town guards of citizens or old soldiers; although a small but short-lived professional police force had been established in Glasgow in 1778. It is also

known that Sir Robert Peel, who establishes the force in 1829 by an act of parliament the men replaced the Boro Street Patrols, who enforced the decisions of Magistrates and the River Police who were to protect crime along the River Themes. Scotland Yard, was considered the foundation of what is today new London Police Force, while the first Criminal Investigation Department (CID) was established in 1878. Responsibility to organize the new police force was placed on Colonel Charles Rawan and Richard Mayne first plain cloth securely in 1842 to spies on the street. Nigeria being then a colony of the British colonial rule copied the art of policing from the British. (National Achieve)

Nigeria Police Force is the principal law enforcement agency in the country. It has its origin in Lagos, following the creation of a 30 men consular guard in 1861. The small guard was subsequently expanded to 600 men in 1891 and renamed – Hausa Police – because of the enlistment of some captured run-away Hausa slaves at Jebba by Lt. Glover R. N. In 1879 Hausa Police was further enlarge by recruitment of more men and renamed Hausa constabulary 1,200 and command by an Inspector General of Police. On January 1, 1896, the Lagos Police Force was established. A similar force was established in Calabar in 1894 under the newly establish Major Coast Protectorate and was modelled after Hausa Constabulary – with emphasis on the military role. After 1914 amalgamation; the Northern and Southern Regional Police was merged in 1930 to form the National Police that is now called Nigeria Police Force (NPF: Odeyemi & Obiyan, 2017).

The NPF covers the 36 states of the federation with a three-tier structure of command (authority), administration and organization fashioned to meet the constitutional demands and expectations of the police force by effectively performing the duties assigned to the force. There are basically seven (7) departments and several sectional units in the NPF.

The departments in the Nigeria Police Force include:

A' - Administration

'B' – Operation

C -Logistic and Supply

'D' – Investigation and Intelligence

'E' - Training and Command

'F' - Research, Planning, Division, Management and Statistics

'G' - Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

All the departments and units fall under the command of the Inspector General of police while the Commissioners of Police in specific state oversee the management of the force at the states level. The force is mandated to protect lives and properties; prevent, detect and, investigate crime, prosecute criminals and many more national duties with the NPF Motto "Police is your friend". The disbanded Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was one of the several sectional units of the NPF.

2.4 Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS)

The special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was created in 1992 as a unit in the department of Criminal Investigation and Intelligence headed by DIGP Anthony. Ogbizi, the then Deputy Inspector General of Police. Olatunji (2020) asserts that: SARS became controversial because it was linked to various extrajudicial killings, kidnapping, extortion, armed robbery, home invasion, illegal organ trade, blackmail and many other crimes. SARS was founded by former Commissioner of Police, Simeon

Danladi Midenda incited by the death of Colonel Israel Rindam of the Nigerian Army by police officers working in check point in Lagos State on September 1992. The above event caused commotion between the Nigerian Army and the Nigerian Police Force and prompted the establishment of SARS as a unit in the Force Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Department (Odita, 2020). Many incidents were linked to SARS which made

SARS become very unpopular, such incidents include;

1. The killing of a bus driver by SARS operative in Obiaruku, Delta State in October 2005 for refusing to bribe them.
2. The killing of a 15-year-old high school boy by SARS officer in Enugu who claimed the boy was mistaken for a kidnapper.
3. The road-block-extortion from innocent citizens by SARS operative as reported by Sahara Reporters on 27th July 2010.
4. The discovery by NPF of an attempt to bomb its headquarters by Musa Agbu, a SARS operative.
5. The kidnap, torture and robbery of Nigerian rapper, Ikechukwu Onunake in Lekki, Lagos by SARS operative on the 52th of September 2019.
6. The killing of a young man by SARS officer near Wetland Hotel in Ughelli, Delta State in 2020 (www.punchng.com).
7. Malumfashi (2020) explains that, the Special Anti-Robbery squad was specially formed for the purpose of combating serious crimes like armed robbery which was generally the responsibility of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF). It was formed as a unit in the NPF but it operated separately as part of different state criminal investigation department.

Gladstone and Special (2020) state thus:

The special Anti-Robbery Squad was created to combat an epidemic of violent crime including robberies, carjacking and kidnappings. While it was created with having reduced brazen lawlessness in its initial years, the police unit was later accused of becoming a criminal enterprise that acts with impunity. SARS officers were rarely held accountable for their behaviours.

Nnadozie (2017) reveals that in an interview with retired commissioner of police, RTD CP Simeon Daniel Midenda. He said SARS was founded in 1992, though Anti-Robbery Squad has been as old as the Police Force, existing in all Criminal Investigation Department of Zonal and State Force Headquarters. Due to many challenging crimes that occurred in the time, the word "Special" was added to the existing Anti-Robbery squad to make it SARS. He explained that the Modus Operandi include its facelessness and operation in plain clothes and using of plain vehicles that could not be associated with government agencies.

2.5 End -SARS in Nigeria

The END-SARS movement in Nigeria can be traced back to December 2017 online advocacy campaign spearheaded by a Nigerian Human Right Activist, Adesegun Olusegun Awosanya, demanding an end to SARS brutality in the country. It began with the #End-SARS on Twitter, followed by numerous posts on Facebook and other social media, the experiences of innocent Nigerians in the hands of SARS Operatives. The federal government was required by Nigerians to stop posting SARS operatives on special duties or better still scrap the squad. On 14th August 2018, the Acting President, Yemi Osinbajo ordered the overhaul of LSARS, reform and investigation of all the complaints against the squad. On 21st January 2019, SARS was decentralized by IGP Muhammad Adamu from its headquarters in Abuja to be monitored by Deputy Inspector General of Force Criminal Investigation Departments and Commissioner of Police in each state.

The 2020 END-SARS protest was triggered by the Ughelli video of SARS officer killing a young man near Wetland Hotel in Delta State. The #End-SARS trended on social media as spread by social media influencers like Rinnu, Dr. Dipo, Fik. Kelvin and Nigerian celebrities like Don Jazzy, Falz, Wizkid, Mr. Macaroni and many others. The campaigners demanded the following: "Demands Nigerian Youths Want From

Federal Government Before Calling Off The Protest".

Ogunyinka@vanguardngr.com shared the demands on his Facebook profile:

#End-SARS; Sack Security Chief; Improve Security; Full deregulation of oil and gas sectors to allow more investment for job creation; Immediate passage of PIB; Full deregulation of power sector to allow investment capital flow to generate, transmit and distribute more power and create jobs; Hands-off petroleum pricing to enable free market determination of pricing; Close all northern borders to stop the free entry of Fulani herdsmen and bandits; inclusive government for all tribes and regions of Nigeria with 50 percent youths in charge of governance; Allocate more funds to the education sector to provide better teaching tools and to pay better salaries to end ASUU Strikes; Change our academic curriculum to reflect modern-day realities; All politicians should be placed on minimum wage to attract genuine public servants; Migrate to 100 . percent electoral reforms with electronic voting tied to our BVN and GSM; Return Nigeria to regional governance structure or restructure the country and embrace true federalism; States autonomy must be paramount; Disband the bicameral legislative and adopt uni-cameral; Reform Nigeria Police Force and let every state or region create its own police service; No more budget for running private affairs of elected and appointed public servants; Enthroned University education as a minimum qualification for public office holders at all levels of government from the president to local government and ward chairpersons; Strip ex-governors and all elected and appointed public servants of all benefits after office; Increase salaries of doctors, nurses, teachers, police, military officers and civil servants; Government should hands-off ownership and management of businesses at all levels; Name and shame looters and make criminal offenders and looters face trial in their home states and village to shame them and their families; Stop foreign trips for

public servants, let them be treated here in Nigeria, When last did you hear an America President or a British Prime Minister visit Nigeria for media tourism?

After the list of all these demands was published, the FG promised to meet demands and requested that the youths call-off the protest, Omonobi (2017) assert thus: End-SARS is a decentralized social movement and series of mass protest against police brutality in Nigeria. The slogan calls for the disbanding of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) a notorious unit of the Nigerian police with a long record of abuse. In the same way, Sing (2020) states, thus: The #End SARS hash-tag dates back to at least 2017, when people began using it online to share the experiences of violence and assault at the hands of SARS. This most recent protest as launched by an October 8th viral video, which illegally showed SARS officers killing a young man in one of the country's southern states.

Kazeem (2020) posits that "Mass demonstration occurred throughout the major cities of Nigeria, accompanied by vociferous outrage on social media platforms. About 28 million tweets bearing the hash-tag have been accumulated on Twitter alone." Apart from protest in major cities of Nigeria there were reports of demonstrations in the Diaspora as stated by Busari (2020) "Solidarity protests and demonstrations by Nigerians in Diaspora and sympathizers occurred in many major cities of the world. The protest is notable for its patronage by demographic that is made of entirely young Nigerians". The above reviews are in line with the fact that SARS which was supposed to be helpful in minimizing robbery and related crimes in Nigeria is now seen as brutal in dealing with innocent citizens. The End-SARS protest aimed at regulating the activities of police by restructuring and re-orientation of the Force. SARS was eventually disbanded due to the aggressive protest.

3.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Agenda Setting Theory: The agenda setting media theory propounded in 1972/1973 by Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw, as cited in Em Griffin, (2010) proposes that, what the media frequently present to the public is what the public know and rely on as public discourse and react to it. Before the End-SARS protest, the main-stream media and the social media frequently focused on the brutality of SARS on the Nigerian youths. Though the media may not directly tell the youths to protest, but by continuously focusing and presenting SARS brutality, the media shaped the thoughts and actions of the youths and prompted them to protest with the Slogan # End-SARS on social media and off social media.

3.2 Technology Determinism Theory: Propounded by Thorstein Veblen, this theory explains causative link between man and his society, by stating that human thoughts and actions are based on the influence of technological factors. It views technology as a connection of new actions and production in a given society thereby influencing the political, cultural and economic aspect of that society. Thitivesa (2017) opined that: Development of technology has played a critical role in improving and shifting the ways certain activities are used to be done, particularly human activities. There had been discussions regarding of the influences in which technological innovations impose on the development of society's cultural values and norms. Such beliefs are called technological determinism.

Advent of technology like social media which in various platforms connect people globally has brought about changes in attitude. Because of social media, Nigerians are now aware of the importance of online protests as portrayed by social media global space. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp and many other social networks connected youths in different states and

many states staged the protest just as it was massively staged in Lagos. The above two theories are therefore suitable for framing this work.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

This research work is descriptive. It uses the content analysis method to analyze End-SARS protest in Nigeria as posted by vanguard.com and punching.com in the year 2020. It defines and categorizes identified universe, while coding the universe also known as unit, according to rules of nominal measurement.

5.0 SOCIAL MEDIA COVERAGE OF YEAR 2020 END-SARS PROTEST

Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Whatsapp are the social media platforms that gave massive coverage of End-SARS news during the protest. The following are analysis of content by renowned media blogs and pages on social media.

5.1 Organizing the year 2020 End-SARS Protest

According to Adalakun@punchng.com Azeez Fashola, a musician popularly known as Naira Marley used his Twitter handle, Facebook page and WhatsApp to announce a civil protest against SARS due to the video showing SARS brutality and killing of a youth man in Delta State which surfaced online.

ogunyinka@vanguardngr.com similarly reposted on Facebook singers Runtown and Falz tweets on their Twitter handles demanding people to join them in the protest. Runtown Tweet informs thus:

This has gone long enough and now we MUST take action! I'll be leading a protest to #ENDSARS on Thursday, October 8th 2020. They MUST listen to us, they MUST make/effect Real and Visible changes! Empty promises won't work this time!!! Let's all come out to peacefully reach out to our "Elected" leaders beyond social media!!! Venue/take off point: Lekki Phase I Toll Gate, 10 Am. Also, Singer Falz tweeted thus "I will be at the peaceful #End-SARS protest taking

place on Thursday Oct 8 by 10am. We take off from Lekki Phase 1 Toll Gate".

5.2 The Protest at Third Mainland Bridge:

While the protest was on-going, Nwafor@vanguard.com gave account on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter of what was happening in the protest with news headlines such as:

- a. "#EndSARS: Third Mainland Bridge blocked"
- b. "Protesters now ask for good governance"
- c. "Protest spreads, 4 die, scores injured"
- d. "Candle light procession for victims"

There was also an online protest organized by Barr. Omolara Oriye, a Nigerian residing in South Africa with videos of SARS brutality in circulation. These videos were shared amongst Nigerian Youths in support of the protest. As the protest continued, Federal Government of Nigeria disbanded SARS and set a panel on police reform. This did not stop the protest as other saddening events eventually occurred.

5.3 Lekki Toll Gate Shooting

This was reported on all major social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and shared on WhatsApp. Punchng.com posted on Facebook with headlines such as:

1. "Lekki Shooting: Hoodlums attack protesters, many feared dead"
2. "Lekki Tollgate Massacre: 100 CSOs, ask Buhari to immediately sack Buratai, others"

Similarly, Vanguardngr.com posted on Facebook with headlines such as:

1. "Lekki Tollgate: What manner of massacre"
2. "Monuments for #End-SARS, Lekki Tollgate shooting".

The content of the above headlines on Lekki shooting by Punch and Vanguard was similar as both newspapers gave details of the shooting according to evidences and eyewitness accounts. Social media users

reacted passionately to these posts as it was generally alleged that 51 civilians were killed and 37 injured.

5.4 Hijacking of #End-SARS protest by Hooligans

The protest eventually took a different shape as hoodlums hijacked the protest and began destroying and looting public and private properties these happened in many states in Nigeria as reported on social media by Punchng.com with headlines such as:

1. "Three bank buildings set ablaze .in Lekki"
2. "Heavy gunshots as hoodlums set ablaze BRT Terminal buses in Lagos".
3. 649 suspected looters arrested, 34 remanded in FCT, Kwara, Adamawa, Cross River, others.

Vanguardngr.com also posted headlines such as:

1. "End-SARS: Looting spree in nine states"
2. #End-SARS: Hoodlums on rampage, loot NASS"
3. "#End-SARSProtest: South Nigeria boils as hoodlums go on rampage".

The above headlines are on how the peaceful protest turned out to be weapon of destruction as angry youths destroyed public and private properties and looted government warehouses of COVID-19 pandemic palliative in about 20 states of the federation. Lagos state which was the biggest hit of the protest, recorded many loses of lives and properties. Setting ablaze of bank buildings, terminal buses, shopping malls, hotels and lots of looting were recorded with the climax being the Lekki shooting.

Cross River State also recorded many loses as government properties including; The Nigerian Chronicle, Summit Hills, Psychiatric Hospital, Ministry of Works, WAEC Office, warehouses and private properties of Senators Ben Ayade, Victor Ndoma-Egba, Gershom Bassey, Liyellmoke, Hilliard Eta were vandalized

and looted. In Osun State, many local government secretariats were vandalized and private properties of Senator Ajibola Basiru, Hon Afalabi Rasheed, Hon Lasun Yusuf and many others were looted and destroyed. Senator Teslim Folarin constituency empowerment materials worth 200 million Naira were looted, Items included 300 motorcycles, sewing machines, deep freezers, coolers and consummate items.

In Delta State, the Federal Road Safety Operational Office along Benin-Asaba Onitsha express way and a high court along Ibusa Road were set ablaze and the shopping mall of Hon Ben Igbakpa representing Ethiope Federal Constituency was invaded and looted by hoodlums. Edo State looting happened on many properties including the state-owned pharmaceutical company warehouse in Benin-City. Hooligans also stormed prison and freed inmates in Benin-city. In Kwara State, National Pilot Newspaper owned by Senator Bukola Saraki was reportedly vandalized. States like Ekiti, Kaduna, Plateau and the Federal Capital Territory recorded invasion, ransacking and looting of government warehouse where bags of rice and other food items were carted away. President Buhari also addressed the nation and promised to put things right while warning the youth not to take laws into their hands. There was more security alert as Nigerian Army officers were deployed to affected states and curfew imposed to maintain calm.

6.0 SUMMARY

Summarily, the general objective of this work, which is in line with the problem statement aimed at analyzing content of media messages posted on social media on End-SARS protest in Nigeria. The work reviewed the concept of social media and various types of it according to usage. The Nigerian police Force (NPF), Special Anti Robbery Squad (SARS) and End-SARS in Nigeria were also reviewed. The agenda setting and Technology determination

theories were theoretical framework for this work. The analyses on social media coverage of 2020 End-SARS protest were mainly on how the events were organized; the protest at third mainland bridge; Lekki toll gate shooting; and hijacking of End-SARS protest by Hooligans. Social media headlines by vanguard and Punch Newspapers were sources of data collection and analysis. It is obvious that the events narrated here are valid and real, they can be said to be factual and a good insight of the End-SARS protest. The agenda setting role of the media was in the sharing of online content before the protest began, during the protest and probably after the protest. This social media revolution is therefore a sure prove that new technologies can determine how people act and react to social events. This explains why the two theories were used to frame this work.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The year 2020 # End-SARS protest in Nigeria can be said to be the most aggressive and youth-participated protest since the inception of democracy in Nigeria. The federal government had since charged the End-SARS promoters to court and ordered CBN to freeze account of 20 protesters who were alleged to be ring leaders. However, it was also reported that the court ordered banks to unfreeze the affected account as it was unwise to do so. However, the military denied killing protesters and the Federal Government of Nigeria decided to establish SWAT to replace the disbanded SARS, this is still in progress. The international communities have advised Nigerian government to protect live and properties of citizens until the case in international court ends, where a more viable approach of ending youth restiveness can be established-currently, the Nigerian youths are still agitating for renewed protest if their demands are not met.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The #End-SARS movement was an avenue for young Nigerians to express their

grievances on bad governance and police brutality. It is important for Nigerian government to make sure that the demands of the youths are considered positively. As many Nigerian youths are unemployed and vulnerable to riots, it is therefore pertinent to gainfully engage such youths to avoid hooliganism and future protests, because an idle mind is the evils workshop. Finally, the Police Force should have a proper reform devoid of brutality but aim at protecting lives and properties of Nigerians.

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