

**AN EVALUATION OF THE MEDIA AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN
NIGERIA**

BY

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APPROVAL PAGE

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to Almighty God for his enabling strength he bestowed on is during the course of this project work. Also, my gratitude goes to our lovely parents for their never-ending support and encouragement during the course of this research work.

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ABSTRACT

This study presents an evaluation of the media and national security in Nigeria. The research investigates this dynamic relationship through a survey research design involving a population of 150 respondents. The study delves into the multifaceted roles that media plays in shaping perceptions of national security and influencing public discourse on critical security matters. Additionally, it explores how the media's portrayal of security concerns can impact social cohesion, government policies, and overall stability. The survey results reveal a nuanced perspective on the influence of media on national security perceptions. While media platforms serve as crucial vehicles for disseminating information, they are also recognized as potential sources of sensationalism and misinformation. The study underscores the need for responsible media practices that prioritize accuracy, impartiality, and the dissemination of verified information to prevent undue panic and the distortion of security narratives. In light of these findings, the study offers several recommendations to enhance the alignment between media coverage and national security imperatives. First, it advocates for collaboration between media professionals and security agencies to ensure the responsible reporting of security incidents. Second, fostering media literacy among the public can empower individuals to critically analyze news content and discern credible sources. Third, the government should establish mechanisms to swiftly correct misinformation and false narratives to curtail the spread of rumors that could exacerbate security concerns. Ultimately, this research contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between media and national security in Nigeria. By acknowledging the potential of media to both inform and distort security perceptions, the study provides insights that can guide media practitioners, policymakers, and the public in collectively safeguarding national security interests while upholding democratic values and transparency.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nigeria, as a populous and diverse country, faces a range of security challenges that threaten its stability, development, and national unity. These challenges include terrorism, insurgency, militancy, communal clashes, electoral violence, and cybercrime. The Nigerian government and security agencies have been striving to address these security threats through various strategies, including military operations, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and policy reforms.

In this context, the role of the media in national security becomes crucial. The media serves as a vital channel for information dissemination, shaping public opinion, and facilitating communication between the government, security agencies, and the general public. The media's ability to accurately report on security incidents, provide context, and engage in responsible journalism plays a pivotal role in promoting national security objectives.

The media landscape in Nigeria has witnessed significant growth and transformation over the years. With a population of over 200 million people and a vibrant media industry, Nigeria relies on the media as a primary source of information, opinion, and entertainment. However, the country also faces numerous security challenges that threaten its stability, including terrorism, insurgency, ethnic and religious conflicts, and cybercrime. These security threats have highlighted the need for effective collaboration between the media and national security agencies. The role of the media in national security is multifaceted. On one hand, the media serves as a watchdog, exposing security lapses, corruption, and human rights abuses, thus holding the government and security agencies accountable. On the other hand, the media can inadvertently amplify fear, spread disinformation, and sensationalize security incidents, which can have adverse effects on public perception and national security efforts.

In Nigeria, the media has been instrumental in shaping public opinion on security matters. Media coverage can influence how the public perceives the severity of security

threats, the effectiveness of government responses, and the trustworthiness of security agencies. The media's influence on public perception can, in turn, impact social cohesion, community resilience, and the success of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency efforts. Recent studies have explored various aspects of the relationship between the media and national security in Nigeria. Igwe and Umeji (2021), conducted a comparative analysis of three Nigerian newspapers and examined how they framed security issues. Their study shed light on the role of media framing in shaping public understanding and responses to security challenges.

Ibrahim (2020), delved into the broader role of the media in national security in Nigeria, exploring the ways in which media organizations can contribute to enhancing security and public safety. The study emphasized the importance of responsible journalism, accurate reporting, and effective communication strategies in maintaining national security.

Oyedele, Oyedele, and Wosu (2022), conducted a case study on the media's coverage of Boko Haram, a notorious terrorist group operating in Nigeria. The study highlighted the challenges faced by the media in reporting on terrorism while emphasizing the need for ethical reporting that balances the dissemination of information with societal interests.

Oladosu and Edafiogho (2021), focused on the media's role in peacebuilding and national security. Their research highlighted the potential of the media to promote peace, dialogue, and reconciliation, while cautioning against the negative consequences of media sensationalism and bias.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The media's role in national security in Nigeria is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires careful examination and evaluation. While the media has the potential to be a valuable ally in promoting national security objectives, it can also inadvertently contribute to challenges and undermine security efforts. Understanding the specific problems and challenges associated with the media's role in national security is crucial for devising effective strategies and policies.

One of the key problems is the influence of media coverage on public perception of national security. The media plays a significant role in shaping public opinion by selecting, framing, and presenting news stories related to security incidents and threats. The way in which the media reports on security issues can have a profound impact on how the public perceives the severity of the threats, the effectiveness of government responses, and the trustworthiness of security agencies. If the media sensationalizes incidents, emphasizes fear, or focuses excessively on negative aspects without providing proper context, it can contribute to public panic, mistrust, and a distorted understanding of the security situation.

Another problem is the potential for the media to inadvertently aid the objectives of terrorist organizations and criminal networks. Irresponsible reporting practices, such as broadcasting sensitive operational details, publishing unverified information, or providing a platform for extremist ideologies, can inadvertently facilitate the spread of propaganda, recruitment efforts, and operational planning by terrorist groups. Similarly, the media's coverage of cybercrime activities, without proper cautionary messages or responsible reporting, can inadvertently provide criminals with valuable insights and tactics, further fueling the problem.

Furthermore, the problem of misinformation and disinformation poses a significant challenge to the media's role in national security. In an era of digital media and social networking platforms, false information spreads rapidly, leading to confusion, panic, and distrust. The deliberate dissemination of misinformation by malicious actors or unintentional errors in reporting can have detrimental consequences for national security efforts. The media's responsibility to verify information, fact-check sources, and counter false narratives becomes crucial in maintaining the integrity of the information ecosystem and promoting accurate understanding of security issues.

Additionally, the lack of effective coordination and collaboration between the media and security agencies poses a problem. While both entities share the common goal of ensuring public safety and security, there can be communication gaps, mistrust, and conflicting interests that hinder effective collaboration. Security agencies may be

reluctant to share sensitive information with the media due to concerns about operational security, while the media may struggle to access accurate and timely information from the authorities. This lack of collaboration can impede the media's ability to provide accurate and comprehensive reporting, hindering public understanding and undermining national security efforts.

Addressing these problems requires a comprehensive understanding of the media landscape, its dynamics, and its interaction with national security. It is essential to identify the challenges faced by media organizations in reporting on security issues, the factors that influence media framing and reporting practices, and the potential impact on public perception and national security outcomes. Additionally, exploring the opportunities for enhanced collaboration, information sharing, and responsible reporting can pave the way for more effective media contributions to national security efforts.

By delineating the specific problems and challenges associated with the media's role in national security in Nigeria, this study aims to provide insights and recommendations that can inform policy development, professional standards, and collaborative frameworks. The findings of this research will contribute to a deeper understanding of the media's influence on national security dynamics and help stakeholders develop strategies to maximize the media's positive impact while mitigating the potential risks and challenges it presents.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this project is to evaluate the media and national security in Nigeria. The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

- i. To examine the role of the media in shaping public perceptions of national security in Nigeria.
- ii. To assess the media's coverage of security incidents and its impact on public trust and confidence in security agencies.
- iii. To evaluate the media's role in disseminating information about counterterrorism operations and its impact on operational effectiveness.

1.4 Research Questions

To achieve the research objectives, the following research questions will be addressed:

- i. How does the media shape public perceptions of national security in Nigeria?
- ii. What is the impact of media coverage of security incidents on public trust and confidence in security agencies?
- iii. How does the media's dissemination of information about counterterrorism operations affect operational effectiveness?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is significant for several reasons. Firstly, it will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the role of the media in national security, specifically in the context of Nigeria. The findings will provide insights into the media's impact on public opinion and the effectiveness of security operations, enabling policymakers and security agencies to make informed decisions.

Secondly, the research will highlight the challenges and opportunities for enhancing the media's role in national security. By understanding the limitations faced by the media and identifying potential areas for improvement, stakeholders can develop strategies to foster a more productive relationship between the media and national security agencies.

The research upon completion will serve as a reference material to other researchers and students who intend to carryout a research on a similar topic.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on the evaluation of the role of the media in national security in Nigeria. It encompasses various aspects related to media coverage, public perception, policy-making, and collaboration with security agencies. The study will primarily examine the relationship between media coverage and public perception of

national security, analyzing how the media frames and presents security issues to the Nigerian public. It will also explore the influence of the media on policy-making processes related to national security and identify the challenges and opportunities for effective collaboration between the media and security agencies.

While the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the media's role in national security, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations:

The findings of this study may be specific to the Nigerian context and may not be fully applicable to other countries or regions. The dynamics between the media and national security can vary based on the unique socio-political, cultural, and historical factors of each context.

Due to resource constraints and time limitations, the study may have a limited sample size for surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. Therefore, the findings may not represent the entire population or capture the diversity of perspectives within the media industry, security agencies, and the general public. Access to sensitive information from security agencies may be restricted due to the nature of national security concerns and operational security considerations.

Despite these limitations, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the role of the media in national security in Nigeria.

1.7 Definition of Terms

To ensure clarity and understanding, it is essential to define key terms used in the study:

Disinformation: Disinformation refers to the deliberate spreading of false or misleading information with the intent to deceive, manipulate public opinion, or achieve specific objectives.

Framing: Framing refers to the process by which the media selects, emphasizes, and presents specific aspects of a news story or issue to shape public understanding and interpretation.

Media: In the context of this study, media refers to various forms of mass communication channels, including newspapers, television, radio, online platforms, and social media.

National Security: National security refers to the measures and actions taken by a country to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, citizens, institutions, and interests from internal and external threats.

Public Perception: Public perception refers to the collective understanding, beliefs, and opinions held by the general public regarding a specific issue, in this case, national security.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of the literature related to the role of the media in national security in Nigeria. It provides an overview of key concepts, theoretical frameworks, and empirical studies that contribute to understanding the dynamics and impact of the media on national security. Recent scholarly works and relevant research findings are critically examined to establish the current state of knowledge in this field.

2.2 Conceptual framework

To guide the analysis and understanding of the role of the media in national security in Nigeria, this study adopts a conceptual framework that integrates key concepts and factors influencing the media's impact on national security dynamics. The conceptual framework encompasses three main components: media coverage, public perception, and policy-making processes, all of which interact and influence each other within the context of national security.

2.2.1 Media Coverage

Media coverage refers to the selection, framing, and presentation of security-related news and information by media organizations. The media plays a pivotal role in shaping public perception and understanding of national security by deciding which security issues to cover, how to frame them, and the prominence given to different stories. Media coverage can vary across different platforms, with newspapers, television, radio, and online outlets employing different strategies and framing techniques.

The conceptual framework considers various aspects of media coverage, including the selection of security topics, the use of framing techniques (e.g., episodic or thematic), the portrayal of security incidents, and the inclusion of contextual information. These elements influence the salience, interpretation, and emotional impact of security news on the audience. Factors such as journalistic norms, editorial policies, and competition for audience attention shape media coverage decisions.

2.2.2 Public Perception

Public perception refers to the collective understanding, attitudes, and beliefs of the general public regarding national security issues. It is influenced by media coverage, personal experiences, social interactions, and cultural factors. The conceptual framework acknowledges the role of media coverage in shaping public perception by examining how different framing techniques, content selection, and presentation impact the audience's understanding and interpretation of security incidents and threats.

The framework also considers the cultivation effects of media exposure on public perception. Prolonged exposure to media coverage of security issues can lead to the cultivation of certain beliefs, attitudes, and fears among the public. The conceptual framework acknowledges that media coverage can influence public perception of the prevalence, severity, and nature of security threats, as well as the public's confidence in the government's ability to address them.

2.2.3 Policy-Making Processes

Policy-making processes encompass the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies related to national security. The media plays a significant role in these processes by providing information, shaping public opinion, and influencing policy debates. The conceptual framework recognizes the media's influence on policy-making by examining how media coverage of security issues can bring attention to policy gaps, highlight the need for reforms, and shape the public discourse surrounding national security.

Factors such as media framing, sensationalism, bias, and the agenda-setting function of the media interact with policy-making processes. The media's portrayal of security incidents and threats can influence the policy agenda, policy priorities, and decision-making within government institutions. The conceptual framework also acknowledges the potential challenges in policy-making processes, such as media sensationalism, the political influence on media coverage, and the need for accurate information and collaboration between the media and security agencies.

Overall, the conceptual framework provides a systematic approach to understanding the interplay between media coverage, public perception, and policy-making processes within the context of national security in Nigeria. It recognizes the dynamic and reciprocal relationships between these components, highlighting the need for responsible journalism, accurate reporting, and effective collaboration between the media, security agencies, and the government to enhance national security outcomes.

2.3 Media Coverage and Public Perception of National Security

Media coverage plays a crucial role in shaping public perception and understanding of national security issues in Nigeria. The way the media selects, frames, and presents security-related news can significantly influence how the public perceives and evaluates security threats, government responses, and the effectiveness of security agencies.

Recent studies have examined the relationship between media coverage and public perception of national security in Nigeria, shedding light on the impact of media framing, content selection, and presentation on public understanding and responses.

Adebayo and Olaoye (2022), investigated the media framing of terrorism in Nigeria and its impact on public perception. The findings revealed that media framing techniques significantly influenced the public's understanding of terrorism, with certain frames amplifying fear and insecurity. The study highlighted the importance of responsible framing in shaping accurate public perceptions of security threats.

Yahaya *et al.* (2022), conducted a content analysis of selected newspapers to explore media coverage of cybercrime and its influence on public perception. The study found that media coverage played a significant role in shaping public awareness and understanding of cybercrime, with variations in the emphasis on different types of cyber threats. The findings emphasized the need for balanced and accurate reporting to mitigate the negative effects of sensationalism and misrepresentation.

Furthermore, a study by Abubakar and Ibrahim (2023), examined the media framing of security issues and its impact on public perception in Nigeria. The research revealed that media framing techniques, such as episodic framing (highlighting specific incidents) and thematic framing (emphasizing underlying causes), influenced public

understanding and responses to security challenges. The study emphasized the need for diverse and contextualized coverage to provide a comprehensive understanding of security issues.

In addition to framing, media content selection is also crucial in shaping public perception of national security. Studies have highlighted the impact of media agenda setting on public opinion and priorities regarding security issues. Nwanmuo and Omotoso (2022), conducted a study on media agenda setting and national security reporting in Nigeria, revealing the media's role in influencing public perception and policy debates. The study underscored the significance of media selection and prominence of security topics in shaping public awareness and understanding.

Numerous studies have examined the relationship between media coverage and public perception of national security in Nigeria. For example, a study by Umejiego and Onyekuru (2020), found that media exposure significantly influenced individuals' perception of security threats and government effectiveness in addressing those threats. Similarly, a study by Okigbo and Nkemdilim (2018), revealed that media coverage had a significant impact on public fear of crime and terrorism.

Furthermore, research has explored the role of media framing in shaping public perception. Igwe and Umeji (2021), conducted a comparative analysis of three Nigerian newspapers and found variations in how security issues were framed, with potential implications for public understanding and responses. Tanko and Ibrahim (2015), examined media framing of terrorism in Nigeria and its impact on public perception, highlighting the need for responsible and balanced reporting.

Overall, recent research highlights the important relationship between media coverage and public perception of national security in Nigeria. The framing techniques, content selection, and agenda setting of the media significantly influence the way security issues are understood and evaluated by the public. Responsible and balanced reporting is crucial in providing accurate information and mitigating the potential negative effects of sensationalism and bias.

2.4 Media Influence on Policy-Making Processes

The media plays a significant role in influencing policy-making processes related to national security in Nigeria. Through information dissemination, shaping public opinion, and influencing policy debates, the media can have a profound impact on the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of security policies.

Recent studies have examined the influence of media coverage on policy-making processes, highlighting the media's role in agenda setting, information provision, and public pressure for policy reforms.

Alade and Ayodele (2021), conducted a study on media framing and security policy formulation in Nigeria. The research revealed that media framing techniques significantly influenced policy debates and decision-making processes related to national security. The study emphasized the need for responsible framing to ensure accurate information and balanced perspectives in policy formulation.

Adukwu and Ejimofor (2022), examined the influence of media coverage on the formulation and implementation of security policies in Nigeria. The study found that media reporting played a crucial role in bringing attention to security challenges, influencing policy priorities, and fostering public pressure for policy reforms. The research underscored the importance of media engagement with policy-makers to ensure informed decision-making processes.

In addition to agenda setting and information provision, the media's role in highlighting policy gaps and advocating for reforms has been explored in recent studies. Oyedele *et al.* (2022), conducted research on media coverage of national security challenges and policy gaps in Nigeria. The findings demonstrated that media reporting played a significant role in identifying policy shortcomings, leading to public demand for policy improvements. The study highlighted the importance of media scrutiny in fostering effective policy-making processes.

Ibrahim (2020), emphasized the media's role in providing information to policymakers, shaping policy debates, and influencing decision-making processes. The research examined the media's impact on national security policy-making in Nigeria,

emphasizing the need for accurate and objective reporting to facilitate informed policy decisions.

Media coverage can bring attention to security challenges, highlight policy gaps, and create pressure for policy reforms (Ayodele & Raji, 2016). However, studies have also pointed out the challenges of media sensationalism, biased reporting, and the potential for political influence in policy-making processes (Barkin, 2016; Akpojivi, 2013).

These recent studies underscore the influential role of the media in policy-making processes related to national security in Nigeria. Media coverage can bring attention to security challenges, shape policy debates, and foster public pressure for policy reforms. Responsible and accurate reporting is crucial to ensure informed decision-making and effective policy formulation.

2.5 Challenges and Opportunities for the Media in National Security

The media faces several challenges and opportunities in effectively contributing to national security efforts in Nigeria. Understanding these challenges and capitalizing on opportunities is crucial for enhancing the media's role in promoting responsible journalism, accurate reporting, and fostering collaboration with security agencies. Recent studies have identified key challenges faced by the media in the context of national security, while also highlighting opportunities for improvement and collaboration.

Ogbodo and Chukwuezi (2021), examined the challenges of media coverage of national security in Nigeria. The study revealed that challenges such as misinformation, disinformation, and the ethical dilemmas of reporting sensitive information are prevalent. It emphasized the need for media organizations to uphold professional ethics, fact-checking standards, and responsible reporting practices in the interest of national security.

Oduah *et al.* (2022), explored the opportunities for the media to enhance national security through effective communication strategies and collaboration with security agencies. The study highlighted the potential for media organizations to establish partnerships with security agencies, enabling accurate and timely information

dissemination while respecting operational security constraints. Collaboration between the media and security agencies can foster a climate of trust, enhance public awareness campaigns, and ensure responsible reporting.

In addition to these challenges and opportunities, recent studies have also emphasized the need for the media to strike a balance between providing accurate information to the public and respecting national security concerns. Akpan and Ehiemere (2017), discussed the challenges of media professionalism and responsible journalism in the national security context. The study called for the adoption of ethical reporting standards and the avoidance of sensationalism to ensure the public's trust in media coverage of security issues.

Oladosu and Edafiogho (2021), explored the role of the media in enhancing national security through transparency and information sharing. The study emphasized the importance of security agencies providing accurate and timely information to the media, facilitating responsible reporting, and promoting a climate of trust between the media, security agencies, and the public.

These recent studies highlight the challenges faced by the media in effectively contributing to national security in Nigeria, while also presenting opportunities for collaboration, responsible reporting, and transparency. Upholding professional ethics, fact-checking standards, and fostering collaboration with security agencies are essential for the media to enhance its role in national security efforts.

The media faces various challenges in effectively contributing to national security efforts in Nigeria. These challenges include issues of misinformation and disinformation, the ethical dilemmas of reporting sensitive information, operational security constraints, and difficulties in accessing accurate and timely information from security agencies (Ibrahim, 2020; Oyedele *et al.*, 2022). The media's ability to strike a balance between providing accurate and timely information to the public while not compromising national security is critical.

Despite these challenges, there are opportunities for the media to play a positive role in national security. Media organizations can enhance their professionalism, adhere to

ethical reporting standards, and promote responsible journalism practices (Akpan & Ehiemere, 2017). Collaboration and information sharing between the media and security agencies can improve the accuracy of reporting, facilitate public awareness campaigns, and foster a climate of trust and transparency (Oladosu & Edafiogho, 2021).

2.6 Theoretical Perspectives

2.6.1 Agenda Setting Theory

The agenda setting theory posits that the media plays a significant role in shaping public opinion and the public's perception of important issues. In the context of national security, the media's selection and prominence of certain security topics can influence the attention and priority given to these issues by the public and policymakers (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). Research has shown that media coverage can influence the salience and framing of national security concerns among the public (Berkowitz & Donnerstein, 1982; Entman, 1993).

2.6.2 Framing Theory

Framing theory suggests that the media's framing of news stories influences how audiences interpret and understand those stories. In the realm of national security, media framing can shape public perception of security threats, government responses, and the effectiveness of security agencies. Studies have examined how the media frames security issues in Nigeria, revealing variations in framing across different newspapers and its impact on public understanding and responses (Igwe & Umeji, 2021; Tanko & Ibrahim, 2015).

2.2.3 Cultivation Theory

Cultivation theory posits that prolonged exposure to media content can shape individuals' perceptions and beliefs about the world. In the context of national security, cultivation theory suggests that regular exposure to media coverage of security incidents and threats can influence public perceptions of the prevalence and severity of such issues (Gerbner et al., 2002). Studies have explored the cultivation effects of media coverage on fear of crime and terrorism in Nigeria, highlighting the role of the media in shaping public attitudes and perceptions (Olumide et al., 2020; Oso, 2012).

2.7 Summary of Literature Review

This chapter has provided a comprehensive review of the literature on the role of the media in national security in Nigeria. The theoretical perspectives of agenda setting, framing, and cultivation theories shed light on the mechanisms through which the media influences public perception and policy-making processes. Studies examining media coverage and public perception have revealed the linkages between media exposure, framing, and public understanding of security issues. Additionally, research has identified challenges faced by the media and highlighted opportunities for collaboration and responsible journalism in the national security context.

The findings from these studies contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between the media and national security in Nigeria. They provide a foundation for the empirical investigation and analysis that will be conducted in the subsequent chapters of this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the research presents the methods and procedures employed in carrying out the study. For more explanation of the methodology employed in this chapter, the researcher here presents the following: Research Design, Population of study, sample and sampling procedure, instrument for data collection as well as method of data presentation and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research work adopted survey method for the study, this is so because the method provides room for an in-depth study of the organization which the research is carried out. The detailed examination of the one case is expected to give an insight that will help in understanding the phenomenon under investigation in general. Consequent upon the afore-mentioned, the researcher seen the study as the most appropriate for the study.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study area which Two Hundred and Eighty-One Thousand and Four Hundred and Thirty-Six (281,436) residents of Yola North Local Government Area, Adamawa State.

3.3 Sampling Technique

The research is restricted to the simple random sampling procedure. According to Osuala (2008) random sampling procedure refers to as method of drawing a portion of population so that each member has equal chance of being selected.

3.4 Sample size

This defines the procedure of ascertaining the targeted sample size used for the study. The population was narrowed down to determine the sample size or reachable size of the population. The sample size which is equally the accessible population for the study was determined using Taro Yamane statistical tool for sample size determination.

Formular is stated thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where,

- n = sample size
- N = population size
- e = margin of error (5%)
- 1 = constant

Substituting;

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{281436}{1+281436(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{281436}{1+281436(0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{281436}{1+703.59} \\ &= \frac{281436}{704.59} \\ &= 399.43 \\ &= 400 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the sample size of the study is Four Hundred (400) which will serve as the sample size for the study.

3.5 Method of data collection

Questionnaire was the principal instrument used for data collection. The questionnaire for this study had twelve close-ended (structured) questions which were divided into two sections (section A and B). section A, comprised of questions relating to the demographic data of respondents, while section B had questions relating to the objective of the study.

3.6 Validity and reliability of instrument

The instrument (questionnaire) used is valid because the researcher discussed the questions with her supervisor who certified it as meeting the requirements of this study,

also because it is the most appropriate instrument for data collection in survey study because; it removes the influence of the researcher in gathering information for research.

The instrument (questionnaire) use this the most appropriate instrument for data collection in survey study, therefore its impersonal nature makes data realized from it reliable and most importantly, it makes both respondents and researcher trust the confidentiality of their communication. The instrument is also valid and reliable because it has helped other researcher who used it in their research work.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis that will be used will be simple percentage and frequency tabular presentation in which descriptive analysis will be used to infer meaning to the data in the table.

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