

APPRAISAL OF THE NIGERIA MEDIA AS AN  
INSTRUMENT FOR ERADICATING CORRUPT PRACTICE  
AMONGST POLITICAL OFFICE HOLDERS  
A STUDY OF BUHARI ADMINISTRATION ANTI-  
CORRUPTION CRUSADE 2015-2019

ABADU, J. O.

MATRIC. NO. 100110001

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CRUSADE 2015-2019)**

By

**ABASS IDIAT AJIBIKE  
MATRIC NO: HND18-10-0536**

**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE  
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COMMUNICATION**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

## DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah that spared my life to the fulfillment of my objectives and aspiration in life.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation goes to the almighty God, the author and finisher of my fate, for seeing me through the academic rigors and sparing my life with divine protection from above.

I also acknowledge my supervisor Mr. Gbadebo S. And also to a lecture like a father Mr. Odulami for his support and encouragement during the program.

I specially acknowledge my parents Mr. & Mrs. Abass for the love shown to me right from my infancy to this level and she is still as tireless as ocean tides, may you live long to reap the fruits of your labour. God bless you. To my beloved siblings for their sincere and earnest support and concern about my studies, may we all not end up as disappointments to our individual ambition.

Special dedication goes to the man that put smile on my face Dr Oladapo and to my friends; Funmi, Tope, Juwon, Mariam and Rasheedat and other that their names could not be mentioned. And also to my well wishers AY(Joytoks), Mrs Akeso, Mr Onabanjo(Big Lexy).

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Mrs Akeso, Mr Onabanjo(Big Lexy).

## ABSTRACT

*This research work was designed to study the appraisal of the Nigeria media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders. a study of Buhari administration anti-corruption crusade 2015-2019. The research design for this project is the descriptive research which enables the researcher to gather information regarding the research problem which will serve as a means of providing possible solutions to the problems. One hypothesis was formulated and tested. The population of the study consists of 474 employees. The researcher employed secondary source of data collection in order to do justice to the topic. The objective of the study is: to identify the role of the media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders; to determine the frequency of reports on corruption by mass media in the Nation at large; to determine the direction in which issues of corruption are reported in the newspapers and also to examine the prominence given to issues of corruption in media houses in the country. Among the major findings of the work was that media stands as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders. The research therefore recommended that passage of Freedom of Information Bill by the National Assembly will guarantee the right to seek for information without inhibition and to publish or broadcast news safely and effectively. The passage of this bill will give legal cover to the media's contributions towards the anti-corruption campaign in the country*

**Keyword:** *Nigeria Media, Corrupt Practices and Political Office Holders*

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to the Study

The destructive impact of corruption upon nations throughout the world is acknowledged. Corruption is perhaps the most important factor that is impeding the accelerated socio-economic transformation of developing or Less Developing Countries (LDCs) of the world. In fact, it is recognized by development scholars that the level of reduction in corruption has a very direct link to the level of economic development of nations in the world (Agbese, 2016).

The media and civil society groups have been identified as important weapon to fight the scourge of corruption worldwide. Nigeria has become a country where the victory of wrong over right is celebrated, falsehood over the truth and supremacy of personal irresponsibility over fundamental values. It is a country where propagating policies that fail to value human life and humanity thrives but cherishes material possession, power and pleasures. It is a place where men and women of honor, experience, credibility and self-consciousness have been cut in their prime for daring to talk. It is a place where crooks are protected by the powers-that-be and leaders are not determined by the citizenries through votes. Without doubt, Nigeria is a breeding habitat for corruption (Smith, 2015).

Arian (2015) asserts that corruption is Nigeria's biggest single problem. It has not only weary public trust in government, but it has cost the government and the people of Nigeria poverty and underdevelopment. A report by Nigeria's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in 2017 revealed that the country's successive governments stole and misused about 400 billion US dollars during the last four decades of the 20th century (Rose-Ackerman, 2018). Corruption in Nigeria led to squandering of the enormous resources available to the nation thus becoming a factor in the country's ailing economy, crumbling infrastructure, clanging poverty, pauperized citizenry, moral regression, disunity, violence and crime (Smith, 2017).

Investigations into corruption in public life in Nigeria began in 1950's when the first panel of inquiry was set up to look into African Continental Bank (ACB). The charges were that the highly revered politician abused his office by allowing public funds to be invested in the bank in which he had an interest. The allegation proved to be a big scandal, a tour de force that led to the institution of Justice Stafford Forster – Sutton Commission of enquiry on July 24, 1956 to investigate the above allegation. The subsequent indictment of the politician in the commission's report (as at January 6, 2018) led him to transfer all his rights and interest in the bank to the Eastern Nigeria Government (Nwankwo, 2017).

Moreover, in 2017 another strong political personality in the west was dragged to the court of accountability. This led to a call for an investigation of the relationship

between the erstwhile politician (then the premier of western region) and the National Investment and Property Company, a private enterprise said to be indebted to the western regional government to the tune of £7,200.00. On June 20, 2018, the Federal government appointed a commission to investigate the allegations and later the commission indicted the said politician in its report. Consequently, the western regional government acquired all the property owned by the National Investment and Property Company. In 2019, another commission of enquiry was instituted to investigate assets of fifteen public officers in the defunct mid-western region. At the conclusion of the panel's report, all the public officers were indicted for corruptly enriching themselves. The panel recommended that they should forfeit such ill-gotten wealth to the government. Corruption was one of the reasons adduced for the military take-over of power by Major Kaduna Nzeogwu and colleagues in 2019.

The past and present civilian governments have their own share of corruption in Nigeria. Fagbadebo (2017) opined that Nigeria presents a veritable case for understanding the connection between corruption and political malaise. Ribadu (2019a) gave a graphic summary of the situation. He termed the period between 2017 and 2019 "the darkest period" in Nigeria's history of corrupt regimes. The civilian administration of 2016 - 2019 was bedevilled with profligacy, wanton waste, political thuggery and coercion, disrespect for the rule of law, bare faced and free for all looting of public funds through white elephant projects.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Political position or offices assumed a dangerous dimension as contestants see their victory as the ticket to loot and amass wealth. Specifically, corruption became legitimized, especially during the Babangida and Abacha regimes, with huge revenues, but wasteful spending, and nothing to show in terms of physical developments. The culture of corruption through what Nigerians has come to know, as settlement syndrome became part of the country's political culture. All the positive values for development were jettisoned. Governmental agencies that were the pilots of socioeconomic developments were decimated. The decline in the education sector today has its roots in this period (Nwaka, 2017).

Corruption thrives virtually in all ramifications of human endeavors in Nigeria with the most is committed by public officers and highly placed people in governance over the years. The need for the media to drum hard the beat against corruption is paramount. The media have been very instrumental and at the fore of enlightening people through campaigns and programming, news and editorial contents to explain the benefits of moral astuteness as key to national development. Thus, the study seeks to find out the role of the media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders.

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### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

- 1 To identify the role of the media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders.
- 2 To determine the frequency of reports on corruption by mass media in the Nation at large
- 3 To determine the direction in which issues of corruption are reported in the newspapers
- 4 To examine the prominence given to issues of corruption in media houses in the country.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- 1 What is the role of the media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders?
- 2 What is the frequency of reports on corruption by mass media in the Nation at large?
- 3 What is the direction in which issues of corruption are reported in the newspapers?
- 4 What is the prominence given to issues of corruption in media houses in the country?

### **1.5 Research Hypothesis**

**H0:** Media does not stand as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

**H1:** Media stands as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study will be of immense importance to both the Nigerian media and the masses who are of course the media consumers. The media are conventionally said to be the watchdogs of the society who not only entertain but educate, enlighten and inform on happenings near and far.

The media would hardly be informing and enlightening the public: if they do not cover, report and broadcast daily happenings; if they do not examine and investigate irregularities and report findings and if they do not create avenues for the public to contribute their own opinion as part of corporate citizenship, thus helping everybody to feel part and parcel of societal development.

To these end, the findings of this work will reveal whether the media have been living up to expectations in the area of the fight against corruption by the present government.

This research will be a contribution to the body of literature in the area of media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office

holders, thereby constituting the empirical literature for future research in the subject area.

### 1.7 Scope of the Study

This study will examine The Punch News Paper and Tribune News Paper news reports on the issues of corruption in Nigeria with a particular focus on the channel, and prominence given to such issues. This platform is selected considering their national outlook, the regions in which they are published and availability for the sake of ease for the researcher. The duration of the study will be the daily publications of The Punch News Paper and Tribune News Paper from Mondays to Fridays within the period of three months (April to June, 2019).

### 1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

**Media:** The plural form of medium. Medium means that by which something is expressed. In this study, media is the same as mass media. The mass media are the modern channels of mass communication used to disseminate information to a very heterogeneous large number of people.

**Role:** A part played by the media in the fight against corruption. **Corruption:** It is the act of drawing away from the right path, in the context of this study, it means dishonest behaviour used to achieve an aim.

**Campaign:** Series of planned activities to gain special objectives. In this study, campaign refers to series of media activities geared towards achieving a particular



goal or publicity. It can be in the form of programmes whether in broadcast or in print media.

**Anti-corruption:** This refers to measures designed to eradicate, prevent or discourage dishonest and fraudulent behaviour used to achieve an aim.

**War against corruption:** It refers to measures taken to stop the use of dishonest means or behaviour to achieve an aim. It also includes measures taken to forestall such practices seen as corrupt.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Conceptual Framework

##### 2.1.1 Concept of Corruption

According to Stople (2016), United Nations Convention against corruption recognised corruption as a multi-faceted, dynamic and flexible phenomenon, and therefore does not define, but describe corrupt practices. Corruption may not be easy to define but, according to Tanzi (2015), it is “generally not difficult to recognize when observed”. Corrupt acts require a minimum of two individuals from one or more communities, and either exchange or the promise of an exchange of money or services takes place; typically secret, the pact benefits the dyad to the detriment of everyone else.

According to Salisu (2019), the simplest definition of corruption is that it is the misapplication of public resources to private ends. For example, public officials may collect bribes for issuing passports or visa, for providing permits and licenses, for authorising passage of goods at sea/airport, for awarding contracts or for enacting regulations designed to create artificial scarcity. For a very long time, corruption has been acknowledged as an obstacle to economic progress and democracy in Nigeria. Corruption is the canonization of fraudulence; the brazen celebration of impunity, which pollutes the ethical hygiene of a society (Ogbunwezeh, 2018).

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Obasanjo (2004) as reported by Afolabi (2017) enumerated the various forms of corruption to include fee fraud (known as 419), money laundering, unconventional and fraudulent trade practices, misappropriation or diversion of funds, kickbacks, under and over invoicing, bribery, false declarations, abuse of office, and collection of illegal tolls. Other contextual meanings include the impairment of integrity, virtue or moral principles, and an unauthorized use of resources for private gain.

Adigun Agbaje (2015) by way of contextualizing corruption within the territory of public service listed such factors as pervasion of public rules and misuse of official power for selfish motive, and the frustration of electoral process to make free and fair election impossible. Other forms of corruption to him are the deliberate refusal to declare one's assets on the assumption and expiration of public office and of course using one's official status to prevent the administration of justice which is common by the executives (past and present) of different capacities in Nigeria.

In the word of Akinyemi (2016) corruption was described as "the acquisition of that which one (as a member of society not public official alone) is not entitled". Doig (ibid) in 2015 described corruption to be any use of official position, resources or facilities for personal benefit, or possible conflict of interest between public position and private benefit. This, of course, to him involves offenses of misconduct in public offices and is also covered by a variety of internal regulations

Macrae (2016) defined corruption as "an arrangement that involves an exchange between two parties (the demander and the supplier) which

(i) Has an influence on the allocation of resources either immediately or in the future; and

(ii) Involves the use or abuse of public or collective responsibility for private ends."

Konite (2015) identified two types of corruption, these are:

- Vertical corruption, which involves managers and decision makers. This is more common in less developed countries and
- Horizontal corruption, which involves the entire official, informed, and laymen groups in the countries. The two types of corruption should be seriously addressed and eradicated if any meaningful economic or political progress is to be made.

#### **2.1.2 The Various Dimensions/Forms of Corruption in Nigeria**

Corruption can be seen in many forms or dimensions. These include:

- Political Corruption (grand);
- Bureaucratic Corruption (petty);
- Electoral Corruption;
- Bribery;
- Fraud;

- Embezzlement;
- Extortion;
- Favouritism; and
- Nepotism.

### **Political Corruption**

Political corruption takes place at the highest levels of political authority. It occurs when the politicians and political decision makers, who are entitled to formulate, establish and implement the laws in the name of the people, are themselves corrupt. It also takes place when policy formulations and legislation is tailored to benefit politicians and legislators. Political corruption is not a recent phenomenon that pervades the Nigerian State: since the creation of modern public administration in the country, there have been cases of official misuse of resources for personal enrichment. The rise of public administration and the discovery of oil are two major events seen to have led to a litany of sordid corrupt practices in the country. Over the years, the country has seen its wealth withered with little to show in improvement of the living condition of the common man.

### **Bureaucratic Corruption**

Bureaucratic corruption occurs in the public administration or the implementation end of politics. This kind of corruption has been branded low level and street level. It is the kind of corruption the citizens encounter daily at places like

the hospitals, schools, local licensing offices, police, taxing offices, etc. Bureaucratic petty corruption, which is seen as similar to corruption of need, occurs when one obtains a business from public sector through inappropriate procedure (Dike, 2005).

### **Electoral Corruption**

Electoral corruption includes purchase of votes with money, promises of office or special favours, coercion, intimidation, and interference with freedom of election. In Nigeria, votes are bought, people are killed or maimed in the name of election, losers end up as winners in elections, and votes turn up in area where votes were not cast (Dike, 2015). Between independence in 1960 and 1999, Nigeria produced only two elected governments and both were overthrown in military coups before completing a second term in office. Nigeria's military ruled the country for nearly 30 of its first 40 years of independence. A succession of military dictators ruled Nigeria from 1966 to 1979 and from 1983 to 1999, with the exception of a three-month period in 1993 that saw the short-lived establishment of a civilian Interim National Government.

Nigeria's first post-independence government, led by Prime Minister Tafawa Balewa, organized general and regional elections in 1964 and 1965. The polls returned the government to a second term office but were characterized by widespread complaints of fraud, violence and intimidation (Osaghae, 2015). Protest in the wake of the regional elections, which in some areas had degenerated into a

violent exercise in competitive rigging, led to widespread violence and inter-communal rioting that claimed more than 200 lives (Anifowose, 2017). This led to the return of the military till 1979.

### **Bribery**

Bribery, like lying is not a value neutral concept. It has a negative connotation and is regarded by most as generally, although not necessarily universally, wrong. At the very least, those who resort to bribery bear a burden of justification for what they do. Bribery is a white collar crime in which money, a favour or something else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation in an attempt to sway his or its views, opinions, or decisions. For example, if an electoral candidate offered money in exchange for votes, it would be considered a bribe. Bribery usually requires two participants: one to give the bribe, and one to take. In some countries like Nigeria, the culture of corruption extends to every aspect of public life, making it extremely difficult for individuals to stay in business without resorting to bribes. Bribes may be demanded in order for an official to do something he is already paid to do. They may also be demanded in order to bypass laws and regulations. Bribery is therefore, the payment, in money or kind that is taken or given in a corrupt relationship. These include kickbacks, gratuities, pay-off, sweeteners, greasing palms, etc. (Bayart, et al., 1997).



## **Fraud**

In criminal law, fraud is the crime or offence of deliberately deceiving another in order to damage them -usually, to obtain property or services unjustly. Fraud can be accomplished through the aid of forged objects. In the broadest sense, a fraud is a deception made for personal gain. Fraud involves some kind of trickery, swindle and deceit, counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling and forgery (Bayart, et al., 1997).

## **Embezzlement**

Embezzlement is theft of public resources by public officials from the public institution in which they are employed. In Nigeria the embezzlement of public funds is one of the most common ways of economic accumulation, perhaps, due to lack of strict regularity systems. It is outright theft of entrusted funds. It is a misappropriation of property.

## **Extortion**

Extortion is money and other resources extracted by the use of coercion, violence or threats to use force. It is often seen as extraction from below (Bayart, et al., 1997). In Nigeria, the police and custom officers are the main culprits. Payments are usually demanded by these corrupt officials who otherwise threatens to make illegitimate use of State force in order to inflict harm on innocent victims (public transport driver especially).

## **Favouritism**

Favouritism is a mechanism of power abuse implying a highly biased distribution of state resources. However, this is seen as a natural human proclivity to favour friends, family and anybody close or trusted.

### **Nepotism**

Nepotism is a special form of favouritism in which office holders prefer their kinfolk and family members. This occurs when one is exempted from the application of certain laws or regulations or given undue preference in the allocation of scarce resources (Amundsen, 2019; Girling, 2018).

### **2.1.3 The Causes of Corruption in Nigeria**

The causes of corruption in Nigeria are myriad and they have political and cultural variables. These include:

- Culture and weird value system;
- Poor reward system; and
- Poor leadership

### **Culture and Weird Value System**

In Nigeria, becoming corrupt is almost unavoidable, because morality is relaxed in the society, and many people struggle for survival without assistance from the State. Obsession with materialism, compulsion for a shortcut to affluence, glorification and approbation of ill-gotten wealth by the general public, are among the reasons for the persistence of corruption in Nigeria (Nduilor, 2016). It has been

noted that one of the popular, but unfortunate indices of good life in Nigeria is flamboyant affluence and conspicuous consumption. Because of this, some people get into dubious activities, including committing ritual murder for money making (Ogugbuaja, 2017).

The influence or pressure of 'polygamous household' and extended family system, and pressure to meet family obligations, are also some of the causes of corruption (Onalaja, 2017). Thus, Merton (2019) acknowledges the relationship between culture and corruption. His means-end schema implies that corruption is at times a motivated behavior responding to social pressures to violate the norms, so as to meet the set goals and objectives of a social system. Corruption is linked to the strong family values involving intense feelings of obligation. The extended family system, though an effective institution for survival, also poses a big obstacle for development (Harrison, 2017).

#### **Poor Reward System**

Poor reward system and greed is also another serious factor. Nigerians' reward system is, perhaps, the poorest in the world. Workers are not paid regularly. Nigeria is a society where national priorities are turned upside down. Hard work is not rewarded, but rogues are often glorified in Nigeria. The problem is not that her capabilities are inadequate, but it is that her priorities which mean her values are wrong.

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Also, lack of economic opportunity is a serious problem in a society whose citizens are achievement-oriented, but have relatively low access to economic opportunities, as is the case with many Nigerians. This alone could explain the reason for the upsurge of corrupt practices in the society. For example, many civil servants work for months without getting paid (Abubakar, 2018; Oditta, 2015). Yet, the society expects them to be honest and productive. Many of those civil servants working without pay are parents, who are expected to train their children in schools without getting their salaries. Therefore, Lipset and Lenz (2016) note that cultures that stress economic success as an important goal but nevertheless strongly restrict access to opportunities will have higher levels of corruption. And these are detrimental to the socio-political and economic development of the nation. Those who go through corrupt means to achieve their objectives have little or no access to opportunity structure.

### **Poor Leadership**

Poor leadership is another major cause of corruption in Nigeria. Nigerian administration, both past and present, usually shows an amazing creativity with the culture of aiding and abetting corruption in the nation. These crooked politicians and military brigands, presided over the debauchery of the relevant social sanctions, which would otherwise have been the waterloo of their thievery. Stolen resources

were skimmed offshore, leaving only crumbs in the treasury to finance their deceit of Nigerians (Uko, 2015).

Their brazen impunity disabled the legal, as well as the social checks, that were hitherto, firewalls against corrupt enrichment. This lukewarm attitude of the officers charged with enforcing the laws (judges, police and other public officials) leads to widespread corrupt practices.

#### **2.1.4 The Role of the Media in Combating Corruption**

Boadu (2012) posit that communication, undoubtedly, contributes to socio-economic development. The media, with their integrative and interactive abilities, have helped in shaping the socio-economic development of communities, countries and the globe at large. Evidence abounds to show how the convergence of communication (as conveyed in mass media contents) and political leadership has affected the socioeconomic development especially when development is viewed as social and material advancement or improvement in the quality of life, self-reliance and improved living conditions.

The mass media can furnish useful information to the people at large constantly because they reach the largest section of the society directly or indirectly or through secondary readership and viewership regular and intimately (Onabajo 2017). Apart from the government and the people, another party that has a major role to play in tackling rape and gender base violence in Nigeria is the media. Mboho

2015 added that the media have been known worldwide to possess certain qualities that make their uses imperative if the communication is aimed at a wider and heterogeneous audience. However since the media cannot be isolated in matters of corruption, it is expected that they give prominence to the issues of corruption.

According to Shields, Goidel and Tadlock 2015 mass media contents have been found to affect voting decisions, reproductive behaviour spirituality political knowledge party politics and candidate saliency (Onabajo, 2017) electoral choice and voting stability and so on. Remarkable correlation has also been established by Schramm (2004) and McNelly (2016) between the mass media and economic development) in Western and Latin American countries. But can the same be said of media with regard to corruption? In developing countries, particularly in Nigeria, have the media in any way helped in reducing corruption?

Qualitative, independent media reporting on corruption can play an important role in pressurizing the government to act in public interest. Rose-Ackerman (2015) revealed that by drawing the attention to behaviour that is generally perceived as acceptable and exposing such behaviour as corrupt, media can raise public awareness; activate anticorruption values; and generate outside pressure from the public against corruption.

The impact of media reporting on corruption can be tangible and intangible Ahrend, 2017) However, the role of the media in combating corruption becomes

tangible when media coverage on corruption issues has a positive effect on the audience thereby resulting in an outcry to checkmate such ill practices in a given society. Media role in combating corruption can be intangible when media coverage lacks transparency and objectivity that will bring about the required positive change and development in the society.

Ahrend (2017) explained that how well media can perform its watchdog function against corruption, fundamentally, depends on a number of factors defined by the political, economic and legal environment in which the media operate: however media freedom, freedom of expression, access to information, ownership, competition, credibility and outreach are some have been identified as the major factors that determine the quality and effectiveness of media performance on corruption.

According to Akinfeleye (2015), national development is a rapid transformation of political, social and economic sectors and necessary machineries to mobilise human and financial resources towards achieving horizontal and vertical integration, through availability of flexible system that allow for change and transformations.

McNair (2015) outlined five functions of the mass media in an ideal democratic society to include informing the citizens, educating the citizens, a platform for public political discourse, to give publicity to governmental and political



tangible when media coverage on corruption issues has a positive effect on the audience thereby resulting in an outcry to checkmate such ill practices in a given society. Media role in combating corruption can be intangible when media coverage lacks transparency and objectivity that will bring about the required positive change and development in the society.

Ahrend (2017) explained that how well media can perform its watchdog function against corruption, fundamentally, depends on a number of factors defined by the political, economic and legal environment in which the media operate: however media freedom, freedom of expression, access to information, ownership, competition, credibility and outreach are some have been identified as the major factors that determine the quality and effectiveness of media performance on corruption.

According to Akinfeleye (2015), national development is a rapid transformation of political, social and economic sectors and necessary machineries to mobilise human and financial resources towards achieving horizontal and vertical integration, through availability of flexible system that allow for change and transformations.

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institutions and a channel for the advocacy of political viewpoints. It is therefore the job of the Nigerian press to inform and keep the public abreast of the happenings in the political sector of any society or institution.

## **2.2 Theoretical framework**

### **2.2.1 Agenda setting theory**

Agenda setting theory is relevant to this study because if the media set the agenda of public discussion, it is assumed that sustained media coverage of corruption will directly influence the level of importance the Nigerian public attaches to the issue. Therefore, the more attention the mass media devote to reporting issues of corruption, the more likely the public will consider these issues to be important. For instance, White [2018] argued that the world looks different to different people, depending not only on their personal interest, but also on the map that is drawn for them by the writers, editors, and publishers they read.

Furthermore, the media not only influence what we think about but influences the way we think about them. This is achieved through framing. Framing is a graduated form of agenda setting theory developed by McCombs and Ghanem (2019). McCombs argues that agenda-setting operates at two levels: the object level and the attribute level. Conventional agenda-setting focuses at the object level and assesses how media coverage influences the priority assigned to issues. The media can also tell us how to think about some issues. Media do this by influencing second

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order i.e., attributes agenda. They tell us which attributes are important and which ones are not. This is done by the media through selection, emphasis, exclusion and elaboration of issues.

### **2.2.2 Framing theory.**

Framing goes beyond the presentation of salient issues but includes how the issues are presented. Framing substantially affects how the public perceives news and events (Peng 2018). According to Entman (2017) framing is the selection of some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communication text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation for the item described. Frames provide a mode of organization for journalists who report news events and the public who consume the news. News reporting styles and conventions such as space and time allocation, headline size, placement or positioning of news stories, use of quotations are strategies used by journalists and editors to increase or reduce the salience of a news report.

### **2.2.3 Modernization Theory**

One of the theories of corruption is the modernization theory. In the word of Huntington (2015), one of the theorist of modernization cited by Adefulu (2017) he observed that: the process of economic and political development in modernizing societies tends to breed inequality, political instability and corruption which may be

defined simply in terms of the use of public powers to achieve private goals. Earnestly worked after the (1955) Bandung Conference of the Non-Aligned movement... modernization theorists explained that: the causes, scale and incidence of corruption and corrupt practices in pre-colonial African states in terms of the logic of patrimonialism, neo patrimonialism, prebendalism, and patro-clientelism and the main proposition common to all these theories of cooption centers on the view that extractive corruption in African (and elsewhere in developing countries) is one of the unsalutary consequences of grafting modern political structure and processes on indigenous socio political structures which function on the basis of old values and obligation (ibid).

### **2.3 Empirical Framework**

An empirical study carried out by Suphachol Suphachalasai, (Suphachalasai, 2005), found strong evidence that competition in the media has a significant impact on the reduction of corruption, and competition can even be a stronger determinant than freedom of expression. The assumption of Suphachalasai's model is that profit-maximizing media houses seek to print and sell corruption news. The greater the freedom and competition in the media industry, the more media houses will seek to print corruption news, and the higher the probability that a corrupt bureaucrat will be caught by media. Suphachalasai's study also found that greater freedom and competition in the media industry might also have an indirect effect on corruption by

influencing government's behaviour and affecting its decisions on the rules and regulations that ultimately determine the level of corruption. Consistent with Suphachalasai's empirical evidence, *Tell* and *The News* magazines have been in the forefront of reporting corruption in Nigeria. Many of the daily newspaper are fond of reporting corrupt act perpetrated by those they perceive, as enemies while corruption cases involving the close allied of their owner are not reported in the dailies.

Dike (2015) and Bolu (2016) rightly noted that, there is an increase in the coverage of corruption articles by the media but articles are concentrated more on the inside pages of newspapers and space allotment to corruption articles. This is indicative of the fact that majority of these articles occupied one-quarter page of the newspapers. This however dissents from the findings of this study in part as this study indicate that there are issues of corruption reported on the front pages constituted 80 (20%) items by the selected dallies within the period under study.

In a related study on the evaluation of press coverage of children's and women's right, conducted by Nwodu and Ezeoke (2013) empirical findings reveal that that 87.4% of the stories on women's and children's rights were found in the inside pages of the newspapers leaving insignificant 9.2% and 3.4% respectively for the front and back pages. This simply implies that while not enough coverage was given to the issues, the little coverage on the issues found were not accorded the prominence they deserve. Positioning the bulk of the stories on women's and

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research design for this project is the descriptive research which enables the researcher to gather information regarding the research problem which will source as a means of provide possible solutions to the problems

#### 3.2 Population of the study

The population of this study will cover on the issues of corruption in Nigeria with a particular focus on the channel, and prominence given to such issues in which the researcher has decided to use Ijebu North Local government staff 474

#### 3.3 Sample Size

Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. The sample size of this research is 474 of Ijebu North local government staffs.

#### 3.4 Sampling Technique

Sampling techniques involves the selection of a number of study units from a defined study population which is 217 Ijebu north local government staffs. This research work will make use of simple random. To ensure the determination of

accurate sample size the statistical formula derived by Taro Yamani will be employed. The formula states thus:

$$n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$$

Where n = Sample

N = Total Population

e = Margin of Error

i = Constant

$$\frac{474}{1 + 474(0.05)^2} = 217 \text{ staff}$$

The opinions and views will be sampled from Ijebu North Local Government staff.

### 3.5 Research Instrument

A research instrument is any device constructed for recording of measuring data. It is the means for generating pertinent information to be used for solving the research problems. Questionnaires will be designed and this will be used as the research instrument for this research work.

### 3.6 Validity of instrument and Reliability of the instrument

The validity of measuring instrument has been defined as the extent to which in scores on it reflects true differences among individual on the characteristic that we



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seek to measure rather than constant or random errors. Reliability is the degree to which a measuring instrument produced outcomes when it is repeated. Reliability of instrument used is based on the statistical tool employed for data analysis.

### **3.7 Method of Data Collection**

This research work will make use of primary and secondary data while the instrument for data collection is questionnaire was used as research instrument for effective data collection to show the frequency of reports, direction of reports and prominence to obtain reliable and valid information, and to ensure prompt analysis of the data that will be collected

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

All the responses to the questionnaires will be scored and collated. Data resulted from scoring of the instrument will be subjected to statistical analysis that can permit the testing of the hypothesis formulated. The regression statistical method of analysis will be used in testing the hypothesis.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Data Presentation

In this chapter, all the data collected from the questionnaire are presented and interpreted

#### Questionnaire Distribution and Collection

Number of questionnaire distributed	217
Number of questionnaire retrieved/computed	15
Number of questionnaire not retrieved/computed	202

Table 4.1 Gender of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	103	50.9	50.9	50.9
Male	99	49.1	49.1	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The above table shows a representation that 103 respondents are female representing 50.9% of the entire population while 99 respondents representing 49.1% are male in the organisation.

### Age of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-23	61	28.1	28.1	28.1
24-28	43	19.8	47.9	47.9
29 and above	98	45.1	100	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The above table shows that 61 respondents representing 28.1% are between the ages of 18-23, 43 respondents representing 19.8% are between the age of 24-28, while 98 respondents representing 45.1% are between the ages of 29 and above.

**Table 4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	79	36.4	36.4	36.4
Married	138	63.6	100	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table shows that 17 respondents representing 50% are single and also 17 respondents representing 50% are married.

**Table 4.1.4 Education Qualification of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OND/NCE	59	27.2	27.2	27.2
HND/B.SC	83	27.7	93.2	93.2
M.SC OR EQUIVALENT	60	27.6	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table shows that 59 respondents representing 27.2% have obtained ND/NCE, 83 respondents representing 27.7% have obtained B.SC/HND while 60 respondents representing 27.6% have obtained M.sc or Equivalent

**Table 4.1.5 Length of Service of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Below 5 years	21	61.7	61.7	61.7
18-23 years	13	38.2	38.2	79.4
Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table indicates that 21 respondents representing 61.7% have spent 0-5 years in service while 13 respondents representing 38.2% have spent 6-10 years in service.

**Table 4.1.6 The media by virtue of communication should be the front runner in eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	99	45.6	45.6	45.6
Agree	49	22.5	68.1	68.1
Strongly Disagree	54	24.8	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 15 respondents representing 44.1% strongly agree that the media by virtue of communication should be the front runner in eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders, 16 respondents representing 47.1% follow suit by agreeing, 3 respondents representing 8.8% strongly disagree.

**Table 4.1.7 TV is the most efficient mass media instrument to eradicating corrupt practices amongst political**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	23.5	23.5	23.5
Agree	73	33.6	57.1	57.1
Undecided	26	11.9	69.1	69.1
Strongly Disagree	23	10.6	79.7	79.7
Disagree	29	13.3	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 51 respondents representing 23.5% strongly agree that TV is the most efficient mass media instrument to eradicating corrupt practices amongst political, 73 respondents representing 33.6 agree, 26 respondents representing 11.9% are undecided, 23 respondents representing 10.6% strongly disagree while 29 respondents representing 13.3% disagree.



**Table 4.1.8 Mass media should be given autonomous right in dissemination of information relating to corrupt practices amongst political office holders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	23.5	23.5	23.5
Agree	49	22.5	46	73.5
Undecided	53	24.4	70.4	70.4
Strongly Disagree	37	17.1	87.5	87.5
Disagree	12	5.5	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table shows that 51 respondents representing 23.5 strongly agree that mass media should be given autonomous right in dissemination of information relating to corrupt practices amongst political office holders, 49 respondents representing 22.5% agree, 53 respondent representing 24.4% is undecided, 37 respondents representing 17.1% Strongly Disagree while 12 respondent representing 5.5% disagree.

**Table 4.1.9 Mass media should make reports on corruption a daily routine**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	49	22.5	22.5	22.5
Agree	51	23.5	46	46
Undecided	49	22.5	68.5	68.5
Strongly Disagree	53	24.4	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.S

The table shows that 49 respondent representing 22.5% strongly agree that mass media should make reports on corruption a daily routine, 51 respondent representing 23.5% agree, 53 respondent representing 24.4% are undecided while 49 respondent representing 22.5% strongly disagree.

**Table 4.1.10 Mass media should create an interview to scrutiny for political office holders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree				
Agree	49	22.5	22.5	22.5
Undecided	51	23.5	46	46
Strongly Disagree	49	22.5	68.5	68.5
Disagree	53	24.4	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table analysis shows that 49 respondent representing 22.5% strongly agree that mass media should create an interview to scrutiny for political office holders, 51 respondent representing 23.5% agree, 49 respondent representing 22.5% are undecided, 53 respondent representing 24.4% strongly disagree while 53 respondent representing 24.4% disagree.

**Table 4.1.11 National TV, Radio and other Mass media channel should be well sponsored**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	23.5	23.5	23.5
Agree	49	22.5	46	73.5
Undecided	53	24.4	70.4	70.4
Strongly Disagree	37	17.1	87.5	87.5
Disagree	12	5.5	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table shows that 51 respondent representing 23.5% strongly agree that national TV, Radio and other Mass media channel should be well sponsored, 49 respondent representing 22.5% agree, 53 respondent representing 24.4% are undecided, 37 respondent representing 17.1% strongly disagree while 12 respondent representing 5.5% disagree.

**Table 4.1.12 Issues of corruption should not be reported in the newspapers as abridge version**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	23.5	23.5	23.5
Agree	73	33.6	57.1	57.1
Undecided	26	11.9	69.1	69.1
Strongly Disagree	23	10.6	79.7	79.7
Total	29	13.3	100.0	100.0
	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 51 respondent representing 23.5% strongly agree that issues of corruption should no be reported in the newspapers as abridge version, 8 respondents representing 23.5% agree, 3 respondent representing 8.8% are undecided while 8 respondents representing 23.5% strongly disagree.

**Table 4.1.13 Issues of corruption should be reported towards solving national problems relating to corruption**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	49	22.5	22.5	22.5
Agree	51	23.5	46	46
Undecided	49	22.5	68.5	68.5
Strongly Disagree	53	24.4	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020

The table shows that 49 respondent representing 22.5% strongly agree that issues of corruption should be reported towards solving national problems relating to corruption, 51 respondent representing 23.5% agree, 53 respondent representing 24.4% are undecided while 49 respondent representing 22.5% strongly disagree.

**Table 4.1.14 Corruption reports should not be painted nor coated to damage the image of the country**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	63	31.1	31.2	31.2
Agree	49	22.5	22.5	53.5
Undecided	53	24.4	24.4	78.1
Strongly Disagree	37	17.1	17.1	100.5
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

The table shows that 51 respondents representing 23.5 strongly agree that mass media should be given autonomous right in dissemination of information relating to corrupt practices amongst political office holders, 49 respondents representing 22.5% agree, 53 respondent representing 24.4% is undecided, 37 respondents representing 17.1% Strongly Disagree while 12 respondent representing 5.5% disagree.

**Table 4.1.15 Issues of corruption are to be given greater prominence in the mass media houses in the country**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	25.2	25.2	25.2
Agree	53	26.2	26.2	51.4
Undecided	49	24.3	24.3	75.7
Strongly Disagree	49	24.3	24.3	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 51 respondent representing 25.2% strongly agree that Issues of corruption are to be given greater prominence in the mass media houses in the country, 53 respondents representing 26.2% agree, 49 respondent representing 24.3% are undecided while 49 respondents representing 24.3% strongly disagree.



**Table 4.1.16 There should be special programs on corruption in mass media houses in the country**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	63	31.2	31.2	31.2
Agree	71	35.1	35.1	66.3
Undecided	33	16.3	16.3	82.6
Strongly Disagree	35	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 63 respondent representing 31.2% strongly agree that there should be special programs on corruption in mass media houses in the country, 71 respondents representing 35.1% agree, 33 respondent representing 16.3% is undecided while 35 respondents representing 17.3% strongly Disagree.

**Table 4.1.16 There should be special programs on corruption in mass media houses in the country**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	63	31.2	31.2	31.2
Agree	71	35.1	35.1	66.3
Undecided	33	16.3	16.3	82.6
Strongly Disagree	35	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 63 respondent representing 31.2% strongly agree that there should be special programs on corruption in mass media houses in the country, 71 respondents representing 35.1% agree, 33 respondent representing 16.3% is undecided while 35 respondents representing 17.3% strongly Disagree.

**Table 4.1.17 Programs on corruption Nigeria should be held Weak-kneed**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	51	23.5	23.5	23.5
Agree	73	33.6	57.1	57.1
Undecided	26	11.9	69.1	69.1
Strongly Disagree	23	10.6	79.7	79.7
Disagree	29	13.3	100.0	100.0
Total	202	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey 2020.

Table shows that 51 respondents representing 23.5% strongly agree that Programs on corruption Nigeria should be held Weak-kneed, 73 respondents representing 33.6 agree, 26 respondents representing 11.9% are undecided, 23 respondents representing 10.6% strongly disagree while 29 respondents representing 13.3% disagree.

## 4.2 Data Analysis

H<sub>0</sub>: Media does not stand as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

H<sub>i</sub>: Media stands as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

### Regression Analysis result

#### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.953 <sup>a</sup>	.909	.906	.429

a. Predictors: (Constant), Media

#### Research Findings

The findings on table indicate that the R square value (Coefficient of determination) is 0.909 which indicate the independent variables (media) explain 90.9% of the variation on corrupt practices

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results are shown in table as follows

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	58.738	1	58.738	319.690	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	5.880	32	.184		
	Total	64.618	33			

a. Dependent Variable: Corrupt practices

b. Predictors: (Constant), Media

### Research Findings

The findings on table show that the regression model is significant and a fit to investigate the media on corrupt practices. This is shown by the P-value (Sig.) of 0,000, which is less than 0,05 at 95% confidence level.

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	.074	.143			.518	.608
Media	.993	.056	.953		17.880	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Corrupt practices

### Research Findings

The findings on table indicate that media significantly relates positively (B=.074) with corrupt practices.

From the above analysis the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted which indicates that; media stands as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

This study aims at appraising Nigeria media as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders. To achieve the object of the research work, the researcher postulated functional hypotheses and obtained useful data through primary and secondary sources, and administered questionnaires on the sample staff. Further, the data was collected, analyzed and validated by the use of percentages and regression statistical tools.

Other secondary objectives guided the collection of primary data. A review of existing literature on the subject was presented in chapter two. This review explored important issues relating to the concept of corruption. Beside the secondary data, a primary data was gathered through the use of questionnaires from the sampled population selected for this study. A total of 217 respondents contributed to the findings of this study.

Drawing from the preceding chapters, results of the findings showed that media stands as an instrument of eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders. Information gathered from the findings reveals that the media by virtue of communication should be the front runner in eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders likewise mass media should be given autonomous

right in dissemination of information relating to corrupt practices amongst political office holders

## 5.2 Conclusions

The role of the media is critical in efforts against corruption. As a result, there must be careful structuring of the relationship between anti-corruption officials and, in many cases, there must also be efforts to develop or enhance the capabilities of the media to ensure that they can function effectively as recipients of information about corruption, appraise such information in an independent manner, use it meaningfully as the basis of further communications and disseminate it to the general public. In addition to independence and credibility, critical functions of the journalistic media include their ability to digest and render detailed technical materials accessible to the general population. This is essential to general awareness raising and public education, but also entails a high degree of responsibility and the exercise of discretion, since it necessarily involves editorial or "gatekeeping" exercises, in which the media must decide which information to report and which to leave out. Therefore this research work concludes that the media house is very important towards eradicating corrupt practices amongst political office holders

## 5.3 Recommendations

The autonomy of the media is essential to enable it to assess Government information critically and objectively and to ensure its reports are credible to the

population as a whole. Thus, Government contacts with the media must be transparent, and they must not compromise the essential autonomy of the media, either in practice or in public perceptions. Also critical to autonomy and objectivity is the separation of media ownership from Government or political factions or, if this is impossible, ensuring that there is a diverse media to represent a full range of political opinion. Similarly, the staffing of individual media should be multi-partisan, if possible.

For the media to assess anti-corruption efforts critically and independently they must possess adequate technical, legal, economic and other expertise. In many cases, other sources, such as retained professional or academic experts, can supplement the knowledge of general media reporters. Training, awareness-raising and technical briefing of media personnel in anti-corruption efforts may also be useful.

Passage of Freedom of Information Bill by the National Assembly will guarantee the right to seek for information without inhibition and to publish or broadcast news safely and effectively. The passage of this bill will give legal cover to the media's contributions towards the anti-corruption campaign in the country.

The media should be encouraged to develop and enforce adequate standards of conduct regarding their professional competence and their objectivity.

Owners of media houses most especially private owners should be explicit with their interests to their editors so the latter would make good use of their



profession to fulfill their roles in the society including that of fighting against corruption and any other practices related to it. Also they should enable their journalists to perform their duties effectively so that they would avoid any temptations of accepting gifts, envelopes, fare or any other support that would interfere with their free reporting.

Media presentations should clearly distinguish between factual and fictional programmes and between news reporting, which reports fact, and analysis or editorial commentary, which comments on facts.

The media should be able to reach as much of the population as possible. Where that involves use of public resources, for example to enable coverage of remote areas, there should be controls in place to ensure that the Government cannot withhold such resources to exert influence on the media. The media not only raises public awareness by disseminating information regarding the misuse of public power, but it can influence civil society to support Government anti-corruption initiatives. Moreover, journalists, editors and newspaper owners can take on an active role against corruption by facilitating public debate on the need to introduce anti-corruption policies and measures.

It is essential to raise awareness on the part of the media of the causes, costs, levels, types and locations of corruption in their country, as well as to explain the ongoing efforts of all stakeholders against corruption. Furthermore, journalists should be taught how to evaluate and monitor Government activities, and informed about the

achievements and standards of anticorruption work in the region and at the international level. If journalists are to compare the validity of the policies of their own Government with others and to report on them in the proper perspective, such background information is essential. Internal diversity and pluralism within the media community also develops a capability whereby the media can report on corruption in their own profession.

Media training should also focus on building an effective information network. That includes informing journalists about governmental and non-governmental institutions active in the field of anticorruption, about specific areas of responsibility, contact addresses and all other available information. If possible, representatives of those institutions should be chosen to inform journalists about their work, both the successes and the failures. Creating a continuing and interactive exchange of ideas will contribute towards building trust, and that should ultimately guarantee unbiased reporting and encourage Government institutions to ensure an open information policy. Moreover, training in investigative journalism as area of specialisation is imperative for journalist in the war against corruption.

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**APPENDIX**  
**ABRAHAM ADESANYA POLYTECHNIC, IJEBU IGBO, OGUN STATE.**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the above named institution. I am conducting a research on the topic "Appraisal of Nigeria Media As An Instrument Of Eradicating Corrupt Practises Amongt Political Office Holders (A Study of Buhari Administration Anti-corruption Crusade 2015-2019).

Kindly assist by providing your honest opinions and views on the various issues raised in this questionnaire. Your confidentiality is highly assured as the information given will be used purely for academic purposes.

Yours faithfully,

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8. Mass media should be given autonomous right in dissemination of information relating to corrupt practices amongst political office holders Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

**R Q 2. What is the frequency of reports on corruption by mass media in the Nation at large?**

9. Mass media should make reports on corruption a daily routine Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

10. Mass media should create an interview to scrutiny for political office holders Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

11. National TV, Radio and other Mass media channel should be well sponsored Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

**R Q 3. What is the direction in which issues of corruption are reported in the newspapers?**

12. Issues of corruption should no be reported in the newspapers as abridge version Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

13. Issues of corruption should be reported towards solving national problems relating to corruption Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

14. Corruption reports should not be painted nor coated to damage the image of the country Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

R Q 4. What is the prominence given to issues of corruption in media houses in the country?

15. Issues of corruption are to be given greater prominence in the mass media houses in the country Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

16. There should be special programs on corruption in mass media houses in the country Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]

17. Programs on corruption Nigeria should be held Weak-kneed Strongly Agree [ ] Agree [ ] Undecided [ ] Strongly Disagree [ ] Disagree [ ]