THE ROLE OF ICT EDUCATION IN COMBATING INSECURITY AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

BAPPAH ALKALI[1*], KABIRU SULAIMAN[2], MAGAJI SABO[1], BALA YUNUSA[1] GARBA BARAU ITAS[1] AND SALE ALI[2]

[1] Department of Physics, Aminu Saleh College of Education, Azare. [2]Department of Computer Science Educations, Aminu Saleh College of Education, Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria.
bpalkali86@gmail.com

Abstract

The world now runs and communicates very

Keywords:

Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Insecurity.

differently as a result of the tremendous advancements in information and communication technologies (ICTs) in recent years. In turn, both the content and manner in which instruction is delivered have been impacted in the educational sector. But Nigeria's deteriorating security situation is concerning. Nigeria is currently experiencing an unparalleled level of

INTRODUCTION

Every human being has a fundamental need for education, and modern technology plays a significant role in all aspects of daily life. In actuality, Rahman says, education is the most crucial investment that societies, families, and individuals can make for the future. (2014). In the community of nations, the obligation "to promote international peace and security" is of utmost importance. As a result of this need, the Treaty of Versailles established the League of Nations in 1919. After World War II, the United Nations (UN) was founded as a result of the same ambition. Lynch, C. M. (2014)

The need to use ICT to combat national insecurity has become unavoidable as crime waves have become more digital, according to Akpan, Etim, and Ogechi (2016).

instability, including insurgency, banditry, religious violence, and intercommunal violence. These have negative effects on the educational sector. Therefore, it is imperative for educational administrators, especially in areas with a high prevalence of insecurity, to take proactive measures to adopt or create flexible and innovative techniques that will be used for instruction, including the use of closed-circuit television cameras for public place surveillance, the creation and use of a national identity database management system, the use of facial recognition technology, and the lawful interception of information about suspected individuals, among other things. The difficulties in using ICT to solve the country's security issues have been noted as a result of low ICT proficiency among security personnel and a lack of government commitment. The following recommendation from the study, among others, was that security personnel.

C onsidering the influence of information technology in pedagogy, the federal government in 2004 came up with the policy of ICT integration in the nation's learning system at all levels of education. The aim is to empower and strengthen the capability of the learning process towards meeting the responsibility of training and developing the required work force as desired by society. Anikweze & Chibuzo (2019) First, security is defined as the degree of resistance to or protection from harm to any vulnerable and valuable entity, such as a person, dwelling place, organization, community, or nation. Hence, we often talk about personal security, community security, organizational security, and national security. The focus of this paper is on national security. , F. Karimi and C. J. Carter (2014**)**

National security attracts different usages and definitions because it means different things to different people. It can mean (1) freedom from foreign control; (2) the ability to maintain the territorial integrity of the country with its military power; (3) controlling the situation at home and abroad; and (4) ensuring that the safety of people's lives and property is not threatened. Furthermore, The mixture caused some of the culturally and historically different tribal groups in Nigeria, some of which had been competitors and overlapped in irritability in the premodern period, to spontaneously come together. Before the merger, each of the ethnic groups had its own leadership structure, set of beliefs, and culture, according to Oasat and Okechuku (2021). In this study, the latter sense is assumed. In this sense, national security may be defined as the ability to fend off threats to or defend against harm to any weak or priceless national assets,

including people, homes, businesses, organizations, and communities. It is the safeguarding of a nation's secrets and its residents. 2014 Macmillan Dictionary In light of the ongoing attacks and kidnappings of students in Nigeria, particularly in the North West and North East, school administrators should implement emergency remote education (ERE) using virtual classrooms. The period is a transitory switch from one style of education delivery to another as a result of crisis situations (such as pandemics, wars, local conflicts, and other natural catastrophes). The instructions will return after the crisis or emergency has passed. This entails the use of full distance learning solutions for education that would otherwise be given face-to-face or as blended classes. F. Karimi and C. J. Carter published the Nigerian National Policy on Information Technology in 2002. IT is defined as any piece of equipment, linked system, or subsystem of equipment that is used to automatically collect, manage, store, move, switch, display, exchange, transmit, or receive data or information. Information technology is, therefore, information that has been technologically manipulated. Nigeria has a high unemployment rate, according to the Nigerian National Policy on Information Technology (2002), and between 2006 and 2012, it had an unemployment rate between 5.3% and 23.9%. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics (2012), the unemployment rate in the nation is clearly on the rise, with the highest average jobless rate of 35.9 percent among adolescents between the ages of 15 and 24. Adeyemi, T. L. (2012) This crisis and the accompanying increase in insecurity began in Nigeria's Niger Delta region, which includes the states of Delta, Bayelsa, River, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Crossover, Edo, Imo, and Ondo. In this region, militia groups waged a years-long war against the Nigerian government by blowing up some oil flow stations, kidnapping foreign oil workers, vandalizing oil pipelines, and generally disrupting the oil industry. Gluttony, selfishness, lack of resources, poverty, and social injustice are blamed for this issue.

Oyadongha S. (2006) 219 female students from the Government Secondary School in Chibok, Borno State, Nigeria, were kidnapped in 2014. Examples include the 2014 attack on FoxNews.com and the 2011 bombing of the United Nations building in Abuja, the capital of Nigeria. Bokom Haram is hence a Nigerian term meaning terror and bloodshed. (2014) F. Karimi and C. J. Carter According to BBC News (2014), the Boko Haram sect opposed amnesty in contrast to the Niger Delta militants. According to the worldwide study, Nigeria's fight against terrorism increased military spending to an astounding $2.327 billion (N372.3 billion) in 2012 alone, ranking Nigeria among the African nations at war (E. Onwubiko, 2014). Nigeria is currently on the verge of failing as a state. Banwo, O. (2014).

The Objectives Of The Study
a.   Determining the level of insecurity in Nigeria
b.   Potential ways to provide information and communication technology for national security in Nigeria
c.   Identify possible challenges in deploying ICT for national security in Nigeria.

Ict   Instructional.
Every efficient use of a technology begins with its knowledge and skill acquisition. Therefore, to use ICT to tackle insecurity in Nigeria, security agents must be well trained in the use of ICT tools. Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) education is the teaching and learning of valuable ICT knowledge and skills around computing and communications devices, the software that operates them, applications that run on them, and systems that are built with them. There are many important dimensions to ICT education.
These include:
(1) ICT/digital literacy for basic user competency
(2) ICT infrastructure and support for more knowledgeable and capable technical people to deploy, manage, and maintain ICT equipment, software, and systems so that they can work well for users.
(3) Specialized and Industry Uses of ICT
(4) ICT research and development for people who deeply understand the science and technologies underlying ICT so that they can work to advance the field of ICT.

The Function of ICT in Nigerian Security Compounding
There are many ways in which ICT can be used to transform insecurity in Nigeria, but this article highlights some of the ways in which insecurity can be addressed in Nigeria as follows:

Installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Across the Country
CCTV systems have the capacity to record high-resolution pictures with the ability to replay them with date- and time-specific information for live monitoring. In order to prevent other terrorist attacks, video monitoring has become widely used in the United States since the September 11 attacks. Yesil, B. (2006). The adoption of CCTV systems has had beneficial outcomes around the globe. In total, forty-four (44) independent studies that looked at cities and neighborhoods in the US and the UK found that
The usage of surveillance systems reduced crime in parking lots by 51%, proving their greatest efficacy;

(2) Areas near public transit witnessed a 23% drop in crime.

(3) Crimes in public places fell by 7% thanks to systems By sorting the analysis by nation, the Nigerian Federal Government installed about 700 CCTV in Lagos State, and a few were installed in some other states, but the focus should be on a nation-wide installation of these CCTV to ensure adequate protection against crime. The United Kingdom accounted for a lower incidence of crime than any other country, and the reason advanced for this is that the United Kingdom has more cameras per person than any other country in the world.

1. National Identity Database Management System Development and Use
2. Another method involves the development and usage of the National Identity Database System, a data repository from which many agencies can access data for their own purposes. This is why the National Identity Management Commission (MIMC) was established, with its three main responsibilities being to build, run, and administer the National Identity Management System (NIMS) with a focus on:
3. Assemble and run a database of national identification;
4. Provide qualified citizens and authorized residents with an exclusive national identity number;
5. Provide each registered individual with a smart identity card. Provide a secure means to access the National Identity Database so that an individual can irrefutably assert his or her identity (Person Identification Verification Services (PIVS) Infrastructure);
6. Integrate identity databases across government agencies to optimize resource use,

Work together with organizations in the public or commercial sectors to implement the National Identity Management System (NIMS).

Utilization of Facial Recognition Software

The use of face recognition technology to track identity-related crimes like bank theft is tied to national data collection and management. A face recognition system is a computer program that uses a digital picture or a video frame from a video source to automatically recognize or confirm a person. By extracting characteristics from a picture of the subject's face using principal component analysis or linear discriminate analysis, facial recognition systems recognize facial features. Comparing certain face traits from the image and a facial database is one method for doing this. The main goal of face recognition systems is to decrease crimes or fraud using stolen identities. Systems put in public locations, such as airports, may effectively detect people amid the throng.

Utilization of Legal Interception Laws

Receiving threats from an unknown person is a common component of many crimes committed nowadays. These communications must be legally intercepted. Legalized government access to private communications, such as phone conversations or email messages, is known as "lawful interception" (LI). Rouse, M. (2015) Information carried through mobile phones or Internet traffic is appropriate for this kind of authorized interception. It will be simpler to monitor a larger number of people who are suspected while maintaining the privacy of non-targeted individuals with the help of legislation allowing for lawful interception.

Network communication security

The majority of crimes are perpetrated in communication networks, including computer and telecommunication networks. Therefore, the network, which serves as the foundation for communication, must be secured appropriately. Firewalls can be used to safeguard communication networks. A firewall is a group of connected software applications that are installed on a network gateway server and guard the resources of a private network against access by users from other networks. Rouse, M. (2015) To put it another way, a firewall stops unauthorized users from accessing or leaving a private network.

The Problems with Using ICT for Nigerian National Security

There are difficulties in using information and communication technology tools. These difficulties are:

ICT proficiency is lacking among security personnel.

The major challenge of using ICT to combat crime in Nigeria is the low level of ICT skills among security personnel. On a general note, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Development Index (IDI) for ICT use and skills, B. Uzor (2012),

It was asserted in M. Umaru and O. Enyinna (2012) that gone are the days when the purpose of sophisticated personal computers and other electronic gadgets was the exclusive preserve of the very rich, multi-national corporations, and large business organizations. In other words, the ICT tools are becoming cheaper and more readily available (E. Onwubiko, 2014); ticated personal computers and other electronic gadgets was the exclusive preserve of the very rich, multi-national corporations, and large business organizations. In other words, the ICT tools are becoming cheaper and more readily available (E. Onwubiko, 2014); therefore, the availability must be translated into effective and efficient use of the tool to tackle problems in life.

CONCLUSION

Insecurity prevents any country from developing. Economic activity advances when it occurs in a secure setting. Therefore, in order to foster an atmosphere conducive to the development of economic, political, and social activities, every country, including Nigeria, must consider national security as one of its lasting interests. Every Nigerian is concerned about national security in Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following suggestions are given in order to leverage ICT to address Nigeria's security challenges:

1. Law enforcement organizations may have a special capacity to track threats.
2. Utilizing contemporary electronic surveillance technology should be a priority for security services.
3. Hiring ICT-skilled employees for different security agency positions
4. Constant updating and training of security personnel in the use of contemporary ICT instruments

Five SIM card registrations have to be done much more aggressively.

The National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) performs admirably in six different domains.

The leadership's lack of commitment

Other than using ICT, the Nigerian government uses its military to combat insurgency more. There has been humiliating silence from the ICT industry while the government fights the escalating insecurity in the nation caused by insurgencies emerging from various social groups [via the military]. (2014) E. Okwuke Coupled with the Nigerian government's lack of commitment to using ICT resources to combat insurgency is the ICT sector's lack of activity in this area. The government's inability to establish the required infrastructure, including the legal and technological infrastructure, demonstrates its ambivalent approach.

REFERENCES

Adeyemi,T. L., (2012) "Youth unemployment: A looming humanitarian catastrophe! Nigeria Tribune 2012. Retrieved from http://tribune.com.ng/index.php/letters

Akpan, S. J., Etim, P. J. & Ogechi, U. S. (2016). Virtual Classroom Instruction and Academic Performance of Educational Technology Students in Distance Education, Enugu State. *World Journal of Education, 6*(6)

Welsh, B.C. and Farrington, D.P. Public Area CCTV and Crime Prevention: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Justice Quarterly, 26(4) :716-745. 2009. Retrieved from: www.tandfonline.com/…full/10.1080/07418820802506206

Channel Television "Bayelsa to Install CCTV Cameras at N1.7 billion". (2013, June 8, 2013). Retrieved from: http://www.channelstv.com/home/2013/06/08/bayels a-to-install-cctv-cameras-at-n1-7-billion/

Ewepu, G. (May 16, 2021) Violent Incident Report, Vanguard Newspaper, P.1.

French, C. S. (1996) Data Processing and Information Technology, United Kingdom Ashford Color Press, 1996.

Karim, F. and Carter C. J. (2014) "Boko Haram: A bloody insurgency, a growing challenge". CNN, April 22, 2014. Retrieved on 30-06-2014 from http://edition.cnn.com/2014/04/17/world/africa/boko-haram-explainer/index.html

Lynch, C. M. (2014, July 2, 2014)"United Nations (UN)". 2014. Retrieved on 02-07-2014 from http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/616264/ United-Nations-UN

Macmillan Dictionary, "National Security", (2014, July 3, 2014) Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2014. Retrieved 03-07-2014 from: http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/briti sh/national-security

Nigerian National Policy on Information Technology (2002). Retrieved from: http://portal.unesco.org/en/files/3107/1023717285nigeriaitpolicy.pdf/nigeriaitpolicy.pdf .

O. Banwo, (2014, June 3, 2014)"State of Insecurity In Nigeria and The Need to Find Lasting Solutions". 2012. Retrieved on 30-06-2014 fromhttp://ezinearticles.com/?State-Of-Insecurity-In-Nigeria-And-The-Need-To-Find-Lasting-Solutions&id=7084319.

Okwuke, E. (2014) "ICT, Panacea to Terrorism, National Security", 2014. Retrieved from http://www.hispanicbusiness.com/2014/6/3/ict_panace a_to_terrorism_national_security.

Onwubiko E. (2014, April 25, 2014)"Terrorism, corruption and the N76bn CCTV scam" The Sun, April 25, 2014. Retrieved from :http://sunnewsonline.com/new/?p=61047

Oyadongha S., (2006, January 27, 2006) "Gov Jonathan Blames N-Delta Crisis on Poverty". Vanguard, Jan. 27, 2006.

Rahman, H. (2014). The Role of ICT in Open and Distance Education. *Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education-TOJDE 15*(4)

Rouse, M. (2005) "Lawful Interception" . 2005. Retrieved from: http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/lawful-interception

Umaru M., and Enyinna O.. (2012) Behavioural Factors as Correlates of the Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the Nigeria Army: The Case Study of Nigerian Army Signal Corps. Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences (JETEMS) 3(6): 978-983. 2012. Retrieved from: http:/jetems.scholarlinkresearch.org.

Uzor, B. (2012), Information and Communication Technology uptakeざ, Business Day, Nov. 13, 2012. Retrieved from http:/www.businessday online.com/NG/index.php/new

Yesil, B. (2006)"Watching ourselves". Cultural Studies. 20 (4-5): 400-416, 2006.