



SOCIAL MEDIA, NON- STATE ACTORS AND INTERNAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA: AN APPRAISAL

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Abstract

The New Social Media has provided a platform for citizens-state interaction in the public sphere. It provides higher levels of participation for younger people and an avenue for women who have not been very active and vocal with a voice to demand for accountability. Given this new platform for engagement with government and institutions, there is growing disillusionment with rulers and governments as corruption scandals have fuelled discontent with the conduct of governance in Africa. In African countries, journalists who dare to report on corruption and injustice are targeted with killings and beatings while traditional news outlets are censored; bloggers and social media activists have become the new independent media by providing the much-needed space in the demand for accountability and open governance. Recent studies suggests that Internet freedom has declined in most countries because more and more governments are targeting the social media and communication Apps that aid in the spread of information, most especially those dealing with antigovernment protests and the demand for accountability in governance.

Keywords: *Social Media, Non- State Actors, Security, Internal Security, Nigeria.*

Introduction

Today, social media tools have become a staple in the everyday lives of many people becoming one of the main methods of social connection and interaction around the world, whether between individuals, or with businesses and governments. The growth of Web 2.0, its expanding global reach and potential new technologies to further its use and adoption argue

that today's social networking is a change in the form of human communication that cannot be ignored. Online social networks have impacted every field of human endeavor from education to health care and many more. National security is no exception. Due to globalization, focus has now shifted to assessing the effects of non-state actors. The advancement in social media has increased the ability of non-state actors including terrorists, criminals, protestors, hate mongers and rioters to impact national and international security. Power is constantly shifting and diluting from states to groups and individuals. Since Social Media are extremely quickly evolving and are facing a many-sided interaction with geo-economic and socio-cultural elements, it is important to constantly monitor how they develop, analyze how they work, and measure their potentialities. This process aims at making the states not to be caught by surprise in case of a potential offensive use of Social Media by adversaries and at changing such innovative tools into resources of primary importance, to be ready for all the bodies involved in the protection of the national security.

Social media platforms has far reaching social and security implications for the people of Nigeria, their government and its national security agencies such as the military and the police. Advances in the sciences of computers have enabled social media to grow and reach the point where the exchange of information, both for good or evil now occurs on a global scale. For Nigeria's national security planners, this information super highway creates many challenges. In a world of active global listening, higher premiums are placed on the ability of intelligence agencies to sort the background "chatter" from the more critical and useful information that forms intelligence for security agencies and decision makers.

Statement of the problem

The use of social media as a new communication platform introduces serious security and privacy concerns, including new vectors for cyber-attack that the government and the military cannot ignore. Criminal gangs, terrorist organizations, non-state actors with bad intentions and subversive elements including Bandits, kidnappers, Boko Haram and Niger Delta Militant, regularly use social media websites to disseminate propaganda with sole intention to reach out, recruit and radicalize their target audience. Individuals use social media to send alarming messages, hate messages and false information to the public regarding state of national security affairs. Most of

the social media users remain unanimous and cannot be easily traced by law enforcement agencies and subsequent prosecution. States therefore are faced with tough challenges to track, monitor and contain the use and misuse of social media relative to state security.

Objective of the study

- i. Examine the role of social medias and non- state actors in national security in Nigeria.
- ii. To understand how social media usage can be use to promote national security and development in Nigeria.
- iii. To know the challenges that social medias pose to Nigerias national security.

Research Questions

- i. What are the role of social medias in national security in Nigeria.?
- ii. How does the use of social media promote national security in Nigeria?
- iii. What are the challenges that social medias pose to national security in Nigeria?

Hypothesis Of The Study

- i. That Social Media Are Instrument that aided national security and good governance.
- ii. That Social Media undermines national security in Nigeria.

Significance of the Study

This study therefore aims to provide the current state of the situation regarding the nature and use of social media in Nigeria and its challenges and the risks associated to political, social and economic structures in Nigeria.

Scope of the Study

The essence of this research work is to primarily study the effect of social media on civic awareness and participation in Nigeria. The research intends to focus on Nigerias Fourth Republic.

Literature Review

Social Network

Early 1990s, chat rooms and bulletin boards were forms of Social Networking in a way, they help people to connect with others and share

interest. A little cater; dating sites hooked those looking for partners and class mates. Communication allows people to connect with people they had known in high school and colleges and enable them to meet others.

In the early 20s, a site called Friendster was set up where people invited their friends and their friends also invited others. The site was popular for a while, but suffered from technical difficulties and fake profiles and began to lose members. In 1999, MySpace took over but became popular in 2003. Its roots are a bit muddy because it received financial and logistical support from another company called the E-Universe and most of the early users were employers of e-universe but Tom Anderson and Chris DE Wolfe are given credit for much of the innovation and success of the site, which built up to one hundred and fifteen million users worldwide. Members post BIOS, photos, blogs, video and other things that strike their fancy. (Retrieved November 7th2012) www.mudconnect.com.

Some Television Programmers' had started producing programmers' to air on MySpace in 2005; Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation (parent of fox broadcasting) bought MySpace for five hundred and eighty million dollars (\$580). A competitor to MySpace is face book which started in about 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg while he was a student at Harvard and grew rapidly in 2007.

At first, face book was solely for college and high school students but Mark opened it to everyone and like MySpace, it encourages all types of member postings. There are also smaller social networks like Blackberry messenger, Whatsapp, Twitter, Wephone, Tango, Find Friend, Where Am I, Badoo, Imo, Google+, Google Earth, Google Map, Google Translate, Skype, Truecaller, Twitter, Friendster, Instagram, 2go, YouTube, Linkedin, My life, Live journal, Yahoo, Media Fire, Kiwi6, and for people to have access to. (Retrieved November 7th 2013) www.google.com

Citizens, Social Media and Public Accountability

Mones, H. (2016) quoted Kietzmann et al., (2011) who expounded that youths have a staggering effect on governance and are capable of making public office holders accountable to citizens across the globe regardless of their class, gender, ethnicity or location through the services of social media platforms. This ability of mobilization had an effect on politics as well as accountability and resulted in various political movements across the globe. By and large, public officials in the arts of governance are only accountable

to their managers and external professional institutions, while politicians are the ones accountable to public. However, some professionals are often questioned by the public, pressured and held accountable for their actions through social media. One example for this is the recent bribery incident with a police officer where a citizen was able to film the officer through his cell phone while receiving the bribe and uploading this video on Social Media (MBC, 2015). The video soon went viral and the public started questioning the values of the police institution and the way they handle their operations. This has led to massive political pressure that resulted in penalising this officer and implementing new policies for fighting corruption (ONA, 2015). Moreover, social media has not only made public able to question the professionalism of government officials but also their personal values and belief system, which often relied on their conscience.

Governance and Citizens Participation

According to Bello, M.M. (2020) defined Citizens Participation as direct engagement of citizens in policy making, policy implementation and policy evaluation. Thus, citizen participation is when local citizens decide on what they want, how they want it, assist in making it reality and give feedback on satisfaction or otherwise.

Bello, M.M further advances six (6) needs to directly engage citizens in the governance of public affairs arise due to:

1. Lack of public trust
2. Failure of representative democracy
3. Emergence of wicked public problems
4. Emergence of citizens as expert by experience
5. Financial constraints
6. The need to improve service quality.

Direct Conversations with Elected Representatives

The new media would help civic engagement by serving as platform **Direct** on which the citizens could have direct conversations with their elected representatives. An aspect of the new media that typically becomes relevant here is social media. According to Engelman (2013), social media “is enabling people to play a more active and immediate role in local issues, allowing communities to identify needs and help shape solutions.” Similarly, *Wikipedia* (2014) states that “the interactivity of the medium allows for newforms of communication with government, i.e. elected officials and/or

public servants." In their study, Otterbacher, Shapiro & Hemphill (2010) discovered that "Twitter provides the infrastructure to facilitate a high level of interactivity between political officials and constituents." They write further: Twitter is "used by people in nearly every country in the world" and elected officials in many regions have adopted it as a part of their communication strategy. One way that Twitter might positively impact political communication is by promoting vertical communication between officials and the citizens they represent. For instance, according to the website of the European Parliament(EP), social media is "revolutionizing" the way that MEPs communicate with citizens.

No doubt, direct engagement with elected representatives would represent a great breakthrough on the path of civic engagement. This, the new media presents an ample opportunity for.

Pushing for Policy Change

A very vital aspect of civic engagement is the process whereby the citizens push or lobby for policy change. Indeed, influencing the policies of the government is the ultimate goal of civic engagement. Engelman (2013) recalls the radical political transformations credited to the new media in the Arab world in recent years: When we think about the transformations happening in government, social media and the big and open data movements are driving trends. The Arab Spring is probably the most recent example when talking about social media and its ability to impact governments and shape political discourse. During that tumultuous time, social platforms like Twitter, Facebook and YouTube were used to organize protests, share images and information, form communities and engage entire populations in the name of democracy. On top of the power these social networks have to mobilize us, the speed at which ideas and information travel has accelerated. In the world of the 24/7 news cycle, messages spread at lightning speed, and we now expect a rapid response. Increasingly, if we see missteps from our elected officials, few of us are willing to wait four years to express our democratic rights. Almost everyone has the tools to make their voices heard immediately.

Still with reference to the Arab Spring, *Wikipedia* (2014) offers a more elaborate picture of how the new media could be in the service of realising policy change as the ultimate end of civic engagement: Recent events, such as the Egyptian Revolution in 2011, show us how this idea of e-democracy

has effectively been used in the political arena. Beginning on January 25 of 2011, mass protests, marches, and rallies flooded the streets of Cairo, Egypt by the thousands. Citizens were protesting the long reign of their President, Hosni Mubarak, as well as the high unemployment rate, government corruption, poverty, and oppression within society. This 18-day revolution did not begin with guns, violence, or protests, but rather with the creation of a single Facebook page which quickly gained the attention of thousands, and soon millions, of Egyptians, spreading into a global phenomenon. The Internet empowered protesters and allowed for anyone with access to the Internet to be involved in the democratization process of their government. In order to have a democratic, free nation, all information that can be shared, should be shared. Protestors communicated, organized, and collaborated through the use of this technology with real time, real impacts. It would be hard to discount the enormous role these technologies played on the world stage during this time. Even when the regime eliminated all access to the Internet in a failed attempt to halt further political online forums, Google and Twitter teamed up, making a system that would get information out to the public without having access to the Internet. The interactivity of media during this revolution boosted civic participation and played a monumental role in the political outcome of the revolution and the democratization of an entire nation.

In Nigeria, the increasing role of the social media platforms in recent elections may represent a growing culture wherein the new media would become an important platform through which the citizens could influence who becomes their leaders and the policies they adopt.

Social Medias and Group Mobilisation

Apart from giving the individual citizen the opportunity to participate in the governance of his/her country, the new media possesses the capacity to serve as a platform for galvanising group interests within a given socio-political setting. Citizens are more empowered for civic engagement when they operate in groups which give them greater bargaining power than when they act individually (Sassen, 2013). Such groups could be political parties, pressure groups, advocacy groups, professional bodies, etc. In fact, the larger and/or more articulate such a group is, the better placed it could become to empower the citizens for effective civic engagement.

Obviously, the new media offers a veritable platform for such groups to exist and organize their activities. *Wikipedia* (2014) comments on this as follows: The second way the Internet impacts government is that the Internet empowers groups of people. Social media sites support networks of people; online networks are currently significantly affecting the political process. Pressures from these networks are causing an increase in politicians' efforts to appeal to the public in campaigns. The combination of face -to-face relationships and social networking is a potentially powerful force for the future of politics and e-democracy. Therefore, as far as civic engagement is concerned, the citizens stand to benefit from the new media not just as individuals, but as civic groups.

Theoretical Framework

This study utilized the **Social Responsibility Theory** which was first introduced in 1947 and was recommended by the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press. It stated that “the media should serve the public, and in order to do so, should remain free of government interference”.

Social responsibility theory defined guidelines that the media should follow in order to fulfill its obligation of serving the public. It claimed that the media could be self-regulating by adhering to various precepts which include: media has obligations to fulfill to a democratic society in order to preserve freedom; media should be self-regulated; media should have high standards for professionalism and objectivity, as well as truth and accuracy; media should reflect the diversity of the cultures they represent; and that the public has a right to expect professional performance.

Methodology

Area of the study

Nigeria is strategically located in the West African continent with a population of over one hundred and eighty million (180,000,000) (Worldometer, 2018). The country is endowed with almost all the vegetation zones found in the tropic starting from the Sahel region in the extreme north through Savannah land in the forest region to the swamp mangrove down to the Atlantic oceans. (Cha, 2010:48). The country is bordered in the north with Niger, Cameroun in the east, Benin in the West and South to the Atlantic.

Research Design

The study adopts the descriptive survey research design. Abdulwahab (2004) Described descriptive survey as the method associated with research situations where the research subject run into hundred or even thousands

spreading's across a large area. The researcher considered this method suitable for the study because, the opinion of sample population should be used for generalization.

Population of the Study

This work employed purposive sampling method of research; in which five hundred (500) respondents were selected and filled an online questionnaire using Google form developed for data collection; although only 486 respondents were found active on facebook from the thirty (30) selected facebook groups.

For purposes of gathering primary data, the target population will target military officers based in Jaji Military Barrack Kaduna, and more particular in specialized units of operation. The composition of the population will consists of all ages from 20 years and above, with diverse qualifications, gender, career mix and exposure.

Sample and sampling Technique

Sampling design of the study will be proportional, stratified sampling method. Saunders (2011) has argued that sample size is almost always a matter of judgment rather than calculation. In view of this contention and the fact that any sample size above 30 is considered a large sample, the researcher will regard a sample size of 50 respondents.

Instrument for data collection

The work applied quantitative survey research method using contents observation on Nigerias facebook groups' update and sharing among youths with active facebook account.

Validation of the Instrument

The instrument for data collection will be subjected to both face and content validation to three experts. Two experts from the Department of political sciences Ahmadu Bello University Zaria for face validation and one from the Department of Computer Science for content validation. The observation and criticism of the panel of validators will be harmonized into a final draft of the instrument for data collection.

Method of Data Collection

Data will be collected using the questionnaire which the researcher administered face to face to the respondents. The researchers distribute fifty (500) questionnaires to the respondents.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected will be analyzed by the use of simple mean statistics.

Decision Rule

Any item with a mean score of 2.50 and above was considered Agreed while any item with a mean score of 2.49 and below was considered Disagreed.

ANALYSIS

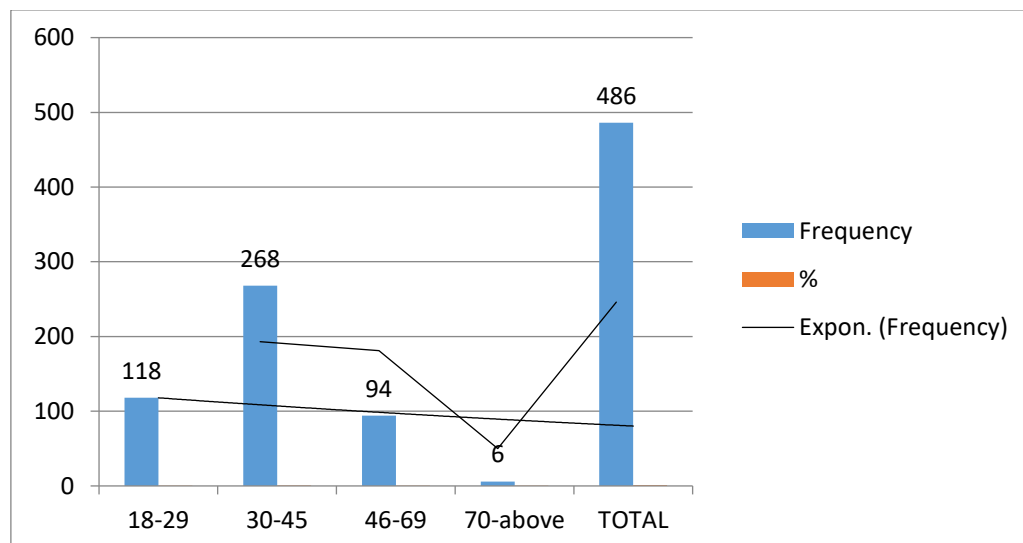


Figure 1: Source; field survey, (2021).

Figure 1 above is representing age range and categories of the participants in the research.

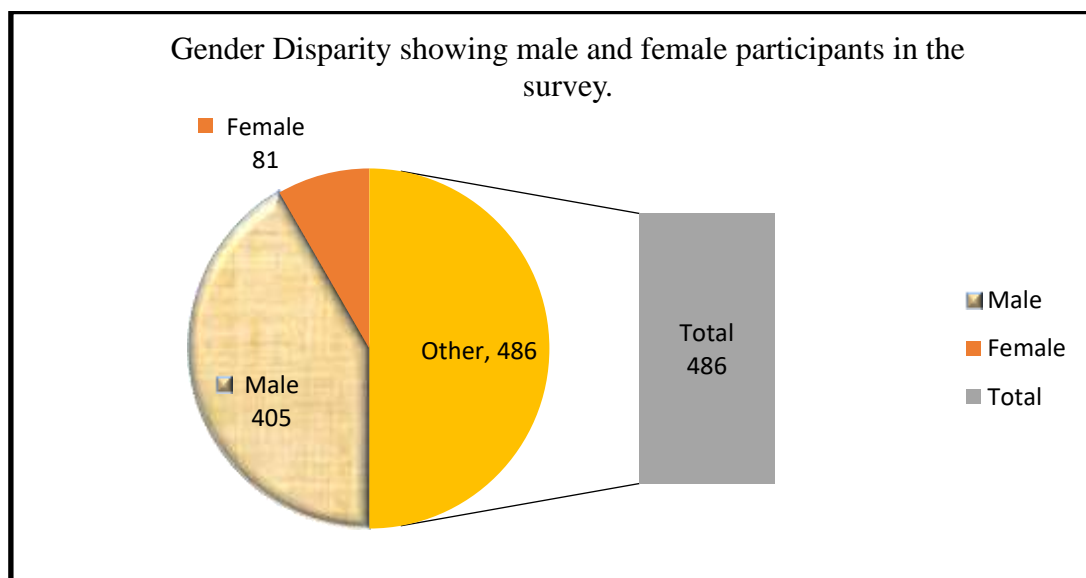


Figure 2. Gender disparity. Source: Field survey, (2021).

In figure 2, 405 participants are male and 81 female from the 486 respondents. This explains that the male are of higher number with social media accounts using facebook site as illustrated in figure 2 above.

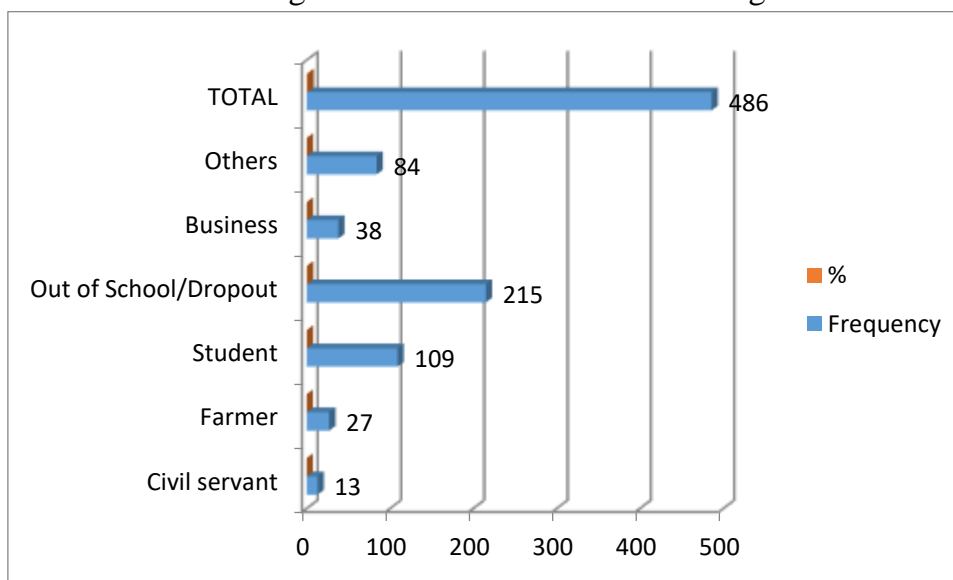


Figure 3: Occupation of social media youths.

In terms of occupational spread of the respondents in the study, figure 3 above indicated that there is 215 social media youths who are active users of facebook out of school while some signified that they are dropout. Students placed at 109, others 84, those with business career stands at 38; but farmers 27, and civil servants 13, all out of the total 486 respondents. What this means is that significant number of social media users are either out of school (i.e graduated from school) or dropout from the school who are mostly engage on social media. They are more vulnerable to social unrest, cybercrime, and etcetera.

Table 4: Education Background among social media youths

<i>Social media youth level of education</i>	Frequency	%
FSCl	8	1.6%
SSCE	355	73.0%
Diploma/NCE	104	21.4%
HND/Degree	5	1.0%
M. Sc.	3	0.6%
Others	11	2.3%
TOTAL	486	100%

In this table 4, the data from the 486 respondents show the qualifications and positions of the level of education of the social media youths in Nigerias fourth republic . For instance, 355 hold SSCE, 104 possessed Diploma/NCE, but only 8 (representing 1.6%) are holders of First School Leaving Certificate. Similarly, Degree/HND holders are said to be 5 with 1.0% out of 486 social media youths. Although others fall within the category of not having any records of attending education school, yet M.Sc. holders only tuned to be 3.

This portrays that, the highest number of youths on facebook at the time of the survey are those with ordinary level of education. This signifies that the facebook updates shown from their timeline are associated more with adolescence thought than adulthood.

Social Media Youth Engagement in Civic Governance:

Table 5: Social media youths’ participation in the meeting with the local government chairman

<i>Social media users’ participation in meeting with political leaders</i>	Frequency	%
Yes	446	91.7%
No	27	5.6%
Indifferent	13	2.7%
TOTAL	486	100%

Source, field survey, (2021).

On the social media youth engagement in the meeting with the local government chairman, the above table 5, indicated that the social media users among the youths have shown that as much as 446 representing 91.7% have expressed that they had an opportunity to meet with their local government council chairman. While the 27 (5.6%) of the youth have never attended any meeting with the chairman. This means that the youth with the highest percentage of attendance should have better chance to know about public accountability from officials that govern them.

Table 6: Frequency of meetings held with social media youths and political leaders in the last 12 months

<i>Social media users’ meeting held with political leaders</i>	Frequency	%
None	40	8.2%
1-2 times	237	48.7%
3-4 times	89	18.3%
5-6 time	67	13.7%

7 above	53	10.9%
TOTAL	486	100%

Source: field survey, (2021).

Table 6 above shows frequency number of time the youth held meetings the Local Government Chairman in the last 12 months; which to this effect, the data indicated that as less as 40 people were not able to hold any meeting with the chairman even once, let alone of demanding for accountability or good governance in their local communities. However, as much as 48.7% of the youths which stands at 237 of them have access to attend meeting with their local government chairman for about two (2). This presents to them the opportunity to know about their local governance and demand for proper public accountability in the area; Likewise, 89 (18.3%), 67 (13.7%), and 53 (10.9%) respectively.

Table 7: Medium of engagement with political leaders and the social media users

<i>Medium category</i>	Frequency	%
Community town hall meeting	83	17.0
Radio	37	7.6%
Social media	194	39.9%
Television	9	1.8%
Face-to-face engagement	163	33.5%
TOTAL	486	100%

This table 7 depicts that the citizens mostly the youths indicated their interest to meet with their chairman for engagement at various avenues they feel desired to meet with the chairman. Here, social media outlet takes 194 users as their alternative medium to meet for meeting for their contribution. Face-to-face engagement 163 representing (33/5%), 83 (17.0) opted for community town hall meeting, while for radio medium 37 (7.6%), and television received 9 (1.8%) in quest for meeting with their chairman for the demand of good governance.

Social Media Youth Awareness on Accountability in Civic Governance:

Table 8: Social media youth awareness on the monthly cash allocation received by political leaders from Federal government (above N1 billion naira) from January to September, 2021.

<i>Youth awareness on monthly cash received by LG Chairman from FAAC</i>	Frequency	%
Not at all aware	219	45.6%
Slightly aware	137	28.1%
Moderately aware	105	21.6%

Very aware	15	3.0%
Extremely aware	10	2.0%
TOTAL	486	100%

Source: field survey, (2021).

The table 8 above presents data that explain social media youths’ level of awareness on the monthly cash allocation to government officials through local government chairmen from the federation account allocation commission (FAAC). The responses “*Not at all aware*” and “*slightly aware*” connote that the citizen youths are not aware of the fact and the figures local government officials received as stipends.

Table 9: Social media youth awareness on any ongoing/recently completed project executed by political leaders:

<i>Social media youth awareness on LG project</i>	Frequency	%
Not at all aware	310	63.7%
Slightly aware	112	23.0%
Moderately aware	33	6.7%
Very aware	17	3.4%
Extremely aware	14	2.8%
TOTAL	486	100%

Source: field survey, (2021).

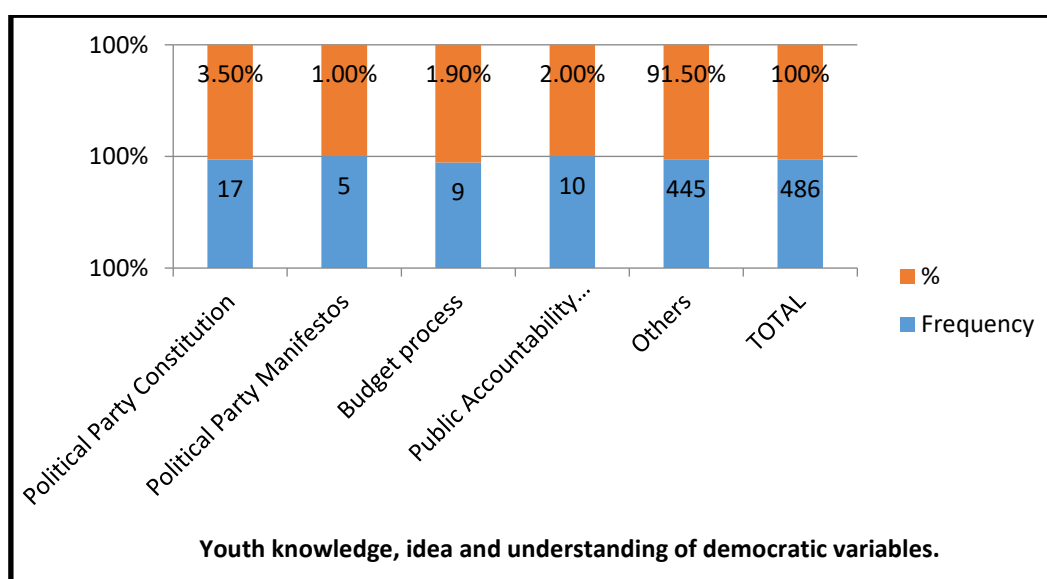


Figure 10, showing social media youth extent of information acquired on democratic governance.

Figure 10 expounded that youths do not have knowledge of the political parties' constitution and their manifestos. This is shown as represented with 17 (3.50%) and 5 (1.0%) respectively. The youths lack idea about budget process and poor understanding of presenting and initiating demand for public accountability from political office holders in civic governance. This means that the youths portray themselves as instrument of politicians on facebook.

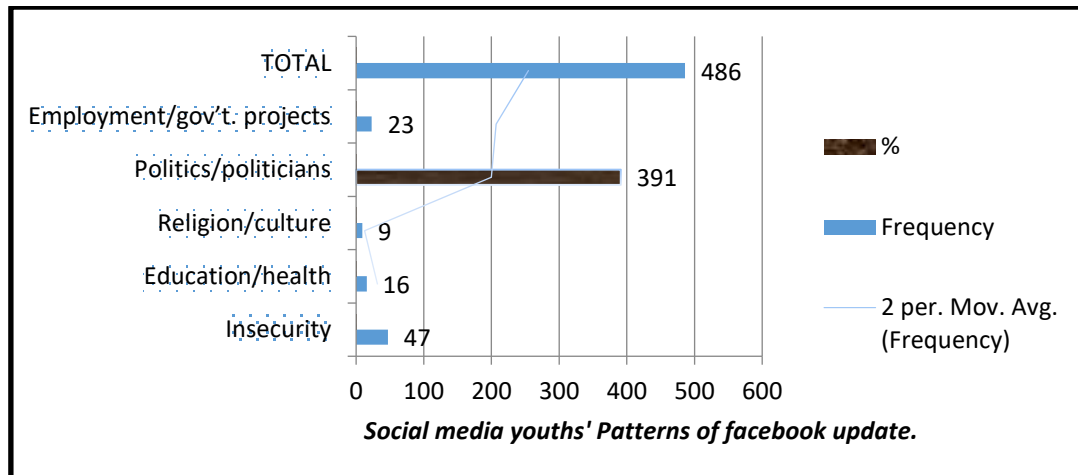


Figure 11: Issues social media youths post on facebook most.

Figure 11 shows that social media youth are more committed on posting politically related contents with prominence on promoting and supporting their political parties aspirants that they do for religion/culture, education/health, employment/projects and insecurity; this is as depicted in 391, 9, 16, 23, and 47 respectively.

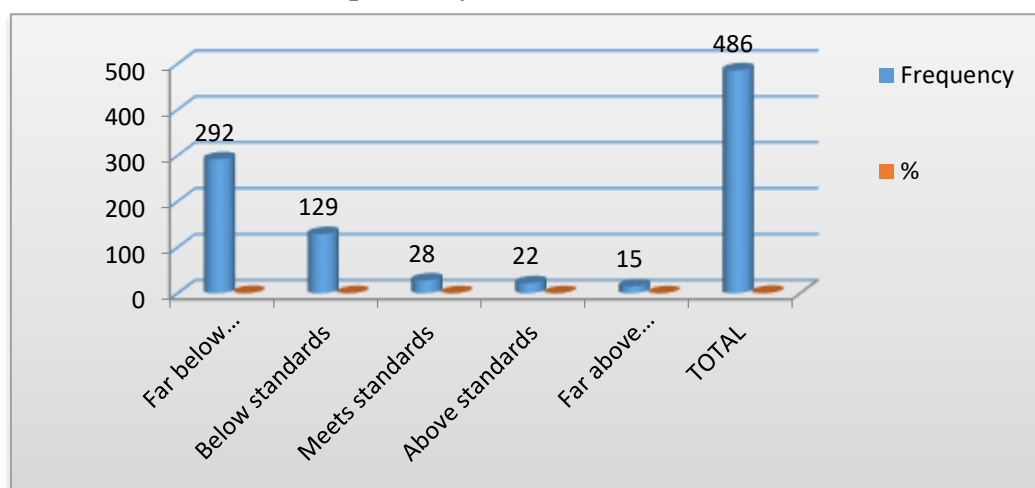


Figure 12: Social media youth rating the LG Chairman performance on improving quality markets.

Social Media Youths’ Needs Assessment:

Table 13: Rating social media youth opinion on what government should focus on in their LGA:

		<i>Repairs of existing rural roads</i>		<i>Maintenance of schools</i>		<i>Providing opportunities</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
		<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Not at all important	6	1.2%	Not at all important	13	2.7%	Not at all important	7	1.4%	
Slightly important	13	2.7%	Slightly important	11	2.3%	Slightly important	11	2.2%	
Moderately important	81	16.7%	Moderately important	26	5.3%	Moderately important	33	6.8%	
Very important	88	18.1%	Very important	70	14.4%	Very important	41	8.4%	
Extremely important	298	61.3%	Extremely important	366	75.3%	Extremely important	394	81.0%	
TOTAL:	486	100%	TOTAL:	486	100%	TOTAL:	486	100%	

Discussion of Findings

At this junction, the findings relating to the topic “*Social media and youth awareness on civic governance and public accountability in Nigerias Fourth Republic*” are hereby discussed. But at first, it should be noted that social media users concentrate more on the promotion and advertisement of political office and parties’ aspirants than doing same for promoting democratic good ideals for civic governance and public accountability. The youths on social media hardly report, update and share issues related to their communities’ development agenda.

For instance, a facebook named “*Hon. Umar Faruku Musa Social Media Forum*” is solely tuned for political contents update for politicians, rather than posting for developmental issues, views, news and ideas. The youths create, monitor political groups, forums and platforms on social media sites exclusive for their political principals and party prefects. They spend their energy, time and space at the expense of community development agenda. Example facebook groups such as:

- ✓ *Facebookers Enlightenment Forum*
- ✓ *State PDP New Medias Forum*
- ✓ *Emirate Development Association*
- ✓ *Young Movement. And many more.*

The incidence of bias is evident in their affinity for their political candidates. Another sterling evidence of social media youths appendages to political characters at the detriment of social development agenda for the state, is their roles as unconditional advertising managers for their kinsmen, in lieu of issue-based awareness.

As indicated above, most of the youth on social media particularly, facebook, are secondary school leavers, out of school, or drop out students. This is depicted in figure 3 and table 4 respectively who are heavily male. These categories lack ideals, self-control and intellectual skills to demand for good civic governance and public accountability.

Similarly, the qualified once with post-secondary qualification lack required exposure, composure and confidence to do the needful.

According to these findings, the paper attested that leading majority of youths on social media is "not at all aware" of the monthly monetary allocation the local government councils received from the federation. This is captured in table 8, by "*Not at all aware*" category by 219 respondents as represented 45.6%.

Accordingly, about 137 (28.1%) which if put together, can be deduced that the youths are not in the know to address the challenges of demanding for public accountability or civic governance. Instead, the fact that the youths are made to remain backward and therefore put behind to participate in the governance. This therefore comes in terms with the assertion of Borges A.C.M. (2020) "the youths in the state are portrayed as dependent, immature and incapable of assuming responsibility. They are seen as "the next generation", whose time and role in society is yet to come, yet to be fulfilled. They are excluded from decision-making processes and not accorded with enough opportunities to take the lead in initiatives which may have a significant impact on their lives and their communities".

Conclusion

In conclusion, therefore, it is stated that the new media, as a communication technology that has great penetrating power, is naturally suited to the needs of civic engagement. However, this technology, to be successful in this role, must negotiate with certain intervening variables that exist within the political system and within the individuals that make up the system. This is because technology is and has been a blessing, "but before we go to that well too often, we also need to realize that it is not the answer to every problem"

(Trembly, 2009). This underscores the inevitable role of the human facilitators who must, via conscious and well strategized efforts, work towards realising these potentials of the new media vis-a-vis civic engagement among the Nigerian youths.

Recommendations

- i. Since there is no gate keeping device like in the traditional media of print and broadcast, there should be some level of control on the use of social media to prevent abuse of the Press Freedom by those who post materials on social media platforms
- ii. Efforts should be made to harness a lot of the positive materials on social media for effective governance and to entrench a durable democracy in Nigeria
- iii. Political office holders should be made to respond at an open forum at least once a month to some grave allegations often leveled against them on the platforms of social media
- iv. Attempts must be made to get authors of some serious allegations against political office holders to substantiate them at an open forum where all the service providers, political office holders and authors of materials on social media will be present to face each other and trash out issues bothering on good governance in Nigeria
- v. Further studies should be carried out on how the use of social media can be encouraged by all and sundry to allow healthy and more positive discussions about good governance in Nigeria's political arena.

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