The Challenges of Globalisation in Social Media Era: Implications on Nigerian Security.

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ABSTRACT

This study analysed the challenges of Globalisation to Journalists' ethical practice in Nigeria's unity in the wake of Security challenges. It specifically examined and discussed the implications of development Journalism, Globalisation and social media in redefining the unity of Nigeria in the wake of security challenges in the nation. This study was anchored on Diffusion of Innovation, Social Presence and Framing Media Theories which sought to analyse the function of the development Journalism in ethical standard of media practice. The study used secondary materials for data generation and analysis. It revealed that Globalisation seeks to unites the world as one entity for transnational benefits. However, fake news, disinformation and defamation on the social media sometimes orchestrated by enemies of the Nigeria's unity and development, have immensely done more harm than the good envisaged by Globalisation agenda. The study concluded that ethical practices have been weakened by the Globalisation agenda that introduced the social media platforms of communication where citizen Journalists are not aware of the ethical standards. The study recommended among others that, the ban on Twitter by the federal government of Nigeria should make headway for all social media handles to be regulated. This will ensure that development Journalists uphold Ethical principles.

KEYWORDS: *Globalisation, development Communication, social media, Nigeria's unity, development*

INTRODUCTION

Globalisation enforces the realisation of the philosophy of global village mantra through which the social media environment becomes part of us. Most societies of either undeveloped, developing and the developed in the world access the fortunes of social media. The interconnectedness and delocalisation of communities, villages and cities around the world today, become possible as a result of limitless access to information on the social media with the quality of immediateness of interactions concurrently without much ado. Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) has helped improving the spate at which one can share opinion through communication with one or more discussants in interactive session at the same time, getting feedback without procrastination as did in stone age where feedback could take longer period.

Since the invention of the printing press in 1450, people have acknowledged the potential influence of mass media messages on audiences. The development of communication technology enhanced the circle of influence. Mass media brought major alteration in both human thought at the individual level and cultural developments at the collective level. The process of social, cultural and technological evolution is by no means at an end. In the pre-

empirical era of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, scholars from various disciplines concentrated on the potential influences of press. Among the prominent researchers were Max Weber (1910), Walter Lippmann (1922), Willard Bleyer (1924), John Dewey (1927), and Robert Ezra Park (1940). The empirical era perceived mass media as catering powerful, direct and immediate effects at a large scale. This assumption of media effects led to extensive studies in areas ranging from political campaigns to portrayal of violence, pornography, racial discrimination and women etc. Technology facilitated the processes of connectedness at a larger scale. This phenomenon of increased interconnectedness of economies, polities, societies and cultures is perceived as globalization. Media served as a tool to accelerate these processes and rubbed the boundaries.(Eijaz & Ahmad, 2011).

A journalist called Thomas Friedman popularized the term "flat world" arguing that globalized trade outsourcing, supply-chaining, and political forces had permanently changed the world, for better and worse. He asserted that the pace of globalization was quickening and that its impact on business organization and practice would continue to grow (Friedman 2008). The word globalization was used in the English language as early as the 1930s, but only in the context of education and the term failed to gain traction. Over the next few decades, the term was occasionally used by other scholars and media, but it was not clearly defined   One of the first usages of the term in the meaning resembling the later, common usage was by French economist François Perroux in his essays from the early 1960s (in his French works he used the term mondialization (literary worldization), also translated as mundialization).   (James & Steger, 2014)

According to Cohen (2002: 10) "globalisation as a process has two major aspects: the broadcasting and deepening of interactions and interdependence among societies and states, throughout the globe. Asemah (2011) states that Cohn argues further that regarding broadcasting, globalisation extends linkages geographically to encompass virtually all major cities and states thus, events and policies adopted in one part of the world are likely to have major impact on other countries; in regards to depending, globalisation involves a marked increase in the frequency and intensity of interaction and interdependence among societies and states". According to Lencher & Boli (2012) "define globalization as more people across large distances becoming connected in more and different ways". It is pertinent to underscore the fact that the more people are connected, the more the benefit from one another either positively or negatively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

This paper has the following objectives:

1) To find out the challenges of globalisation in the era of social media to journalism practice in Nigeria.
2) To examine the implications of social media globalisation to Nigeria's security challenges.
3) To investigate the role of social media for development approach to security challenges in Nigeria.

LITERATURE OF REVIEW

Under this section, a review of related literature is done to enhance gamut of knowledge from the related previous studies done. Researchers have glut of studies in the area of globalisation and social media era that reflect the state of security challenges in a nation. It looks at the role of social media for development approach to security challenges in Nigeria.

Conceptual Clarification

The major concepts to be clarified are: globalisation and social media era.

Globalisation

Globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization has accelerated since the 18th century due to advances in transportation and communication technology. This increase in global interactions has caused a growth in international trade and the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that is identified with social and cultural aspects. However, disputes and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, economically, globalization involves goods, services, data, technology, and the economic resources of capital. The expansion of global markets liberalizes the economic activities of the exchange of goods and funds. Removal of cross-border trade barriers has made the formation of global markets more feasible. Advances in transportation, like the steam locomotive, steamship, jet engine, and container ships, and developments in telecommunication infrastructure, like the telegraph, Internet, and mobile phones, have been major factors in globalization and have generated further interdependence of economic and cultural activities around the globe (Martin, 2014)..

In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transaction capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people, and the dissemination of knowledge (IMF, 2000). Also, Salvatore (2008) asserts that " globalizing processes affect and are affected business work organization, economics, sociocultural resources, and the natural environment. Academic literature commonly divides globalization into three major areas: economic globalisation, cultural globalisation, and political globalisation. According to Peterson Institute for International Economics (2021) globalisation is the best word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures and populations brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people and information. . After World War II, the United States helped build a global economics order governed by mutually accepted rules and overseen by multilateral Institutions.

Social Media Era

Social media is computer-based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information through the building of virtual networks and communities. By extension, social media is internet-based and gives its users quick access to electronic communication of content. Content includes personal information, documents, videos and photos. Users engage with social media via a computer, tablet, or smartphone via web-based software or applications (Dollarhide, 2021).

Dollarhide (2021) states further that "the evolution of social media is traced to its origin when it started as a way to interact with friends and family but was later adopted by businesses that wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to reach out to customers. The power of social media is the ability to connect and share information with anyone on the planet earth, or with multiple people simultaneously. On a global rate, over 3.8 billion people use social media which is ever-changing and ever- evolving field, with new apps such as TikTok and Clubhouse coming out seemingly on yearly basis, joining the ranks of already established social networks like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, whatsApp, and, Instagram".

The Brains Behind the Evolution of Social Media

Historically, the first social media site was " Six Degrees" introduced by Andrea Weinreich in 1997. It was popular with the users until 2003 when Tom Anderson made MySpace. It became a new site that let users to make profiles that played their favorite music. The new site made it possible for the users to design their own backgrounds themselves. MySpace quickly became popular and most used social media site in the world then. Mark Zuckerberg created Facebook in 2004 and changed everything when he was a sophomore at Harvard. Facebook went public in 2006 and people flocked to the novel site. Facebook has over the years done a lot to remain on top. It added hashtags to keep up with Twitter and later added stories to compete with Snapchat. Today Facebook is the world's biggest social media site with 2.32 billion monthly users leading Instagram, WhatsApp and others (wonderopolis.com, 2021)

Topologies of Social Media

The six types of social media, though this can be broken down in many ways, include social networking, bookmarking, social news, media sharing, microblogging, and online forum sites. The figures for the most popular social media websites ranked by number of activities worldwide as of January 2021 by Investopedia.com (2021) are as follow:

1. Facebook-Meta (2.74 billion users)
2. YouTube (2.29 billion users)
3. WhatsApp (2 billion users)
4. Facebook Messenger (1.3 billion users)
5. Instagram (1 22 billion users)
6. TikTok (689 million users)
7. QQ (617 million users)
8. Douyin (600 million users)
9. Sino Weibo (511 million users)

Social media are interactive technologies that allow the creation or sharing of information, thoughts, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. While challenges to the definition of *social media* arise due to the broad variety of stand-alone and built in social-media services currently available, there are some common features (Kietzmann & Hermkens 2011, Obar & Steve, 2015, Tuten & Michael, 2018, Aichner, Grünfelder, Maurer & Jegeni, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

The study is built on Diffusion of Innovation, Social Presence and Framing Media Theories.

Diffusion of Innovation Media

This theory was propounded by Everest M. Rogers in 1962. It states how communication or idea overtime, gains momentum and diffuses or spreads through a specific population or social system rapidly. Asemah, Nkwam-Uwaoma and Nwamnuo (2017) state that " the end result of this diffusion is that people, as part of social system, adopt a new idea, behaviour or product. Adoption means that a person does something differently than what they had previously; purchase or use a new product, acquire and perform new behaviour etc. The key to adoption is that the person must perceive the idea, behaviour, or product as new or innovative. It is through this that diffusion is possible". Rogers (2013) adds that " diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system; diffusion is a special type of communication concerned with the spread of messages that are perceived as new ideas".

The major elements of the diffusion of innovation theory are: innovation, communication, channels, time and social system. The theory has the following categories of adopters: innovators, early adopters, , early majority, late majority, and laggards. The theory assumes that individual's innovativeness or psychological factors such as communication needs are analysed as micro independent variables. At a macro-social level, this theory assumes that social systems, such as norms, can affect an individual's adoption of or use of an innovation.

The theory is relevant to this study because, it talks about technological innovations to social media domains in Nigeria today where everyone communicates with immediacy of feedback. In this era of globalisation, innovators have innovated technologies like smartphones, iPhones, computer system with internet facilitates to enable simultaneous interaction where ideas are shared

Social Presence Theory

The Social Presence Theory was developed by John Short, Ederyn Williams and Bruce Christie in 1976. The theory measures communication media based on the degree of awareness of the other person in communication interaction. They posit that communication media differ in their degree of social presence and that these differences play important role in how people interact. They conceptualise social presence primarily as a quality of communication medium that can determine the way people interact and communicate.

Asemah et'al (2017) state that from the perspective of Social Presence Theory, " people perceive some media as having higher degree of social presence (video) and others having lower degrees of social presence (audio). They hold that communication medium with higher degrees is seen by people as the most sociable while the communication medium with lower degrees is seen as less sociable". In the words of Chi-Hsiung (2012) on the main assumption of the theory, states that the "factors that contribute to social presence are: social context, online communication and interactivity. Social presence is a dynamic variable based upon the user's perception and the characteristics of the medium. People discern different amounts of social presence in various types of media. Users asses the degree of social presence; therefore, it is the internal image the perceiver evokes of moving expressive body "

The theory is relevant to the study because, the globalisation and social media era discuss on people's interconnectedness on social media interactions and communication platforms. People tend to get to meet themselves on the social media platforms and share information that can unite or disunite the nation.

Framing Theory

Framing Theory was developed by Erving Goffman in 1974. The theory is somehow related to agenda-setting theory. Goffman posits that people interpret what is going on around their world through their primary framework. Asemah et'al (2017) states that Goffman was the first to concentrate on framing as a form of communication and defined "framing " as a " schemata of interpretation" that enables individuals to locate, perceive, identify and label occurrences or life experiences".

McQuail (2005) states that "framing is a philosophical postulation that explains the way in which news content is typically shaped and contextualised by journalists. There are two ways through which framing theory can be seen and applied in communication research. These are individuals and media frames. The individual frame means individuals' cognitive understanding of a given situation, media frame deals with the words, images, phrases and presentation styles used in the media outlet about an issue". The main assumptions of Framing theory is that: the Media select the news items considered to be shared in the public domain and that the media retain the house style by which the audience can be influenced based on the nature of news stories presented to the public. This theory is relevant to this study because, this paper seeks to know how the media in the global internet space in the 21st century report events in the wake of security challenges in Nigeria.

Challenges of Globalisation in the Social Media Era to Journalism practice in Nigeria.

The present global space of Internet technological advanced society has made it possible to send messages now and instantaneously receive a feed back with immediate alacrity without procrastination. However, it is sacrosanct to bring to bear that globalisation in new media era has the following Challenges to Journalistic practice in Nigeria security situation:

Fake News in the Era of Internet

According to Madu, Aboyade & Ajayi (2019) "Information fabrication otherwise known as 'fake news' is not new. Misinformation, disinformation and propaganda have been features of human communication, but never before, has there been a technology to so effectively disseminate it. In 1450, the invention of a movable printing press by a German blacksmith, Johann Gutenberg dramatically facilitated the production and dissemination of news, the fake and the authentic alike.

Accordingly, Standage (2017) believes that "fake news has been known since the earliest days of printing. In the 16th and 17th centuries, printers would crank out pamphlets, or news books, offering detailed accounts of monstrous beasts or unusual occurrences" with the motive of attracting patronage and readership. Agba (2002: 253) further states that, internet "is the most technologically advanced medium of communication. It is a multimedia information superhighway that facilitates business, sports, politics, entertainment and other endeavours across international boundaries.

The emergence of new media digital technologies signals a potentially radical shift of who is in control of information…". Every citizen in the world is a journalist and these citizen

journalists do not acquire basic Journalistic training to learn about the ethics. Fake news everywhere and this is not healthy for the profession (Asemah, 2011 & Stephen 2018)

McGonagle (2017), sees , fake news is information that has been deliberately fabricated and disseminated with the intention to deceive and mislead others into believing falsehoods or doubting verifiable facts. In this regard, it is disinformation that is presented as, or is likely to be perceived as news

According to the Global Peace Index (2019), Nigeria is one of the least peaceful places on earth. The GPI which measures peacefulness across three domains; safety and security, ongoing conflict, and militarization ranked Nigeria 148 out of 163 countries in the world. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria seats among the top five least peaceful countries in the region alongside, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Somalia, and South Sudan.

In Nigeria, rumours circulated that President Buhari had died during one of his lengthy absences from Nigeria in 2017 on medical grounds and that he had been replaced by a clone called Jubril from Sudan. It took two days before Azikwe was to clear the air about the state of his health and informed the world that he was still alive and false claim was relatively contained. The supposed death of Muhammadu Buhari in contrast spread like wildfire on Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp, so much so that he had to address the claim at a news conference (news wires, 2019).

Indeed, both errors and fraudulent contents now go viral through peer-to-peer distribution, while news satire is regularly misunderstood and re-shared as straight news by unwitting social media users. Hence, we now live in a world with computational propaganda, state-sponsored 'sock-puppet networks', troll armies, and technology that can mimic legitimate news websites and seamlessly manipulate audio and video to create synthetic representations of any number of sources (Posetti & Mattews, 2018).

News Wires (2019) states that "manufactured lies in the guise of news endangers the delicate ethno-religious fabric of Nigeria. Of particular concern is the fabrication of stories pitting the Country's mainly Muslim north against the predominantly Christian south, a traditional fault line often used by proponents of restructuring the current federal system and even breaking it up".

Madu et'al (2019), identifies six types of fake news;

1. Satire or Parody: No intention to cause harm, but has potential to fool
2. **False Connection**: When headlines, visuals or captions do not support the content
3. Misleading Content: Misleading use of information to frame an issue or an individual
4. Imposter Content: When genuine sources are impersonated with false and made-up sources
5. Manipulated Content: When genuine information or imagery is manipulated to deceive, as with doctored photos.
6. Fabricated Content: When news content is 100% false, designed to deceive and do harm.

Image/audio-visual Manipulation

Globalisation has informed technologies that make it possible to manipulate videos, videos and pictures to represent another form. According to guides.lib (2021) " infographic (click for a closer look), created by EdTech company Data Society, charts example of media

manipulation according to the level of technical expertise required to create problematic videos. Data Society's 2019 report. "Deepfakes and cheap Fakes. The Manipulation of Audio Visual Evidence", provides greater context, including discussion of the effect of all types of media manipulation on those who are politically, socially and economically vulnerable as well as the role of this manipulation reinforcing certain power attributes. Audio manipulation can literally put words into a subject's mouth that they may have never said or make them sound slurred and incoherent. ". This manipulation of images, videos and audios makes the media to lack ethics of objectivity.

Lack of Objectivity/Loss of Credibility

Due to unethical practice in the globalised social media, many of audience across the globe do not see credibility in the news they receive from the media organisations again. Credibility has been lost as a result of lack of objective reporting. If for instance there is genocide in the developing countries in the world, the Western Media tend to be bias in terms of actuality of number of casualties. Rwanda is a prime example of journalism's complete and utter failure to act humanely and responsibly. In 1994, an estimated one million Tutsis were murdered during a systematic genocidal mass slaughter. News organizations minimized the use of the word genocide as though this was too biased a term, choosing instead to call it a "massacre", "civil war", or "fierce clashes." Even the UN Security Council chose to cleanse its vernacular, avoiding the use of the word genocide in its reports and dealings with the media (Seib, 2002).

Implications of Social Media Globalisation to Nigeria Security Challenges

Social media has enormously aided insecurity in Nigeria. Technological innovations like smartphones, iPhones, tables, digital camera have grossly helped the Nigerian Film industry to promote violent films on the screens of the aforementioned devices. Most Nigerian youths watch violent-oriented films that teach kidnapping, cultism, robbery, rapping, banditry, terrorism among others. On this note, President Muhammadu Buhari's regime has banned Nigerian films that glamourise villains in Nigeria. Adebayo, the CEO of the National Film and Video Censors Board (NFVCB) on the 6th of September, 2021 warned that movie producers that if they produce films that only glamourise villains such movies will not be approved urging that filmmakers should produce movies that depict Nigerian cultures positively and not glamourise evil" (gazettengr.org, 2021). Most people learn evil activities with the aid of technologies

According Vanguardngr.com (report of April 13th 2021), " fourteen years ago, precisely in 2007, a screening of 10 randomly selected movies by tobacco control activists in Nigeria showed that the tobacco industry might have been using Nollywood to promote smoking. 10 movies screened at the time were found to have unnecessary smoking scenes and glamourised smoking. In 2020, a random selection and preview of 36 films also showed the same glamourisatiom of smoking observed in 2007". In May 2005, the Indian government banned outright smoking in movies and on television. The ban took effect in October, 2005 in all Bollywood films. In January, 2013, Paramount Pictures took a decision and warned all movie producers in the United States on the health risks of tobacco smokers and there was only 37% of films by Hollywood in 2013 and Canadian movie producers took to the advice to eliminate smoking contents from their movies".

The National Broadcasting Commission Act 2004 (NBC) regulates and govern media broadcast sector such as radio, television of the media industry in Nigeria. The Act establishes in section which empowers the commission to regulate and control the broadcasting industry among others. It also provides that to operate a radio, sound, cable, satellite station, a license is to be issued by the NBC as powered by section 9 of the Act. In line with the Company and Allied Matters Act 2020, to produce any record-labels, film production companies, management etc in the entertainment industry in Nigeria must register a business name the Corporate Affairs Commission (Resolution Law Firm, 2021).

Salami, Adeyemo & Olawoyin (2018) summarize the causative factors of insecurity in Nigeria to include; absence of institutional capacity resulting in government failure; disconnection between the people and government; weak and poorly funded military establishment, and non-prosecution of perpetrators of violence in Nigeria. As a result of these, Nigeria has continued to witness a surge in banditry, terrorism, armed robbery, insurgency, kidnapping, militancy, herdsmen/farmers clashes among others.

The dynamics of our society has since altered the configuration of security to now include consideration for societally generated crises such as terrorism, riots, demonstrations, secret cult-related criminal acts, drug trafficking, inter and intra-ethnic strife, religious intolerance, armed robberies, kidnapping, advance fee fraud and a host of others that threaten lives and property, and indeed the peace and tranquility in the society (Oloyede & Esimokha, 2018).

There are a plethora of fake stories circulated through the social media with the ultimate mission of inciting fear, anxiety, suspicion, disunity across ethnic groups in Nigeria. A recent statement credited to Alhaji Gidado Siddiki, the leader of the Miyetti Allah Group, with a bold headline "south east will boil any moment from now because of their stubbornness" where he was alleged to have said that, "since they (the south easterners) are claiming to be stubborn, and had refused to give them their lands in peace, it will be taken by force and entire south east will be raided and taken over by the herdsmen (Siddiki, 2019)

After a long time of rigorous verification of the said information, it was revealed to be falsity devoid of atom of truth. This could have ignited a clamorous remonstration that could have tore the nature apart. Another ethno-religious crisis-oriented message went viral on the social media and

According to Madu et'al (2019) The statement reads;

> "Alert! Alert!! Alert!!!: good day, please pass this message to everyone in Osogbo and its environs. ... from 7pm every day, their gate should be well locked. The Fulanis now dress in Yoruba outfits with dangerous weapons in their hands (with the) plans to come in and kill. If there is a knock on the gate from 7pm adult should attend to the person. Please don't open and don't talk. Let the person talk first. Tell your children also. Sent as received" (ASUP Ede Politics & Social WhatsApp Platform).

Another WhatsApp platform, trended this excerpt;

> "General (T. Y) Danjuma (a former military President of Nigeria) has stated unambiguously that President Buhari is the direct founder and sponsor of Miyetti Allah and had concluded plans to provide safe heavens for all West African Fulanis in the entire SOUTH and MIDDLE BELT

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(part of Nigeria). He made it clear that war had already been declared, going by spate of relentless killings, lamenting that the helpless victims are predominantly Christians. The retired General warned that, Buhari has used Tinubu to divide south-west and that plans are underway to overrun Yoruba kingdom and make them subordinate to Hausa-Fulani Oligarchy....(there is) information that Imo State shall be the hotbed because of its central location and once it is captured, the entire SE/SS (South East and South South) is gone. And that Imo governorship election shall be used to ignite the Holocaust" (Random Reflection)

One destructive tendency about such social media misinformation is that, people are quick to share to their various religious groups to think of the way to start attacking their identified enemies. Mainstream media organisations remain incapacitated to handle the menace of social media news without verification to ascertain the truth of the news items trending on the space.

Globalisation in Social Media Era, Encourages Jungle Justice

Many innocent people have died as a result of false information on the social media platforms. The country becomes lawless as irate youths take laws into their hands before the security agents in Nigeria are made aware of any case that can warrant someone's life. Ogbette, Adam, Kareem & Ogbette (2019) reported that a dozen people were killed in India just because of fake news of hoax messages. The victims were lynched after they were falsely accused of child abduction based on fake news circulated via WhatsApp platforms. Such cases abound in Nigeria where people are victimized for unverified allegations by mischief makers spread through the social media**.**

The role of Social Media for Development Approach to Security Challenges in Nigeria.

Historically, a painstaking grope into related past literature can be viewed from different angles or approaches on the role of globalised social media for improvement of Nigerian security challenges. In Nigeria, kidnapping, banditry, terrorism, robbery, rapping, farmers/herders clashes, communal unrest, pre and post- election violence and many countless vices disrupt the security of Nigeria. The diffusion/extension approach which is driven by advancement in technology and aided by extension workers; the development support-approach which encourages balanced flow of information from urban-rural, backward and prosperous areas or society; and the institutional approach which places high premium on universal education-adult education, girl-child education and so on (Ugande 2007 cited in Ate & Akintayo 2017, Doyule 2011,& Manyozo 2012).

According to Ate & Akintayo (2017), " other approaches like integrated approach which calls for usage of diverse communication tools to educate, mobilise and motivate the people for development projects. Then, there is localised approach which is predicated on galvanising people to participate in issues of development of communities. The planned strategy-approach encourages team work between communication agencies and development agencies. The last approach is the mass media approach which places emphasis on the need for content-balancing report for development information online.". Social media platforms should be used to encourage development not crisis-oriented posts that intend to create security challenges in Nigeria

A new age of social media networking has begun with the commendable technological advancements and applications. Medoff and Kaye (2011:8) observe: "The Social network sites (SNS) are typically used to send email, photos and videos to the close associates who are interested in creating and expanding existing social ties. Social Media sites tend to be perceived as places to widen social circles, to make friends, and to find personal information. The social network sites, Twitter, blogs, instant messaging and other online and smartphone activities have facilitated participatory communication from development point of view".

Guardian (2011:11) reports the advantage of Facebook thus: Facebook has many features, including posts messages, disseminate personal information, upload and share photos, chat, as well as invite friends to an event. Facebook users take advantage of smartphones like applications on simpler phones". The Facebook has also revolutionized the concept of participatory communication by killing the hierarchy of distance and other factors which impeded the process Communication hitherto.

Manyozo (2012) Proposes three strands based on journalism strategies and political economy as:

1. Factual news and content
2. Creative and educational journalism
3. Indigenous Knowledge communications.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The paper draws conclusion that the globalised social media era has aggravated security challenges in Nigeria, owing to the fact that the advancement in technology has though, delocalised the globe thereby, bringing Nigerian citizens under platforms of interconnectedness where they share ideas, opinions and make friends and fends at the same time. Social media platforms have incited many Nigerians against others especially the issue of religious and ethnic groups in the country. It is on the above conclusion that the paper recommends the following for the journalists to explore the social media platforms for better use as:

Framing Good Contents: Journalists should ensure that their online platforms have news contents that unite the nation and not glamourisatiom of criminal-intended fake news on the social media platforms.

Potential of News Sourcing: Although, it is proven that crowd-sourcing of news has come to stay in this present globalisation era. Journalists should devise potential news sourcing credible enough to ensure ethical balance. News editors can devise various means of outsourcing supply-chaining of news items from trusted sources which will consider bringing back online loss of credibility that came with globalisation. This will enhance trust and confidence in the news around the world.

Confidentiality of News Sourcing: Journalists should ensure that news are properly attributed to a credible source so as to enhance audience's confidence. It is not a disputation that many people do not have confidence in the news they receive today unless they get the news from mainstream or terrestrial media. Globalisation has engendered loss of confidentiality in the minds of the audience due to plurality of news with fake news items soon to be verified falsity.

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