AUDIENCE ASSESSMENT OF NEWSPAPERS REPORTAGE OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

BY

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POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MASS COMMUNICATION

DECEMBER, 2020

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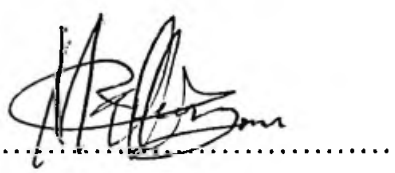
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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA (PGD) IN MASS COMMUNICATION.

DECEMBER, 2020

DECLARATION

I, Maha Jude Ikemefune declare that the work in this project titled "*newspaper reportage of terrorism in Nigeria*" a study of *Vanguard and Punch* has been carried out by me in the Department of Mass Communication, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another postgraduate diploma in this or any other institution.



17/05/2021

Maha Jude Ikemefune

Date

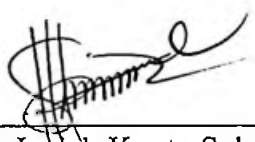
CERTIFICATION

This project title "Newspaper Reportage of Terrorism in Nigeria (A case study of the Vanguard and Punch Newspapers) by Maha Jude Ikemefuna meets the regulations governing award of postgraduate diploma (PGD) certification in mass communication of the Nasarawa State University, Keffi and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.



Santas, Tsegyu PhD — 17-5-2021 Date

Project Supervisor



Dr. Josiah Kente Sabo — 17/5/21 Date

Head of Department

External Supervisor — Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. Also to all those who lost their lives through terrorism attack.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful to my God, who has seen me thus far, all thanks and glory be yours now and always.

I wish to sincerely thank all the academic staff (lecturers) of the Department of Mass Communication, Nasarawa State Universit, Keffi (NSUK) particularly Santas Tsegyu Ph.D (my project supervisor) and the Head of Department, Mass Communication Dr. Josiah Kente Sabo and all who made learning easy for me. I wish to also thank my amiable lecturers, who guided me in the course of this study; my appreciation to Mallam Muhammad S. Rabiu PhD, Dr. K. S. Akpede, Dr. T. M Akase, A. I. Igyuve PhD.

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the researcher set out to examine, the role of the media in the crusade against global terrorism. Towards achieving this end, Abuja population of 2020, which is 3,277.470 were used as the study sample. The analysis of their respondents led to the following findings. (i) The Nigeria media had been playing notable role in the crusade or war against global terrorism. Some of these roles include the publication/reporting of information and up-to-date news on the dangers of terrorism; the making of compassionate appeals to terrorists to desist from such devilish acts and the exposing of the hideouts of some notorious terrorists. (ii) The Nigerian media had, through their activities, made positive impact as regards reducing the incidence of global terrorism. (iii) Through their anti-terrorism crusade, the Nigerian media has discouraged terrorists from using the country as their hideouts. On the basis of the above findings, the researcher recommended that, in order to enhance the anti-terrorism campaign of the Nigerian media, the government should subsidize the cost of printing/publishing materials (such as ink, paper, and lithographic machines, the printing press etc). In addition, media practitioners in the country are enjoined (urged) to intensify their efforts to ensure that they report up-to-date news on terrorism.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word "Newspaper" has its origin from two words "News" and "Paper" that is a paper that contains news. The reflection of the meaning from the name could also be traced to one of the early newspapers, Acta Diurna (actions of the day) published in Julius Caesar's Rome. The name indicated that the main function of a newspaper is to bring of the people, the news (actions of the day (Baran, 2004, p. 103).

The newspaper is one of the media of mass communication, in fact the earliest of them all. Coming behind books but newspapers are the first populate mass medium.

Newspaper is described as a collection of folded printed sheet of paper published of periodically, usually daily or weekly for circulating news. The Newspaper Act (NNA) 1908 define newspapers as any paper containing public news, intelligence or the occurrences of any remarks, observation or comments printed for sale and published in Nigeria periodical.

The newspaper provides the most current information of the day; allowing magazines to go extra mile of interpreting, investigation and putting the news in proper perspectives for the readers.

The earliest newspaper in Nigeria was the "Iwe Irohim Fun Awon Egba" meaning the newspaper for the Egba people; the paper established by Reverend Henry Townsend an

Anglican Missionary in 1859 in Abeokuta. Other earliest newspaper included the Anglo African by Robert Campbell in Lagos in 1863. Between 1863 and 1879, newspaper likes Lagos Times, The Gold Coast Advertisers, and Lagos Observer were established in Lagos. This was the beginning of the birth of newspaper in Nigeria many of these papers died and many came into existence till date.

When the radio arrived in 1901, people thought the newspaper will fade out, but it did not, and then came the television in 1930 with its size, sound and sight people thought that was the end of the newspaper, then came the social media in 1990's and the world thought that newspaper will not survive it, news being the ingredient of media's house, attracts the advertisers, because highly responsible citizen patronise news.

The newspaper is one of the medium that has effectively covered the reportage of Terrorism in the world and in Nigeria, the medium has been able to inform and educate the reading public on the dangers and consequences of terrorism in the country.

One of the major responsibilities of the newspaper is to carry out good surveillance function for the masses. The newspaper is expected to bring to the Consciousness of the public an impending danger, Bomb Blast, Arm Robbery etc. to enable the public safety. This function places a great responsibility on the press to analyze, interpret and investigate any harm or offensive action befalling the society as the press is seen as the watch dog of the society. Above all newspaper must be a cafeteria of information Rabiu {2019} Among the major responsibilities of the newspaper, the surveillance function takes a critical role here the newspaper and even the new media are expected to bring to

the consciousness of the public impending dangers, the function places a great demand on newspaper to cover, analyze and report impending dangers that are a threat to lives and properties of any society. Kegju [2003, P.39) while writing on media (Newspaper).

Terrorism is the systematic use of violence to create a general climate of fears in a population and thereby to bring about particular objective (www.britannica.com)

This ugly trend of violence among the people became very popular through the activities of the dreaded Boko Haram sect, who were first known as Ahlas-Sunnah Wal-Jama'ah Ala Minhaj As- Salat, meaning the people of the way of Prophet Muhammed (SAW). This group was earlier led by Mohammed Yusuf, the group was antigovernment policies and government institution, such as police, military, educational institution etc.

Before now, there was an earlier parcel bomb explosion that killed Dele Giwa in his residence in Lagos on the 19th of October 1986 (Oshanugor, 2004)there was another bomb blast on the 18th January 1996 in Durban Hotel Kano and Lagos Airport Car bomb by unknown and yet to be identified group or person(s). Ethno political groups such as Odua people's Congress (OPC).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Terrorism in Nigeria has become a major security challenge to the Nation, as efforts to combat this big monster has become unrealistic, as the number of terrorist attack is on daily increase, efforts of the Nigerian security network put together as not been able to

bring peace or end terrorism in the country. Many are wondering how and why Nigerian security might have not been able to end this travail.

This research in his quest for knowledge is searching to find out the extent of Nigerian people understanding of this challenge through the reading of newspapers and to find out how terrorism challenge has made Nigeria to consume newspaper content analysis in following terrorism menace in the country.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To identify the roles of the Nigerian Newspapers in the reportage of terrorism in Nigeria.
2. Determine the extent of newspaper reportage in educating Nigeria on terrorism.
3. Find out the perception of Nigeria on newspaper reports on terrorism in Nigeria.
4. Determine the influence newspapers have on the activities of the terrorist.

1.4 Research Questions

This study is guide by the following research questions

1. How often does Newspaper reports the incidence of terrorism in Nigeria?
2. What is the impact of the Nigeria Newspaper report on reducing the incidence of terrorism?
3. To what extent has newspapers reportage on terrorism educated Nigerians?
4. What is the perception of newspaper reports on terrorism in Nigeria?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study will be limited to Punch and Vanguard Newspaper. The rational for the choice of these papers is because they are national in outlook and they are credible papers that majority of people subscribe to in the country.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The point and issued raised by the study are of significance to the world in general and Nigeria in particular, since terrorism is raving the world like wild fire, there is urgent need to research the study and come out with more elaborate findings on how to manage and end the deadly phenomenon threaten the world peace.

Furthermore, the study will help advice the government and world leaders on strategies to adopt toward ending this unwanted daily kills around the world.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

The concept of Newspaper being the cafeteria of information is in no doubt, the nature and characteristic has endowed the newspaper as an early morning companion and a delight to behold.

The term newspaper is an unbounded periodical publication which contains written information on current happening and is often characterized by words printed in black ink with a white or gray background and nameplate running across the top of its front page. Newspapers are issued daily, weekly, bi - weekly. Rabiu (10, 2019).

David cited in Ndolo (2005, p. 219), highlights the following as some of the responsibilities of newspaper as medium of mass communication in enlighten people on security management.

- Increasing the quantity and quality of public information through newspaper programs on how to secure one's life.
- Providing early warning of situations that might lead to conflict as well as alerting leaders and attentive public securities dangers around them.
- Simulating the use of mechanism such as negotiation mediation arbitration for conflict resolution , management and providing the forum that facilities these processes.

- Helping to create a mood in which solution are more likely to be sought and accepted by all worrying groups.
- Mobilizing or helping to establish contacts among those interested in finding peaceful solutions and helping to build opinions favouring such solutions amongst the various tasks of Newspaper as highlighted by Davidson above. The second task which suggests the provision of "early warnings of situations that might lead to conflict as well as alerting leaders and attentive publics to opportunities for increasing understanding" specifically highlight the surveillance functions. Thus, Newspaper as a print medium is often expected to scout around the environment and get people informed of any threat/danger.

However, certain situations have come to pose great threat to the print media in carrying out this all important role of scouting the environment in order to keep public abreast of the happening therein. Some of these militating factors as research has revealed, include anti-press laws, unprofessionalism, ownership and stringent government controls. Accordingly, Popoola (2013, p44).

To date, the Nigeria press grapples with several anti-press laws enacted during the colonial administration. Rather than expunging such anti-press laws, post-colonial government in Nigeria enacted more laws obstructing the healthy growth and performance of the newspaper.

2.2 The Concept of Newspaper

Newspaper over the year has been a source of information to many who crave for daily news on happenings around their environment and beyond. Newspaper has continually satisfied the hunger of interest. The newspaper has satisfactorily provided information, entertainment, and education to seekers of new ideas. It has been able to serve as the platform for chatting the course of societal development.

The print media has come to stay in Nigeria with the earliest production of Iwe Iroyin fun awon omo Yoruba, this was the first printed information newsletter in Abeokuta Nigeria, and it was an information newsletter for the death and religious matters.

The birth of Iwe Iroyin opened the flood gate of introduction of many informative publications this act of writing to bring current happening begin to catching with people like the wild harmatan fire, and this led to birth of many newspaper in Lagos and beyond.

2.3 History of Newspaper in Nigeria

The history of Nigeria newspaper dates back to 1846, when printing press was established in calabar by the Presbyterian Church for printing of religious documents. However the first newspaper in Nigeria can be traced back to 1859, when an Anglican missionary, Reverend Henry Townsend established a newspaper that was called " Iwe Irohin fun Awon Egba, Meaning a newspaper for the Egba people (yoruba).

Tador (1996) cited in odurume (2012) notes that Iwe Irohin was set to englighten the Egba people. The newspaper was sold for 120 cowries and produced fortnightly. The

newspaper was produced in Yoruba language. In 1860 the English version was introduced and was designed to teach mathematics, Geography, Religion, and announcement, vacancies were included in the newspaper. The coverage was mostly Abeokuta and some points of Lagos. The newspaper folded up after being involved in the crises that engulted Egba land which led to the departure of the missionary, the media house were looted and destroyed, and that ends the journey of Iwe Irohin.

However, Iwe Irohin has stimulated most interest in newspaper business and publishing, newspaper like Anglo African newspaper immediately came on board to continue from where Iwe Irohin ended. The newspaper was established in Nigeria by a West Indian immigrant called Robert Campbell in Lagos in 1863 to promote the interest and welfare of Lagosians. Campbell a printer, published in his Anglo African in English on a weekly basic and sold it for three pence, news on international and local activities were publicized, the newspaper folded up in 1865 odorume (2012).

For the sake of this work, let me present my finding of the earlier founders of print media (Newspapers), who gave rise to modem business of print journalism in Nigeria till recent times. This is properly captured in the table below.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPER IN NIGERIA

S/N	NAME OF NEWSPAPERS	YEAR OF ESTABLISHED / LOCATION	FOUNDER	PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHMENT

1.	IWE IROHIN	1859 in Abeokuta	Henry Townsand	For Development of the Egba people
2.	ANGLO AFRICAN	1863 in Lagos	Robert Campbell	To promote the interest and welfare of Lagosians
3.	Lagos Times/the Gold Coast Advertiser	1880 in Lagos		
4.	The lagos observer	1890 in lagos		
5.	The Eagle/Lagos critics	1883, Lagos		To critise the policies of the gov't & Fight for independence.
6.	The Nigeria Pioneer	1914 in Lagos	KITOYI AYASA	To support the British government in Nigeria
7.	The African Messanger	1921 in Lagos	Ernest Okoli	To add to the struggle of independence

8.	Daily News	1925	Herbert McCauley	First Political Newspaper
9.	The Nigeria Daily Times	1926 Lagos	i. Adeyemo Alakija ii. Richard Barrow iii. Ronald Osborne iv. Leonard Arched	
10.	The West African Pilot	1937	Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe	To redress the problem caused by Colonia master for the struggle of independence
11.	Eastern Nigeria Guardian	1940 in Port Harcourt	Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe	For purpose of Gaining independence
12.	Nigeria Spokesman	1943 in Onitsha	Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe	Same above
13.	Daily Comet	1949 in Kano		
14.	Nigeria Tribune	1949 in Ibadan	Dr. Obafemi Awolowo	For Enlightment Education and

				Entertainment
15.	Sentinel Newspaper	Enugu 1947	Dr. Nnamdi	To educate and inform the populace
16.	Nigeria Tribune	1949 Ibadan	Chief Awolowo Obafemi	For company political printing.
17.	Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo	1-1-1939 Kaduna	Late Sarduna of sokoto (Gaskiya Corporation) (2012)	To project the interest of North.

All the earlier newspaper as listed above was established to fight for the independence of Nigeria and awaken the consciousness of the region were such paper is published and also to educate inform, and entertain the readers.

Soon after Nigeria Independence in 1960, many government newspapers begin to come into existence, the New Nigeria was offspring of the Nigeria Citizen and it was established in 1966 by a popular business man, Chief Emmanuel Iwuanynwu. Mr. Sam Amukapu also founded the Vanguard Newspaper in 1990 came into existence are notable papers that third Eye founded by chief Akanni Aluko, similarly, The Monitor was established by chief Arisekola Mao.

The state government understanding the need for adequate information and sensitization program for people began to invest in establishment of Newspaper media house.

In 1964 the government of the western Region established the Daily Sketch, in the same vain the Kwara state government established herald Newspaper in 1970. Then followed by Nigeria Standard Newspaper owned by Plateau state government. Bendel state established Observer newspaper, and Daily Star of Anambra State, the Chronicle of Cross-River State government some individual also invested into newspaper business for political and economic goals notable among them were late Olu Abodurin founder of Punch Newspaper, chief M.K.O. Abiola founder of concord newspaper, chief Alex Ibru in 1982 added glamore into newspaper, publication with the introduction of tabloid - Gaurdian newspaper - odorune (2012).

Other local newspaper existed in areas of localities, such papers like Orizu published at Ilaro, Cradle News at Ife. According to media survey in 1999, over 250 community Newspapers were established. (Odorume 2012).

2.4. Understanding the Concept of Terrorism in Nigeria

Terrorists have become "media competent" as they have come to know and apply principles that attract media attention to most of their activities. The motives behind violence are usually to force compliance, to subjugate, to or to intimidate, except for those most deviant individuals or group, enjoy pointless bloodshed. The widespread frustration and deep sense of insecurity of life and property have become a matter of grave concern to the government, security agencies and the Nigerian citizenry and the world at large. In most case, terrorist attacks are much localized, and affect only a few people. The goal, however, is to spread the message to more people than just those who

were directly hit in the attack. The media play an important role in achieving this by spreading the news of the attacks or even by directly transferring the message of terrorist organizations. What the above point is saying, in reporting terrorism, the media {newspaper} should not focus only on the attacks in a way of creating fear in the mind of public. According to Cohen — Almagor (2005, p.3851,) terrorism should be explicitly condemned for their deeds by all who care about the underlying values of democracy.

Acts of terror are newsworthy, but when the media report on terrorists, journalists do not have to view themselves as detached observes. In view of this, he noted that when reporting on terrorism, reporters should not frame stories by way of creating fear, shock and anxiety on the public. He also notes; the media traumatizes the audience by exaggerating the threats. According to Necos [2006, p.33], explained media steps on reporting terrorism, that will enable the society have more interest in covering terrorist scene. The steps are as follows:

De-securitization: In reporting terrorism, the media must ensure less repetition of horrid scenes, less traumatizing, less sensation and more information.

Objectivity: the media should have a conscious sense of its responsibilities to the public; the media should present stories based on fairness and accuracy without bias, so that the audience can make their own opinion of the news and stories.

Clarity: a critical part of counter terrorism is information warfare; the media should provide balanced information to prevent the misinterpretation of terrorism incidents by

the public. The above assertion says; when an event is adequately reported; it creates an avenue for diverse public opinion and analysis.

In the Nigeria Context, terrorism manifests in form of religion wars, civil unrests and ethnic wars, during such wars, the manner of senseless killing, the setting of such incidents, and the style of the reprisals that often follow such incidents, the provocative sectional reports in the media and the withdrawal attitudes of certain major groups in Nigeria. According to Adindu (2002, p.46), the victims often had to carry their burden and their cross in perpetual agony. The point to note here is that terrorism, in whatever form, is a threat to the survival of mankind.

This fact is the basis of the crusade must have been an important tool for this crusade. Hence the focus of this research is to evaluate the role of the media {newspaper} in this regard. The above statement is saying that terrorist is faceless and unsympathetic to Bombing around the World (1993-2001) humans.

1. The 1993 bomb attack on the World Trade Centre (by a religious extremist group) in USA.
2. The 1994 chemical attack (Sarin gas) in a residential neighborhood of Matsumoto, Japan.
3. The 1995 chemical attack (with Sarin gas) at Tokyo (Japan) subway trains.
4. The 1996 bomb blast in a parking garage in London (England).
5. The 1996 suicide bombing attack on a bus in Jerusalem (Israel).

6. The 1996 bomb attack on the U.S. military housing facility in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
7. The 1998 bomb attacks (by religious militants) in combatore, India.
8. The 1999 bomb attack on two apartment buildings in Moscow (Russia).
9. The 2001 terrorist attack on World Trade Centre in New York City, U.S.A.

2.5 Brief History of Vanguard & Punch Newspapers

2.5.1 Vanguard Newspaper

Vanguard is a daily newspaper, published by vanguard media based in Kirikiri, Apapa Lagos. The media was established in 1983 by veteran journalist Mr Sam Amuka - Pemu with other friends.

The Newspaper is among the few newspapers considered independent of political control from government and politicians with strong facts about issues, while reporting objectively. It is a tabloid newspaper printed on coloured newsprint paper.

The Newspaper house suffered a closure during the military rule in Nigeria the then governor of Lagos - State, Col. Raji Rasaki, briefly suspended the publication in June 1990 for their publication reports that was not favourable to the leadership of Military rule in Nigeria .

The Newspaper has every given a high reportage to the activities of crime, politics Tourism, kidnapping, and Banditry in Nigeria.

The paper also has an on - line version for readers all over the World.

2.5.2 Punch Newspaper

The punch Newspapers was founded in lagos in 1971 by two friends; James Aboderin an accountant and Sam Amuka -Pemu a colunist and editor at the daily times of Nigeria; he later became the First editor of the Sunday punch in November, 1976. However, he later parted way with his friend Aboderin to set his own newspaper.

The company (Punch Newspaper) was set up to publish Newspaper, magazine and other periodicals of public interest. The media organization suffered several closure in the hands of the military rule, in April 29th 1990 the media house was shut down for their role in fail attempted coup D' etat against the Federal Military Government the then deputy editor Mr. Chris Mammah was detain for fifty four (54) days. Again in July 1993 the media house was sealed off vide Decree Number 48 of 1993.

In spite of the military harassment, the Newspaper is through and well researched wonder Research and Marketing Service in Lagos, Lagos pronounce the media outfit as the most wildly read newspaper for the year 1998 and 1999.

Punch daily newspaper is on the news stand on every part of the country a tabloid newspaper printed on colour newsprint paper still bearing the mark "the most wildly read Newspaper"

2.6 Review of Related Studies

The efforts the media over the ages cannot be over emphasized. The mass media all over the world perform the functions of informing, educating, influencing and entertaining among others. It often serves as a conveyor that informs the public about the events and acts in the society, especially the good or bad performances and the non-performances of the people in government. It also feeds the government back on the reactions of the public (Olawale, 2005)

The mass media have over the years continued to serve as the platform for chatting the course of social development. This has increased the importance of the mass media beyond the provision of information, education, entertainment, surveillance, socialisation, mobilization, public enlightenment, integration and linkages, Galadima and Eze (2012).

Asemah (2011) stresses that the media undoubtedly play crucial roles in the promotion of human rights in any country. The media according to him are agents of social change that can bring about positive attitudinal change in every one. This is because the media set agenda for the people to follow in the society. The media are crucial to opinion formation and eventual outcome of events. They champion human right activity by being the eye, ear and voices of the public, drawing attention to abuses of power and human rights and at considerable captured in the works personal risks. The media therefore encourage government and civil society organizations to effect changes that will improve the quality of people's lives.

In fact, the role of the mass media in national development is aptly captured in the works of Omu (1978); Ogbonda (1994); Thompson (1997); Yusuf (2001); Akinfeleye and Okoye (2013); Nwosu (2003) and Oso and Pate (2010) etc. This work therefore focuses on similar roles the media played in the agitation for the release of the chibok school girls.

2.7 Review of Empirical Studies

This section review scholarly works in the field of terrorism in Nigeria. So many works has been done in Nigeria on Terrorism, but for the sake of this research we will look at newspaper reportage on terrorism in Nigeria.

The research by Chika Asogwa, John Iyere, and Chris Attah on the Mass Media Reportage of Crimes and terrorists Activities. The Nigeria Experience, this work gives insight on how mass media technologies particularly the new media has been used by terrorist to give unfair accounts of their activities, and opined that there is need for proper overhaul of the media for fair and objective reportages.

According to the researchers, if proper care is to be taken to checkmate the unprofessional usage of the media, the terrorist and other such groups of like minds would use the media negatively to bring untold doom to mankind.

Another great research work by Mercy Ette on the topic Nigeria as a country of interest in terrorism: Newspaper framing of Farouk Abdulmutalab, the underwear bomber. The work investigates news frames that four Nigeria newspapers applied to the coverage if an

attempted suicide attack on a US-bound aircraft on Christmas Day in 2009. The work analyses the newspaper interpretation of the aborted act of terrorism by Umar Abdulmutalab, a 23 year old Nigeria man. According to the research, this is why the United States of America categorized Nigeria as country of interest in the context of terrorism. The researcher work outlined recurrent themes and issues that the newspapers primed for the audiences by interrogating a selection of editorial contents of the publications.

Ayo Osisanwo in his work "Visual Representations of Newspaper Reportage of Boko Haram Terrorism in Nigeria" examines how pictorial representation of report in selected newspapers in representing Boko Haram terrorism. In gathering data Boko Haram related pictures and images are purposively selected from four newspaper which were published from 2011 to 2014. The four newspapers, that is, the Daily Trust, Leadership Nigeria, The Punch and the Nation allocate space to the pictorial representation of Boko Haram activities. The newspaper visual representation cognitively and imaginatively influence readers experiences in relation to the activities of Boko Haram terrorist.

Understanding News coverage of Religious Based Violence: Empirical and Theoretical insight from media representations of Boko Haram in Nigeria a Journal of Communication, Volume 70, Isuue 4 August 2020, Pages 548-573 a research work done by Leila Demarest, Amelie Godefronidt and Amim Langet take a look at the reportage of newspapers comparison of Boko Haram news coverage in two Nigerian newspapers, one

southern based, Christian affiliated and one Norhern base muslim affiliated, the Guardian and the Daily Trust respectively.

In conclusion of their findings, it was said that the southern papers mostly depict Christians as victims and muslims as perpetrators in religious riots in central Nigeria, while Northern papers do the reverse. The research also not that during the beginning of Boko Haram uprising in 2019, a Northern newspaper, (Daily Trust) used more moderate headlines when reporting on the group than a southern paper (The Guardian) did. The southern newspaper also appeared more likely to link the group to Islam and Muslims in general. In contrast more recent quantitative research suggests that while Nigeria newspaper tend to have political affiliations. This does not necessarily skew their reporting on political violence.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This work is wholly hinged on agenda setting theory as proposed by Professor Maxwell McCombs and Professor Donald Shaw in their Chapel Hill study that mass media sets the agenda for public opinions by highlighting certain issues. The agenda-setting theory states that the media (mainly the news media) tell the audience not so much what to think as what to think about.

McCombs and Shaw (1972, P. 34) who carried out the first study on agenda-setting hypothesis of the media noted that "in choosing and display news, editors, newsroom staff and broadcasters play important part in shaping reality".

This theory attempts to show the power or influence of the media on their audiences and public. This work goes further to say that the media always media create an agenda for our thoughts and influence us on what may be seen as significant (Bittner, 1989). In addition, Dominic (2002) clarifies this by saying that the media have the ability to choose and emphasize certain topic thereby causing the public to perceive these issues as important (2002).

The Agenda Setting Theory can be traced to Lippmann (1992) who suggested that the media are responsible for the "pictures on our heads". Bernard Cohen (1963) also articulates that the media may not always successfully tell people what to think but can effectively tell them what to think about.

In certain sense, the Newspaper is the prime mover in setting the territorial agenda. It has great part in determining what the people will talk about, what people will think the facts are and what people will regard as the problems that are to be dealt with, Long (1958) cited in Asemah (2008).

Public agenda or things people should think, talk and worry about is powerfully shaped and directed by what the media choose to publicize (Wimmer and Dominic, 2000) Agenda setting therefore examines the relationship between media priorities and audience priorities. The theory is therefore apt for this work as it portray the importance of the women agitation for the release of the kidnapped girls. The more the media (newspapers) project them, the more the society and world perceive them and vice verse.

Boko Haran om Terrorisim And Human Security In Nigeria, Matters Arising

It is a rese human rights in any couarch work carried out by Macpherson UchennaNnam, Vivian Chizoma Njemanze, Cyril O. Ugwuoke and Francis Azalahu Akwara .

The study takes critical look on the effects of Boko Haram terrorism on human security in Nigeria using the newspaper report as primary source since it is difficult to gather information from the Nigeria Military, the work relied heavily on the report of Nigeria media (Newspaper) reportage to make its submissions.

However, the research reveals that the reportage of the media about terrorism has Shown so much damaging effects of terrorism of Educational development, food security, Economy National Cohesion, and Human right abuse.

The research concluded that Terrorism is a big challenge and threat to human existence. The work encourages government to bring all stakeholders on board to give a stronger fight to the mence of terrorism.

The National Security force should be overhauled and re-oriented to eliminate sabotage, compromise and other irregularities in the system, which has made it difficult for the war to be won over the years.

2.9 Summary

In this chapter, we examined the concept of newspaper, history of newspaper vis-a-vis how it has reported terrorism in Nigeria. The chapter also showed the earlier activities of vanguard and punch newspaper.

The chapter also showed the review earlier works on books and seminar paper presentations. Theoretical framework is hinged on agenda setting theory as proposed by Professor Maxwell McCombs and Professor Donald Shaw.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Preamble

This chapter aims at giving insight into the set of methods used for the society. The research has adopted the survey analysis as its methodology; this is because survey answer questions that have been raised to solve problems that have been posed.

Kraemet (1991) identified three distinguished characteristics of survey research; firstly survey is used to quantitatively describe specific aspects of a given population. Secondly, the data required for survey research are collected from people and therefore subjective and thirdly, survey research uses a selected portion of the population from which the findings can later be generalized back to the population.

Pinsonneault and Kravemet (1993) defined a survey as a "means for gathering information about the characteristics, actions, or opinions of a large group of people".

The researcher has decided to use the survey methodology because of its strength of obtaining information from large sample of the population, it is also well suited to gathering demographic data that describe the composition of the sample.

3.2 Research Design

For this research, the survey method is adopted. The survey study method is a form of developmental research in which data are collected at one point in time but different sub-

groups are sampled at the same time. This method was chosen by the researcher because it provides data for research very quickly as well as eliminates the problem of looking for same respondents at different times.

3.3 Sources of Data Collection

The sources of data include:-

1. **Primary data/source** - This include those date which the researcher collected by using questionnaire interviews and personal observations.
2. **Secondary data/source** - This include those date which the researcher collected from already documented records. The sources of data under this category include the following.

1. Text-book
2. Newspapers and magazines
3. Government records
4. Unpublished research reports

3.4 Population Study

According to Moses and Kalton (1971), population exists in two categories. The target and the study population for which the result is required. The latter refers to the one actually covered (the sample population).

Ohaja (2003, p.75) cited in Issa (2016), says that population for a study refers to all those persons or thing that fall under the umbrella of the topic or that can be examined to address the research problem or meet the research objectives.

3.5 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Method

The sample size was determined using the following formula.

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

Where n = the required sample size

N = study population

I = a constant

e = error term

For this study/research we have that

N = 3277740

e = 10% or 0.10

$$n = \frac{3277740}{1+3277740\ (0.20)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3277740}{4277740\quad (0.02)}$$

$$= \frac{3277740 = 766231.70178646}{4.277740}$$

= 766

Hence the required sample size is 766.

3.6 Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection is a structured questionnaire. This questionnaire consists of a list of questions relating to the aims and objectives of this research.

1. The aim of this is to arouse their interest in the inquiry as well as to win their co-operation.

The questionnaire is made up of two sections, namely sections A and B while section A described the personal data of the respondents (such as age, sex, etc) section B contain the general questions that reflected the objective of the investigation.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

The researcher personally distributed 766 copies of the questionnaires to the respondents. The respondents were given two days to complete the questionnaires. The researcher then collected and collated the questionnaires after two days in preparation for data analysis.

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

The data collected will be presented in tables and analyzed using percentages.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter the researcher presented and analyzed all the data collected for the study on the role of newspaper reportage on terrorism.

4.1 Data Presentation

Table 4.1 showed the response rate of the questionnaires used for this research.

Table 4.1: Response Rate of Questionnaires

S/N	Questionnaire	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	Returned	766	100.00
B	Not returned	0	0.00
	Total (collected)	766	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

According to table 4.1 all the respondents returned the questionnaires given to them. This indicates a 100.00% response rate.

4.2 Data Analysis

4.2.1 Analysis of Questionnaire Data

Table 4.2.4.4 showed the demographic characteristics (personal data) of the respondents that made up the study sample.

Table 4.2: Sex of Respondents

S/No	Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	Male	391	51
B	Female	375	49
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.2 showed that 55.06% of the respondents are the male while 49.94% of them are the female.

Table 4.3: Age of Respondents

S/No	Age (in years)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	20-30 years	177	22.47
B	31-35 years	299	39.33
C	Above 35 years	290	38.20
	Total	766	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.3 showed that 22.47% of the respondents are between 20-30 years; 39.33% of them are between 31-35 years; and 38.20% are above 35 years.

Table 4.4: Occupational status of respondents

S/No	Occupational status	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	Senior staff (e.g. editors, reporters, staff writes, etc)	513	67.42
B	Junior staff e.g. computer operators, clerical officers etc.	253	32.58
C	Others	-	-
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.4 showed that 67.42% of the respondents are senior staff (e.g. editors, reports, etc) while 32.58% of them are the junior staff (e.g. clerical officers, etc)

Research Question One

What are the roles of the Nigerian newspaper in the reportage against terrorism?

This research question is answered by analyzing the responses to questions 4.6 of the questionnaire as shown on tables 4.5 - 4.7.

Table 4.5: Response on the Period. The Respondents/Had Come Across Newspapers Publications on Terrorism Attack.

S/No	Age (in years)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	1-2 years	167	22.47

B	3-5 years	207	26.47
C	Over 5 years	383	49.06
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Result: Table 4.5 showed that 20.47% of the respondents had come across newspapers publication on terrorism attacks for 1-2 years, another 22.47% of them had come across such publications for 3-5 years and 44.06% of them had come across such publications for more than 5 years.

Table 4.6: Response as To the Opinion of the Respondents on the Nigeria Newspaper Publications/Reports on Terrorism Attacks.

Table 4.6: Age of Respondents

S/No	Opinion of Respondent	Frequency (n = 89)	Percentage (%)
A	Information content	682	89
B	Up-to-date ness	720	94
C	Clear and easy - to- read style		
D	Others		
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Result: Table 4.6: Showed that 89.89% of the respondents stated that the Nigerian newspaper publishes informative reports on terrorist attacks, 94.38% of them agreed that

such accounts published by the Nigerian newspapers are usually up-to-date in nature and 97.52% of them agreed that the Nigerian newspapers use clear and easy-to-read English in such publications/reports.

Table 4.7: Response as To the Roles of the Nigerian newspapers in the War against Terrorism.

S/No	Opinion of respondent	Frequency (n = 89)	Percentage (%)
A	Exposing the dangers of terrorism through their publications.	751	98
B	Making compassionate appeals to the terrorists to desist from such acts.	705	92
C	Exposing the hideouts of the terrorist.	697	91
D	Others e.g. making a total coverage of all terrorist attacks.	689	90

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Result: Table 4.7: Showed that the major role of the newspapers in the reportage of terrorism is to expose the danger of terrorism through their publications/reports as was noted by the 98.88% of the respondents). Others are to make compassionate appeals to

the terrorists to desist from such acts (as stated by 92.13% of the respondents) to expose the hideouts of the terrorists (as stated by 92.13% of the respondents) and to make a total coverage of all terrorist attacks (as noted by 89.89% responses of the respondents).

RESEARCH QUESTION TWO

What are the impacts of the Nigerian newspapers as regards reducing the incidence of terrorism in the country?

This research question is answered by analyzing the responses to question 7-8 of the questionnaire as shown on tables 4.8-49.

Table 4.8: Response as To Whether or not the Nigerian Newspapers Had Made Positive Impact in Reducing the Incidence of Terrorism.

S/No	Opinion of respondents	Frequency (n = 89)	Percentage (%)
A	Yes	603	78.65
B	No	163	21.35
	Total	766	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.8: Showed that 78.65 of the respondents agreed that the Nigerian newspapers had made positive impact in reducing terrorism while 21.35% of them disagreed.

Table 4.9: The Impact of the Nigerian Newspapers Towards Reducing the Incidence of Terrorism.

S/No	Impact on the Nigerian Newspapers	Frequency (n = 89)	Percentage (%)
A	Their activities had induced public condemnation of terrorism.	766	100.00
B	Their activities had discouraged terrorists from using Nigeria as their hideouts.	766	100.00
C	Others		

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Results: Table 4.9: Showed that all the respondents (i.e. 100.00%) agreed that by their activities, the Nigerian newspapers induced public condemnation of terrorism. Also the activities of the Nigerian newspapers had discouraged terrorists from using Nigeria as their hideout.

RESEARCH QUESTION THREE

What effects has the newspapers in influencing the attitude of the masses towards terrorism?

This research question is answered by analyzing the responses to question 9 of the questionnaire as shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Response as To Whether or not the Newspapers Had Induced Public Support for the Reportage on Terrorism.

S/No	Respondent	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	Yes	689	89.89
B	No	77	10.11
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Results: Table 4.9 showed that 89.8% of the respondents agreed that newspapers had induced public support for the reportage on terrorism while 10.11% of them disagreed.

RESEARCH QUESTION FOUR

What are the strategies for making the Nigerian newspapers more effective in the reportage against terrorism?

This research question is answered by analyzing the responses to question 10-11 of the questionnaire as shown on table 4.10 - 4.11.

Table 4.10 - Responses on whether the Nigerian newspapers could further be improved to enhance their efforts in the Reportage on Terrorism.

S/No	Response	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	Yes	663	86.52
B	No	103	13.48
	Total	766	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Result: Table 4.10 showed that 86.52% of the respondents agreed that the Nigerian newspapers could be further improved to enhance their efforts in their reportage on terrorism while 13.48% of them disagreed.

Table 4.11- Responses on the Strategies for Making the Nigerian newspapers more Effective in their Reportage Against Terrorism.

S/No	Response	Frequency (n = 89)	Percentage (%)
A	Govermnent showed reduce/subsidize the cost of printing materials	688	89.89
B	The government should improve the nation's printing equipment e.g. POLAR machine e.t.c	637	83.15
C	Others	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Result: Table 4.11 showed that 89.89% of the respondents agreed that the Nigerian newspapers could be made more effective in the reportage against terrorism when the government reduce/subsidize the cost of printing materials while 83.15% of them agreed that this feat could be achieved when the government improve the nation's printing equipment e.g. Polar machine, etc.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION & LIMITATIONS

This chapter contains the summary of the major findings of this study. This chapter equally contains the conclusions and the recommendations of the study.

5.1 SUMMARY

The discussions and analyses made in this research revealed the findings explained below.

Majority of the respondents (44.06%) stated that they came across media pubi ications/reports on terrorism since the past five years. Also the respondents stated that such media publication/reports have informative content (as noted by 89.89% of them) are up- to - date (as noted by 94.38% of the respondents) and clear and easy- to- read (as noted by 97.52% of the respondents).

Data analysis made in this study revealed that the roles of the Nigeria media in the war against terrorism include exposing the dangers of terrorism through their publication (as noted by 98.88% of the respondents). Other are: making compassionate appeals to the terrorism to desist from such acts (as noted by 92.13% of the respondents) exposing the hideouts of the terrorists (as noted by 91.01% of the respondents) and making a total coverage of all terrorist attacks (as noted by 89.89% of the respondents).

Data analysis made in this study also show that Nigeria media had made position impact in reducing the incidence of terrorism (as noted by 78.65% of the respondents). Also, all the respondents (100.00%) stated that the impact of the Nigeria media towards reducing the incidence of terrorism include the following: inducing public condemnation of terrorism through their activities and discouraging terrorists from using Nigeria as their hideouts.

Majority of the respondents (89.89%) stated that the Nigeria media had encouraging public support for the war on terrorism. Also a greater proportion of them (86.52%) agreed that the Nigeria media could be further improved to enhance their efforts in the war on terrorism.

In addition, majority of them agree that the strategies for making the Nigeria media more effective in the Crusade against terrorism including the following:

The reduction of the cost of printing materials through the addition of subsidies (as noted by 89.89% of the respondents) and the improvement of the nation's broadcasting equipments such as transmitters and satellite (as noted by the 83.15% of the respondents)

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above findings, the researcher concludes that the Nigeria media plays significant roles in the crusade against global terrorism. Some of those of those roles include the following:

1. The publication /reporting of information and up-to-date news on the dangers of terrorism.
2. The making of compassionate appeals to the terrorism to desist from such devilish acts.
3. The exposing of the hideouts of some notorious terrorists.

The researcher also concludes on the basis of the research findings that the Nigeria media had through their activities, made positive impact as regards reducing the incidence of terrorism. This it has done in many ways. One is that their activities had induced public condemnation of terrorism. Two is that they had through their activities and Campaigns, discouraged terrorists from using. Nigeria as their hideouts.

Also included among the concluding remarks is that the efforts of the Nigerian media on the war on terrorism could be further improved or enhanced through the adoption of certain approaches and strategies. One of these strategies is the reduction of the costs of printing and publishing materials by the government through subsities and tax reductions. The other approach/strategy is the improvement of the nation's Broadcasting infrastructure.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher made the following recommendations.

1. The government should reduced the cost of printing /publishing materials include paper (of all types), ink, printing press, lithographic equipments, electronic computers etc.

This they (the government) could do through the addition of subsidy to the cost of printing materials or the reduction of the import duties being charged on them.

2. The Nigeria government should improve the nation's Broadcasting equipments such as the transmitters and the satellite.
3. Intensive efforts should be made by the media houses to ensure that they reports up-to-date news on terrorism. Such news should be reported in such a manner to instill unparalled hatred for terrorism on the masses.

5.4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.

In the course of this study, the researcher encounter a number of constraints. These include the following-

1. Lack of Published literatures: - The scarcity of published literature on newspaper reportage of terrorism within the country. Consequently the researcher was forced to resort to books and material from local sources dealing on terrorism.
2. Uncooperative Respondents: The researcher also encountered a lot of challenges from some responden t the course of the study. Many of them were not interested in the research and hence gave many maso ; for not filling the questionnaire while some of them said that the economy situation in the country h worrisome, making

them fill bad to attend to matters of questionnaires, other stated that they forgot to f: it as a result of this factor, the research had to visit the study area several times thereby wasting more time and money.

3. Cost:- Due to the scarcity of foreign literature on the topic of study ' n mr cries, the researcher had to search for and purchase local materials that contain themes on terrorism, this tended to escalate the cost of this research, more so the researcher as to resort for online information.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Nasarawa State University, Keffi,

Department of Mass Communication

Dear Respondent,

I am a Post Graduate Diploma student of the above institution. I am conducting a research on Newspaper Reportage of Terrorism in Nigeria. This research is purely for academic purpose and hence your honest answers/responses to the questions contained in this questionnaire will be high', appreciated. All responses will be treated confidentially.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation

Yours faithfully

Maha Jude
Researcher

Instruction: please tick 'x' as appropriate to the questions below.

SECTION A - PERSONAL DATA

1. Sex: (a) Male ( ) (b) Female

2. Age: (a) 20-30 years ( )

(b) 31-35 years ( )

(c) Above 35 years ( )

3. Occupational status:

(a) Senior staff (e.g. editor, reporters etc) ( )

(b) Junior staff (e.g. computer operators, etc) ( )

(c) Others (please specify) ( )

SECTION B - GENERAL QUESTIONS

4. How long have you been familiar with (or come across) newspapers publications/reports on terrorist attacks?

a. 1-2 years ( )

b. 3-5 years ( )

c. Over 5 years ( )

5. What is your opinion of the Nigerian newspapers publications/reports on terrorist attacks?

	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
a. Informative content	( )	( )	( )
b. Up-to-date	( )	( )	( )

c. Clear and easy to ( ) ( ) ( )

d. Others (please specify) ( ) ( ) ( )

6. What are the roles of the media in the war against terrorism?

a. Exposing the dangers of terrorism through their publications/reports ( )

b. Making compassionate appeals to the terrorist to desist from such acts ( )

c. Others e.g. making a total coverage of all terrorist attack ( )

d. Exposing the hideouts of the terrorists ( )

7. What do you think of the Nigerian newspapers in terms of making positive impact to reducing the incidence of terrorism?

a. Has made positive impact ( )

b. Had not made positive impact ( )

c. Others (please specify) ( )

8. What are the impact of the Nigerian media towards reducing the incidence of terrorism?

a. Their activities had induced public condemnation of terrorism ( )

b. Their activities had had discouraged terrorists from using Nigeria as their hideout ( )

c. Others (please specify) ( )

9. Had the Nigerian media induced public support for the war on terrorism by their activities?

a. Yes ( ) (b) No ( )

10. Do you believe the Nigeria media could be further improved to enhance their efforts in the war on terrorism?

a. Yes ( ) (b) No ( )

11. What are the approaches for making the newspapers more effective in their reportage against terrorism?

a. The government should reduce/subsidize the cost of primary materials ( )

b. The government should reduce tariff on printing equipment's and improve power supply ( )

c. Others (please specify) ( )