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ORGINAL ARTICLE

PROMOTING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA THROUGH MUSIC AND MUSIC PERFORMANCE: A FOCUS ON SELECTED SONGS

Iruoma Amaka **UGOO-OKONKWO [1]**; Alexander Walsh **ERHIEGUEKE[2].**

[1]Department of Music, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra state
[2] Department of Music, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra state

Corresponding Author:
Iruoma Amaka UGOO OKONKWO
ai.ugoo-okonkwo@unizik.edu.ng

Abstract
Music is a social phenomenon that plays powerful roles in the individual and communal lives of a people. It lends answers to human existence and diverse experiences. Music performance enjoins and enjoys collaborative efforts by both performers and audience in bringing about the promotion of peace where tribal sentiments and religious bigotry are prevalent. This paper selected and analysed three songs (Great nation by Timi Dakole, Udo amaka, and Gida dai gida by D.C.C. Agu) which themes and titles centered on peace for sustainable development. The songs were collected, documented and textually analysed to showcase the salient messages which when adhered to can serve as potent instrument for promotion of peace, peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution in the country. Musical composition, performance and other musical traditions contribute immensely to resolution of conflicts and peaceful co-existence as reflected in the songs. This study was hinged on the theoretical framework of Harmonious Coexistence Theory propounded by Yoesoep Edhie Rachmad which emerged from the desire to support peace, to understand and promote harmonious living amidst social and cultural diversity. The study found out that music promotes dialogue and communication in conflict situations. It breaks down barriers. As a therapeutic instrument, music is used to bring healing to traumatic situations and it can promote community healing and reconciliation. It was therefore recommended that music performance should be upheld as a veritable tool for transmitting, promoting, preserving peace and cultural heritage in the society.

Key Words: Music, song, music performance, peaceful coexistence, sustainable development

1.0 Introduction

The human society anywhere consists of people with different tongues, religious beliefs, and social inclination which can give room for disputes and conflicts. Therefore, the pursuit of peaceful co-existence and strategies for conflict resolution amongst the people becomes paramount for harmonious living. Nigeria as a country of many tongues, tribes, and different religious beliefs is bedeviled with unrest in many ways. Music as a social, cultural and spiritual tool has the potential to unite the people and foster peaceful co-existence.

Many definitions of music centre on being the combination of sounds in an organized fashion. It is a beautifully organized sound that pleases the ear and by extension the human soul. It is a universal language that expresses emotions, thoughts and experiences. Music or musical sounds are sounds

produced by vibration set in motion by the human voice or any other sound producing instruments. Music is art. Music is science. Music is entertainment. Music is therapy. Music is communication. Music is health. Music is life and it is as old as life itself. Music is spirit and emotion lifter, it is indeed an expression of feelings (Ugoo-Okonkwo, 2025).

Music is an integral aspect of people's daily life and activities. The prominence of music is seen in nearly all social and cultural settings. It is evident in ceremonies having traditional, ritual, religious, funeral, entertainment, etc elements and connotations. Music has positive impacts on human lives in that its essential functions in their everyday lives and activities cannot be over-emphasized. Music is a means of creating and sustaining bonds between people and communities and making them live and act as one. People naturally and freely identify with music that speaks to their minds and intellect, so music is an influencer of thought and thought patterns. To engage effectively with others, there is need to develop and improve conflict resolution skills which music is one of them. The potency of music as a tool for social harmony and integration judging from its intrinsic nature to influence and effect change in people's life cannot be over-emphasized. Accordingly, Ogunrinade (2015), noted that music is an extremely cost-effective and powerful language that all cultures relate with, a direct and potent tool that sustain urban and rural community building as the healing process of individuals and communities.
Music undoubtedly has the potential for cultural, social and economic sustainability. It plays a crucial role in the socio-cultural life of every human being. It improves the growth and development of nation's economy, culture, social and general welfare.

There is the other side of music apart from being instrument of peace-building and conflict resolution, music in other hand can instigate war, rancor or commotion among people. Some musical lyrics can actually instigate disunity and disharmony and even war. Hintjens and Ubaldo(2019) opined that 'Although human beings have played music for a very long time to promote peaceful outcomes (perhaps even before they could talk), they can use the same sounds, tones, and rhythms to stir up emotions that promote violence and send humans, and mainly men, into battle'. Accordingly, Alferez Ocds (2019) asserted that 'traditionally, the concept of peace has been intrinsically linked to the notion of violence. Peace had been understood as an antagonism of war and, for that reason, peace studies emerged in the academic field and the analysis of violence'. Music actually is not entirely devoid of commotion. Music can serve two functions depending on how it is employed or applied in any context. It can promote peace and it can also promote violence. The dual social functions of music notwithstanding; the focus and objective of this study is geared towards employing music as a tool for the promotion of peace, peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution.

Three songs, namely: Great Nation, Udo Amaka, and Gida da Gida, were selected and textually analysed to point out the position and the contributions of music in peaceful co-existence in the society. Music does not speak on paper but through the instrumentation of performance the message embedded in a song is passed across to the participants and audience.

Theoretical Framework

This study is hinged on the Harmonious Coexistence Theory which is a theory propounded by Yoesoep Edhie Rachmad in 2018 which offers an important discourse for understanding and promoting peaceful, harmonious existence in the midst of social and cultural diversity. The theory supports the observation that tensions, misunderstandings, conflicts are often a product of differences in humans and that through deeper comprehension and acceptance of these differences, harmony can be achieved. It is a concept that emphasizes empathy, acceptance, communication, understanding and cooperation as components which makes for harmonious coexistence of individuals and communities with social, cultural and

psychological differences. This theory is applicable in diverse discipline like psychology, education, social communication, humanities, management and health. Through variables such as cross-cultural communication skills, dialogue, commitment to values, and participation, individuals and societies can productively and harmoniously live together.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study is based on musical items through which sustainable development and peaceful co-existence can be achieved. Music being a special kind of arts is emotionally attached, culturally situated, religiously inspired and socially inclined, propagates peace and unity. The concept of this needed art when integrated plays a role in achieving the needed results. Hence, song, music performance, types of music (Classical music, Popular (pop music), folk music) and dance as concepts are needed for the necessary impact.

Song

Song is a musical composition expressed by singing. Singing is a way of using the voice to its maximum degree of efficiency and effectiveness. 'Singing is the combination of speech with music, which is only possible with the human voice. Singing is the use of one's voice in a musical way to communicate ideas and emotions to an audience' (Ugoo-Okonkwo, 2013). Song is music meant for the voice as contrasted to instrumental music. It can be defined as a short musical composition that has lyrics, melody and harmony. It is a musical piece that is meant to be sung, and which is usually embedded with emotion, message and definite theme. Songs as artistic expressions is a form of story-telling, social connectors and emotional outlets. Songs have the capacity to evoke emotions, communicate messages and bring people together. Songs are very relevant and impactful as a social, cultural, and religious tool for human expression.

The human voice is the raw material for producing songs and the level of appreciation of songs can depend largely on the quality and sonority of the singer's voice. Language is an important aspect of song and singing because it is the speech of a song. The language which is embedded in songs and song-text makes for expression and communication, although languages alone do not carry the messages in songs, even the melodies of songs have a great appeal to the hearers.

Music Performance

The interpretation of musical sounds via the human voice or musical instruments either as an individual or group expression which can include scenery, drama, costume et cetera is referred to as music performance. Music is latent symbols on paper, in the mind or in the body unless it finds expression through human manipulation for any meaning to be communicated to the hearer. Ekwueme (2012) sees music performance as an act of performing a task, the task which might represent singing or playing musical instrument in a concert or before an audience. Performance whether by singing or playing an instrument is one of the two principle means of developing and sharing musical skills, creativity, and understanding (Onyiuke, 2006).

Moods, song-text, and other expressions including dance, drama, and costume are all modes of musical performance. While music fulfills its function as an entertainment outlet, it also performs a more unique task of creating social harmony. Therefore, music is an entertainment art and it is equally appreciated for its function as a tool for peace and social integration. Ojukwu et al: 2016 concur that music performances go beyond the frontiers of mere entertainment activity but are geared more towards socio-cultural dimensions due to its ability to socialize, consolidate values and other utilitarian exigencies.

Udofia (2021) submits that:

> Components of African musical composition and performance include language, songs, song-texts, musical instrumental performance, dance, drama, scenery. These musical components have constituted the basic form of interaction among individuals within a particular culture, and among cultures. (p.203)

Several means of communication such as motor skills, visual, auditory etc are involved in musical performance and thus it is adaptable in nature as it allows valuable information to be communicated among people. Values, norms are not only represented in the social organization of musical performance but also in the musical sounds themselves. Music is performed in all aspect of the African life including: social activities, ceremonial activities, cultural activities, festivals and even recreational activities. Nketia (1974) in Anugwa (2018) writes about social music making in African societies thus:

> In traditional African societies, music making is generally organized s a social event. Public performances therefore take place on social occasion – that is on occasions when members of a group or community come together for the enjoyment of leisure for recreational activities, or for the performance of a role ceremony, festival or any kind of collective activity such as building bridges, clearing paths, going on a search party, or putting out fires, activities that in industrialized societies might be assigned to specialized agencies (p.21)

Music can be performed in any of the following genres: classical/Art music. Popular (pop) music, Folk music, and dance.

Classical/Art Music

Classical music which is historically divided into periods (namely, Rennaisance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, and Modern) is a genre of music that has its root in the cultural traditions of the Europe. It is broadly an Art music type that is rooted in Western traditional culture. Each historical period of Classical music has its distinct characteristics and contributions to the overall fabric of the genre of the music. Classical music is basically composed notated with musical notations making the works to be precisely reproduced spanning generations and different performances. The notational attribute of classical music makes easier for interpretation for the performance. In the words of Goulding, (1995), 'Classical music is not only an art form to be cherished but also a vital component of cultural education and personal development. In summary, classical music is vast and intricate domain with a rich history and significant cultural impact'.

Popular (Pop Music)

Pop music is music that deals with familiar themes and issues of the moment. It is understood and accepted by a lot of people not as a final solution to their problems but a a topical reflection of their sentiment and current world view (Okafor, 2005). Continuing with the narrative, Okafor, (2005) still stated that pop music is dance-oriented and draws its core clientele from urban dwellers and finds its expression mostly in pub and night clubs. These characteristics make pop music more popular with youths than adults. Pop music usually have catchy tunes that are easily remembered. It has mass appeal therefore the societal consumption is high in comparison with other genres of music. As opined by Shuker (2001),

> Popular music is a contested term. For some it simply means appealing to the people, whereas for others it means something much more grounded in or 'of' the people. The former usage generally refers to commercially produced forms of popular culture, while the latter is reserved for forms of 'folk' popular culture associated with local community – based production and individual craftspeople. p. 3

The ranges of popular music include: jazz, ragtime, blues, R & B (rhythm and blues), country music, rock 'n' roll, reggae, afro beat, juju et cetera. Market is an inescapable feature of culture as the popularity of popular music is shown by rating surveys, sales figure, box office revenue, and recently on-line streaming services.

Folk Music

This is the compilation of songs that shows the traditional life and philosophy of the people. Folk music is a genre of music that is transmitted orally from one generation to another. It has always been recalled and transmitted by ear. It is indigenous to every culture. Every culture and society has its own folk music sung in its language(s). Folk music reflects the traditional life of a people and therefore can be sometimes used interchangeably with traditional music to distinguish it from popular or art music types. The compositions of folk music cannot be traced to any known composer as is evident in its oral transmission tradition but they can be musically arranged by any composer. Harbron (2014) supporting the idea writes 'Although there are some songs and tunes by known composers that have entered the traditional repertoire, the vast majority of folk music is composed by Anon – we simply don't know who wrote it.' Even though folk music has been transmitted orally and by ear, in recent times it has been played by a reasonable number of people with much formal musical education and training.

Dance

Music and dance are related; they are inseparable arts. Dance is the creative movement of the body to the rhythm of music. Music and dance are interwoven as both involve rhythm and both are aspects of culture. According to Ugoo-Okonkwo (2025):

> Dance involves the movement of the body in time with music. It involves facial expression and combines the voice, musical instruments, costume etc. Dance can be used to tell a story and convey emotions too. It reflects the society that owns it because cultures are employed through the creation and performance of dance. (p. 68).

There are African indigenous dance styles and there are also emerging contemporary dance styles and steps among the youth's courtesy of the pop musical genre which keeps evolving with time. Dance can used to showcase different cultures, beliefs, societal ideology and philosophical way of life. Dance has a great influence in the society and through it, African cultures can be preserved. Dance is one of the means of communication among people in the societies. Jayeola and Akintunde 2021:314.

Ojo, (2003) also noted that dance is the language that expresses religious beliefs, political and historical experiences, social practices and economic peculiaritiesas well as the geographical and biologicl temperament of the people that gives its birth.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable national development refers to a country's ability to provide or raise its citizens' standard of living with concurrent advancement in technology, education, culture, industry, economy, politics, social, religion and the generality of the peoples' welfare for a better living. A country sustains its national development when it has the capacity to provide and maintain steady and upward growth economically and socially.

Onyiuke (2011) noted that:

> National development is the ability of a country or countries to improve the social welfare of the people by providing social amenities like quality education, pipe born water, adequate security, food, life and finances, et cetera. In a broader sense, the increase in general social welfare would lead to spiritual and cultural attainment, personal dignity and national esteem. (p.108)

Development itself could be said to be the process of social change which has the improvement in the quality of life of the majority of its people as its goal, and which seeks to involve the generality as closely as possible. It could also mean the steady improvement of a nation.

Sustainable development also implies a consistent ability of a nation in providing basic amenities to its populace. Also, the ability of a nation in fairly and meaningfully allocating its benefits to the people with regards to employment, political, socio-cultural, economical, technological, agricultural, natural, material and human resources in order to move the nation forward.

Onuora-Oguno and Nwamara (2014) affirm that:

> Sustainable development is an approach to economic planning that attempts to foster economic growth while preserving the quality of the environment for future generations…… Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (pp 114-115)

Highlighting on four areas of sustainable development, Brundtland (2020) in a UNESCO report stated thus:

> There are four dimensions to sustainable development – society, environment, culture and economy – which are intertwined, not separate. Sustainability is a paradigm for thinking about the future in which environmental, societal and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of an improved quality of life. For example, a prosperous society relies on a healthy environment to provide food and resources, safe drinking water and clean air for its citizens. (p.2)

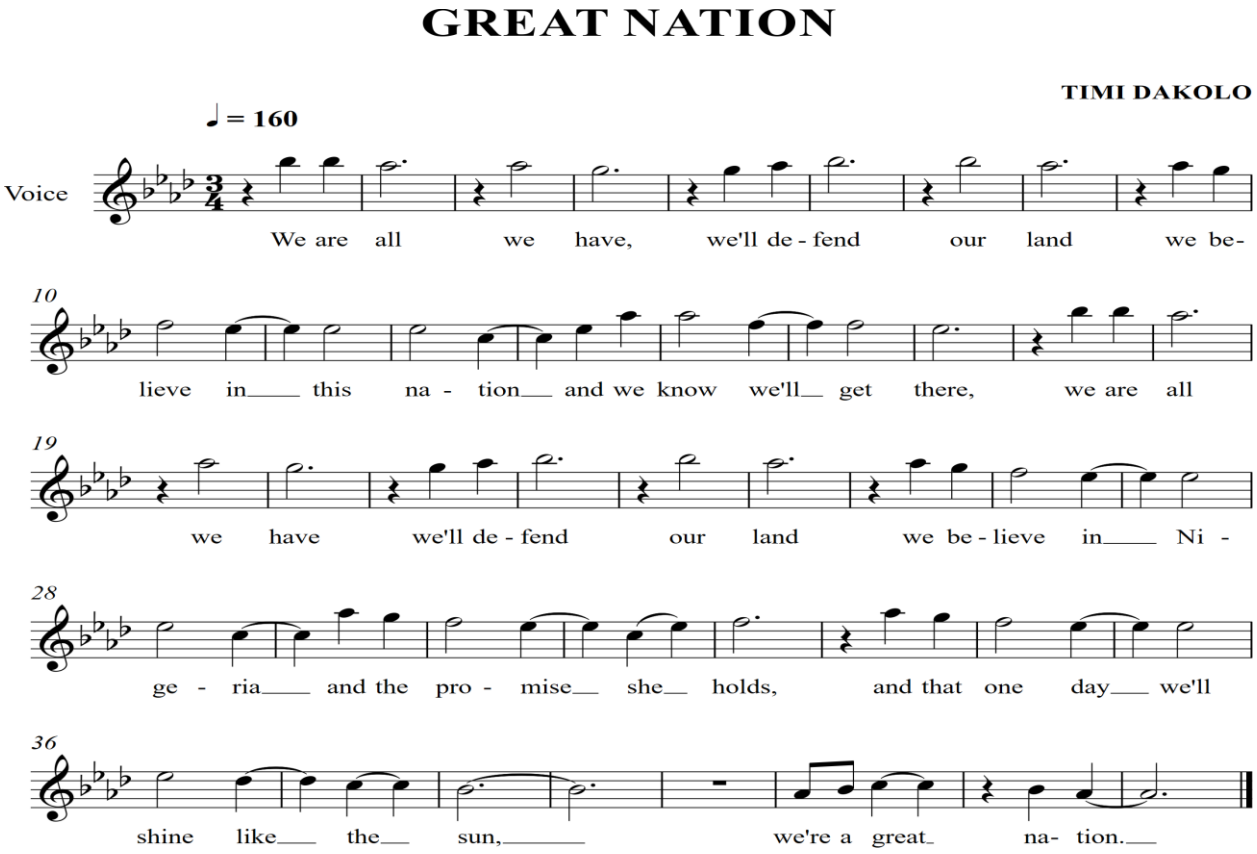
Peaceful Coexistence

Music as a branch of arts alongside dance, fine art, and theater, is seriously rooted in cultural, social and historical setting and operates within the confines of the societal norms, values and traditions. Musicians through the use of their musical prowess and skills can actually address societal challenges and foster unity and peaceful coexistence. Music can be applied in such ways that it can resonate in peoples' minds and lives and compel them to develop positive attitude towards peaceful coexistence. Music awakens the feeling in people that they are still connected to their emotions, themselves and the society. According to Skylistad (2007), music plays a positive role in facilitating social integration, and conflict transformation. In his own submission, Onyeji and Onyeji (2021) posit that:

> Although meaning, value and significance of music vary from culture to culture, evidence of existing studies show that its power to engender emotional, social and spiritual change through its intrinsic qualities is universally acknowledged. Its exploitation and success in the goal of social harmony at various micro levels could be explored at various levels in Nigeria to tackle growing problems impacting negatively on peace and social harmony. (p. 21)

There are two ways that songs/musical compositions can be analyzed: contextual (linguistic) analysis and structural (musical) analysis. This study did not concern itself with structural analysis of the selected songs which involves the analysis of elements such as melodic style, harmonic structure, rhythmic texture, phrasal balances of music and frequency of notes rather it dealt with the contextual analysis in order to draw emphasis on the texts of the songs and message they carry. All the same, the excerpts of the notated songs are hereby presented as well.

Song 1
GREAT NATION BY TIMI DAKOLO



1. Here we stand as a people with one song, with one voice
We're a nation undivided and poised
We will take our stand and build our land
In faith to defend what is ours

2. Here we are as a people with one heart for one course
We're determined to rebuild and restore
Where freedom reigns and truth prevails
Our land where there's hope for us all
Our land where there's hope for us all

Chorus:
We are all we have, we'll defend our land
We believe in this nation and we know we'll get there
We are all we have, we'll defend our land
We believe in Nigeria and the promise she holds
And that one day we'll shine like the sun
We're a great nation

3. Though we are many people, different tribes, different tongues
We're united in our strength and resolve
To uphold the honour of our land
And for generations to come
And for generations to come

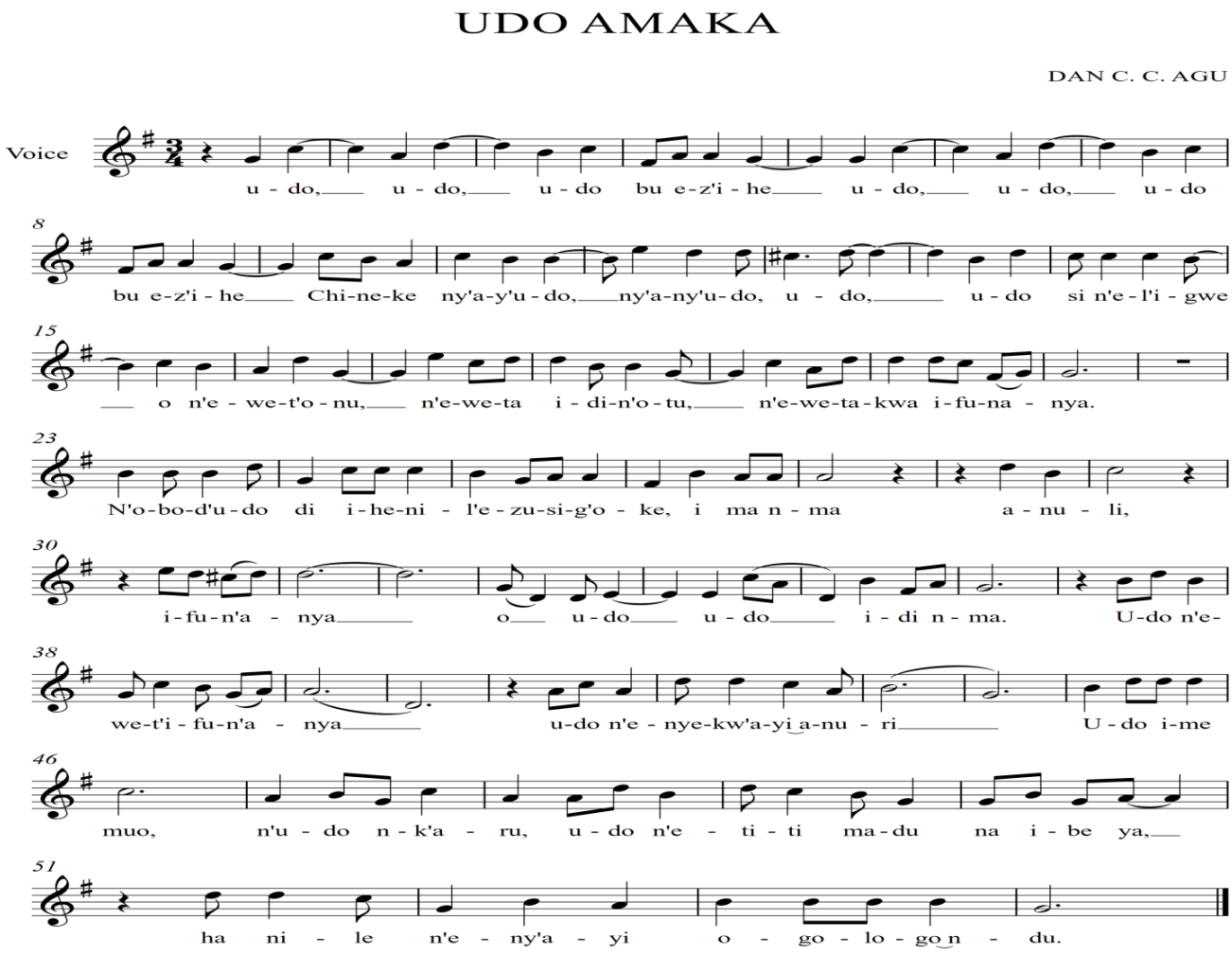
Chorus:……

Coda: Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria
Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria, Nigeria Nigeria
Chorus:……

Song 1 is classified as a popular (pop) music which was composed by Timi Dakolo, a Nigerian from Bayelsa state. The text of the above song is full of hope, faith, encouragement to uplift our nation Nigeria, a call to uphold unity, peaceful coexistence, patriotism, Communal harmony, and togetherness. Even though in Nigeria, we are a people of many tribes and different tongues, yet we can resolve to uphold unity of purpose. We have only this country to call our own therefore all of us are encouraged to give it all it takes to stand tall in the community of nations. Everybody needs to contribute their quota in the pursuit of unalloyed unity, support, and togetherness to make our nation great because Nigeria indeed is a great nation.

This song is a recorded work which has sold a great deal and has been performed live in different national events and unofficial ceremonies. The compelling, appealing and pleasant nature of the melody delivered by the sonorous voice of the artist coupled with the rich text cannot escape notice and meditation. This song can be performed anywhere where religious, cultural or social differences have attacked or is attacking the peaceful coexistence of the people. 'Music education and performance not only bring people together in peace, but the spirit that is created by it can set an example, if not a role model, for peace among humankind'(Ekwueme, et al: 2013).

Song 2
MUSICAL EXCERPT FROM *UDO AMAKA* BY DAN C. C. AGU



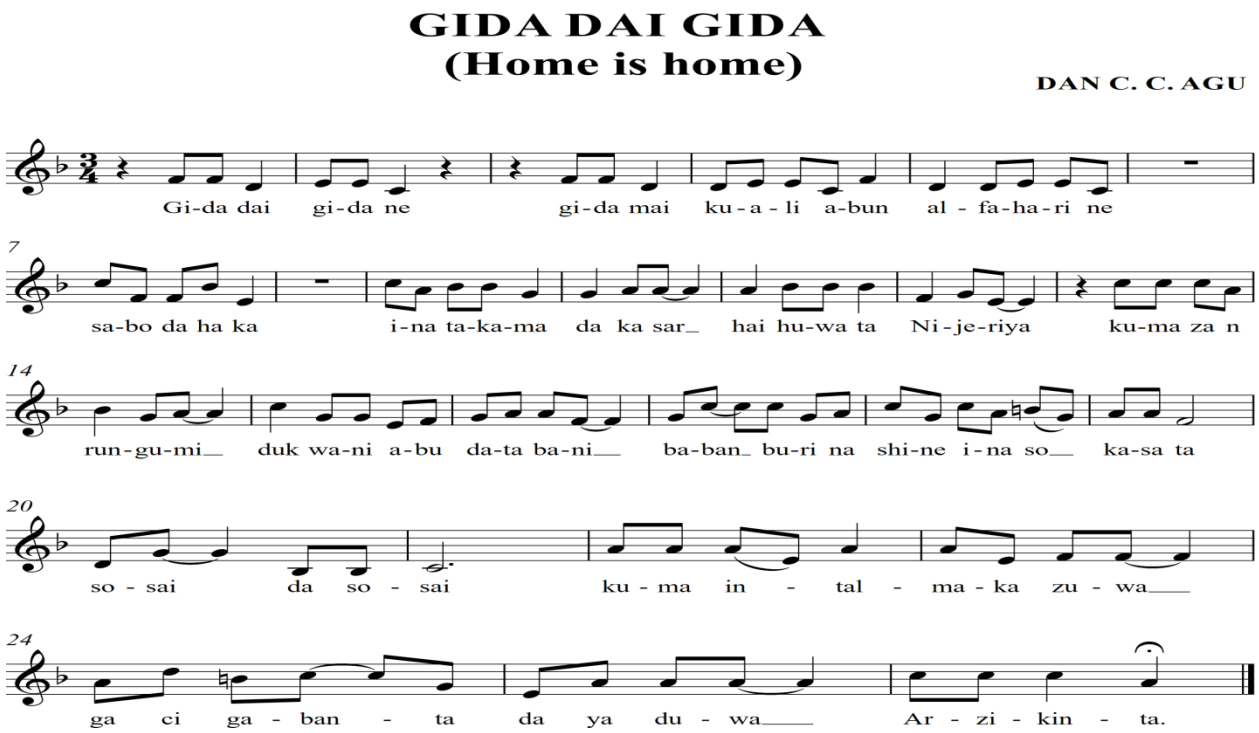
LYRICS OF UDO AMAKA AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Chineke nye ayi udo, udo amaka	-	God give us peace, Peace is supreme
Udo, udo, udo amaka o (DC)	-	Peace, peace, peace is supreme
Udo, udo, udo bueziihe (DC)	-	Peace, peace, peace is a good thing
Yu yu, yu e, udo (DC)	-	Peace 2x
Ihunanya n'ewet'udo e, nwannem	-	My brother, love brings peace
Ihunanya n'ewet'udo e, nwannem	-	My sister, love brings peace
Ezi omume na ewet'udo	-	Righteousness brings peace
Udo na ihunanya n'ebi o, udo udo (DC)	-	Peace and love co-exist, peace, peace
Udo, udo, udo bu ez'ihe	-	Peace, peace, peace is a good thing
Chineke ny'ay'udo, ny'ay'udo udo	-	God give us peace, give us peace
Udo sin'el'igwe o n'ewet'onu,	-	The peace from above brings joy
N'eweta idin'otu, n'ewetakwa ihunanya	-	It brings unity and love
N'obodo udo di ihe nil'ezusig'oke,	-	A peaceful society is complete in everything
Imanma, anuli, ihunanya, o udo, udo idinma		Goodness, joy, love, peace: you are good
Udo n'ewet'ihunanya e, udo n'enyekwa'ayi anuri		Peace brings love, peace also gives us joy
Udo imemuo, n'udonk'aru		Spiritual peace, physical peace
Udo n'etiti mmadu na ibe ya	-	Peace between persons and their neighbours
Ha nile n'eny'ayi ogologondu	-	They all give us long life
Udo nke Gi k'ayin'acho Chineke ny'ayi udo,		We seek your peace, oh God, give us peace
Udo sin'ebe Ino bia udo Chukwu n'enye		Peace that comes from above, peace from God
Chineke ny'ayi udo, udo sin'ebeinobia		God give us peace, the peace from above
O Chineke ny'ay'udo Chineke ny'ay'udo		Oh! God give us peace, God give us peace
Udo sin'el'igwe o n'ewet'onu,	-	The peace from above brings joy
n'eweta idinotu, n'ewetakwa ihunanya	-	It brings unity and love
Udo, udo, udo amaka nwannem	-	Peace, peace, my brother, peace is supreme.

Song 2 is an art song composed by Dan C. C. Agu, a professor of Ethnomusicology, who hails from Obosi, Anambra State, Nigeria. It is a call for peace. It is a plea to God, the creator of mankind to send peace to us, to the world, to anywhere peace is lacking. It highlighted many attributes of peace and peaceful co-existence as love, unity, righteousness, goodness, joy, progress, long life, spiritual and physical healing. There is so much emphasis on peace as the chief ingredient for development and progress. Any society devoid of peace which brings love cannot grow. Peace between people, peace amongst neighbours, peace in the communities all brings unity and long life. The song promotes the concept that any peaceful society is an enviable society which is complete in itself in many ways. Many things about human existence are hinged on peace so lack of peace is a colossal disaster. Oh God, please give us peace, peace is supreme.

SONG 3

***GIDA DAI GIDA* BY D. C. C. Agu**



Gida dai gidane gida maikuali abuna lfaharine
Sabodahaka inatakama da ka sa haihuwa ta Nijeriya.
Kuma za n rungumi dukwaniabu data bani
Baban burin a shine ina so kasa ta sosai da sosai
Kuma intalmakazuwa gacigabanta day a duwa
Arzikinta kai dan Nijeriya?
Kai kana taka ma da Nijeriya?
Kana son Nijeriya kana so ahadada kaiwajan ci gabanta
To inhakani zamuhadu mu kafa fa wajan kafakasa maiyalwa
Da annashuwa tare da imaniaikitukuru
Gaskiya rironamana da sadaukar da kai
Ko ma samu za man Lafiya maiyalwa gamukanmuda
Kwumasau ranahuma wan da za zo na n gaba.
Allah yakarwa Nijeriya albarka
Da ku ma abindake cikinta.

TRANSLATION
GIDA DAI GIDA (HOME IS HOME)
Home is home**.** It is a thing of pride that one's home is good
I am very proud of Nigeria my fatherland
And extremely glad about all the things (benefits) I get from it
What I am most concerned about is to love Nigeria deeply
And to be so mindful of everything that pertains to its progress and its greatness
Are you a Nigerian, Are you proud of Nigeria?
Do you love Nigeria? Do you want to be counted in things concerning
Its progress?
If your answer is yes, come then let us join hands and make sacrifices for it

To see that a progressive nation is built, one that is peaceful by faith
To be hardworking, to be truthful, to be humble, to do worthwhile things
and to be dutifully sacrificial
So that there will be perfect peace amongst us and amongst our future generations
Oh God bless Nigeria and everything in it.

Gida Dai Gidane (Home is home)
Song 3 is a patriotic art music that calls for pride on the part of the citizens for our nation Nigeria. It is a choral art music composed in Hausa language and translated as 'Home is home'. Nigeria is our country; it is our home therefore everybody is enjoined to be part of the development. We are enjoined to do our part in contributing to the progress and greatness of our country Nigeria through hard work, truthfulness, humility, peaceful coexistence and love. There are great benefits in our land which can only be discovered or explored through peace and patriotism. When we build a progressive nation that is peaceful, it will benefit our generations to come. It is a prayer for the almighty God to bless Nigeria and everything in it (both human and material things.

The contextual analysis of the three selected songs: Great Nation, *Udo Amaka,* and *Gida dai Gida,* all show a call for peaceful coexistence.

The songs all emphasis the value and significance of music in fostering peace and harmonious living. They commemorate the fact that for any country, like our Nigeria to prosper, there is need for peace and unity to be upheld. The performance of this music and the likes reserve the power to engender cultural, emotional, social and spiritual harmony which promote peaceful coexistence. It is a call for peace and peace education. Peace education involves activities that promote knowledge, skills and social conditions that are conducive to peace. It is needed to educate the populace to embrace a culture of peace, such that youthful energy can be redirected to improve the condition of the human society using peaceful initiatives (Richard, 2021). Music is among the peaceful initiative tools that can promote peace and peaceful co-existence.

Conclusion
There is no gainsaying the fact that music remains a viable and veritable tool for promotion of societal peace which makes for sustainable development. Music is educative and can change mindset. Music can minister to the soul. It is a dialogue between words and emotions. Violence should not be a response to conflict. Differences, disagreements or problems can be peacefully resolved without resort to violence. As a dialogue tool, (because words and language are involved), music is able to quell conflict and promote peace. The gathering together of persons from different cultural backgrounds, religious affiliations, and temperamental inclinations to perform music or to listen to music performance is a testament to the fact that peaceful co-existence is possible among humans.

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