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### Mass Media and National Security on Role of Citizen Journalism in National Security

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#### Abstract

This study focuses on the role of the media in national security in Nigeria. The Nigerian mass media since independence has faced the greatest challenge of how to make itself relevant to the Nigerian society. First, the political class in its greed has employed the mass media as instrument for selfish and sectional loyalties. Consequently, media reports have greatly heightened tension and created suspicion among the citizens. Second, the mass media are increasingly internationalized in content and resulting to culture imperialism. Nigerian's thirst for foreign consumables threatens the nation's culture integrity. Third,

Nigerian Journalist suffered insecurity of arbitrary arrest and detention in the days of military rule. Several decrees promulgated ousted press freedom. Journalist fought tenaciously against such constitutional edicts by its publications. Fourth, the proliferation of media organizations has brought about change in media ownership structure and tended towards the dangerous trend of promoting threat to national security. These issues would be discussed in this study. The study appraises and assesses the media since independence, through the 'dark days' of military rule to the new democracy in 1999.

**Keywords:** Journalism, Media, Digitization, Broadcasting

#### 1. Introduction

The emergence of a new generation of websites and social networks has helped to found new areas of communication, information and journalism for the 21st century.

Permit me to liken citizen journalism to be digital journalism. It's convenient enough to collaborate the two. And as University of Columbia Journalism School in New York has simplified this concept of digital journalism which states 'Journalism Plus Computer Science is equal to Digital Journalism'. In other words, digitisation has enhanced media convergence, which sells content in print, sound and video at the same time.

With the efficient democratisation of the multimedia and the new Information and Communication Technology (ICT), every citizen can "potentially become a reporter", by gathering and sharing information. However, they do not seem to be concerned with the traditional gate-keeper role of journalism.

News judgment, verifying facts, vetting sources and aggregation are fundamental notions of gatekeeping and McCombs and Shaw pointed out that this theory is related to the newer concept and agenda-setting.

According to Ayelet Malinsky, international journalism studies assert that 'journalists are the "gate-keepers" for knowledge and understanding on international happenings and, accordingly, must apply a set of norms to their professional practice'.

In the modern media landscape, some journalists are no longer reporting original material, but rather drawing from outside reports to collect and curate the day's top headlines for re-publication. This process is known as aggregation. A study in the "Journal of Mass Media Ethics" noted that even aggregation entails a gatekeeping function, as certain items are selected for inclusion, while others are excluded.

However, people such as Stuart Allan and Einar Thorsen argue that the 'citizen journalists' disruption of such hierarchies cannot solely be attributed to the rise of digital technologies, though these technologies do indeed optimize the propagation of citizen messages' (Citizen Journalism: Global Perspectives, 2020).

Citizen journalism was not invented when the Internet appeared; however, this new way of communicating seems to have democratized and shall be seen as a media tool that highlights a public issue.

### 1.1 Definitions

According to Stuart Allan and Einar Thorsen (Citizen Journalism, global perspectives. New York: Lang Publishing, 2009) this type of journalism 'is animated by differing conceptions of both "citizenship" and "journalism", and practised under very different political regimes around the world. Citizen journalism(s) now assert their presence outside, through and within today's mainstream media.'

Paola Prado summarized in her article, that there are different school regarding the concept of 'citizen journalism'.

On one hand Nip (2018) defines citizen journalists as 'producers and publishers of original news content, who are not assisted or do not require the participation of professional journalists or established media outlets.

On the other hand, the scholar Luke Goode (2017) believes citizen journalists are 'individuals who contribute news content to mainstream media outlets and may be aligned with particular social movements.

## 2. Journal

### Citizen Journalism

Citizen Journalism is conducted by people who are not professional journalists, but who disseminate information using emails, websites, blogs, different social media platforms, etcetera.

Citizen Journalism is otherwise known as collaborative media, participatory journalism, democratic journalism, guerrilla journalism or street Journalism.

It is based upon public/citizens playing an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating news and information.

Radsch defines citizen journalism "as an alternative and activist form of news gathering and reporting that functions outside mainstream media.

Having laid a background of what citizens journalism is, it's important to mention other types of journalism.

### Types of Journalism

1. Investigative journalism
2. Watch dog journalism
3. Online/digital journalism
4. Broadcast journalism
5. Opinion journalism
6. Sports journalism
7. Trade/commerce journalism
8. Entertainment journalism
9. Print/Tabloid journalism
10. Photojournalism
11. Developmental journalism
12. Arts journalism
13. Crime journalism
14. Cultural journalism
15. Civic journalism
16. Agricultural journalism
17. Community journalism
18. Investment journalism
19. Travel/tourism journalism
20. Technology journalism

### Functions of Journalism

In discussing citizens journalism and its role in National

Security, there is need to remind us of some core functions of journalism and they are:

1. Information- reports
2. News and happenings
3. Interpretation of news
4. Entertainment
5. Advertising
6. Education function
7. Opinion for motives
8. Guidance
9. Persuade
10. Transfer of culture

### Characteristics of social media

1. Entertaining
2. Aspirational
3. Actionable
4. Joinable
5. Pay off

### Challenges of Citizens Journalism

Citizen Journalism can cause serious threat to National Security, knowingly or unknowingly. Let me site some examples, to make this seminar paper a bit clearer.

We all saw what happened in 2020, during the campaign #Endsars, this was a clear-cut case of citizen Journalism. The impact it had and still has on the entire Nation can't be overemphasized nor quantified. And the roles we can see it has on National Security is unexplainable.

Another example is the insurgency surge. Citizen Journalism has clearly helped in bringing to our awareness the highest rates of this society problems; however, I believe there has been a lot of fake and unverified news about the numerous attacks too, that has posed serious threats to our peace and security of our Nation.

Another example is the uprising of IPOP, Biafra State and the unknown gunmen. Citizen Journalism magnified their attacks and operations, that the nation, especially the south east is yet to recover from the aftermath of the whole situation.

Here are a few challenges citizen Journalism can pose to our National Security:

Due to availability of technology, citizens often break news more quickly than the main media and this could lead to-

1. Spreading unverified, unchecked news.
2. Spreading unregulated news.
3. Spreading amateur news, haphazard in quality and coverage.
4. Most citizen journalists lack objectivity. They don't look at the both sides of the story.
5. Citizen Journalism is comprised mostly of unprofessional journalists; hence, they lack adequate training.
6. Most spread exaggerated and biased news.
7. Most of them are unethical in their approach of both gathering and reporting news.
8. They often misinform the audience.
9. They have limited audience in some cases. People who are not online can't see what they share.
10. They are susceptible to libel law, defamation of characters, etcetera.
11. They overlook copyright issues.

### Concept of National Security

National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power. The concept developed mostly in the United States after World War II.

National Security according to NSTP is defined as the state or condition wherein the values which a nation treasures such as territorial integrity, sovereignty, people's way of life and well-being are protected and enhanced.

National security is the ability of a country's government to protect its citizens, economy, and other institutions.

### A Brief Background

The National Security Organization (NSO) of Nigeria, or Nigerian Security Organization, was created under Decree number 27 of 1976 by the military regime of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, after the failed Dimka coup which claimed the life of former Head of State Gen. Murtala Mohammed. The NSO was given a mandate of co-ordinating Internal Security, Foreign Intelligence and counterintelligence activities. It was charged with the detection and prevention of any crime against the security of the state, with the protection of classified materials, and with carrying out any other security missions assigned by the president.

The four anchors of national security according to National Security Council (NSC) are as follows.

The National Security Policy focuses on four key elements namely:

1. Governance;
2. Delivery of Basic Services;
3. Economic Reconstruction and Sustainable Development;
4. Security Sector Reform. the safety and well-being of our people.

### Purpose of National Security

The goal of the national security strategy is to ensure the protection of our nation's fundamental and enduring needs: protect the lives and safety of Nigerians; maintain the sovereignty of the Nigeria, with its values, institutions and territory intact; and provide for the prosperity of the nation and the populace.

### Elements of National Security

In view of the wide range of risks, the security of a nation state has several dimensions, including economic security, energy security, physical security, environmental security, food security, border security, and cyber security. These dimensions correlate closely with elements of national power.

### Father of National Security

Dr. Kissinger established the network of committees at various levels within the Executive Branch that bring together representatives of the relevant departments and agencies to address national security and foreign policy issues. But General Scowcroft is the father of the modern-day National Security Advisor.

Some media critics liken social media and also citizen journalism to yellow journalism.

Pioneer newspaper owners William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer; journalism of the 1890s used melodrama, romance, and hyperbole to sell millions of newspapers, a style that became known as yellow journalism.

The Internet and social media platforms make good use of yellow journalism by running sensationalized headlines typed in big, vivid fonts, consisting of news that are less than well researched. Some of the best examples of yellow journalism can be found today in social media venues such as Twitter or Facebook.

The effects of yellow journalism as seen many years ago are the emergence of a culture of sensationalism, a change in social, political, and economic life, as well as a distorted mass media. Other impacts are gender discrimination, increased violence, and human security issues.

Yellow journalism used lurid features and sensationalized news in newspaper publishing to attract readers and increase circulation. The phrase was coined in the 1890s to describe the tactics employed in the furious competition between two New York City newspapers, the World and the Journal.

### Examples of Yellow Journalism

Yellow Journalism Examples are Spanish American War - Yellow journalism helped to push Spain and the United States into war in 1898.

2ndly, the Maine, a U.S. battleship, sank from an explosion. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst published false articles about a plot to sink the ship, thereby increasing tensions.

### Role of Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism comprises of electronically and simultaneously sending information containing signals, print messages and audio or video content to a large group of recipients using television, radio, newspapers, magazines and digital media including the Internet, emails and texts.

The interesting thing is that all websites, broadcast, print and sound now have all the three digital elements: print, sound and video.

Mass media in the whole should not be singled out for overregulation. Journalism is now a consolidated discipline.

In broader sense, modern media has spread in many different formats (as mentioned earlier in this paper), including print media (books, magazines, newspapers), television, movies, video games, music, cell phones, various kinds of software, and the Internet (social media).

The role of citizen journalism is essentially for national development and should, therefore, be used for the promotion of Nigerian's cultural, economic and political development. The actors should be oriented and trained to utilize their platforms to improve and promote unity and security of the people of the nations. There is indeed, no doubt, that there should be a body that should regulate the operations of citizen journalists. While this body may not have absolute controlling powers over the citizens' media; it should at least provide operational code that will prevent the abuse of the citizen journalism.

In as much as the citizens journalism might not fit into August 24, 1992, which the then military president, Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, signed into law, Decree No 38, which allows private participation in broadcasting. Which also led to the establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission. Decree No 38 authorised the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) to issue licence and regulate broadcasting in Nigeria; there should be a code set in place, especially during national crisis management.

Let's look at some provisions of the Broadcasting Code, which sets the bar for broadcasters and journalists in crisis

times and the threat of misuse, manipulation or negligence to national security: The Nigeria Broadcasting Code sixth edition section 1.3.1 states:

“In the event of a crisis, the advantages of broadcast technologies may be used but not in a manner to aggravate the situation...”

Section 1.3.4 states that:

“Sensationalism shall be avoided by refraining from speculations, statements, details or exaggerations that could create mass panic or hysteria”.

#### **Section 1.3.6 states:**

“The Broadcaster using media sources or any emerging technology for coverage of a disaster or emergency shall exercise due caution and professionalism, ensuring the veracity and credibility of the originating material”.

Code in section 3.9.1(b), which states that: “The Broadcaster shall ensure that no programme contains anything, which amounts to subversion of constituted authority or compromise the unity or corporate existence of Nigeria as a sovereign state.

#### **How Media (Citizen Journalism) Can Affect National Security:**

It's important to site some examples of how mass media, including the rave of the moment, citizen journalism can contribute to national security scare

In 2001, a news broadcast on Cross River State Broadcasting Corporation accused a border community in Akwa Ibom State of land encroachment and expansionism. A counter broadcast from Akwa Ibom Broadcasting Corporation fueled the crisis, which degenerated into three days of communal violence.

From 1995 to 1998, the NBC had to constantly report the broadcast of Radio Kudirat to the National Security Adviser's office because of its alleged threat to national security.

For citizen journalism, one must add that today's challenge of Radio Biafra has brought to the forefront the damage such a broadcast can cause on the sovereignty of the Nigerian state. The many broadcasts of Nnamdi Kanu and his subordinates has left the south east of Nigeria in serious security scare for many months now, with one not knowing when it will end.

#### **3. The Role of the Media in National Security in Nigeria**

The mass media comprises the means by which a society disseminates and receives information. The traditional instruments of the mass media to the modern man are the newspapers, magazines, radio and television. The Journalist is a human being, he studies other human creatures, report about human being and human beings are the source of his information. In essence, journalism is a social relation. The information disseminated by the journalist could be harmful or useful depends on its contents. This is where the issue of security comes in. The media transmit messages about a particular society. No one else can play this role. The information is passed across a destination to achieve a goal.

National security borders on incidence that endangers human existence or welfare. Nigeria's national security means the protection of the lives, rights, dignity and property of its citizens. It also means the protection of its resources, cultural integrity, territory, sovereignty and lawful institutions of the country. The aim of national

security is to secure the just and equitable living conditions for all the citizens of the country. But the leadership of the country has failed in this respect. Security includes the means at the disposal of the government for protecting the state and its citizens from external aggression and internal insurrection. The state exists for the interest of defense, public safety, public morality etc. The freedom of expression and the press is an aspect of national security and it is necessary for a true democracy. The freedom of expression and the press is crucial ingredient of democracy. The greatest challenge to the mass media in Nigeria today is how to make itself relevant to the Nigerian society particularly where democracy is on trial, and national institutions are taking shape. The press ought to tread wearily and exercise discretion if it is to preserve its freedom. In the light of this national culture, religion, security and tradition should be treated with utmost care more-so that Nigeria is a multi-ethnic state. It is in the light of this that the study discusses the role of the media in national security in Nigeria. The paper discusses how state security operatives, politicians and even journalist themselves endanger national security.

#### **The Media and National Security**

Nigeria's national security means the protection of its resources, territory, sovereignty and lawful institutions of the country. The aim of national security is to secure the just and equitable living conditions of the country. Former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in appreciation of the need for closer co-operation and collaboration among the various security agencies and all other components that make up the Nigerian society.

The media is a principal player in the arena of national security. National security has been greatly threatened since independence. When Nigeria attained independence in 1960, the mass media orientation shifted towards reinforcing tribal and sectional loyalties in preference to national unity, identity and integration. The media became parochial in their content. They dedicate themselves to the articulation of particular ethnic interest (Udoudo & Asak 2008: 4) Press reports during this period greatly heightened tension, which created suspicion among the citizenry and almost led to the disintegration of the corporate existence of the country. Udoudo and Asak noted that:

“The news media seemed to have abandoned their core duty of truthfully reporting events, activities and personalities. Instead, they joined the fray, individual taking sides either in favour or against the government in power. (Udoudo & Asak, 2008: 5)”

As a result of the threat to Nigeria's internal security nominal strength of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) has continued to increase from 13,500 in 1961 to 84,955 in 1978 and to 200,000 in 1980. (Ugbegili, 2008: 13) Security is part of public interest and a mass media professional must have a genuine interest in people. The primary focus of a mass media is on issues that benefit the general public and uphold fairness, justice, national unity and international co-operation. (Gambo in Akinfeleye, 2003: 12) The function of the press in any given society includes surveillance of the environment, correlation of the component of society in responding to the environment and transmission of the social heritage. (Wali, 2003: 17) The media functions as watchdog capable of blowing the whistle to call attention to serious national issues. This implies a clear recognition of



the fact that the media plays an important role on issues of national security. The power of the media to decide what the people should read, see or hear has never been in doubt. What has been in the centre of controversy is the capacity of those in whose hands reside such enormous powers to use that power judiciously and in public interest. Media professionals have the options to use the power of media instruments in their hands either to serve the nation or indulge in self-propelled interest. The media ought to be objective as it carries out its functions. Mainly because of its social role in informing and educating the masses the Nigerian press is always made to be seen at the centre of any national crisis. This has caused the Nigerian media to be reduced overtime to mere tools in the hands of the governing class to legitimize and perpetuate their illegitimate rule. The political class has found it easy to impose its will on the media because of the challenges that media practitioners had to face in the course of discharging their duties. Such challenges include poor remunerations, poor conditions of service, job insecurity, nepotism, exposure to hazards, inadequate facilities for research and development and so on. (Ofuafor 2020: 1) The traditional role of the media in any society is to inform, educate, entertain, publicize and perhaps most importantly, correct the excesses of society. But unfortunately, the Nigerian media has not lived up to expectation in keeping to the path of honour. The media has not lived above nepotism, bribery or monetary inducement and blackmail. The media has in some cases fallen under the influence of king makers, quota system, ethnic bias, religious bigotry etc. The media has over the years been colored, shaped or influenced by emotions, sentiments and other extraneous forces at work. This has made it difficult for the media to truly float its own programme and agenda. In recent times the Nigerian media tended to pose inherent dangers to national security in connection with politics, religion, ethnicity, power and revenue sharing which are crucial to a stable and enduring democracy. On the political sphere newsmen are expected to report about the activities of the politicians and are expected to feed the public with objective information. The newsmen are expected to nose around for information beyond the ovation at political rallies. The media are expected to reflect balanced views of the opposing party. But most media houses do focus attention mostly on the ruling and bigger parties to the detriment of the smaller ones. While newsmen are not expected to be public relation officers to party, some chief executive of media houses often take side with political parties (The Monitor, Tue, Feb. 18, 2018, 26) Although politicians employ the newsmen to give them publicity, the newsmen are expected by the members of the public to do what is right. However, some newsmen are victim of self-censorship by refraining from publishing certain information for fear of been queried or been sacked by his employers even when the employer has not told him not to publish such information fear needless fear could, therefore, kill the creativity in journalism. The media could constitute a threat to security where it collaborates with the political and bourgeoisie class to further marginalize and exploit the citizenry. Indeed, the media is expected to play the watchdog role of the five 'W's' and 'H' i.e., what, who, where, when and how. The media is expected to keep the electorates abreast of events to ensure free and fair elections. However, the Nigerian media has not done well in political coverage because of political cleavages and by proprietorial

inclinations. Sadly, the level of coverage given to a particular event by Nigerian media practitioners is determined by the amount of money channeled to a particular media by a sponsor. For instance, private media houses give more coverage to political parties that pay for adverts which make it difficult for media houses to divorce themselves from partisanship. (The Monitor, Tue, Feb. 18, 2003, 26) Consequently, the reporters' faces a dual problem of objectivity allegiance to his employer.

No journalist with empty stomach can be trusted with objective reporting especially when he is not been paid his salary for months; he is, therefore, ill-equipped for the job and yet there is no benefit of long service or security of job (The Monitor, Tue, Feb. 18, 2003, 26). The outcome of media collaboration with the political and bourgeois class is that the mass majority of the citizenry are marginalized and exploited. This causes a serious problem of poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, diseases, which have brought about the incidence of armed robbery and other violent crimes, youth militarism, ethnic, chauvinism, religious bigotry. Media professionals have indulged in self-aggrandizement. Similarly, publishers in Nigeria or media proprietors remain in business collaborating with the political class and by revenue generated from cover price of their titles and advertisement. To make more sales and remain in business in the face of kin competition most media use headlines and publish stories that would attract public attention. Recently, in order to broaden their revenue base, publishers are seeking new ways of revenue generation as they are finding it difficult to operate successfully in view of declining circulation sales, the poor income and general reading habit of Nigerians. (Marketing Edge Nov/Dec 2008: 65) The media is supposed to assist the government of the day in publishing its activities but it has been the case of he who pays the piper dictates the tune. Political correspondence and editors of titles are often under the influence of politicians. The media has not been able to fully check the excesses of society. There have been series of cases of media compromise either with the business, political or civil populace. This compromise inhibits media freedom as there is tendency for the media to be colored by emotions and sentiments. The Nigerian media has therefore, largely been a comprador as it has to rely on sponsoring of programmes and activities. Sequel to the above, recent technological innovations in television broadcast have caused worry in the minds of some Nigerians. Television commercials of one country are now found in other nations. Such commercials create a thirst for consumer goods from abroad and threatens the nation's culture antiquity. It also provides unfair competition to local industries. Messages fed into television commercials across national boundaries are not censored. National security is threatened by mass media as the media is increasingly internationalized in content. Developing countries are expressing concern about the possible negative impact of the media on their cultural uniqueness. (Akpan, in Akinfeleye 2020: 23-4) Consequently, the incidence of armed robbery and other violent crimes are on the increase in Nigeria. The daily newspapers are awash with reports of armed robbery and other forms of crime including corruption by public office holders. Although crime is ascribed to varied causes, generally, it is agreed that societal values are the common cause of crimes in society. Some have argued that crime reflects the character of a people. (Gambo, in Akinfeleye, 2003: 14). Nigeria could advance

her cultural and technological heritage if it could instill national consciousness on its citizens via the media and an ideology or a belief system which a political party utilizes as a way of mobilizing people. The media is capable of mobilizing people to achieve the desired objective of the state.

The media could serve as a threat to security by way of espionage, by which a nation, organization or individuals employ to procure information concerning the interest of another country to which they are not, by law entitled. The information sought pertains to the secret affairs of the target country in strategic areas including military, industries, politics, technology etc for hostile purpose. Other forms of threat to security include propaganda, tourism, subversion, sabotage, insurgency, guerilla warfare. (Wali, 2003: 78-91) By and large, state security operatives in particular during the military regimes constituted a security threat to media practitioners because the military is dictatorial in nature and feared that a liberal attitude towards the would bring down their regime. If the media was given free hand to operate the public could be sensitized about the dictatorial nature of the military and consequent uprising. Although, sometimes the media could be divided according to the ownership interest but during the regime of General Ibrahim Babangida the media were unanimous in raising constructive criticisms about the regime and eventually succeeded in ousting the regime (Udoudo & Asak 2008: 8). The media was divided in favour of the General Abacha administration as the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) group called for 'just a democracy. A section of the media consistently pressed on for a return to democracy. Thanks to Tell Magazine and other media for their persistence in highlighting the misdeeds of the dictatorship. More than any time in Nigeria the power of the media depicted a multi-directional force. The force contributed to the emergence of strong regional groupings. It must be mentioned that the section of the press that was pro- democratic contributed a great deal in installing the Nigerian fourth republic in 1999 (Udoudo & Asak 2018) <sup>[2]</sup>. Nigerians and Nigerian Journalist in particular suffered insecurity of arbitrary arrest and detention under the obnoxious Decree 2 in the days of military rule. Decree 2 and several other decrees and edicts were promulgated by the military that violated, restricted or hindered the fundamental human rights of the citizens. For instance, on October 10, 1997, security agents attached to the government house in Kaduna arrested the Kaduna state correspondent of the News and Tempo Magaxine, Henry Ugbolue, he was taken to the Government House, tortured and detained for several hours. Upon his release he was hospitalized and treated for injuries sustained during the torture. No official reason was given for the action of the agents (CRP, 1998: 94). The Decrees and Edicts ousted the jurisdiction of the court in determining civil and criminal matters. The press fought tenaciously against such unlawful and unconstitutional edicts by its publications and its criticisms of the system and its operators. The Nigerian media could be said to have performed creditably well in enthroning the current democracy and dethroning the military from the ruling the country (in the days referred to the dark days of Nigeria). The federal military government had no regard for the constitution. The action of the military regimes in Nigeria negated the very essence of the constitution and other efforts at installing an enduring democratic institution.

## 4. Summary and recommendation

### 4.1 Summary

National security or national defence is the security and defence of a nation state, including its citizens, economy, and institutions, which is regarded as a duty of government. Originally conceived as protection against military attack, national security is now widely understood to include also non-military dimensions, including the security from terrorism, minimisation of crime, economic security, energy security, environmental security, food security, cyber security, etc.

Nevertheless, national security risks include, in addition to the actions of other nation states, action by violent non-state actors, violent state actors, drug dealers, fraud lord's, by multinational corporations, the effects of natural disasters and also the actions and antecedents of citizens journalism. These things exist in any state, what is required is proper management with good emotional intelligence.

### 4.2 Recommendation

It is in the light of this study that it is recommended that security operatives should work with media practitioners as watch dogs. The media should rise to their expectation and use their power judiciously or else national security will continue to be threatened. Newsmen are expected to feed the public with information capable of promoting peace and development. Government is after national interest or public interest and on their part to hear positive information or news favourable to them from the media who are expected to promote harmony and safety of their environment.

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