PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH ON NEW MEDIA INLUENCE IN INSECURITY IN MIGORI COUNTY, KENYA: A CASE OF RONGO SUB COUNTY

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Abstract: Today, new media fully saturate our everyday lives that we are often unconscious of their presence, not to mention their influence. New media are the internet based tools and services that allow users to interact with one another online. During their interactions, youth generate contents, distribute and search for information, thus every user becomes a communicator. These sites used for interaction include Facebook, whatsApp, twitter, video games, YouTube among others. They are also known as Social Networking Sites. Social Networking Sites are a welcome development because of their numerous benefits such as communication. However, their disadvantages are many such as promoting theft cases, violence and drug abuse. The major purpose of this study was to establish how New Media influence insecurity among the youth in Rongo Sub County in Migori County.

Keywords: Communication, New Media, Old Media, Insecurity

INTRODUCTION

As our lives grow increasingly busy and demanding, and as technology moves ahead with evermore sophisticated ways to improve our lives, it seems that new media are playing a more and more important role in what we do, where we go, or how we behave. Our modern communities have become extremely risky.

New Media have become critical source of news and information in the lives of individuals and organizations in the contemporary world. New media can generally be described as a means of communication in the digital world, which includes publishing on CDs, DVDs and most significantly over internet. But, importantly new media implies that the user obtains the material via desktop, smart phones and tablets (Rodney, 2005).

Communication through new media today has become cheap, faster, interactive and flexible as opposed to communication through old media like magazines, newspapers and analog television. In this document, communication is defined as a process by which information is transmitted between individuals and organizations so that an understanding produces a good result. Communication is considered a process because it is an activity, an exchange, or a set of behaviors- not an unchanging product. According to Nana (2005), a time will come when philosophers will argue that "media made man".

Insecurity is a feeling of uncertainty, a lack of confidence or anxiety about yourself. It can also be described as the state of being open to danger or threat. Insecurity is an enemy culture to the people and a process of the influence of New Media. However, insecurity is not a fixed attribute but a dynamic and complex process, that is, it is a process that is produced, reproduced and transformed through cultural and political forces at work in our contemporary society. In this thesis, the insecurity associated with new media includes theft, drugs and substance abuse and violence.

Background Information of the Study

Today, we are in the middle of new media revolution- the shift of all culture to computer-mediated forms of production, distribution and communication. According to Allison et al., (2005), new media is a collection of applications that are based on the internet, which allows its users to generate and exchange information. Its ability to connect societies from all around the world through a single platform attracts more and more people towards it. Initially, new media platforms like Facebook and twitter were thought to be used specifically by the younger generation for socializing. However, as the saying goes "not all that glitters is gold", these platforms have their disadvantages as well.

The widely used New Media channels in Kenya are Twitter, Facebook, instagram, whatsApp and YouTube (Bakers, 2013). Old media is not left behind. New media is analog media converted to a digital representation. New media is thus "new wine in the old bottle". It is interactive in contrast to old media where the order of presentation is fixed. The users can interact with the media object any time.

The old media are electronic media that grew up alongside print media like radio, film, cinema, and TV-that relied mainly on analog systems rather than digital ones. They are mass institutions that predominated prior to the information age particularly print media, film studios, radio and TV. They are one-way technologies to mass audience. Until the 1980s, media relied primarily upon print and analog broadcast models. The last twenty-five years have seen the rapid formation into media which are predicated upon the cause of digital technologies, such as the internet and video games. These are small representation of new media.

Statement of the Problem

Media plays a very important role in the global fight against terrorism (Ngige et al., 2016). In the same manner, new media (NM) can be used to fuel terrorism and other criminal activities.

This study is concerned that there is lack of legal system to consider the influence of NM and its causative effects on insecurity. There could be a link between NM and crime among the youth in Rongo Sub County due to their consumption of media and high level of exposure to New Media sites in their leisure time in few selected areas. The youth could be easily involved in crime and violence. Thus the study is concerned about the misconduct among youth and their overconsumption of the New Media in the selected areas.

A research conducted by Mbendwa (2014), a student of the University of Nairobi discussed the role of New Media and conflict in South Sudan. He particularly discussed Facebook and Twitter leaving out WhatsApp and YouTube. He found out that new media influenced the escalation of the conflict in South Sudan. However, this study makes an extension of this by including WhatsApp and YouTube on insecurity in Rongo Sub County. Alakali et al., (2013) noted that in Nigeria, Boko-haram leaders continue to use Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and other SNSs to claim responsibilities of attacks, celebrate success and issue threats for further attacks. They left out WhatsApp in their study which has been captured by the current study.

This thesis therefore establishes whether New Media can be linked to insecurity in Rongo Sub County. That is, whether the youth use Facebook, whatsApp or YouTube to cause the crime leading to insecurity. The problem here is that little is known empirically about the link between NM usage by youth and insecurity. This study therefore aimed to uncover that missing empirical research on the perception of youth on New Media and insecurity confronting Rongo Sub County.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of new media in insecurity among the youth in Rongo Sub County.

Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study was to establish whether the use of New Media by youth can be linked to criminal activities in Rongo Sub County.

Research Question

The study sought to answer the following question;

 - Can the usage of the new media platforms by youth be linked to criminal activities in Rongo Sub County?

Significance of the Study

It is hoped that this study will yield data and information that will be useful to the security agents and by extension to the government of Kenya. The government will learn the threats of new media on insecurity and formulate policies that will regulate the way information is shared through the new media channels. The study will help the government to identify the threats of new media and therefore put necessary measures towards having a secure town. In terms of academic, the study will form a basis for further research on the role of new media in escalating insecurity. This should lead to the generation of new ideas for the better and more knowledge on new media and insecurity. The study will also be very useful for students taking communication studies, media studies, public relations and other security related courses.

Justification of the Study

Justification for this study is based on the fact that limited research has been done on NM consumption by youth and their influence in insecurity in Kenya. Most literature has given prominence to the Facebook and Twitter on insecurity leaving out whatsApp. There is therefore a need to fill the gap by finding out whether the use of NM by youth can be linked to insecurity in Rongo Sub County in Migori County.

Delimitation of the Study

In terms of content, the study was basically concerned with the perception of youth on new media on insecurity in Rongo Sub County. In terms of geography, the study was conducted between October 2016 and February 2019 using survey research approach on the youth and the public with a sample size of 92 youth between the ages of 20-50. The study limited itself on only the Facebook, whatApp, and the YouTube. It also limited itself on the youth living in Rongo Sub County. The researcher also had to meet the full cost of the study.

Assumptions of the Study

The study made the following assumptions

> a) That NM has a role on insecurity in Rongo Sub County.

    b) All the respondents were honest in responding to the questions on NM influence on insecurity.

    c) Most youth use smart phones.

Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a concise description of the phenomenon under study accompanied by a graphical or visual depiction of the major variables of the study (Mugenda, 2008).

This study was based on the concept of uses and gratification theory that states that "communication behavior is typically goal-directed or motivated. Such behavior is functional for people; it has consequences for people and societies". This concept talks of behavior as being goal-directed. New media use has consequences for people and societies/communities.

Variables

The researcher measured the study variables majorly using ordinal measurement in a five item likert scale table ascribed with quantitative values to make the data amenable to analysis. Where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4=agree and 5= strongly agree. The respondents were asked to react to multiple statements or questions referring to various indicators of each variable in the study. The first variable (IV); new media, was measured by Facebook, WhatsApp and YouTube. The second variable (DV); insecurity, was measured by violence, drug abuse and theft cases. The intervening variable include; existence of network. This has been illustrated in the figures 1 below.
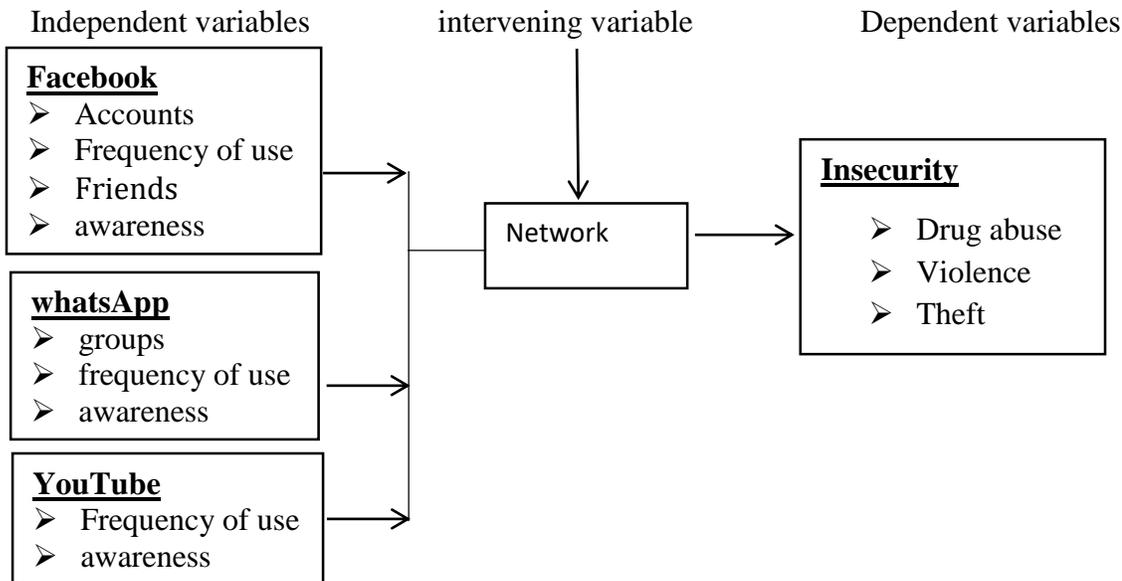
Fig 1: Conceptual framework for the relationship between new media and insecurity

Source: researcher, 2018.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLGY

Research Design

A research design is a set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem and it defines the study type. This thesis employed qualitative survey research design.

It was used to gather and analyze information by questioning individuals who were representatives of the research population. A survey is used when the researcher is seeking general trend, manifestation, attitudes or relationships (Creswell, 2011). Survey utilized principles such as representativeness of the target population and probability sampling as a way of ensuring objectivity, reliability and generalizability. Qualitative surveys generated data from large sets of participants within a relatively shorter time.

Cohen *et al.,* (2000) advocates for this method because of its ability to ascertain detailed description of existing situation with an intention of justifying the perceptions of New Media on insecurity by youth in Rongo Sub County.

The qualitative survey research design was adopted by the researcher owing to the fact that the sample size which was 92 youth was relatively big and could only be accomplished using survey design. The researcher used this design because it was quick and easy to connect to research questions and it enabled the researcher to study multiple outcomes and exposure. The researcher was interested in variations which could only be achieved using qualitative survey research design in respect to a group of people (youth). Using survey design, data was collected through questionnaires and structured interviews administered to one person -Director of Criminal Investigation Department (DCIO) of Rongo on 1st November, 2018.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is the theoretical perspective of the research, that is, the overall nature of the research activity. This study adopted mixed research methodology because the researcher sought to investigate the issues of the perceptions of the youth on new media and insecurity in Rongo Sub County, seeking multiple perspectives, using various sources of data generation in a flexible and holistic way.

Creswell et al., (2003) see mixed methodology as involving the collection or analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study in which the data are collected concurrently or sequentially, are given a priority, and involve the integration of the data at one or more stages in the process of research.

Mixed methodology was used to yield numerically-scored data about media audiences, media-related behavior and reactions, the perception of youth on new media in creating insecurity in the. Thus mixed methodology was a flexible approach to generate data on this study using sufficiently rigorous, trustworthy and ethical methods and techniques.

Study Area

The study was done in Rongo Sub County. The reasons for choosing Rongo Sub County were that the researcher is familiar with Rongo Sub County, hence doing the study did not pose a big challenge during the data generation. Rongo Sub County is also located along the highway connecting Kisii and Migori towns, so it has high population and robust business activities. Rongo Sub County is also near the Tanzania border. Because of these reasons, the researcher felt that Rongo Sub County was very appropriate for the study.

Sample Size

Cresswell (2003) asserts that the entire population may not be easy to study. A researcher therefore has to draw a representative sample from the targeted population. According to Rongo Sub County Social Development office as at August 2018, the total number of registered youth groups was twenty two (22). Each group had members who were officially registered. See table 1 below

Table 1: registered youth groups in Rongo Sub County as at August 2018

Name of the group	Population	Date of registration
1.Tomiko youth group	15	17/03/2015
2. Koyar youth group	24	19/06/2013
3. Kakiri youth group	15	26/04/2015
4. Social and Time youth group	36	08/07/2016
5. Achogo youth group	32	07/03/2015
6. Global fishers of men youth group	42	17/08/2016
7. Depay youth group	30	20/09/2013
8. Tumechezwa youth group	15	09/07/2015
9. Kanyodero youth group	45	26/12/2016
10. Great minds development Y.G	30	15/04/2015
11. Misadhe youth group	15	14/11/2017
12. Kouma youth group	10	17/02/2016
13. Rising stars youth group	32	24/10/2014
14. Wich kwanyo youth group	40	24/10/2013
15. Kanangondo youth group	35	20/10/2017
16. Kanguru youth group	15	18/05/2015
17. Umoja ni Nguvu youth group	35	01/11/2017
18. Kosodo Network Youth group	45	01/03/2017
19. Banda South Farmers youth group	42	08/04/2018
20. Winyo transporters youth group	15	11/01/2017
21. Inspiring Queens youth groups	32	02/08/2017
22. Zebra Star youth group	15	18/03/2017
Total	**615**	

Source: Rongo Social development, 2018.

To get the sample size, the researcher purposively selected Tomiko youth group which had fifteen (15) registered members, Koyar Youth group with twenty four (24) registered members, Kakiri Youth group with fifteen (15) registered members, Social and Time Youth group with thirty six (36) registered members and Inspiring Queens Youth group with thirty two (32) registered members. The selection of the groups was based on gender balance since Inspiring Queens Youth group is for women. The researcher was also guided by the date of registration of the groups. Youth groups that were registered earlier were assumed to have a lot of information about the youth. The selected groups had a population of 122 registered members. This translated to 19.84 % of the total population which was 615.

To get the sample size for the research, the researcher used Krejcie and Morgan formular. Using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formula for determining needed sample size when the population size is known;

$$\text{Size} = X^2 NP (1-P) N \div d^2 (N-1) + X^2 p (1-p)$$

Where X= the value for the desired confidence level (1.96)

N= population size (122)

p= population proportion (assumed to be 0.50)

d= the degree of accuracy (as expressed as a proportion, 0.05)

Sample size **(S)** $= \frac{1.96^2 \times 122 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2 \ (122-1)+1.96^2 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}$

$$= \frac{117.1688}{0.3025+0.9604}$$

$$= \frac{117.1688}{1.2629} \qquad = 92.78$$

To get the number of respondents from each group,

S/N $\times$ 100%

$= 92/122 \times 100$

$= 75/100$

Group 1 $= 75/100 \times 15 = 11.25,$

Group 2 $= 75/100 \times 24 = 18,$

Group 3 $= 75/100 \times 15 = 11.25,$

Group 4 $= 75/100 \times 36 = 27,$

Group 5 $= 75/100 \times 32 = 24$

Total= $11.25 + 18 + 11.25 + 27 + 24 = 91.50 \approx 92$

Sampling Techniques

Sampling is defined as the way through which the participants are chosen and accessed (Mason, 2002). Purposive sampling technique was used to select the respondents thus saving time and money.

The sample size used in this study only considered the youth because they helped the researcher in getting an in-depth understanding of the issue under investigation. The researcher purposively selected the first five registered youth groups as a representative of the 22 registered groups. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that allows the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objectives of his or her study (Teddlie, 2007).

Data collection and Research Instruments

These are the individual data collection techniques applied within the method. The researcher was mainly concerned with views, opinions, perceptions, feelings and attitudes. Such information could be best collected through the use of questionnaire and key informant interview techniques.

The researcher used structured questionnaires and key informants interview schedule to collect both quantitative and qualitative data for the study. Structured questionnaires were administered to 92 respondents. The questionnaires were preferred since the study primarily used mixed method besides being able to be anonymously answered by respondents and allowing the researcher to ask wide range of questions. The

Interview guide and questionnaires were developed with special focus on the research objectives and were administered to research subjects.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The Link between New Media Use and Insecurity

As one of the new media channels of communication, the researcher noted that Facebook plays a key role in sending messages that lead to violence. Forty two (42) respondents translating to 45.65% agreed that Facebook as a NM platform is used to promote violence. Thirty three (33) strongly agreed that Facebook is at the center in promoting violence. Only seven (7) respondents disagreed, four (4) strongly disagreed and six (6) of the total ninety two (92) respondents were neutral. The researcher therefore made a conclusion that Facebook plays an important role in promoting violence in the town leading to insecurity.

Summary

1+2+3=7+4+6

=17 (18.48%)

4+5= 42+33

=75 (81.52%)

Facebook has also been at the center stage in promoting drug abuse. This concurs with Eiss (2014) who notes that new media are used to pass messages about drug, something he refers to as "narcomedia". The "narcomessages" are handwritten signs left by drug traffickers for digital reproduction and transmission to YouTube and other platforms. Asemahand (2013) has also concurred with other researchers that Facebook causes insecurity more than any other social network. Kamp (2016) says that new media has become the new platform for civic activism. Youth therefore use Facebook to send messages to their intended groups. As indicated in the table, majority of the respondents (55.43%) agreed that Facebook is used to promote drug abuse. 29.35 % of the total respondents strongly agreed that Facebook is used to promote drug abuse. However, a small percentage of the total respondents disagreed that the use of Facebook does not play any role in promoting drug abuse while 03.26% of the respondents were neutral.

Summary

1+2+3= 5+6+3

=14 (15.22%)

4+5= 51+27

= 78 (84.78%)

Facebook is also used to promote theft cases. Shareen and Tariq (2018) concur with this notion by stating that Facebook has been a platform for theft, as it provides new and creative ways to criminals and fraudsters to perform their crimes. This includes fraud with bank account and credit cards (Stroup, 2017). Fifty one (51) respondents agreed that as a new media platform, it is used to promote theft cases. This translates to 55.43%, seventeen (17) strongly agreed translating to 18.48%. However, a small percentage disagreed. See **table 2**
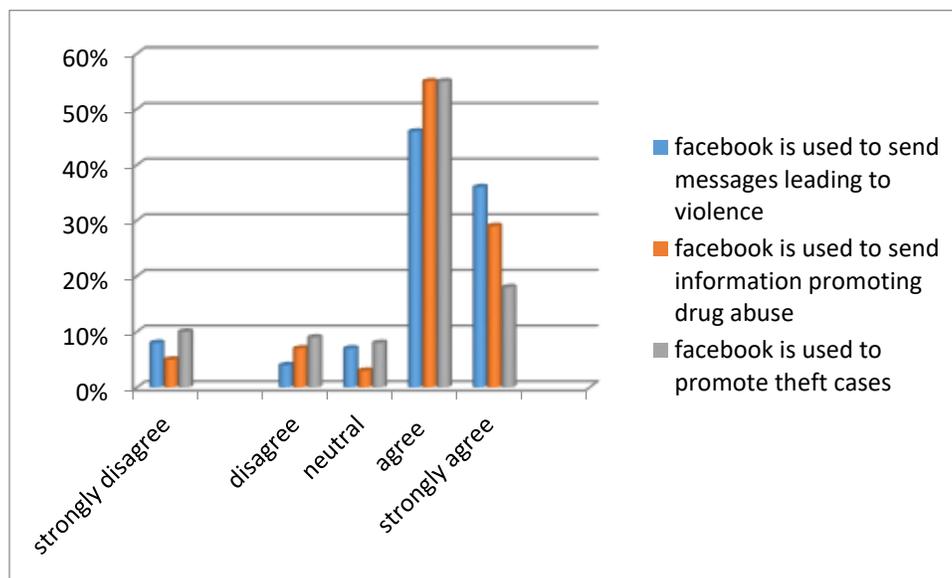
Summary

1+2+3= 9+8+7

=24 (26.09%)

4+5= 51+17

= 68 (73.91%)

Table 2 : Overall Summaries of Facebook and Insecurity

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
violence	7 (7.61%)	4 (4.35%)	6 (6.52%)	42(45.65%)	33(35.87%)	92
Drug abuse	5 (5.43%)	6 (6.52%)	3 (3.26%)	51(55.43%)	27(29.35%)	92
theft	9 (9.78%)	8 (8.70%)	7 (7.61%)	51(55.43%)	17(18.48%)	92

Source: Researcher, 2018

1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= strongly agree.

Fig 2: Summary of Facebook use on Insecurity

Source: researcher, 2018

On violence, fifty one (51) respondents agreed that whatsApp plays a major role in fueling violence leading to insecurity. Thirty two (32) respondents also strongly agreed. Only seven (7) respondents disagreed that violence and whatsApp have no connection, that is, whatsApp messages cannot promote or fuel violence.

   Summary

   1+2+3= 3+4+2

 = 9 (09.78%)

   4+5= 51+32

 = 83 (90.22%)

The researcher therefore concluded that whatsApp is used to fuel violence leading to insecurity. As a NM platform, it is also used to provide information about drug abuse. Fifty two (52) of the respondents agreed that

it is a channel that plays a key role in promoting drug abuse. Thirty (30) respondents also strongly agreed. However, only four (4) respondents disagreed while six (6) others were neutral.

Summary

1+2+3= 6+4

= 10 (10.87%)

4+5= 52+30

= 82 (89.13%)

On theft cases, majority of the respondents agreed that whatsApp is at the center stage in promoting. Fifty four (54) agreed, twenty two (22) strongly agreed, five (5) strongly disagreed, five (5) disagreed while six (6) were neutral.

Summary
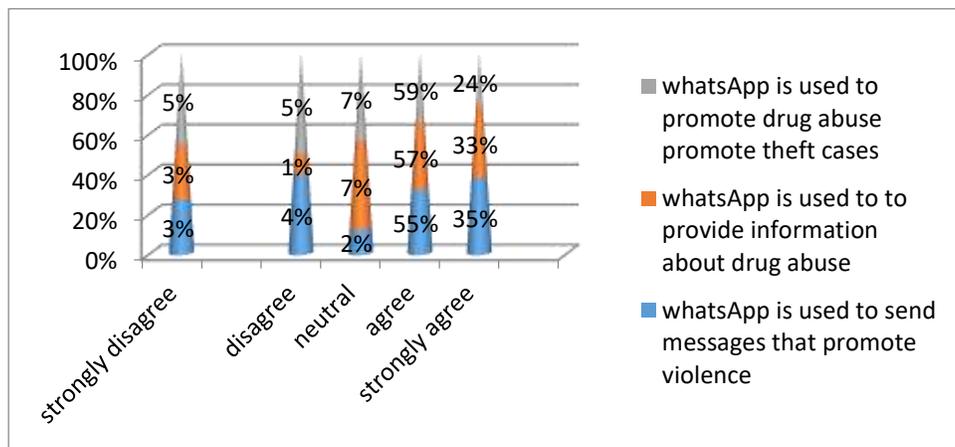
1+2+3= 5+5+6

= 16 (17.39%)

4+5= 54+22

= 76 (82.61%)

Fig 3: Summary of usage of whatsApp on Insecurity

Source: researcher, 2018

Table 3: Overall Summaries of whatsApp on Insecurity

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Violence	3(3.26%)	4(4.35%)	2(2.17%)	51(55.43%)	32(34.78%)	92
Drug abuse	3(3.26%)	1(1.09%)	6(6.52%)	52(56.52%)	30(32.61%)	92
Theft	5(5.43%)	5(5.43%)	6(6.52%)	54(58.70%)	22(23.91%)	92

Source: researcher, 2018

Of the eleven (11) respondents who said that they do not use YouTube, some of them agreed that YouTube is a source of violence, drug abuse and theft cases. On violence, forty two (42) respondents agreed that it is a channel that is used by many to propagate violence. This translates to 45.65% of the total respondents. This

marries with the notion by Kirsh (2011) who observed that violence in new media influences behavior in a negative manner. YouTube according to Alakali et al. (2013) is used by Boko-haram to regularly relay messages of attacks in Nigeria and to organize their attacks. Facebook and YouTube have enabled and motivated the people to mobilize, while ignoring social, economic and political factors that led to mass unrest. Eighteen (18) also strongly agreed that it is a platform for sharing information leading to violence translating to 19.56%. Chen, Ho and Lwin (2016) also agree with the assertion that YouTube promotes insecurity when they say that new media usage has had the highest influence on cyber bullying and violent acts among youth. Twelve (12) responded by disagreeing that YouTube cannot be used to promote violence while nine (9) were neutral.

Summary

1+2+3= 8+12+9

= 29 (31.52%)

4+5= 42+18

= 60 (65.22%)

On drug abuse, sixty eight (68) respondents agreed that YouTube has been very central in promoting drug abuse. A small percentage of the respondents disagreed.

Summary

1+2+3= 9+6+6

= 21 (22.83%)

4+5= 46+22

= 68 (73.91%)

YouTube is also used to promote theft cases. A majority of the respondents agreed that it is used as a channel of communication to promote theft cases.
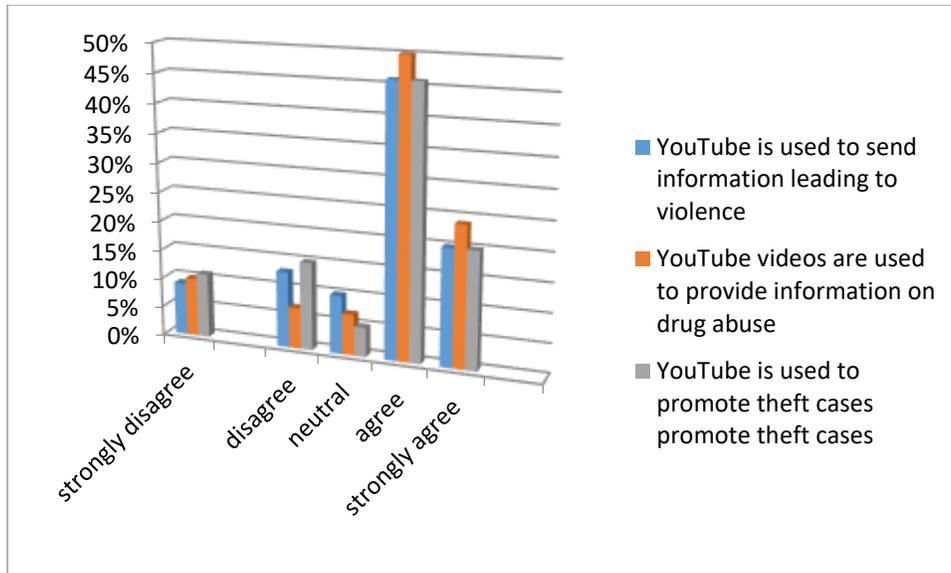
Summary

1+2+3= 10+14+5

= 29 (31.52%)

4+5= 42 + 18

= 60 (65.22%)

Table 4: Overall Summaries of YouTube on Insecurity

Insecurity	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Violence	8(8.70%)	12(13.04%)	9(9.78%)	42(45.65%)	18(19.56%)	89(96.73%)
Drug abuse	9(9.78%)	6(6.52%)	6(6.52%)	46(50%)	22(23.91%)	89(96.73%)
Theft	10(10.87%)	14(15.22%)	5(5.43%)	42(45.65%)	18(19.56%)	89(96.73%)

Source: researcher, 2018

Fig 4: Summary of YouTube on Insecurity

Source: researcher, 2018

In promoting insecurity, whatsApp is the most used channel followed by Facebook and lastly YouTube as shown in **table 5** below

Table 5: overall summary of NM channels and insecurity

Respondents	Violence	Drug abuse	Theft
Facebook	75 (81.52%)	78 (84.78%)	68 (73.91%)
whatsApp	83 (90.22%)	82 (89.13%)	76 (82.61%)
YouTube	60 (65.22%)	68 (73.91%)	60 (65.22%)

Source: researcher, 2018
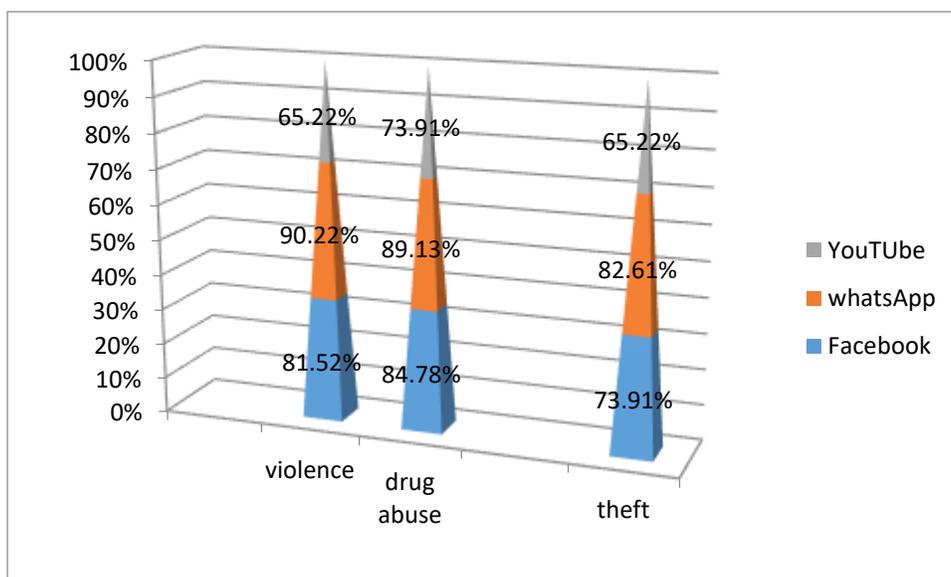
Fig 5: Summary of NM channels and Insecurity

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Summary of Findings

The objective of this study was to establish whether the usage of NM platforms by youth can be linked to criminal activities in Rongo Sub County. Data analysis and interpretation of key informant interview responses and information obtained from questionnaires revealed that WhatsAppp is the most used channel followed by Facebook and finally YouYube and that new media have far reaching security implications for the residents of Rongo Sub County. Rongo Sub County has become extremely risky.

New media have been predominantly used as connection and mass communication tools, the information can be exchanged, collected, aggregated, and disseminated in a split second. Young men in a drunken state are potentially violent and threat to the security of the town. They make noise in the night and even fight. Pedophilia, binge drinking, bhang smoking are seen as a general symptoms of the moral decline of the community most obvious among youth.

Alcohol use among the youth has contributed to risky behaviors particularly unprotected sexual intercourse in the town causing fear and anxiety. The state of security in Rongo Sub County is wanting as youth involve in problematic behaviors.

Conclusion

This study investigated the perception of youth on new media in insecurity in Rongo Sub County. The study established that new media play a key role in determining the characteristic of insecurity which has serious and long-lasting repercussions in our communities. Insecurity is around us all the time and the communities at times appear unable to control this insecurity which may stem from an identifiable group or be associated with a particular object.

In the past decades, the rise of new media usage has been on the rise. It has paved the way for a globalized media network working towards bringing people together and exposing them to a wealth of information. The youth today have grown up in a digital and online world. As a communication tool, new media has proved to be the fastest means of communication.

New media are used by criminal organizations as tools for ideological radicalization, recruitment, communication and training. In conducting criminal activities, criminal organizations use new media as support, communication and coordination tools to conduct their illicit activities. Criminal groups which use new media are made up of people coming from the same geographic area and who know each other personally. Community criminal organizations like Alqaeda, Bhoko-haram and Al-shabaab use new media as tools to recruit, communicate, and spread propaganda and radicalization to a great extent.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that individuals (citizens) should stop promoting offensive information which advances to social hatred and insecurity. New media use should be regulated and that there should be a common administrator to regulate what is being posted to the public domain.

The researcher also recommends that the government should create awareness on the negative influence of the new media and also impose high fines on those found guilty of using new media wrongly. The government

security agents should deploy proactive mechanisms to gather information through news and online surveillance to counter any misuse and abuse of New Media comments and postings

All the users of New Media platforms should use them devoid of abuse on anyone or the general public. The government and its security agents should implement effective programs to educate the public on how to be responsible while using New Media. There is also need to report cases to relevant authorities, increasing charges for the use of new media and setting regulations and standards on the correct way of using new media.

Suggestions for Further Research

In the course of this study, variables emerged that are worth studying but could not fit in the scope of this particular study given the defined boundaries, time and purpose within which it was accomplished.

Influence of new media is a comparative concept which can also be investigated on old people and children. This study did not cover that and suggests that a study be conducted on influence of new media on old people or children and insecurity. The researcher also suggests a replication of this study in other Sub Counties so as to enhance understanding of the influence of new media on security challenges.

Researchers should also study to find out the general perception of the government security agents on the role of New Media on national security situations. There should also be a study to explore the relationship between New Media use and national coherence.

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