MEDIA AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: *This paper examines the contributions of media and security as source of information. However, it may be print media or electronic media for the sustainable development of education in Nigeria. However, it emphasized the roles of the security on the protection of the life and properties of students in schools and outside schools in the country such as (kidnapping ,vandals of the school properties, and students unrest and other anti-social behaviour among the students in schools) .*

KEYWORDS: Media, Security, Contributions, Students Education

INTRODUCTION

Media technology has made communicating increasingly easier as time has passed throughout history. Today, children are encouraged to use media tools in school and are expected to have a general understanding of the various technologies available. The internet is arguably one of the most effective tools in media for communication. Tools such as e-mail, Skype, Face book etc., have brought people closer together and created new online communities However, some may argue that certain types of media can hinder face-to-face communication and therefore can result in complications like identity fraud.

In a large consumer-driven society, electronic media (such as television) and print media (such as newspapers are important for distributing advertisement media More technologically advanced societies have access to goods and services through newer media than less technologically advanced societies.

In addition to this "advertizing" role, media is nowadays a tool to share knowledge all around the world. Analyzing the evolution of medium within the society, Popkin assesses the important role of media, by building connection between politics, culture and economic life and the society: for instance periodical newspaper has been an opportunity to first advertize and second to be up-to-date with current foreign affairs or the nation economic situation. In the mean time, Willinsky(2005) was promoting the role of modern technology as a way to come across cultural, gender, national barriers. He saw in internet an opportunity to establish a fair and equal system of knowledge: as internet may be accessible to anyone, any published information may be read and consulted by anyone. Therefore, internet is a sustainable solution to overcome the "gap" between developed and developing countries as both will get a chance to learn from each other. Canagarajah is addressing the issue of unbalanced relations between the North and South countries, asserting that Western countries tend to impose their own ideas on developing countries. Therefore, internet is way to re-establish balance, by for instance enhance publication of newspaper, academic journal from developing countries. Christen is the one who created a system that provide access to knowledge and protect people's customs and culture. Indeed, in some traditional society, some gender cannot have access to a certain type of

knowledge therefore respecting these customs limit the scope of dissemination but still allow the diffusion of knowledge. Within this process of dissemination, media would play a role of "intermediaries", that is say translation an academic research into a journalistic format, accessible by lay audience (Levin Consequently, media is a modern form of communication aiming at spreading knowledge within the whole world, regardless any form of discrimination.

Media, through media and communications psychology has helped to connect diverse people from far and near geographical location. It has also helped in the aspect of on-line or internet businesses and other activities that have an on-line version. All media intended to affect human behavior is initiated through communication and the intended behavior is couched in psychology. Therefore, understanding media and communications psychology is fundamental in understanding the social and individual effects of media. The expanding field of media and communications psychology combines these established disciplines in a new way.

Media (the singular form of which is medium) is the collective communication outlets or tools that are used to store and deliver information or data. It is either associated with communication media, or the specialized mass media communication businesses such as: print media and the press, photography, advertising, cinema, broadcasting (radio and television) and publishing.

Evolution

The word media is defined as "one of the means or channels of general communication, information, or entertainment in society, as news radio or television".

The beginning of human communication through designed channels, i.e. not vocalization or gestures, dates back to ancient cave paintings drawn maps and writing.

The Persian Empire (centered on present-day Iran) played an important role in the field of communication. It has the first real mail or postal system which is said to have been developed by the Persian emperor Cyrus the Great (c. 550 BC) after his conquest of Media The role of the system as an intelligence gathering apparatus is well documented, and the service was (later) called angariae, a term that in time turned to indicate a tax system The Old Testament (Esther VIII) makes mention of this system: Ahasuerus king of Medes, used couriers for communicating his decisions. 'l

The word communication is derived from the Latin root communicate. This was due to the Roman Empire also devising what might be described as a mail or postal system, in order to centralize control of the empire from Rome. This allowed for personal letters and for Rome to gather knowledge about events in its many widespread provinces. More advanced postal systems later appeared in the Islamic Caliphate and the Mongol Empire during the Middle Ages.

The term "media" in its modern application relating to communication channels is traced back to its first use as such by Canadian communications theorist Marshall McLuhan who stated in Counterbiast (1954): "The media are not toys; they should not be in the hands of Mother Goose and Peter Pan executives. They can be entrusted only to new artists, because they are art forms." By the mid-1960s, the term had spread to general use in North America and the United Kingdom. ("Mass media", in contrast, was, according to H.L. Mencken used as early as 1923 in the United States.)

Functions of Media

1)   Inform (a teacher function)

2)   Surveillance (a watcher function)

3)   Service the economic system

4)   Hold society together (act as sort of a cultural glue)

5)   Entertain

Types of Media

Electronic Media

In the last century, a revolution in telecommunications has greatly altered communication by providing new media for long distance communication. The first transatlantic two-way radio broadcast occurred in 1906 and led to common communication via analogue and digital media.

•   Analog telecommunications include some radio systems, historical telephony systems, and historical TV broadcasts.

•   Digital telecommunications allow for computer-mediated communication, telegraphy and computer networks

The difference between analog and digital photography is that digital photography is easier to edit and have a lot of choices after taking photos, but analog photography is more simple and you have to accept the photo if you don't like it. In digital photography you can edit the photo even before taking it, unlike analog which had limited settings.

Modern communication media now allow for intense long-distance exchanges between larger numbers of people (many-to-many communication via e-mail, Internet forums and teleportation). On the other hand, many traditional broadcast media and mass media favor one-to-many communication (television, cinema, radio, newspaper, magazines and also social media).

Electronic media now comes in the forms tablets, laptops, desktops, cell phones, mp3 players, DVDs, game systems, radios, and television. Technology has spiked to record highs within the last decade, thus changing the dynamic of communication. The meaning of electronic media, as it is known in various spheres, has changed with the passage of time. The term media has achieved a broader meaning nowadays as compared to that given it a decade ago. Earlier, there was multimedia, once only a piece of software (application software) used to play audio (sound) and video (visual object with or without sound). Following this, it was CD (Compact Disc) and DVD (Digital Versatile Disc), then camera of 3G (Third Generation) applications in the field. In modern terms, the media includes all the software which are used in PC (Computer) or Laptop or Mobile Phone installed for normal or better performance of the system; today, however, hard discs (used to increase the installation capacity of data) of computer is an example of electronic media. This type of hard disc is becoming increasingly smaller in size. The latest inclusion in the field is magnetic media (magnetic stripe) whose application is common, in the fastest growing Information Technology field. Modem day IT media is commonly used in the banking sector and by the Income Tax Department for the purpose of

providing the easiest and fastest possible services to the consumers. In this magnetic strip account information linking to all the data relating to a particular consumer is stored. The main features of these types of media are prepared unrecorded (blank form), and data is normally stored at a later stage as per the requirement of its user or consumer.

Print Media

The term 'print media' is used to describe the traditional or "old-fashioned" print-based media that today's parents grew up with, including newspapers, magazines, books, and comics or graphic novels. Historically, only wealthy publishers had access to sophisticated type-setting technologies necessary to create printed material, but this has changed in recent years with the widespread accessibility of desktop publishing software and print-on-demand publication services such as Lulu.com (LINK). More recently, electronic book readers such as the Amazon Kindle which store hundreds of books on a single device and which allow readers to directly download books and newspapers have become popular.

Security

Security; is the degree of resistance to or protection from harm. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset such as a person , dwelling , community and nation or organization .

security provides "a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat." These separations are generically called "controls," and sometimes include changes to the asset or the threat. Security is said to have two dialogues. Negative dialogue is about danger, risk, threat and etc. Positive dialogue is about opportunities, interests, profits, and etc. Negative dialogue needs military equipment, armies, or police. Positive dialogue needs social capital, education, or social interaction.

PERCEIVED SECURITY COMPARED TO REAL SECURITY

Perception of security may be poorly mapped to measureable objective security. For example, the fear of earthquakes has been reported to be more common than the fear of slipping on the bathroom floor although the latter kills many more people than the former. Similarly, the perceived effectiveness of security measures is sometimes different from the actual security provided by those measures. The presence of security protections may even be taken for security itself. For example, two computer security programs could be interfering with each other and even cancelling each other's effect, while the owner believes she/he is getting double the protection.

Security theater is a critical term for deployment of measures primarily aimed at raising subjective security without a genuine or commensurate concern for the effects of that measure on objective security. For example, some consider the screening of airline passengers based on static databases to have been Security Theater and Computer Assisted Passenger Prescreening System to have created a decrease in objective security.

Perception of security can increase objective security when it affects or deters malicious behavior, as with visual signs of security protections, such as video surveillance, alarm systems in a home, or an anti-theft system in a car such as a vehicle tracking system or warning sign Since some intruders will decide not to attempt to break into such areas or vehicles, there can

actually be less damage to windows in addition to protection of valuable objects inside. Without such advertisement an intruder might, for example, approach a car, break the window, and then flee in response to an alarm being triggered. Either way, perhaps the car itself and the objects inside aren't stolen, but with perceived security even the windows of the car have a lower chance of being damaged.

Home Security

Home security is something applicable to all of us and involves the hardware in place on a property, and personal security practices. The hardware would be the doors, locks, alarm systems, lighting that is installed on your property. Personal security practices would be ensuring doors are locked, alarms activated, windows closed and many other routine tasks which act to prevent a burglary.

Computer Security

Computer security also known as cyber security or IT security, is security applied to computing devices such as computers and smart phones as well as computer networks such as private and public networks, including the whole Internet. The field includes all five components: hardware, software, data, people, and procedures by which digital equipment, information and services are protected from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction, and is of growing importance due to the increasing reliance of computer systems in most societies. It includes physical security to prevent theft of equipment and information security to protect the data on that equipment. Those terms generally do not refer to physical security, but a common belief among computer security experts is that a physical security breach is one of the worst kinds of security breaches as it generally allows full access to both data and equipment. Security management in organizations

In the corporate world, various aspects of security are historically addressed separately - notably by distinct and often non-communicating departments for IT security, physical security, and fraud prevention. Today there is a greater recognition of the interconnected nature of security requirements, an approach variously known as holistic security, "all hazards" management, and other terms.

Inciting factors in the convergence of security disciplines include the development of digital video surveillance technologies (see Professional video over   and the digitization and networking of physical control systems (see SCADA).' Greater interdisciplinary cooperation is further evidenced by the February 2005 creation of the Alliance for Enterprise Security Risk Management, a joint venture including leading associations in security (ASIS), information security (ISSA, the Information Systems Security Association), and IT audit (the Information Systems Audit and Control Association). In 2007 the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) released ISO 28000 - Security Management Systems for the supply chain. Although the title supply chain is included, this Standard specifies the requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance for any organisation or enterprise wishing to manage the security of the organisation and its activities. ISO 28000 is the foremost risk based security system and is suitable for managing both public and private regulatory security, customs and industry based security schemes and requirements.

IMPLICATION OF MEDIA AND SECURITY ON EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

Basically, media serves as a source of information to the education development in Nigeria .Therefore the media are text books magazine, video and other print materials in which the students can be used to read and acquire knowledge . However, it may be difficult without the available of media(printing media or electronic media) in any school for the students to achieve their goals and objectives.

Similarly, security contributes immensely for the purpose of secure life and properties of the students in the school. For instance, insecurity in school may lead to kidnapping, killing, stealing, rapping and other anti-social behaviours which may affect the life and the learning of the student For instance during the period of former president of Nigeria Goodluck Jonathan above 200 students were abducted by Boko Haram in which there is no way to bring them back up till now.

 Moreover, there are many cases of kidnapping of students in Lagos State schools recently in (Primary, secondary and tertiary institutions). However, media and security are only solution to development of meaningful education in any nation because without proper information and security there is no way in which students can learn without fear of kidnapping, rapping even killing which is rampant in our society today. Therefore federal, state and local government need to contribute their quota in order to secure the life and property of the students both outside and inside the school premises throughout the country.

CONCLUSION

Indeed, the media and security are very important to protect life and property and to make education environment conductive for the students to learning . Therefore , federal, state and local government need to provide security for the schools while journalists also will not left behind on the process to provide adequate information for schools in Nigeria .

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