

22nd

International Conference and
Annual General Meeting of the
**African Council for
Communication Education**
(ACCE, Nigeria Chapter)



THEME:

**MEDIATING SECURITY IN THE NEW
MEDIA AGE AND IN A POST COVID-19 ERA:
DISCOURSE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY**

DATE:

May 25 - 28, 2021

VENUE:

Faculty of Communication,
Bayero University, Kano

Edited By

Ekeanyanwu Nnamdi, Ph.D.
Ezekiel Asemah, Ph.D.

**CONFERENCE
PROGRAMME &
BOOK OF ABSTRACT**



ACCE
Nigeria Chapter



BUK
Nigeria

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(ACCE, Nigerian Chapter)**

**Website: <http://www.accenigeria.org/a/>
Email: acce.nigeria@gmail.com**

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PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Day 1: Tuesday, May 25, 2021. Venue: Faculty of Communication Theatre. Time: 4pm – 6pm

Arrival of Participants

Registration

Meet and Greet by Participants

National EXCO Meets at the Hotel

Day 2: Wednesday, May 26, 2021. Venue: Faculty of Communication Theatre. Time: 8am – 9pm

Arrival and Registration of Participants Continue: 8am

Opening Ceremony: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (9:00am – 11:00am)

Tea Break: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (11:00am – 11:30am)

First Plenary Session: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (11:30am – 1:30pm)

Professional Divisions Meet: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (1:30pm – 2:30pm)

Lunch Break: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (2:30pm – 3:30pm)

First Syndicate Session: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (3:30pm – 5:45pm)

Evening Relaxation Outing: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (5:45pm – 8:45pm)

Day 3: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Venue: Faculty of Communication Theatre. Time: 9am – 7pm

Second Plenary Session: Thursday, May 27, 2021 (9:00am – 10:45am)

Tea Break on Thursday: Thursday, May 27, 2021 (10:45am – 11:30am)

Second Syndicate Session Thursday, May 27, 2021 (11:30am – 2:00pm)

Thursday Lunch Break: Thursday, May 27, 2021 (2:00pm – 2:45pm)

Third/Final Syndicate Session: Thursday, May 27, 2021 (2:45pm – 5:00pm)

Annual General Meeting: Thursday, May 27, 2021 (5:00pm – 7:00pm)

Day 4: Friday, May 28, 2021: DEPARTURE & Safe Trip Home!

DAY 2:
OPENING CEREMONY:
WEDNESDAY, May 26, 2021 (9:00am)

S/N	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME
1.	Registration of Participants Continues	Designated Officials /ACCE Secretariat	8:00am
2.	Courtesy call on the VC of BUK	ACCE EXCO Members + Chair, COC and Secretary, COC	9:00am-9:20am
3.	Opening Ceremony	ALL	9:30am- 1:00am
4.	Introduction of the Masters of Ceremony	Director of Public Affairs, ACCE, Mrs. Rahila Jibrin	
5.	Opening Prayer	Dr. Ibrahim Siraj, Mass comm, BUK	
6.	National Anthem of Nigeria	Masters of Ceremony: 1. Dr. Comfort Ukwela 2. Bala Muhammed 3. Mohammed A. Haruna	
7.	Introduction of Dignitaries by the MC	MCs	
8.	Welcome Address by the Chair, COC	Prof. Mustapha N. Malam	
9.	Presidential Address by the ACCE National President and Invitation of the VC BUK to Declare the Conference Formally Open	Prof. Nnamdi T. Ekeanyanwu	
10	Speech by the Guest of Honour and Declaration of the Conference Open	Vice Chancellor, BUK, Prof. Sagir Adamu Abbas	
11	Goodwill Message by the Special Guest of Honour	Bala Muhammed/Mohammed A. Haruna	
12	Launch of ACCE 2020 Publications	Professor Danjuma Gambo, Immediate Past National President of ACCE	
13	GOODWILL MESSAGES	Masters of Ceremony	
14	Conference Vital Announcements	Prof. Ezekiel Asemah, National Secretary of ACCE	
15	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Mainasara Y. Kurfi, HOD, Mass Comm, BUK	
16	Closing Prayer	Dr. Nsikan Senam, National Legal Adviser of ACCE	
17	Nigerian National Anthem	Masters of Ceremony	11:00am
<i>End of Opening Ceremony</i>			

DAY 2:
First Plenary Session:
Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (11:30am - 1:30pm)

S/N	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME
1	Introduction of Plenary Chairman and Other Dignitaries	Masters of Ceremony	11:30am – 11.35am
2	Opening Remarks by the Plenary Chairman	Professor Danjuma Gambo	11:35am-11:40am
3	Brief Citation of the Lead Speaker	Chair, COC	11:40am- 11:45am
4	22nd International Conference LEAD PAPER PRESENTATION	Brigadier Gen. Sani K. Usman (rtd), immediate past army spokesman	11:45am- 12:30pm
5	Brief Remarks and Professorial Summary of the Lead Paper by the Chairman	Professor Danjuma Gambo	12:30pm – 12:40pm
6	Questions and Answer Session as Directed by the Plenary Chairman	Masters of Ceremony	12:40pm – 1:10pm
7	Response to Questions by the Lead Speaker	Brigadier Gen. Sani K. Usman (rtd),	1:10pm – 1:27pm
8	ANNOUNCEMENTS	ACCE National Secretary, Prof. Ezekiel Asemah	1:27pm – 1:30pm
<i>End of First Plenary Session</i>			

DAY 3:
Second Plenary Session:
Thursday, May 27, 2021 (9:00am - 10:45am)

S/N	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME
1	Introduction of Plenary Chairman and Other Dignitaries	Masters of Ceremony	9:00am – 9.05am
2	Opening Remarks by the Plenary Chairman	Professor Cecil Blake	9:05am-9:10am
3	Brief Citation of the Lead Speaker	Master of Ceremony	9:10am- 9:15am
4	22 nd International Conference Second LEAD PAPER Presentation	Mohammed Ukashatu, retired Director, DSS	9:15am- 9:55am
5	Brief Remarks and Professorial Summary of the Lead Paper by the Chairman	Professor Cecil Blake	9:55am – 10:05pm
6	Questions and Answer Session as Directed by the Plenary Chairman	Masters of Ceremony	10:05am – 10:25am
7	Response to Questions by the Lead Speaker	Mr. Mohammed Ukashatu	10:25am – 10:42am
8	ANNOUNCEMENTS	ACCE National Secretary, Prof. Ezekiel Asemah	10:42am – 10:45am
<i>End of Second Plenary Session</i>			

Professional Divisions Meet: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 (1:30pm – 2:30pm)

S/N	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME
1	Call to Order	Head of Division	1:30pm – 1:32pm
2	Opening Remarks by the Head of Division	HOD	1:32pm - 1:40pm
3	Presentation of Agenda	Secretary of the Division	1:40pm - 1:45pm
4	Deliberations	Coordinated by HOD	1:50pm - 2:25pm
5	Closing Remarks	HOD	2:25am – 2:30pm
<i>End of Professional Divisions' Meeting</i>			

Communique Writing Committee

1. Prof. Uwem Akpan – University of Uyo – **Chair**
2. Prof. Olusola Oyero – Anchor University, Lagos – Member
3. Dr. Hassan A. Ya'u – Bayero University, Kano - Member
4. Dr. Ifeyinwa Nsugbe – Ebonyi State University - Member
5. Dr. Comfort Ukwela – Federal University Lafia - Member
6. Dr. Sule Ya'u Sule – Bayero University, Kano – Member
7. Mrs. Binta Suleiman - Bayero University, Kano – Member
8. Mrs. Rahila Jibrin – University of Maiduguri – **Secretary**

Chairs of Syndicate Sessions

1. Prof. Cecil Blake – Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos
2. Prof. Des Wilson – University of Uyo
3. Prof. Uwem Akpan – University of Uyo
4. Prof. Danjuma Gambo – University of Maiduguri
5. Prof. Olusola Oyero – Anchor University Lagos
6. Prof. Victor Ayedun-Aluma – University of Jos
7. Prof. Ezekiel Asemah – SAU, Ogwa
8. Prof. Jude Kur – Federal University of Technology Minna
9. Prof. Joe Wilson – University of Maiduguri
10. Associate Prof. Emmanuel Ufuophu-Biri – Delta State University, Abraka
11. Associate Prof. Herbert Batta – University of Uyo
12. Associate Prof. Abdullahi Bashir – MAUTECH, Yola Adamawa

FIRST SYNDICATE SESSION SYNDICATE GROUPS

Syndicate Group 01: Broadcasting, Political Communication and National Security in a Post Covid-19 Era Date: Wednesday May 26, 2021. Time: 3:30pm – 5:45pm				
Paper No	Title of Paper	Author(s)	Venue: Seminar Room 1	Group Chair Prof. Uwem Akpan
001	The Perception of Secondary School Students in ImoState about Stay Safe and School Programmes on Orient FM Radio, Owerri during Covid-19	Doris A. Nwosu		
002	Assessing the Role of Radio in promoting Security Awareness among Ilorin Residents in a Post-Covid-19 Era: A Case of <i>Security Watch</i> Programme On Radio Kwara	Folorunsho, Olutobi Michael Afolabi, Ismail Olaitan Adegboye, Usman Nasirudeen Alabi, Taofeek Afolabi Adewumi, Omotope		
003	Political Economy of Disinformation in the Biafran Radio	Ishaq Isa El-Qassim		
004	Redefining Radio Content and Programming in the Post- Covid-19 Era: Towards Sustaining Security in Nigeria in the New Media Age	Precious Ihunanya Ukeje Emmanuel Thelma Nessi Daniel Archibong Eyo		
005	Forestalling Insecurity: A Comparative Analysis of Government and Private-owned Broadcast Stations' Coverage and Broadcasting of Volatile Issues in the New Media Age in Anambra State	Precious IhunanyaUkeje		
006	Influence of fake news and new media on national security among residents of South-West, Nigeria	Adenike Omotayo Okeya PhD		
007	Political Public Relations as a Tool for Combating Vote Buying for Sustainable Democracy and Development in Nigeria	Gbaden Jacob Chiakaan Ph.D., Joseph M. Lucas Ph.D. & Tordue Simon Targema		
008	New Media, Political Communication and National Cohesion in Nigeria	Silk Ugwu Ogbu PhD		
009	The New Media and National Cohesion in a Multi Ethnic State	Dr. Josephat I. Okoye		
010	Online fake news and national security: views from Kogi State	Dr. Onakpa, M. Shaibu		

011	Audience Perception of Hate Speech Use as Political Campaign Strategy among Nigerian Politicians	Ekweonu, Chinedu Lawrence		
012	Political communication and national security in a digital age: an appraisal of the impact of hate speech on Nigeria's democracy	Tsegyu Santas PhD & Kelvin Inobemhe		
013	Radio in political education: a content analysis of federal radio corporation of Nigeria's (kaduna) political programmes in 2019 general elections	Abdul-Aziz Haruna & Kabiru Danladi		
014	Perception of Governor Benedict Ayade's Rhetoric on the EndSars Protest and Looting by Hoodlums in Cross River State	NDIFON Victor Ogar		
015	Political Economy Of The Nigeria Media In The Face Of Covid19 Pandemic: Implications On National Security	Daniel Ofomegbe, Ekhareafu (Ph.D)		

Syndicate Group 02: Media, Society and National Security Date: Wednesday May 26, 2021. Time: 3:30pm – 5:45pm				
Paper No	Title of Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 2	Group Chair Prof. Joe Wilson
016	Online Shopping and COVID-19 Pandemic: A look at Youths' Perception in Borno State Nigeria.	Jude Melea Moses		
017	An Assessment of Media Sensitisation of Campaigns on COVID-19 Vaccination in Nigeria.	Joseph Omoh Ikerodah		
018	Symbolical Reductionism? Framing the Fulanis in Selected Southwest Based Online Newspapers.	Perpectua Umeaku, Kamaldeen Arikewuyo Ahmed, & Idowu Rasheed Badmus		
019	Preference of social media and its impact on the social lives of students during and after the lockdown: Case of a Public University in Nigeria.	Sarah Gambo, Deborah Amokele Ugbe & Prof. Bahire Efe Özad		
020	Utilisation of Social Networking Sites for news and Information during covid19 Lockdown among residents of Tudun Wada Kaduna.	Garba Halliru, Hadiza Abubakar Zaki & Mohammad Magaji		
021	: Knowledge Awareness and Adherence to Media Messages On Covid 19 Pandemic Amongst Residents in Kaduna South Local Government	Dr Gambo Ibrahim Ahmed, Dr Bashir Hadi Ashara, Sanusi Rufai Buhari & Francis Paul Itodo		

022	Exploring Discussions in Online News Comments and Videos on Covid-19 and Covid 19 Vaccination	Dr. Omojunikanbi, Ngozi Comfort & Omojunikanbi, Alfred Oluwagbejami		
023	Implications of Social Media Fake News on National Security During Covid-19 Pandemic in Nigeria	Tsegysu Santas, Kelvin Inobemhe & Abdulazeez Isah		
024	National Security and Hate Speech in Nigeria in the New Media Age.	Dr. Jude M.C. Agbo,		
025	Social Media and National Integration in Nigeria	Dr. Jude M.C. Agbo,		
026	Media Report on Covid-19 and Tourism Industry in Nigeria: The Case of the Guardian and Punch Online Newspapers	Obinna F Emeafor, & Cynthia Ijeoma Emeafor,		
027	Owerri Urban Resident's Awareness and Perception of Media Campaigns Against Misinformation During Covid-19	Okpongkpong, Grace Imaikop,		
028	Combatting Covid -19 Through Effective Communication Interventions and Strategies: Opportunities and Challenges	Dr. Cosmos Eze,		
029	News Reporting of COVID-19 Pandemic by Radio Stations in Borno State.	Abdulmutallib A. Abubakar, Rahila Jibril & Muhammad Auwal Umar,		
030	Technology as Weapon for or against "Fake News": Purveyors of Disinformation versus Fact Checkers in Nigeria	Dr. Ayodele Thomas Odunlami & Jamiu Folarin,		

Syndicate Group 03:
Mediating National Security, Development, and Community
Engagement in a Post Covid-19 Era
Date: Wednesday May 26, 2021. Time: 3:30pm – 5:45pm

Paper No	Title of Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 3	Group Chair Prof. Danjuma Gambo
031	New media, insurgency, media mediation of security in Nigeria and community development	Reuben Sarki		
032	Security, community engagement and the use of new media among vigilante in Kogi East	Jubril Abdullahi		
033	Non-Profits Advocacy Policy Strategies: An Assessment of Nigeria"s Indigenous Advocacy policy and Theory of Change Strategies.	Hassan Aliyu Karofi		
034	Social media as a platform for security discourse in Imo State	Jumbo Cynthia N. PhD		
035	Social media awakening of the security consciousness of southeast internet users: A KAP analysis	Anorue, Luke Ifeanyi, Ph.D Obayi, Paul Martins, Ph.D Onyebuchi, Alexander Chima, Ph.D and Amadi Chidera Deborah		
036	Mediating Security and Community Engagement in the New Media Age	Dr. Josephat I. Okoye Dr. Samuel I. Ezema and Eugene U. Anionwo		
037	Culture and nation building in the 21 st century the role of music and song in development: an historical perspective	Ntukekpo, Solomon Sunday		
038	Beyond Conspiracy Theories: A Review of Environmental and Socio-Economic Factors Behind the Farmers-Herders Crises in Nigeria	Jibril G. Isa		
039	Traditional leaders and indigenous media as tools for sustainable development campaigns in Nigerian rural communities	Patrick Ukim Ineji		
040 041	Traditional leaders and indigenous media as tools for sustainable development campaigns in Nigerian rural communities Evaluation of the Contributions of Social Media to National Security in Nigeria	Collins Kediehor, PhD & Harry, Itেকে-Idemiebe Dr. Suemo Jacob Shagbaor Dr. Kusugh Ternenge Dogo Samuel		

042	Influence of hate speech on national security in South East Nigeria	Onuoha, Blessing Chinweobo (Ph.D) And Eyibe, Nneoma N		
043	Community Dialogue as a Panacea for Conflict Resolution: Revisiting SfCG's Media for Peace Initiative in Plateau State	Dung, Eric Jamo Julde, Nanman Maryam		
044	Exposure to internet wellness information on instant noodles, consumption and dietary change among undergraduates in s Southeast Nigeria	Chukwuemeka Gloria Nwakego		
045	Media, Security and Post-Covid-19 Community Engagement: Implications of Farmers-Herders Crisis Reporting	Emmanuel IKPEGBU, Phd & Ngozi C. OMOJUNIKANBI, PhD		

SECOND SYNDICATE SESSION

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2021 (11:30AM – 2:00PM)

Syndicate Group 04: Cyber Security, Technology and Society in a Post Covid-19 Era Date: Thursday May 27, 2021. Time: 11:30am – 2:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue: Seminar Room 1	Group Chair Prof. Victor Ayedun-Aluma
046	A Discourse Analysis of Social Media Chats on Banditry In Katsina State	Mohammed Sada Bature Ph.D		
047	An Appraisal of New Media Roles in Political Communication and National Security in Nigeria (2015-2019)	(1) Prof. Ezekiel S. Asemah (2) Aruwa Elejo Joel (3) Chigboja Gideon		
048	Mitigating Cyber Crime Among Youths In Nigeria: Challenges And Prospects	Munir Abubakar Mohammed		
049	Mediating Security In The Digital Era: Harnessing Social Media In Combating Political Thuggery In Nigeria	Israel Oguche		
050	Covid19 and School Lockdown: Perception of Kogi State University Students in the Use of ICT for e-learning.	(1)James Dada Mohammed (2) Fidelis OTEBE, Ph.D		
051	Online Fake News And National Security: Views From Kogi State	Onakpa, Mohammed Shaibu (Ph.D)		
052	Anatomy Of The New Media s Utility In Tackling Insecurity In Nigeria	Oko, Theophilus Ph.D And Ezema, I. Samuel Ph.D		
053	Uses and Gratification of New Media Technologies by the Millennials: A study of Mass Communication Students of the University of Benin	Ambrose O. Uchenunu (PhD) and Acheme Ramson		
054	Military Social Media use and Conflict Communication in Nigeria	Uwalaka, Temple PhD and Nwala, Bigman		
055	Exploring Online Audience Perception Of The Nigerian Government's Cyber-Crime War: The "Hushpuppi" Arrest Saga	Jimme Garba Matyek, Isaac Ejiga and Satkyes Samuel Mwansat		
056	Influence Of Broadcast Media On The Security Consciousness And Awareness Of Residents In Enugu State	Obayi, Paul Martins, Ph.D and others		
057	Spreading Of Fake News As A Threat To National Security In Nigeria	Prof. CHIBUEZE, Linus Ogbuoshi I. Ph.D.		
058	Influence Of Fake News And New Media On National Security Among Residents Of South West, Nigeria	Adenike Omotayo Okeya PhD		

059	An Exploratory Study on the Impact of Social Media Fake News on Ethno-Religious Sentiments: Implications for National Unity and Security juwasalami@gmail.com	Godwin Okatahi ONIWON, Nwabueze EKWEM and Juwaretu Ozohu SALAMI		
060	“When What You Are Saying Is No Longer Funny”: Analysis of Online Trolling On Instagram Pages of Five Top Nigerian Musicians	Godwin Okatahi ONIWON Ogbemudia Peter MICHAEL Anthonia Omeneke OHIEKU		

Syndicate Group 05: Media, Society and National Security in a Post Covid-19 Era Date: Thursday May 27, 2021. Time: 11:30am – 2:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 2	Group Chair Emmanuel Ufuophu-Biri
061	Assessing Regional Tones on Covid-19 Pandemic in Daily Trust and The Nation Newspapers of Nigeria.	Abubakar Shehu & Dr. Shamsuddeen Mohammed		
062	Assessing the Use of Social Media for Religious Propagations During and Post Covid-19 Pandemic Lockdown in Lagos State.	Dr. Kola Adesina Dr. Ganiu Okunnu, Mr. Jamiu Folarin, Mrs. Bolanle Ismail & Mrs. Susan Agbo		
063	Hate Speech and Fake News in Nigerian Public Sphere: Beyond Legislating Social Media.	Abubakar A. Bukar & Maidunoma Zannah		
064	Journalistic and Security Considerations for Conflict Underreporting in Northeastern Nigeria	Maggai Tsokwa		
065	Appraising the Effectiveness of Social Media as a Non-Kinetic tool in Combating Terrorism and Enhancing Peace and Security in Nigeria.	Tayo-Garbson Umbule Sheba		
066	The Role of Social Media in Propagating Islam and Peace Building during COVID-19 Lockdown in Nigeria.	Yakubu, Mohammed Salisu & Sani, Yusuf Isah		
067	Framing of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control Corona Virus Prevention Protocols and Its Influence On Compliance by Rural Dwellers in Edo State, Nigeria.	Dr. Lucky Idowu Ojo,		
068	Media use, Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Toward Fake News among Residents in Oyo State	Dr. Omolade Obukohwo Sanni,		
069	Self-Help Security in an Insecure Nigeria: A Content Analysis of Online	Jammy Seigha Guanah,		

	Newspapers' Commenters' Views on Amotekun's formation.			
070	Influence of Religious Leaders Promotion of COVID 19 Conspiracy Theories on Audience Attitude and Perception in Enugu Metropolis	Dr. Gideon Uchechukwu Nwafor & Blessing Ajirioghene Omoevah		
071	Enhancing The GSM Platforms for an Improved Emergency Response to Curb Insecurities in Nigeria	Ogbemudia Peter Michael, Ajibola, Akinlade & Oyeduntan A. Enoch		
072	An Exploration on the Implication of Social Media Activism on Nigeria's National Security: A Study of #EndSars Campaign.	Sarah Gambo,		
073	Fake News and Media Professionalism: A Study of NUJ in Anambra State.	Chinelo Edith Ude-Akpeh,		
074	The Media, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and Sexuality Amongst Youths: An Investigative Revelation to Commercial Sex Working in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.	Chukwuemeka Ononuju Nwankiti,		
075	Emergence of Converging 9Mobile MMS News in Nigeria and Relative Security Reports" Quantifications	Isaac Imo-Ter Nyam & Emmanuel O. Olubodede		

Syndicate Group 06: Media, ICT and National Security in a Post Covid-19 Society Date: Thursday May 27, 2021. Time: 11:30am – 2:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 3	Group Chair Prof. Jude Kur
076	Coverage of Activities of "Yahoo" Boys" in Select Broadcast Stations Youtube Pages in Lagos State	Dr. Ezegwu, Daniel Toochukwu, Dr. Obichili, Mercy Ifeyinwa, & Eniang, Tatiana Etim,		
077	Influence of Social Media in Promoting Ethnic Cohesion in Nigeria.	Anorue Luke Ifeanyi, PhD, Obayi Paul Martins, PhD, Onyebuchi Alexander Chima, PhD & Etumnu Emeka Williams,		
078	Hate Speech On Social Media and Its Implication for Nigeria National Integration.	James Dada Mohammed,		
079	Assessment of Anyigba Residents" Disposition to Social Media Reports On Security Challenges in Nigeria.	Attah, Chris Ph.D, Anum, Victoria Ph.D & Aruwa, Eleojo Joel		

080	An Exploratory Study on the Impact of Social Media Fake News on Ethno-Religious Sentiments: Implications for National Unity and Security.	Godwin Okatahi Oniwon, Nwabueze Okwudri Ekwem & Juwaretu Ozohu Salami		
081	Tracking Fake News with the Speed of Disease: Implications of Online False Narratives on Communicating the 2011 Ebola Outbreak and the 2020 Covid 19 Outbreak in Nigeria.	Ishaq Isa El-Qassim,		
082	Globalization: Creating and recreating tangible world culture through digital interactions.	Ifeyinwa Virginia Awagu,		
083	The Security Imperative of Stereotypical News Reporting in Nigeria.	Aruku, Joseph Kalita,		
084	Propaganda and Manipulation on Social Media: Implications for National Security.	Godswill John,		
085	The Knowledge – Gap Hypothesis: Can Social Media Bridge The Gap?	Eze Christian		
086	Optimising the Potentials of Film as Psychotherapy to Emotionally Traumatized Victims of Conflict -Torn Places in Nigeria: Lessons from The Lion King	1Tordue Simon TARGEMA, 2Obadiah BENJAMIN & 3Ugwochukwu Kingsley AGWU		
087	An Exploratory Study on the Impact of Social Media Fake News on Ethno-Religious Sentiments: Implications for National Unity and Security	Godwin Okatahi ONIWON, Nwabueze Okwudri EKWEM & Juwaretu Ozohu SALAMI		
088	Strengthening Workplace Security Through The New Media Technology In Akwa Ibom State Civil Service	Iniobong Courage Nda, PhD		
089	Coverage Of Activities Of “Yahoo” Boys In Select Broadcast Stations Youtube Pages In Lagos State	EZEGWU, Daniel Toochukwu, OBICHILI, Mercy Ifeyinwa & ENIANG, Tatiana Etim		
090	Self-Help Security in An Insecure Nigeria: A Content Analysis of Online Newspapers’ Commenters’ Views on Amotekun’s formation.	Jammy Seigha GUANAH		

Syndicate Group 07:
Traditional/Cultural Communication Responses to Insecurity in the New Media
Age/MISCELLANEOUS Presentation
Date: Thursday May 27, 2021. Time: 11:30am 2:00pm

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 4	Group Chair Prof. Des Wilson
091	Criminogenic Media: A Discourse Analysis of S. Kila Traditional Hausa Songs	Hashim Muhammad Suleiman		
092	Traditional Media, ICTs and Localized Policing in Nigeria: The Ibos West of the Niger	Gideon Udechukwu Isika; Benjamin Enahoro Assay & Ekene Solomon Scotland		
093	Effectiveness of Indigenous Communication in Rural Development	Andrea N. F. Ezeanoikwa		
094	Traditional Communication Responses to Insecurity in the New Media Age: An Assessment of the Smart Media in Managing Crime in Ughelli, Delta State, Nigeria	Michael Ibe Ukaegbu & Collins Kediehor		
095	A Communicational Inquiry Into Non-Kinetic Approaches To Handling Nigeria's Conflict Environment	Dr. Barigbon Gbara Nsereka & Dr. Bassey Ibiang Okon		
096	A Comparative Public Assessment of Advertising, New Media and Security Responses in Post-Covid-19 Nigeria	Oscar Odiboh & Thelma Ekanem		
097	Survival Marketing and Communication Strategies and Tools of Semi-Urban Businesses in post-Covid-19 Nigeria	Oscar Odiboh & Thelma Ekanem		
098	Guilty of Similar Offences: A Comparative Analysis of Select South African and Nigerian Print Media Reportage of 2019 Xenophobic Attacks	Babatunde Raphael OJEBUYI, Dickson Oluwasina OGUNKUNLE		
099	Impact Of Digital (Social) Media On Health Information Dissemination In Nigeria: An Enumerative Discourse	Abdulhameed Kayode Agboola		
100	Framing Of Nigeria Centre For Disease Control Corona Virus Prevention Protocols And Its Influence On Compliance By Rural Dwellers In Edo State, Nigeria	Dr. Lucky Idowu Ojo		

Syndicate Group 8:
Specialised Session on Marketing Communication,
2019 Presidential Campaign and Mixed Methods Analysis
Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 11:30am 2:00pm

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 5	Group Chair Prof. Cecil Blake
101	The Outdoor Ads of the 2019 Presidential Campaign: A Semiotic and Mixed Methods Analysis	Dr Aloysius Nnanna Nworisa Department of Mass Communication, UNN & Mr. Omo Abunene Outdoor Advertising Association of Nigeria (OAN) & Miss Kemi Abodunrin Department of Mass Communication, UNN & Mr Valentine Elaigwu Outdoor Advertising Association of Nigeria (OAN)		
102	The Print Ads of the 2019 Presidential Election Campaign: A Mixed Methods and Framing Analysis	Prof. Abigail Odozi Ogwezzy-Ndisika Department of Mass Communication UNILAG & Dr. Shaibu Hussein Department of Mass Communication UNILAG & Babatunde Faustino Department of Mass Communication UNILAG & Samuel Ejiwunmi Department of Mass Communication UNILAG		
103	Political Advertising Trends in Nigeria: A Case Study of the 2019 Presidential Election Campaign	Olalekan Fadolapo , Ex-Secretary AAAN and Registrar/CEO APCON. & Lolu Akinwunmi , Ex- Chairman of APCON Board and CEO PrimaGarnet Africa. & Charles C Okigbo , Ex-Registrar APCON & Professor Emeritus of Strategic Communication NDSU USA		
104	Network Radio and Television News Coverage of the 2019 Presidential Election	Alli, Muhammad Bashir . Kaduna State University & Aniemeka, Osita ICDA		

		Arikewuyo, Abdulgafar. University of Ilorin & Babatunde, Victor Olusegun. Kwara State University & Kankarofi, Bello. Ex-Registrar, APCON & Musa, Bala. Azusa Pacific University USA & Mustapha, Kayode, Lambe. University of Ilorin		
105	An Examination of the Essential Communication PR Products of the 2019 Presidential Election: A Mixed Methods Analysis	Dr. Emmanuel Nwachukwu, Savannah State University, USA & Prof E. S. Dandaura, Nasarawa State University & NIPR Education Committee & Dr. Ralph Abimbola, Vice Chair of NIPR Education Committee & Dr. Sule Ya'u, Department of Communication, Bayero University and Chair of NIPR Membership Services Committee		
106	The Uses of Radio and Television Commercials in the 2019 Nigerian Presidential Election Campaign	Ralph Anyacho, rpa Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria & Martha Onyeajuwa Pan Atlantic University (PAU), Lagos & Susan Agbo, rpa Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria & Prince Edoka, arpa Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria		
107	A Mixed Methods Analysis of How Eight Nigerian Newspapers Framed the 2019 Presidential Election	Dr. Jude Ogbodo, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki & Dr. Greg Ugbo, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti & Dr. Henry Duru, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka & Mrs. Stella Jibrin, National Press Council		

THIRD (FINAL) SYNDICATE SESSION
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2021 (2:45PM – 5:00PM)

Syndicate Group 9: Public Relations Discourses, The New Media and National Security in a Post Covid-19 Era Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 2:45pm – 5:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 1	Group Chair Prof. Ezekiel Asemah
108	Perspectives on Social Media as a Tool for National Security and Building Nigeria s International Image	Ijeoma Njideka Taiwo & Dr. Sunday Uche Aja		
109	Exploring Environmental Public Relations Strategies in Promoting Environmental Security in Nigeria	Maria Agbenu Onyilo & Tina Tsafa		
110	Perspectives on Strategic Public Relations as a Tool in Managing Security crisis in the 21st Century Nigeria	John Moses Maikomo, PhD & Shadrach Idi		
111	Perspectives of Federal Government s Stakeholders" Engagement in Managing Banditry in Northern Nigeria among Residents of Agbani Community, Enugu State	Charles Makata & Nkiruka Okeke, PhD		
112	Exploring The Application of Public Relations Strategies in Government"s Advocacy for The Use of Facemask in Curbing the Spread of Corona Virus Among Nigerians	Daniel Ngusha Chile PhD ANIPR		
113	University Systems, Public Relations and the Desire for Optimum Security Post Covid-19	Thelma Ekanem & Odion, Odiboh, PhD		
114	Public Relations and New Media: Mediating Security in a Post Covid-19 Nigeria	Thelma Ekanem & Odion, Odiboh, PhD		
115	"Time To Change The Dance Step": Considering Public Relations Option For Terror Demobilization In Nigeria	Aloysius C. Ifeanyichukwu		
116	Level of Awareness and Compliance of CoviD-19 Preventive Measures by Students of Linguistics and Communication Studies, University of Port Harcourt	Omojunikanbi, Ngozi Comfort Ph.D. & Ikpegbu, Emmanuel O. U Ph.D & Omojunikanbi, Alfred Oluwagbejami		
117	Strategic Communication and National Security: Exploring the public evaluation of President Muhammadu Buhari"s Address on the #ENDSARS Protest	Chinedu Jude Nwasum & Dr. Ngozi Eje Uduma & Ezinne Chioma Abaneme & Enuma Icha - Ituma		
118	Social Activism In The Digital Age: Exploring The Public Relations Implications Of The „#ENDSARS" Struggle In Nigeria	Oluwasola, Omolola & Ogunjobi, Olumide Samuel & Onipede, Grace Oluwakemi		

119	An Appraisal of ICT as Effective Tool for Modern Public Relations and Advertising in Nigeria	Dr. Pepple, Ibituru & Acholonu, Ijeoma Jacquelyn & Koko, Reginald		
120	Examining the Influence of Social Media as a Public Relations Tool by Lagos State Government in Preventing the Spread of Coronavirus Among Lagos Residents	Dr. Oludare Ebenezer Ogunyombo		

Syndicate Group 10: Mediating Security, Journalism and Media Discourses in a Post Covid-19 Era Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 2:45pm – 5:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 2	Group Chair Prof. Olusola Oyero
121	Early Warning Reportage; Imperative For Averting Potential Epidemiological Virus: The Case of Covid-19 Pandemic	Okaiyeto, Simon Ayodele & Eze, Cosmos PhD		
122	Social Media Violence: A Study of Sahara Reporters' Facebook Page	AZEEZ, Akeem Ademola & ADUNOLA, Najeem deen Omotayo		
123	Incidence of Fake News in Social Media: Implications for the Libertarian Theory of The Press	OMELAGAH, Godwin Ekunke, INYALI, Peter Ogar & NKANG, Udemé Ani		
124	Impact of Digital (Social) Media on Modern Journalism Practices in Nigeria: A Conceptual Overview	Abdulhameed Kayode Agboola		
125	Awareness and Management Campaigns on COVID-19: X-raying Micro-Celebrities' Use of Comedy-Skits	Sunday A. ANIYI & Obasanjo Joseph OYEDELE		
126	Political Cartoon Framing of the EndSARS Protests in Nigeria	Fatima Abubakre		
127	Insecurity in Fake News: Readers' Perceptions of Clickbait Headlines Technique Uses by the Online News Media Practitioners	Ejezieh, Luke Nwannedi		
128	Mediating Security and Crisis through Journalism and Media Discourses in a Post Covid-19 Era in Nigeria	OGWUCHE, Pius Owoicho		
129	Journalists' Perception of the Roles of Social Media in Contemporary Journalism and National Security	Obiorah I. Edogor		
130	Beyond Rhetorics of Security Issues Reportage in Nigeria: The Need for Undercover Journalism	Thomas A. ALEMOH		
131	Audience Assessment of NTAi Contribution Towards the Control and Containment of Covid-19 in South Eastern Nigeria	Ikegbunam, Peter Chierike		
132	Emergent themes on covid-19 induced	Chinwe Okpoko		

	gender challenge in Africa			
133	Covid" 19 Health Protocol and Burden of Investigative Reportage among Journalists in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria	Bassey Esuk Bassey		
134	Covid-19, Nigerian Government s Sensitization Campaigns and Citizens Responses	Chuks Odiegwu-Enwerem		
135	Mediatization and Commodification of Terrorism: Political Economy Dimension to Media Coverage of Boko Haram in Nigeria	Nathan Oguche Emmanuel, Moses David Abimaje & Damian Amana		

Syndicate Group 11: Journalism and Media Perspectives on National Security and Covid-19 Pandemic Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 2:45pm – 5:00pm				
Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 3	Group Chair Prof. Danjuma Gambo
136	A Virulent Virus that Stings Silently: Representation of COVID-19 Pandemic by Nigerian Online Newspapers	Babatunde Raphael OJEBUYI, PhD & Dickson Oluwasina OGUNKUNLE		
137	Social media and fake news on Covid – 19	Kabiru Danladi & Ibrahim Jimoh		
138	An Assessment of Media Sensitisation of Campaigns on COVID-19 Vaccination in Nigeria	Joseph Omoh IKERODAH		
139	Audiences' Perception Of Influence Of Fake News On News Consumption Habits During Covid-19 Pandemic In Lagos State	Omolade Obukohwo SANNI		
140	Navigating abduction reality: A qualitative study of newspapers readers' interpretation of School children abduction	Olusola Oyero & Ayo Olaniyi		
141	Audience Perception Of The Influence Of Mass Media On The Acceptance Of Covid-19 Reality In Nigeria	Anikwe, Patrick Afam		
142	Gains In The Adoption Of Zoom Platform In Nigeria: A Case For Covid - 19 Era	Igomu, Joseph Augustine Phd & Obuebite, Jonathan Robinson Phd & Akpakwu, Godfrey & Akpakwu, Emmanuel Oloja		
143	Symbolical Reductionism? Framing the Fulanis in Selected Southwest Based Online Newspapers	Umeaku, Perpectua & Ahmed, Kamaldeen Arikewuyo & Badmus, Idowu Rasheed		
144	Social Activism in the Digital Age: Exploring the Public Relations Implications of the „Endsars' Struggle In Nigeria	Oluwasola, Omolola, Ogunjobi, Olumide Samuel And Onipede, Grace Oluwakemi		

145	Impact Of Health Communication On The Adoption Of Covid-19 Preventive Measures Among Residents Of Southeast Nigeria	Chidiebere A. Nwachukwu (PhD) and Ijeoma D. Ajaero (PhD)		
146	Strategic Communication and National Security: Exploring the public evaluation of President Muhammadu Buhari's Address on the ENDSARS Protest	Chinedu Jude Nwasum & Ngozi Eje Uduma (Phd) & Ezinne Chioma Abaneme & Enuma Icha - Ituma		
147	Social Media Violence: A Study Of Sahara Reporters' Facebook Page	Mr. Azeez, Akeem Ademola & Mr. Adunola, Najeemdeen Omotayo		
148	Electoral fraud & implications on National Security: Challenges ahead of the Media towards 2023 elections	Mamman Fatima Abdulkadir		
149	The Place of Nigeria's Anti-Social Media Bill On Disinformation and Hate Speech in the Covid-19 Era	Dr. Hauwa Mohammed Sani		
150	Mediating the abuse of rights of Nigerian child in a Post Covid-19 Era through film: A critical discourse analysis of The Innocent (2020)	Dr Timothy Ekeledirichukwu Onyejelem		

Syndicate Group 12

Science, Health, Environment and National Security in a Post Covid-19 Era

Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 2:45pm – 5:00pm

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 4	Group Chair Assoc Prof Herbert Batta
151	Tracking Fake News with the Speed of Disease: Implications of Online False Narratives on Communicating the 2011 Ebola Outbreak and the 2020 Covid 19 Outbreak in Nigeria	Ishaq Isa El-Qassim		
152	News Credibility and Audience Trust in the New Media Age: A Study of Audience Response to Media Reports On Coviv- 19 Pandemic in Anyigba, Kogi State	Anum, Victoria & Attah, Chris		
153	A Correlational analysis of source credibility and social media COVID-19 health messages adoption among residents of North central, Nigeria	Andrew Hyacinth Ngene & Safiya Kaka Muhammad Dagaci		
154	Influence Of Media Interventions on Caregivers Understanding And Control Of Severe Acute Malnutrition (Sam) in Northeast Nigeria	Oyeduntan Enoch Adewunmi		
155	Impact Of Digital (Social) Media On Health Information Dissemination In Nigeria: An Enumerative Discourse	Abdulhameed Kayode Agboola		
156	Assessing the effectiveness of	Wogu, Joseph Oluchukwu		

	community-focused information dissemination in the Nigerian health sector during disease outbreak: A focus on Enugu state	PhD & Egwu, Patrick		
157	Health Implications Of Food Insecurity On Health Status Of Children In Wukari In The Post Covid – 19 Era	Martha Joda & Emmanuel Best Thliza & Mma Okam		
158	Evaluation of the Social Responsibility Roles of Newspaper Editorials and federal Government’s Management of Covid-19 Pandemic in Nigeria	Chinedu Christian Odoemelum, PhD & Ariaye Toboulayefa Macy & Queen Ekemeye Odoemelum		
159	Experiences of Nigerian journalists covering COVID-19: Lessons for reporting future health crisis	Jude Nwakpoke Ogbodo, PhD & Ekwutosi Sanita Nwakpu		
160	Exposure To Internet Wellness Information On Instant Noodles, Consumption And Dietary Change Among Undergraduates In Southeast Nigeria	Chukwuemeka Gloria Nwakego		
161	Investigating Importance Of Indigenous Communication System in the Fight Against Second Wave Of Coronavirus	Ekwutosi Sanita Nwakpu		
162	Audience Perception Of The Influence Of Mass Media On The Acceptance Of Covid-19 Reality In Nigeria	Anikwe, Patrickafam		
163	Assessment Of Newspaper Coverage Of Covid-19 Pandemics In Nigeria By Select Newspapers	Oluchukwu Nwafor, PhD & Stephen Afam Kenechukwu, PhD		
164	Health Implications of Insecurity and Infodemic in a Post Covid-19 Era: The Case of Nigeria	Adeyinka Laninhun, Ph.D		
165	Impact of Health Communication on The Adoption of Covid-19 Preventive Measures among Residents of Southeast Nigeria	Chidiebere A. Nwachukwu (PhD) and Ijeoma D. Ajaero (PhD)		

Syndicate Group 13

ICT, Fake News, Social & New Media in a National Security Conundrum

Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021. Time: 2:45pm – 5:00pm

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Author(s)	Venue Seminar Room 5	Group Chair Assoc Prof Abdullahi Bashir
166	Challenges of National Security in the Era of New Media	Jamila Mohammed Dahiru		

167	COVID-19 lockdown and the use of Web 2.0 Applications for knowledge sharing within the academia	Musa Bara"u Gamji Qaribu Yahaya Nasidi		
168	Influence of Social Media Usage on Self-Esteem on Youths in South Western Nigeria	Oluwasegun Michael Babatunde & Ayodeji Olonode & Abu-Sadiq Abdullahi Loko		
169	Using Social Media To Create Awareness Of Bank-Related Cybercrimes In Nigeria: A study of Zenith and Access Bank	UKPONG, Edikan Nseobong		
170	Combating Fake News On The New Media Through Media Literacy In A Post Covid-19 Era	Babatunde, Victor Olusegun & Folorunsho, Olutobi Michael		
171	Implication of Fake News and Role of New Media in National Security: The Media Perspectives	Abiodun Osinuga & Olunike Asaolu, & Olujoke Asekere		
172	Media Report on Covid-19 and Tourism Industry in Nigeria: The Case of the Guardian and Punch Online Newspapers	Emeafor, Obinna F. & Emeafor, Cynthia Ijeoma		
173	Owerri Urban Resident's Awareness And Perception Of Media Campaigns Against Misinformation During Covid-19	Okpongkpong, Grace Imaikop		
174	Insurgent-Tube on YouTube: Implication of „Boko Haram’ Videos to Nigeria’s Security in Post COVID-19 Era	Abdulmutallib A. ABUBAKAR &Yahaya ABUBAKAR		
175	Examination of the Social Media Impact on Endsars Protest in the post Covid-19 Nigeria	Ifeyinwa Nsude & Stephen Nwanchor Elem & Lateef Adelakun		
176	Analysis of Audience Awareness and Perception of National Centre For Disease And Control (NCDC) Short Messages (SMS) On Community Transmission Of Coronavirus Disease In Zamfara State	Abubakar Abdullahi & Murjanatu Mohammed Abba		
177	A content analysis of WhatsApp messages on Covid-19 among Nigerians	Nuhu Diraso Gapsiso and Binakuromo Ogbebor		
178	Social Media, COVID-19 Myths and Ebonyi Residents’ Compliance with the Non Pharmaceutical Prevention Protocols	Christopher Ochonogor (Ph.D), Kenneth Adibe Nwafor and Onyekachi Michael Ezike		
179	Use Of Social Media For Health Promotion In Nigeria: Weight	Oko, Blessing O.		
180	Security Implications of the Social Media: A Study of Users’ Awareness and Precautionary Measures	Perpetua Chinonye Umeaku and Agnes Joe Shuaibu		

ABSTRACTS FROM BROADCASTING STUDIES DIVISION

THE PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN IMO STATE ABOUT STAY SAFE AND SCHOOL PROGRAMMES ON ORIENT FM RADIO, OWERRI DURING THE COVID-19

Doris A. Nwosu

Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State

Abstract

During the coronavirus lockdown in Nigeria, arrangements were made by some states to keep students in primary and secondary schools safe and busy with curricular activities. Imo was one of the states that adopted the arrangements. The state government introduced school programme on Orient FM Radio to keep the students updated on class activities. This study therefore, investigated the perception of secondary school students in Imo State of the classes on Orient Radio during the coronavirus (covid19) lockdown. Among others, the objectives of the study were to: determine the perception of secondary school students in Imo State of the radio classes during the total lockdown; find out the extent to which the students in secondary schools in Imo State were able to understand, assimilate and grab what was taught them in the radio classes. The population of the study consisted of all secondary school students in Owerri who participated in the radio classes during the lockdown. Survey research design was used for the study while questionnaire was the study instrument. Among others, it was found out that many of the students lacked the enthusiasm to go on with the class programme on radio because of non-personal appearance of the teacher. The study recommended a reintroduction of school programmes on radio to work side by side in-person schools so that students can get familiar with school on radio.

Keywords: Perception, Coronavirus, Secondary School, Students, Stay Safe, Orient FM, Radio

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ASSESSING THE ROLE OF RADIO IN PROMOTING SECURITY AWARENESS AMONG ILORIN RESIDENTS IN A POST COVID-19 ERA: A CASE OF SECURITY WATCH PROGRAMME ON RADIO KWARA

FOLORUNSHO, Olutobi Michael

Institute of Professional & Continuous Education,
Kwara State University, Malete, Kwara State

&

AFOLABI, Ismail Olaitan

Department of Linguistics & Communication Studies,
Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State

&

ADEGBOYE, Usman Nasirudeen

Faculty of Communication Studies,
Bayero University, Kano

&

ALABI, Taofeek Afolabi

Department of Mass Communication,
Osun State Polytechnic, Iree, Osun State

&

ADEWUMI, Omotope

Department of Mass Communication,
Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State

Abstract

This paper examined the role of radio in promoting security awareness among Ilorin residents in a post Covid-19 era, using “Security Watch” programme on Radio Kwara as a case study. The research is aimed towards assessing how Radio Kwara promotes security awareness among residents in Ilorin metropolis, and used the Agenda-Setting and Development Media Theories as its justification. Also, survey research method was adopted for the study through the distribution of 400 copies of questionnaire to the respondents, out of which 380 were correctly filled, returned and analysed. Facts emerged from the findings that the programme, “Security Watch” has to a large extent, influenced Ilorin residents on the need to be security conscious, and has changed their attitude positively; towards collectively tackling the menace of crime and insecurities in Ilorin and its environs, especially in the post Covid-19 pandemic era. Based on these findings, the study recommends, among others, that the organizer(s) of the programme should review the programme objectives and delivery mode to reflect the demands of the audience, and give room for whistleblowing; which will go a long way in assisting government and law enforcement agencies to curtail challenges of insecurity in the society and the nation at large.

Keyword: Assessing, Insecurity, Post Covid-19, Radio, Security Watch.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DISINFORMATION IN THE BIAFRAN RADIO

Ishaq Isa El-Qassim

Department of English and Literary Studies
Federal University Wukari

Abstract

The Biafra war has been a historical landmark in the socio-political trajectory of Nigeria; incidentally its history and discourse and a renewed agitation for (a utopian) Biafra persists, particularly via the new media. In consideration of the power of radio communication in the Biafran war and other civil wars in Africa and the stronger potent of new media in war mediation and journalism, there is need for sustained investigations in to mediated Biafran propaganda, especially those churned out on new media planks. This paper therefore looks into the political economy of disinformation in the Biafran radio by assessing the motive, appraising its discourse, tracing its funding and determining the pattern of its production and circulation and the related impacts of these on national polity. The twin determinism theories (technological and social) were used to situate the interrelation between socio-political forces and the technological dimensions in the overall practices of the pirate internet radio. And more importantly the Political Economy tenets of commodification, spatialisation and structuration were also applied to explain prevailing media behaviour of the Biafran Radio. The paper, inter alia recommends that authorities should invest in media and socio-political researches, specifically on the history and role of media in warfare: such as the Rwandan genocide and the war in South Sudan, which ended up not having the envisaged post-cessation utopia, but more segregation and bloodbath.

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REDEFINING RADIO CONTENT AND PROGRAMMING IN THE POST COVID-19 ERA: TOWARDS SUSTAINING SECURITY IN NIGERIA IN THE NEW MEDIA AGE

Precious Ihunanya Ukeje

ciouslykeyzz@gmail.com

&

Emmanuel Thelma Nessi

emmypedia@gmail.com

&

Daniel Archibong Eyo

danielransom1@gmail.com

&

Oritsetemisan Ojabo

temisan.ojabo@yahoo.com

Abstract

The radio's ability to perform its cardinal responsibilities, especially in its host society is tied to its dynamic nature. Essentially, national security which has been impacted by the advent of the new media and, much more, compounded by the disorganization occasioned by COVID 19 calls for a redesign of radio content and programming for social relevance in the Post COVID-19 era. Thus, the burden of this study. Relying on interview schedule as research instrument and social responsibility theory as theoretical framework, the researchers sampled the opinion of radio programme producers of select radio stations and found out that radio content is fluid in structure due to the impact of many social factors. The researchers submitted that broadcasts, essentially the radio, content and programming must constantly be reviewed and restructured for optimum social relevance.

KEYWORDS: New Media, Radio Content, Programming, Security and post COVID-19 era

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FORESTALLING INSECURITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE-OWNED BROADCAST STATIONS' COVERAGE AND BROADCASTING OF VOLATILE ISSUES IN THE NEW MEDIA AGE IN ANAMBRA STATE

Precious Ihunanya Ukeje

University of Uyo

ciouslykeyzz@gmail.com

Abstract

The Nigeria society as events unfold, has proven to be one which exudes on daily basis, issues, some of which are volatile and have potential of distorting public peace; such issues generate discussions in the media and consequently, in the public space. Consequent upon this, while media stations attempt to adhere to the general ethos of the journalism profession, media control and ownership have since remained significant influence on the manner in which media stations carry out their duties, albeit in the age of the new media, these researchers found it needful to unravel how government and private-owned broadcast stations in Anambra State cover and broadcast issues that are volatile. With interview as the research method and Technological Determinism as theoretical framework, the researchers chose from each of three government broadcast stations - ABS (Radio and TV), Purity 102.5 FM and NTA - one reporter, one broadcaster and the General Manager and same in the three most popular private stations – Ogene 98.3 FM, Wazobia 93.7 FM and Radio Sapientia 95.3 FM - to elicit information on how they carry such stories, bearing national security in mind. In the end, their responses were laid side by side to see the points of convergence and divergence. While results from the study showed various points of convergence and divergence, we made recommendations for media practitioners regarding

development of means of reporting such issues, while still allowing for individual creativity.

Keywords: Insecurity, Broadcasting, Coverage, New Media and Volatile Issues

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**ABSTRACTS FROM INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY DIVISION**

**INSURGENT-TUBE ON YOUTUBE: IMPLICATION OF 'BOKO HARAM' VIDEOS TO
NIGERIA'S SECURITY IN POST COVID-19 ERA**

Abdulmutallib A. ABUBAKAR

Department of Mass Communication

University of Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria

aaamutallib@gmail.com or aamutallib@unimaid.edu.ng

&

Yahaya ABUBAKAR

Department of Mass Communication

University of Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria

yaabub2015@gmail.com or abubakaryahaya89@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper qualitatively evaluated the videos posted on Boko Haram insurgency on YouTube social media platform. It also examined implications of the videos on the Nigeria's national security. It seeks to purposively look at videos placed since the group became violent and resort to social media as a platform to claim responsibilities of some attacks they undertook against security, facilities belonging to Nigerian government and its people. To get the video from the online databank, search phrase "Boko haram Videos" was used on YouTube search bars. However, the study was situated within the assumptions of digital public sphere theory. It concluded that such videos which ordinarily will not be allowed to get to the audience in the conventional broadcast media are now recirculated in the YouTube by conventional media as well as other social media. This gave the group easy communication strategy and threatened the security of Nigeria. The study finally submitted that the Nigerian security agencies should find a way of regulating the circulation of such videos and should also establish their presence in such platforms so as to counter threats of such insurgent tube in the COVID-19 period people are relying on online messages.

Keyword: YouTube, Boko Haram and National Security, Social Media and Boko Haram.

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**OWERRI URBAN RESIDENT'S AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF MEDIA
CAMPAIGNS AGAINST MISINFORMATION DURING COVID-19**

OKPONGKPONG, Grace Imaikop

graceimaikop@gmail.com

Imo State University

Abstract

Following the wide spread of information about the corona virus that were misleading and misguiding, there were various media campaign carried out to educate the masses against accepting and using such information. Therefore, this study is to assess the level of awareness of Owerri residents of the media campaigns against misinformation during the outbreak of the corona virus. The study adopts the survey research method. The population for the study was 2107106; the population for Owerri Urban. The researcher calculated the sample size using the wimmer online sample size calculator, with a margin error of 5%, which equalled 95% confidence level a sample size of 384 was gotten for the study. The

simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents for this study. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The study found that although residents of Owerri urban community are aware of the spread of coronavirus, only 36.7% of the respondents are aware of media campaign against misinformation. This study therefore recommends that media campaign against misinformation during and after the Covid-19 pandemic should be intensified. It further recommends that media campaign should include all media platform especially the social media.

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MEDIA REPORT ON COVID-19 AND TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF THE GUARDIAN AND PUNCH ONLINE NEWSPAPERS

Emeafor, Obinna F.

Department of Archaeology and Tourism
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
frankobi@yahoo.com

&

Emeafor, Cynthia Ijeoma

Department of Mass Communication
Coal City University, Enugu
cynthiaemeafor@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper attempted to examine the reportage of issues on Covid-19 and the tourism industry in Nigeria. The study was adjudged important bearing in mind that proper media coverage of the pandemic in relation to the tourism sector may help policy makers, tourism managers and planners to develop strategies to deal with the impacts of the pandemic and similar situations in future. The specific objectives of the study was to : (i) determine the frequency and trend in the coverage of COVID-19 and the tourism sector; (ii) ascertain the story type used to discuss issues on COVID-19 and tourism; and (iii) identify the contents in the coverage. Using The Guardian and Punch online newspapers as case studies, the study found that The Guardian and Punch - reported news stories on Covid-19 and tourism industry. It was observed that news stories on Covid-19 and tourism industry were reported more in month of April. Findings reveal that news was the major format used in the report. Results also indicate that, covid-19/tourism industry, covid-19/travel and transportation, covid-19/ hotel and restaurants, covid-19 /medical tourism and covid-19/ cultural tourism are the major contents of the reports. Themes such as eco-tourism, agro-tourism, culinary tourism, archaeo-tourism, funeral tourism, dark tourism, business tourism were not captured within the study period. Following from the findings of the study, the paper recommends that print media should give adequate coverage on issues on covid-19 and tourism industry. Again, the study recommends that the print media should publish more stories using editorials, opinion and features stories for a better understanding of the effect of covid-19 on tourism industry by the public.

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IMPLICATION OF FAKE NEWS AND ROLE OF NEW MEDIA IN NATIONAL SECURITY: THE MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

Abiodun Osinuga
abbeyosinuga@yahoo.com
&
Olunike Asaolu
olunikeasaolu@gmail.com
&
Olujoke Asekere
asekereolujoke@gmail.com

Abstract

This research paper intends to examine the inherent dangers of disseminated fake news in the developmental growth of any nation. The world today has been destabilized and polarized through the dissemination of fake news stories, funny headlines, fabricated editorials through the mainstream and social media platforms. This has posed serious fundamental issues concerning professional excellence on professionalism and promoting ethical standards. It hinges on the fact that all news stories are subject to verifications before publications. The integrity and sovereignty of the media practitioners, consultants/experts are put to questioning. Today's media play crucial role of connecting peoples and balancing divergent views / opinions with one another; they also foster the right of information strengthen social cohesions amongst the citizenry. Unfortunately, that we see today are coloured stories / unverified stories tagged “fake News” been disseminated in main stream and social media without verification of their sources. The news agencies / government parastatals are not left out in this ugly trends in the Media World – New Normal. The research paper will adopt these theoretical frame works: Social Dependency and cultivation Media theories respectively. It intends to identify different divergent viewpoints amongst media consumers, practitioners and experts. The research work will adopt survey method and instrument to be used is questionnaire approach. The paper will focus on advocacy platform to be carried out by the media but government must strengthen and regulate the agencies / parastatals that are saddled with responsibility of disseminating rightful and objective information. Nigerian journalists have vital role to play in putting issues in their right perspectives. The Media regulators must regulate the media contents before publications so as to reduce the inflow of fake news into the main stream journalism.

Keywords: Fake news, New Media, Media perspective, National Security / Development

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INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON SELF-ESTEEM ON YOUTHS IN SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA

Oluwasegun Michael BABATUNDE
Department of Mass Communication
School of Information Technology
Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa
babatunde.o.m@gmail.com
&
Ayodeji OLONODE
Department of Mass Communication
Faculty of Social And Management Science
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye
dejiolonode@yahoo.com
&

Abu-Sadiq Abdullahi LOKO
Department of Mass Communication
School of Information Technology
Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa
sadiqloko@gmail.com
+234 (0) 703 223 1159

Abstract

At the global level, studies are attempting to ascertain the effect of social media usage on youths' self-esteem. However, there is paucity of studies of this nature in Nigeria. Consequently, this study investigated the influence of social media usage on youths' self-esteem in South-Western Nigeria. Using a survey research design, the study elicited data from 384 youths in the south western states of Osun, Ondo and Lagos. Following analyses of data, result showed that: a good number of the sampled youths have high self-esteem; even though some expressed dissatisfaction about themselves and wanting to get more respect from others. Although all variables from the result of the multiple regression conducted predicted youths' self-esteem, factors such as gender, length of engagement on social media, frequency of engagement on social media, sources of content, and types of content uploaded on social media were positively associated with youths' self-esteem. While being wary of the negative effects of social media usage on youths, campaign and intervention programmes are needed to educate and orientate youths on best possible ways to use social media to define their selves and improve their self-worth.

Keyword: Social, Usage, Self-Esteem, Youths, Nigeria, Southwest

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**USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO CREATE AWARENESS OF BANK-RELATED
CYBERCRIMES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF ZENITH AND ACCESS BANK**

UKPONG, Edikan Nseobong
edikannseobong06@gmail.com
Akwa Ibom State University

Abstract

There are great indications that the advent of Covid-19 has increased the rate of bank-related cybercrimes in Nigeria. This is a whole new level of threat against cyber security in the banking sector in the country. Banks are adopting measures to check as well as control this menace before it gets out of hand. This study, therefore, evaluates the use of social media, especially Facebook, by Zenith and Access bank to create awareness of bank-related cybercrimes in Nigeria as a measure of preventing its persistent. The objectives of this study is to examine the nature, frequency, direction as well as the language frame of posts use to create awareness of cyber-related crime by Access and Zenith banks. Two thousand, two hundred and one (2201) posts from the Facebook pages of Zenith and Access bank, from January, 2020 to July 2020, were used as census sample for the study. The unit of analysis were text, photos and videos. It is assumption of this study as well as its the null hypothesis that banks did not significantly use their Facebook pages (social media) to create awareness of cybercrimes was minimal. The study recommends that banks should harness the potential of the social media to create more awareness of bank-related cybercrimes.

Keywords: Social media, commercial banks, cybercrimes, cyber security, Facebook

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INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON SELF-ESTEEM ON YOUTHS IN SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA

Oluwasegun Michael BABATUNDE

Department Of Mass Communication
School Of Information Technology
Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa
babatunde.o.m@gmail.com

&

Ayodeji OLONODE

Department Of Mass Communication
Faculty Of Social And Management Science
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago IWOYE
dejiolonode@yahoo.com

&

Abu-Sadiq Abdullahi LOKO

Department Of Mass Communication
School Of Information Technology
Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa
sadiqloko@gmail.com

Abstract

At the global level, studies are attempting to ascertain the effect of social media usage on youths' self-esteem. However, there is paucity of studies of this nature in Nigeria. Consequently, this study investigated the influence of social media usage on youths' self-esteem in South-Western Nigeria. Using a survey research design, the study elicited data from 384 youths in the south western states of Osun, Ondo and Lagos. Following analyses of data, result showed that: a good number of the sampled youths have high self-esteem; even though some expressed dissatisfaction about themselves and wanting to get more respect from others. Although all variables from the result of the multiple regression conducted predicted youths' self-esteem, factors such as gender, length of engagement on social media, frequency of engagement on social media, sources of content, and types of content uploaded on social media were positively associated with youths' self-esteem. While being wary of the negative effects of social media usage on youths, campaign and intervention programmes are needed to educate and orientate youths on best possible ways to use social media to define their selves and improve their self-worth.

Keyword: Social, Usage, Self-Esteem, Youths, Nigeria, Southwest

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COVID-19 LOCKDOWN AND THE USE OF WEB 2.0 APPLICATIONS FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING WITHIN THE ACADEMIA

Musa Bara'u Gamji

bmgamji@gmail.com

&

Qaribu Yahaya Nasidi

qaribuyahaya@gmail.com

Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of Mass Communication
Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

Abstract

As part of the effort to fight the spread of the COVID 19 pandemics many countries across the globe

including Nigeria introduce some protective measures that include; shutdown/lockdown of all schools in the country, social distancing. In view of this therefore, this paper tends to look at the implication of the COVID 19 lockdown on the academic behaviour as social activity with more emphasis on the use of social media for knowledge sharing. During the COVID 19 lockdown education as other human sectors globally is looking for the most effective way to keep itself moving without interruption thereby turning to technology and online education solutions across countries. In Nigeria the educational materials are not accessible, digital content in education of all level university inclusive is not also accessible and that students no longer have access to educational assistance because of the pandemic. Therefore, students and lecturers no longer have access to their school based assistive technology and the online platforms are not accessible since most of the schools including the universities don't have teleconferencing tools effective for academic activities. This is a position paper to be guided by social change theory using critical analysis approach.

Keywords: COVID 19; Web 2.0 applications; Social Media; Knowledge sharing; Academia.

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EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA IMPACT ON ENDSARS PROTEST IN THE POST COVID-19 NIGERIA

Ifeyinwa Nsude, (Ph.D)

Department of Mass Communication
Ebonyi State University
Abakaliki, Nigeria
Email: ifeyinwansude@gmail.com

&

Stephen Nwanchor Elem

Department of Mass Communication
Ebonyi State University
Abakaliki, Nigeria
Phone: 08109742122
Email: elemstephen@yahoo.com

&

Lateef Adelakun

National Open University, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

The #EndSARS protests against police brutality and discrimination was initiated by the Nigerian youths. Though the protests began with police brutality, but the youths used them to bring to public notice their dissatisfaction with the harsh realities in the country, especially as they concern the youths. The protests are the result of bottled up frustrations following years of human rights violations, extortion, torture, brutality, and extra-judicial killings by SARS operatives and the police in general. The protests are coming amidst economic crisis occasioned by the fall in global oil demand and prices, institutionalised corruption, state profligacy all of which has been made worse by the outbreak of the global coronavirus (COVID-19). The consequences of the protests and the response of the government have continued to attract mixed reactions from the public. The protesters utilised different social media platforms to organise and co-ordinate Nigerian youths to press home their five points demand for change. It is against this background that this paper will investigate the role social media played during the EndSARS protests in Nigeria and why EndSARS protesters settled for the protests immediately after the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The population of the study will be the undergraduate students in four higher institutions in Ebonyi and Enugu States of Nigeria. The study will employ the survey research method and will be anchored on Conflict and Agenda Setting theories and recommendations will be made based on the findings.

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ANALYSIS OF AUDIENCE AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DISEASE AND CONTROL (NCDC) SHORT MESSAGES (SMS) ON COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE IN ZAMFARA STATE

Abubakar, ABDULLAHI.

Department of Mass Communication,
Abdu Gusau Polytechnic, (AGP) Mafara,
abubakargumi2@gmail.com

Murjanatu Mohammed Abba (Mrs.)

Department of Mass Communication,
Ahmadu Bello University, (ABU), Zaria.
murjanatuabba@yahoo.com.

Abstract

The Global attention on the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is gathering momentum, yet met with increasing challenges for the rural communities to accept the reality of its existence. It is in response to this gap, that, the paper examined NCDC awareness messages on the spread of COVID-19 viz-as-viz the perception of the audience on the short messages (SMS) on the pandemic disease. The objective of the study is to investigate the perception of the respondents on the SMS received from the NCDC. The paper purposively sampled Zamfara state for the research considering its least position on the NCDC's data update of COVID-19 confirmed cases. The paper recruited 100 respondents from the 10 local government areas of the state to determine citizen belief, attitude and practices towards COVID-19 protocols against the spread of the disease. The paper used 100 questionnaires administered at the sampled locations, out of which 93 were returned and analysed. The paper found that cultural affinity and cross cultural dogma added to the poor role of the communities' health educators constituted the critical factors for which the people of the areas did not believe on the reality of coronavirus. The authors recommended that government at all levels should engage community leaders in mobilizing their subjects to observe the established protocols initiated for curtailing the spread of the pandemic disease within their respective communities. Also, community health educators should justify to the rural dwellers on the need comply with the observance of COVID-19 protocols.

KEYWORDS: Audience awareness; perception; NCDC; SMS; Community transmission; COVID-19; Northern Nigeria

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A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF WHATSAPP MESSAGES ON COVID-19 AMONG NIGERIANS

Nuhu Diraso Gapsiso Ph.D

nuhugapsiso@gmail.com

Department of mass Communication
University of Maiduguri

&

Binakuromo Ogbebor Ph.D

Bina.ogbebor@gmail.com

Department of Journalism Studies
University of Sheffield United Kingdom

Abstract

This study analyses WhatsApp messages on COVID-19. Using both quantitative and qualitative research methods, it will explore the sources (speakers), themes, and characteristics of these messages. The study will reveal the knowledge gap on COVID-19 that exists among people in Nigeria using WhatsApp communities. An analysis of WhatsApp messages is important because more than 2 billion people in over 180 countries use WhatsApp to communicate with their contacts. The question is what forms of knowledge on the virus were shared in the WhatsApp account of Nigerians? Were there gaps in these messages (in comparison with WHO and other expert records)? If so, what were they? What are the perceptions of the WhatsApp users of these messages? These are the issues that this study is expected to discuss and find answers to.

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**SOCIAL MEDIA, COVID-19 MYTHS AND EBONYI RESIDENTS' COMPLIANCE WITH
THE NON PHARMACEUTICAL PREVENTION PROTOCOLS**

Christopher Ifeakachukwu Ochonogor (Ph.D)

ochonogorchris@gmail.com

Linguistics and Communication Studies
University of Port Harcourt, River State.

&

Kenneth Adibe Nwafor (Ph.D)

kenadibenwafor@gmail.com

Mass Communication Department
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki

&

Onyekachi Michael Ezike

kachiezike44@gmail.com

School of General Studies

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State

Abstract

The outbreak of COVID-19 disease in Wuhan, China in December 2019 has created an unprecedented global health crisis which has in turn redefined the everyday lifestyle and activities of individuals the world over. During this period, there has been an outburst of verified and unverified information, some misleading on the social media, regarding the disease. Information from government agencies have reeled out preventive measures of the virus, however, information peddled by the social media have created fear and anxiety among the populace, prompting the need to investigate the social media myths and Ebonyi residents' compliance with the non-pharmaceutical prevention protocols. The study was hinged on two theories: technological determinism and theory of reasoned actions. The Survey research method was adopted to study a population of 2,993,302 with a sample size of 384 derived from Krejcie and Morgan sampling table and selected through the cluster sampling procedure. Findings reveal that a lot of unverified information on COVID-19 disease were spread through social media sources and that the several myths spread by the social media had affected believability and Ebonyi residents observance of the non-pharmaceutical protocols. The study recommended among others that: there should be a sustained campaign by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) through the National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) using mainline and the network of folk media to dispel some of the misinformation spread by the social media on the virus to engender adherence to the containment protocols.

Keywords: COVID-19, Social Media, myths, misinformation, Non Pharmaceutical Intervention Protocol

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**USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR HEALTH PROMOTION IN NIGERIA: WEIGHT
MANAGEMENT IN FOCUS**

Okoro, Blessing O.

Department of Mass Communication,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
ogerioko@gmail.com

Abstract

Overweight accounts for an increasing proportion of the international socio-economic burden of non-communicable diseases, and is a leading cause of mortality globally. According to the World Health Organization, in 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight. Of these, over

650 million were obese. Also, a study conducted in Nigeria on the prevalence of overweight between 2001 and 2012 revealed that the prevalence of overweight individuals ranged from 20.3% - 35.1%, while the prevalence of obesity ranged from 8.1% - 22.2%. Despite the fact that many people globally and also in Nigeria who are obese and overweight try to manage their weight, new cases emerge and old cases persist, hence the need for new approaches to tackle this problem. Given the fact that overweight results from factors such as individual behaviour and genetics, this paper intends to mirror the use of social media platforms to provide effective fora through which information on weight control such as changes in diet and physical activities can be exchanged between overweight patients and their healthcare providers, and others who are controlling their weight. This paper is a theoretical paper as scholarly works on the use of social media for health promotion will be reviewed. The study will adopt Health Belief Model theory which is a social psychological health behaviour change model, while recommendations will be made based on the findings. This chapter will be discussed under the following headings: Conceptualization of Obesity and Overweight, Health Implications of the concepts Obesity and Overweight, Social media and the management of obesity and overweight, including challenges, conclusion and way forward.

Keywords: Social media, Health promotion, Weight management, Obesity, Nigeria.

A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MEDIA CHATS ON BANDITRY IN KATSINA STATE

MOHAMMED SADA BATURE Ph.D.

sadabatureb@gmail.com

Department of English and French,

Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina State

Abstract

Social media is novel means of discussing topical issues in the world especially among the youth who are friendlier with these technological inventions. In Nigeria as in other countries across the globe, people discuss issues freely through the social media. Hence, this paper aims at analysing some social media chats about the current insecurity, specifically banditry, bedevilling Katsina State with a view to pointing out how people express their feeling on the situation. The theoretical underpinning of the study is the Computer Mediated Discourse Analysis Theory of Herring (2004). Two posts with ten comments on each expressing opinions of on the contents of the posts have been purposively taken. One of the posts was drawn from Facebook while the other was drawn from WhatsApp. Qualitative design was adopted therefore data analysis is mainly in description using textual analysis. The findings of the study indicate that people, mostly youth, discuss topical issues like insecurity to express their opinions through social media as a societal mirror.

Keyword: social media, chats, banditry, Computer Mediated Discourse Analysis

AN APPRAISAL OF NEW MEDIA ROLES IN POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA (2015-2019)

Professor Ezekiel S. Asemah Ph.D.

Glorious Vision University, Ogwa, Edo State

asemahezekiell@yahoo.com

&

Aruwa Eleojo Joel

aruwajoell@gmail.com

&

Chigboja Gideon

gideonichigboja@gmail.com

Abstract

This study basically appraises the roles of the new media in political communication and how it affects national security. The survey method was employed to sample responses from across three geopolitical zones (North-Central, South-East, and South- West) in Nigeria, using Krejcie and Morgan sampling formula. The study further adopted the multi stage sampling technique which range from purposive sampling technique, simple random sampling and convenient sampling. Anchored on Democratic participant theory, the study elicited data through Focus Group Discussions (FGD). However, result indicates appreciative and dissenting views on the various roles the new media have played within the period (2015-2019). Conclusively, governments at all levels have overtime left the use of the new media at the mercy of its citizens without proper engagements with its internet savvy populace. The low patronage or lacking cooperation between the digital sector in Nigeria and security agencies have hampered and directly or indirectly accelerated the state of insecurity in Nigeria. Consequently, the study amongst other things strongly recommend that the communication of political issues should be “justifiably regulated” without to witch-hunting and this must be followed with intensive enlightenment of the public through National discourses.

Keywords: Communication, Discourse, New media, Politics, Security.

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MITIGATING CYBER CRIME AMONG YOUTHS IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Munir Abubakar Mohammed

Department of Political Science,
School of Secondary Education Arts and Social Sciences
Federal College of Education, Zaria- Kaduna State
(munirabubakar82@gmail.com)

Abstract

It remains an undeniable fact that the extent(s) of youths' vitality, health, responsibilities, orderly conduct and roles in any given society is positively correlated with the economic stability and socio-political development of their country. Put differently, youths are the most important pillar that strengthen socio-political and economic institutions which facilitate peaceful and meaningful socio-political, economic and security development of any given nation. This paper is set to critically identify and examine the challenges of mitigating cyber-crime among youths in Nigeria. To achieve this, Human Needs Theory propounded by John Burton and his associates was used in order to simplify the analysis and understanding of the central argument of the paper. The study employed content analysis to x-ray the daunting challenges of mitigating cyber-crime among Nigerian youths. The findings show that a dialectical relationship exists between economic crises and youths' involvement in cybercrime. The relationship is however negative symbiosis where economic crises disempowers and incapacitates the youths from meeting their basic needs hence their resort to criminal activities such as cyber-crime. The paper also found that although there are regulatory agencies on the ground to curtail the menaces of cyber-crime such as the Nigeria Police Force, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission etc., the performance of these agencies in this regards leaves much to be desired due to factors relating to corruption which often leads to shoddy prosecution, Nigeria's slow judicial process etc. The resultant effect of this is that the menace is far from being mitigated especially among youths due to increased cases of cybercrime such as phishing, hacking, cracking, cyber stalking among others. The paper therefore concludes that unless governmental policies and actions are consciously geared towards the achievement of effective, transparent and accountable leadership which will in turn guarantee good governance, mitigating cyber-crime among Nigerian youths will continue to be a mirage. The paper recommends that concerted efforts should be made to promote good governance thereby providing job opportunities and improved standard of living for Nigerians in general and the youths in particular. This will eventually reduce the number of idle hands that can easily be recruited to cause social unrest.

Keywords: Crime, Cyber, Cyber-crime, Youth

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MEDIATING SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA: HARNESSING SOCIAL MEDIA IN COMBATING POLITICAL THUGGERY IN NIGERIA

Israel Oguche
Department of Mass Communication
Kogi State University Anyigba
oguche.israele@gmail.com

Abstract

With the rising insecurity cases in Nigeria, reporting security issues has become a major problem to conventional media such as radio, television, newspaper and magazine. For this reason, social media have taken over the essence of reportage of security issues, especially considering the level of usage among the people. Hence, there is always a disparity between conventional media report and the social media views, about security challenges. One of the security issues is political thuggery, a situation where politicians engage the youth to perpetrate political violence during and after elections. While social media have become a life for most youth, it becomes necessary to carry out a study to determine the extent to which social media can be used as tools for sensitization against thuggery in Nigeria. The objectives include, assessing the place of social media for mediating security, particularly, political thuggery, considering digital era and its challenges in reporting political thuggery issues and identifying the comparisons between social media and mediating security in the era of digital media. Cross-sectional survey will be used for the study, while a sample of social media users will suffice for the study. To analyse the data, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) will be used to compare the means across the distribution.

Keywords: social media, insecurity, reporting, digital era, politicians, political thugs, political violence

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COVID19 AND SCHOOL LOCKDOWN: PERCEPTION OF KOGI STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE USE OF ICT FOR E-LEARNING

James Dada MOHAMMED
Kogi State University, Anyigba
Email: jamesdmohammed@gmail.com;
&
Fidelis OTEBE, Ph.D
Kogi State University, Anyigba
fidelisotebe@gmail.com

Abstract

During the country lockdown and the closure of schools as a result of the prevalence covid19 pandemic in Nigeria and across the world, many schools have considered it a necessity to embark on e-learning using different ICT tools likewise Kogi State University, Anyigba. This development may be suitable for the originator of the idea (school management), it is pertinent to find out the perception of students towards such development and the challenges they encountered in the use of ICT for e-learning purposes. It is upon this background that this paper tends to find out the perception of Kogi State University Students in the use of ICT for e-learning. The paper focused on three objectives: To find out whether students of Kogi State University are comfortable with the use of ICT for e-learning; To find out the ICT tools employed for e-learning by students of Kogi State University; To find out the challenges encountered in the use of ICT for e-learning among Students of Kogi State University. Survey research design will be employed, while copies of questionnaire will be administered to students online and retrieve the same way. Recommendations would be made base on the findings from the data to be analysed descriptively.

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ONLINE FAKE NEWS AND NATIONAL SECURITY: VIEWS FROM KOGI STATE

Onakpa, Mohammed Shaibu (Ph.D)
Department of Mass Communication,
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
onakpamohammed@gmail.com

Abstract

Fake news is as old as the news industry itself and it comes in the form of misinformation, hoaxes, disinformation and propaganda. Fake news entails the dissemination of unverifiable information usually without a tangible source and untrue fake news—in whichever way it comes has the capacity to disrupt the peace of a country and set it on the warpath. Nigeria as a country has been experiencing so many forms of crises—ethno-religious conflicts in Plateau and Kaduna states; Boko haram insurgency in the north-east; armed banditry and cattle rustling in the north-west; Fulani herdsman and farmers conflicts in most parts of the country; the IPOB and MASSOB calls for an independent state of Biafra and soon. To compound these problems listed above is the division among the elites and the citizenry along political party lines. The two major political parties in Nigeria are the ruling All Progressives Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP) which is in opposition. These divisions are expressed in the mass media quite often. A cursory look at the mass media of communication in Nigeria would reveal that fake news thrives more on the social media Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp etc. are more than it does in the traditional channels like the radio, television, newspaper and magazines. Using the survey research design, this study investigated the extent of believability of online fake news among residents of Lokoja metropolis in Kogi state, Nigeria. The study was anchored on the theory of propaganda. Among others, the study recommends some degree of control on the operations of the online social media platforms.

Keywords: Fake News, Politics, Religion, Social Media, Security

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ANATOMY OF THE NEW MEDIA'S UTILITY IN TACKLING INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

OKO, THEOPHILUS Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication
Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu
okotheong04@gmail.com

And

EZEMA, I. SAMUEL Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication
Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu
ezemasam2014@gmail.com

Abstract

Heightened and pervasive insecurity in Nigeria is a cause for concern to citizens at the moment. This paper examined the imperative of deploying the new media in tackling insecurity in the country. The survey research method was adopted for the study while the instrument for measurement was the questionnaire. The study was anchored on Diffusion of Innovation and Technological Determinism theories. Five research questions that guided the work bordered on the usefulness of the new media for tackling insecurity, kinds of new media that are appropriate for combating insecurity, new media users' role in fighting insecurity, adequacy of new media's utilization by Nigerian security agencies in battling insecurity, and hindrances to new media's use in countering insecurity. Respondents consisted of 384 Internet users drawn from 134 million Internet using population with the aid of Wimmer and Dominick Online sample size calculator. Findings revealed that the new media is useful in insecurity tackling; Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Twitter and Instagram are appropriate for fighting insecurity; new media users have crucial role to play in tackling insecurity; Nigerian security agencies inadequately

utilize the new media in battling insecurity; and poverty, digital illiteracy, power and network challenges are the bane of new media's utility for tackling insecurity. The paper recommends, among others, sensitization aimed at citizen's involvement in insecurity fighting, compulsory digital literacy training for security personnel, and improvement in power supply and Internet network services, as remedial measures.

Keywords: New Media, Insecurity, Security Agency, New Media Users, Digital Literacy

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USES AND GRATIFICATION OF NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES BY THE MILLENNIALS: A STUDY OF MASS COMMUNICATION STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

Ambrose O. Uchenunu (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication,
University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State.
uchenunua@yahoo.com

&

Acheme Ramson

Department of Mass Communication
School of Postgraduate Studies,
University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State.
chmramson@yahoo.com

Abstract

Mass communication has evolved from a simple means of communication to what it is today. Scholars such as Marshal McLuhan devoted time and resources studying the evolutionary process of this mediated form of communication throughout modern history with a vivid chronological account of the communication technologies. The distinct characteristics of the various media of communication as explained by McLuhan are treated, from oral to the new media. We looked at the success of how digital technology, employing the new media has phenomenally eased the means of communication, in cost, time and exposé of the socio-polity of Nigeria in particular, debunking criticisms against the millennials, who are the avid consumers of new media technologies. Applying the survey research methodology, the study used questionnaire to sample the behaviour of all level of undergraduate students of Mass Communication Department of the University of Benin, on their use of digital technologies, Finding revealed that new media technologies does not possess distraction and wasteful hours in using media technologies as claimed by critics, instead, they equipped the youths with what the trend of modern existence, more so with the current neo-normal of a virtual world. The study concluded that students should be encouraged to use new media technologies and teach them how to maximize the platforms to their own advantage.

Keywords: Behaviour, Determinism, Media Technologies, Millennials, Mass Media,

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MILITARY SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND CONFLICT COMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA

UWALAKA, Temple PhD*

University of Canberra
temple.uwalaka@canberra.edu.au
Building 9B37, University of Canberra
Bruce Campus, ACT 2617, Australia.

&

NWALA, Bigman**

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education
Port Harcourt, Rivers State
nwalabigman@gmail.com

Abstract

Contemporary war and conflict research have often centred on media representation and the relationship between the media and military actors. While this, provides wonderful insights into the dynamics of contemporary war and conflict, these approaches to mediated war and conflict fail to engage with how social media enables militaries to communicate directly to their target audience by circumventing legacy media. Consequently, this paper interrogates the military use of social media for national security communication. This paper creates a research trajectory on Nigeria by investigating the themes from the Nigerian Military social media posts regarding their involvement and progress in the conflicts in Northern Nigeria. This paper analysed 10,750 posts, comments and tweets from the Defence Headquarters Nigeria (@DefenceinforNG) Facebook and Twitter pages. Findings show that social media plays a significant role on how the Nigerian Military communicates their involvement and progress in the conflicts in Northern Nigeria. Data further show that the Nigerian military social media pages are used for deterrence, and demoralisation of the insurgents as well as trust building with the Nigerian public. This inspiring result elicits the recommendation that Nigerian Military ought to increase their social media communication, and that scholars consider studying military social media use for war and conflict communication.

Keywords: Social Media, Military Social Media, War Communication, National Security, Nigerian Military, Nigeria.

EXPLORING ONLINE AUDIENCE PERCEPTION OF THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT'S CYBER-CRIME WAR: THE "HUSHPUPI" ARREST SAGA

Jimme Garba Matyek

Department of Mass Communication,
University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria
matyekj@unijos.edu.ng

&

Isaac Ejiga

Department of Mass Communication
University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria
ejigai@unijos.edu.ng

&

Satkyes Samuel Mwansat

Department of Mass Communication
University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria
mwansatss@unijos.edu.ng

Abstract

The increasing Digital Culture on a global scale has created challenges like cyber-crime and social engineering. Despite individual countries adopting a Computer Emergency Response to fight

cybercrime, the phenomenon persists largely due to the advancement of cyber-technologies that can override current cyber-security technologies. This scenario was exemplified in the arrest of Raymond Igbalodely, popularly known as Hushpuppi and his associates on June 10th 2020 by the International Police. His arrest generated mixed reactions on the online news media in Nigeria. The objective of the study was to explore the perception via comments by the online audience on the effectiveness of cybersecurity technologies, the Nigerian government's prosecution of cybercriminals and the Cybercrime Act 2015 as they relate to the war against cybercrime. The study was anchored on the Theory of Technology-Enabled Crime. The research design of the online qualitative content analysis was used to understand and interpret 164 online audience comments in response to the Hushpuppi arrest saga on Sahara Reporters, Premium Times, Punch and Vanguard in relation to the cybercrime war in Nigeria. Findings show that the online audiences perceive that the fight against cyber-crime in Nigeria is not impressive and if Hushpuppi were to be prosecuted in Nigeria, he will not get a conviction. The study recommends a review of the Cyber-crime Act to meet global standards and improved computer emergency response to effectively fight cyber-crime in Nigeria to change this perception.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Social Engineering, Digital Culture, Computer Emergency Response Team

INFLUENCE OF FAKE NEWS AND NEW MEDIA ON NATIONAL SECURITY AMONG RESIDENTS OF SOUTH WEST, NIGERIA

Adenike Omotayo Okeya PhD

Department of Broadcasting Information and Media Science

Faculty of Communication and Media Studies

Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo

omotayookeya@gmail.com

Abstract

News is an intrinsic part of any society as it educates and gives more information on things happening in the society but the new media has indirectly promoted fake news as different people now have access to the internet, thereby putting the security of the nation at risk since it has the power to shape public opinion. This study finds out the influence of fake news and new media on national security by focusing on residents of Oyo West Local Government. The methodology used was survey method having questionnaire as the research instrument, administering 300 of them to respondents that were purposively chosen among residents of Oyo West Local Government. Findings revealed that fake news is misleading as the people cannot decipher which news is real or fake as almost everyone now has access to internet. The study concludes that people should try to stay away from misleading news that can cause problems in Nigeria and recommends that the internet should be monitored and perpetrators of such news brought to book so as to serve as a lesson to others

Keywords: News, Fake News, Internet, Security, New Media

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA FAKE NEWS ON ETHNO-RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL UNITY AND SECURITY

Godwin Okatahi ONIWON

Department of Mass communication

The Federal Polytechnic, Nasarawa

speak2okatahi@gmail.com

&

Nwabueze Okwudiri EKWEM

Department of Mass communication

The Federal Polytechnic, Nasarawa

ezenwabueze2012@gmail.com
&
Juwaretu Ozohu SALAMI
Department of Mass Communication
The Federal Polytechnic, Nasarawa
juwasalami@gmail.com

Abstract

The spread of disinformation on social media in Nigeria has taken a worrisome dimension, with far reaching consequences on our political, economic and social life. Media commentators and researchers have often said that social media misinformation risks worsening ethnic and religion tensions in the country. So far, there is dearth of knowledge as to how these variables interplay. Consequently, the study examined social media fake news impact on issues of ethnicity and religion and how these variables affect Nigeria's unity and security. A web-based purposive sampling was employed to select 600 social media users for the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to answer questions raised. Findings showed that clickbait, propaganda, satire parody, sloppy journalism, misleading headings and biased-slanted news were used to misinform users. Result also indicated that social media fake news continues to divide Nigerians along ethno-religious lines and that reaction seen in the comment sections reflects ethno-religious bigotry and depicts the reality of the impact. Results equally showed that significant factors influencing ethno-religious sentiments towards social media fake news were inability to spot fake news easily and users' misconceptions about other ethnic groups and religions different from theirs. Also, result indicated that by products of social media fake news impact on ethno-religious sentiments are incessant unrests and agitation, which continues to impede national development. Among other suggestions, the study recommends that social media users should be educated on how to spot and report social media fake news.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Fake News, Propaganda, Religiosity, Social Media
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“WHEN WHAT YOU ARE SAYING IS NO LONGER FUNNY”: ANALYSIS OF ONLINE TROLLING ON INSTAGRAM PAGES OF FIVE TOP NIGERIAN MUSICIANS

Godwin Okatahi ONIWON
Department of Mass communication
The Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa
speak2okatahi@gmail.com

&
Ogbemudia Peter MICHAEL
University of Nigeria Nsukka
ogbemudiapeter.michael@gmail.com

&
Anthonia Omenek OHIEKU
The Department of Mass communication
The Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa
toniaaudu100@gmail.com

Abstract

Online trolling is receiving increasing research attention, however, little is known as to what constitutes online trolling and how this anti-social behaviour is exhibited on specific social networking sites. Consequently, this study explored online trolling behaviour on Instagram accounts of five top Nigerian musicians (Naira Marley, Zlatan, Davido, Tiwa Savage and Teni) who command huge followership. Both quantitative and qualitative content analyses were used as the research design for the study. Intentionally insulting, swearing, hating, provocative, inciting and controversial comments and images made by followers of the celebrity under study were randomly selected for analysis. Three independent

coders were trained for the content analysis. The reliability of the selected sample (comments which includes words and images) was determined through Cohen's kappa (k) symmetric measure of agreement. The result yielded 0.811 (81 percent), representing a good measure of agreement. While descriptive and inferential statistics were used to address the quantitative aspects of the study, thematic analysis was employed to provide deeper insights of the subject matter. Findings revealed a high prevalence of trolling in the study. Result also showed that the profile of a typical troll includes being male, younger, and having liberal view of life. Trolls were also found to always exhibit narcissistic, sadistic and savagery behaviours on Instagram. Furthermore, the musicians' display of their success and self-adulation was associated with followers' trolling behaviours. Among other recommendations, the study suggests that platform providers should establish polices for user comments. These policies should clearly detail what kinds of comments are allowed.

Keywords: Comments, images, Instagram, Nigerian musician, trolling

CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE ERA OF NEW MEDIA

Jamila Mohammed Dahiru

Department of Mass Communication
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna state, Nigeria.
jmdahiru@gmail.com

&

Nafisat Mohammed

Department of Mass Communication
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna state, Nigeria
Nafisatmohammed63@gmail.com

Abstract

The advancement of internet has grown social interaction. The far-reaching ability and anonymity it provides have advanced the communication patterns of citizen to citizen, citizen to government and vice versa. This advancement as new media revolutionized the communication pattern of social interaction as well as government operations. National security is one of the most precarious aspects of governance in any country today, to ensure the lives and properties of all its citizens. Several governments across the globe have resorted to use of new media for their operations including interactions and communication with their citizens. Scholars (Ogbette, Enwemeka, & Okoh, 2019) however argued that there is a nexus to how this advancements and freedom of information affects national security especially the inefficiency of the National Communication Act of 2003, which has a ripple effect on how information is managed by Nigerian government and where the line of professional media differs from citizens' journalism which aid fake news in the society. Using in-depth interviews with communication and security experts in Nigeria, this study aims to explore the advantages and disadvantages of new media to enhancing national security in Nigeria.

Keywords: New media, National security, Social Interaction, Governance, Freedom of Information Act, National Communication Act

INFLUENCE OF BROADCAST MEDIA ON THE SECURITY CONSCIOUSNESS AND AWARENESS OF RESIDENTS IN ENUGU STATE

Obayi, Paul Martins, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication,
Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu
frobayi@gmail.com

&

Anorue, Luke Ifeanyi, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
ifeanyi.anorue@unn.edu.ng

&

Onyebuchi, Alexander Chima, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication,
Imo State University, Owerri
greatonyebuchi@gmail.com

&

Amadi Chidera Deborah

Department of Mass Communication,
Imo State University, Owerri
amadideborah11@gmail.com

Abstract

Not minding the popularity of the social media in recent times, the broadcast media still remains a formidable tool in providing the public with messages and information on security matters. There are several programmes on radio and television that are on issues of security in Enugu State and Nigeria in general. However, this seems not to have made the people more security conscious as cases of security lapses occur all over the state. The researchers, therefore, sought to assess the influence of broadcast media on the security consciousness and awareness of the people of Enugu State. The priming and dependency theories will form the theoretical framework for the study. The researchers will adopt the mixed methods (in-depth interview and survey) research design using interview guide and questionnaires as instruments of data collection. A sample size of 384 will be derived from a population of 4, 411 100, which happen to be the population of Enugu residents, using the Wimmer and Dominick online sample size calculator. The multi-stage and purposive sampling techniques will be used to arrive at the selection of individuals who will serve as the study respondents. It is expected that findings will reveal Enugu State residents level of awareness and consciousness on security matters and their behaviour towards security vigilance.

Keywords: Media, Security, Consciousness, Enugu Residents

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INFLUENCE OF FAKE NEWS AND NEW MEDIA ON NATIONAL SECURITY AMONG RESIDENTS OF SOUTH WEST, NIGERIA

Adenike Omotayo Okeya PhD

Department of Broadcasting Information and Media Science
Faculty of Communication and Media Studies
Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo
omotayookeya@gmail.com

Abstract

News is an intrinsic part of any society as it educates and gives more information on things happening in the society but the new media has indirectly promoted fake news as different people now have access to

the internet, thereby putting the security of the nation at risk since it has the power to shape public opinion. This study finds out the influence of fake news and new media on national security by focusing on residents of Oyo West Local Government. The methodology used was survey method having questionnaire as the research instrument, administering 300 of them to respondents that were purposively chosen among residents of Oyo West Local Government. Findings revealed that fake news is misleading as the people cannot decipher which news is real or fake as almost everyone now has access to internet. The study concludes that people should try to stay away from misleading news that can cause problems in Nigeria and recommends that the internet should be monitored and perpetrators of such news brought to book so as to serve as a lesson to others

Keywords: News, Fake News, Internet, Security, New Media

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ABSTRACTS FROM INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION DIVISION

CRIMINOGENIC MEDIA: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF S. KILA TRADITIONAL HAUSA SONGS

Hashim Muhammad Suleiman
Department of Mass Communication
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria

mshashim@abu.edu.ng

mu2hash@gmail.com

Abstract

Northern Nigeria is currently enmeshed in dire security challenges. As kinetic security actions currently hold center stage, non-kinetic security activities like discourse about understanding the instigators of crime and criminogenic activities need to come up for proper and holistic appreciation of the security challenges. Criminogenic media are media activities that are hypothesized to have direct causal or instigator relationship with actual crime and criminal activities in society. The study is premised on Foucault's Theory of Discourse in which discourse is shown to have power to influence people's mentality and prompt them to behave in certain ways. To appreciate criminogenic media nuances in some traditional Hausa songs and their instigator potentials to prompting crimes and criminal activities in Northern Nigeria, this paper engages the use of Descriptive Discourse Analysis to study selected songs of S. Kila, a very popular Makadin Maza (Singer of Men) across Northern Nigeria. Findings from the discourse analysis of S. Kila's songs show high contents of criminogenic prompts like glamorization of willful murder, promotion of crime through inflicting grave body injuries on one's opponents and promoting toxic masculinity. Therefore, this study recommends holistic understanding of crime inducing rhetoric as a way towards surmounting the dire security challenges bedeviling Nigeria.

Keywords: Criminogenic, Media, Discourse, S. Kila & Hausa

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TRADITIONAL MEDIA, ICTS AND LOCALIZED POLICING IN NIGERIA: THE IBOS WEST OF THE NIGER

Gideon Udechukwu Isika, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication
Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku
Email:lordgid63@yahoo.com

&

Benjamin Enahoro Assay

Department of Mass Communication

Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku
Email: assaybenj.28@gmail.com

&

Ekene Solomon Scotland
Department of Mass Communication
Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku
Email: sekenescot@gmail.com

Abstract

With increasing knowledge of the efficacy of traditional media, most communities especially in traditional societies, are now leveraging on its application in diverse spheres. The present administration's asymetrix approach to national security which has necessitated the resort to self-help is why these Ibo-speaking communities in Delta North are fighting the cataclysm of herdsmen invasion through their own local media. Since the people of this area have always recounted their history and current realities through their oral tradition in spite of modernization, faced by this trying situation which appears to be overwhelming the nation, they have to consider one way or another how the tranquility and integrity of the communities have been preserved from time immemorial. Based on the foregoing, the study takes a critical look at the various strategies of this engagement and how it can be fused into the Internet networks in order to widen the scope of its use. Ex-post factor research approach was used in interrogating the study, while the discourse is founded on the framework of diffusion of innovation theory.

Keywords: Media, Tradition, Security, Policing, ICTs

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EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

EZEANOIKWA, Andrea N. F.

Department of Mass Communication;
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State.
andreaezeanoikwa@gmail.com.

Abstract

Indigenous Communication encompasses the use of sounds (words), symbols (palm leaves), instruments (gong), images (pictures) and opinion leaders to convey messages affecting the community. This study selected two communities in Awka North Local Government Area of Anambra State of Nigeria, which are Urum and Amanuke communities. The study is keenly interested in bringing indigenous communication at the centre of channels of communication when reaching the rural areas. Therefore, this study examined the research areas and rural dwellers' opinions about the most effective channels of communicating with the indigenous people in their natural habitation. The population of study is about 1200 people consisting of 800 respondents from Amanuke and 400 respondents from Urum. Thirty per cent stratified proportional sampling of the two communities was done giving Amanuke 240 and Urum 160 respondents. The instrument used for the study was questionnaire. Percentage tables and Chi-square were used for data analysis. Findings from the data analysed revealed that there is significant dependence by the community dwellers on indigenous communication mode for mobilization of the people. The study also confirmed that indigenous communication mode is one of the community strategies in solving the problem of discovering the easiest channel of communicating to the people in the rural areas. It is recommended that the government, media and anyone who wants to communicate to the rural dwellers should endeavour to include indigenous communication modes of the area to succeed in actualizing their dream.

Keyword: Effectiveness, Indigenous Communities, Rural Development

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TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION RESPONSES TO INSECURITY IN THE NEW MEDIA
AGE: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SMART MEDIA IN MANAGING CRIME IN UGHELLI,
DELTA STATE, NIGERIA

Department of Mass Communication
Faculty of Humanities
Abia State University, Uturu
&

Collins Kediehor, PhD

Department of Mass Communication
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria
E-mail: kediehor72collins@yahoo.com

Abstract

The smart media which comprise smart phones, smart television and tablets constitute part of the evolution of the 21st century, and have been employed by individuals and organisations to curb rural crimes in the rural communities of Ughelli, Delta State. Thus, this study examines the application of the smart media and all their accompanying platforms in improving the security situation in the area of interest. The applications, strengths, weaknesses and impact of these new media on security form the major plank of this study. The study is a survey with the use of questionnaire as method of data collection, with 400 respondents interviewed. Findings show that though, the rural people have access to the new media, they have not been able to effectively apply them to improve their security situation, particularly in providing the relevant information to security operatives. Similarly, the study discloses that the cost of assessing the new media has affected the strength and impact of the smart media on security. The people still see traditional communication channels as the main security information and crime channel. The study thus concludes that the smart media should be used to complement the mainstream communication channels to restrain insecurity, while it recommends that there should be sensitisation on how to use the new media to react to the insecure state of affairs in the rural areas around the Ughelli municipality.

Keywords: Traditional Communication, Insecurity, New Media Age, Assessment, the Smart Media

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ABSTRACTS FROM JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES DIVISION

**EARLY WARNING REPORTAGE; IMPERATIVE FOR AVERTING POTENTIAL
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL VIRUS: THE CASE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

OKAIYETO, SIMON AYODELE

Mass Communication Department,
Salem University, Lokoja, Nigeria
okaiyetos@gmail.com

&

EZE, COSMOS PhD

Mass Communication Department,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
coolcos682003@yahoo.com

Abstract

It was in January 2020 that it was clear that the entire world is faced with a common threat. The year 2020 have seen nations of the world to be shrouded in euphoria of COVID-19 Pandemic-first reported in December 2019 in China with obvious delay in information to keep the world at bay. Within the space of 90 days, the highly contagious virus had spread to over 200 nations of the world amidst much uncertainties. It was clear that the world was caught unaware and unprepared as recently lamented by

United Nations Secretary- General António Guterres' in December 2020. Early warnings or predictions have been a promising mechanism to avert or mitigate the effect of crisis, disaster, disease, socio-political unrest and economic downturn, around the globe. Normatively, media is known for its surveillance role to amend the ills within the society- concept that need to be refined and promoted to see the critical role media can play as an early warning device. The media has been linked to different crises and most at times blame for their escalations. It is high time to begin the promotion of 'early warning reportage' as a potential means to protect the world and the society they represent from pending dangers. By so doing, the media can avert future crisis.

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SOCIAL MEDIA VIOLENCE: A STUDY OF SAHARA REPORTERS' FACEBOOK PAGE

Mr. AZEEZ, Akeem Ademola

Mass Communication Department,
College of Social & Management Science,
Fountain University, Oshogbo.
azeezakeem1395@gmail.com

Mr. ADUNOLA, Najeemdeen Omotayo

Dept. of Mass Communication,
The Polytechnic, Ibadan,
Ibadan.
adunoloye@yahoo.com

Abstract

Studies on the use and abuse of social media are a huge stack, focusing on issues such as social networking, friending, socialising and mobilisation for social causes. Few, if any, have focused on the social and cultural violence being perpetrated on social media especially in a nation with several religious and ethnic faultlines such as Nigeria. This current study sought to find out how the users of the social media in Nigeria who frequently interact with one another quite often are involved in some kind of media violence as a result of their incessant use of abusive languages against one another's trialethnic, religious and other social inclinations to the detriment of the fragile peace available among the different groups of people of this country. Using the theories of Media Violence as well as Uses and Gratification, a content analysis of comments posted to 20 selected news items on the Facebook page of a popular online news media, Sahara Reporter, between May 1st 2017 and June 30th 2017 was carried out to find this out. There is a serious level of the use of foul and abusive languages by different contributors who use many vitriolic words on one another at every given opportunity which is further heating up the polity. The two commonest touchy subjects of attack are religion and ethnicity. This study, thus, recommends that immediate and concerted efforts must be initiated on the part of the government and other regulatory agencies to curb this trend before it goes out of hands.

Keywords: Social Media Violence, Socialising, Mobilisation, Friending, Social Networking.

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INCIDENCE OF FAKE NEWS IN SOCIAL MEDIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LIBERTARIAN THEORY OF THE PRESS

OMELAGAH, Godwin Ekunke

Department of Mass Communication
University of Calabar, Calabar
gomelagah@unical.edu.ng
&

INYALI, Peter Ogar

Department of Mass Communication
University of Calabar, Calabar
inyalipeter@gmail.com
&

NKANG, Udeme Ani

Department of Mass Communication
University of Calabar, Calabar
inemnkang@yahoo.com

Abstract

Fake news became an international phenomenon again in 2016 during the U.S presidential election with the current President of the United States at the centre of the re-emergence. The world was therefore reawakened to the concept which implies false, sometimes malicious media contents which are painted and peddled as truth, the social media became the major vehicle driving the phenomenon through Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc since its popularity during the Popish plot of the 16th Century. It became a huge concern being that internet-based channels took away the propriety of media content production from the mainstream media and put it in the hands of former audience members using smart devices. It has become easier not just to consume media content but to also produce it; engendering what many have described as citizen journalism. The spate of practice of this kind of journalism has been found to negate professional leanings as well as undermining the gate-keeping role of the traditional press in society which should be conscious of good taste, truth and the public's right to know. Fake news is therefore proliferated for reasons other than just pecuniary to causing confusion in society and to seeking undue attention by the originators thereby calling to question the tenets of the libertarian theory of the press which advocates for equal opportunities for both truth and lies; relying on the self-righting process of the truth eventually drowning and fizzling out lies. There have been calls for regulation of the social media to curb these excesses. This essay relied on both primary and secondary data in order to shed some light on the implications of the incidence of fake news on the libertarian theory of the press and concludes among others that members of society have become wary of social media contents and have mostly resorted to complementing whatever they see online with verifiable details from other sources in order to form an opinion or accept news as facts of actual occurrences.

Keywords: Fake News, Social Media, Libertarianism

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL (SOCIAL) MEDIA ON MODERN JOURNALISM PRACTICES IN NIGERIA: A CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW

ABDULHAMEED KAYODE AGBOOLA

Department of Information and Media Technology
School of Information and Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna

*Corresponding author [a.agboola@futminna.edu.ng]

Abstract

With news information been an important part of how we see the world around us, getting information first-hand is of utmost importance. Coupled with the revolution of modern journalism, capturing the attention of the audience is increasing daily, traditional media such as radio and television are now grasping and acquiring ways to utilize social media platforms to package and disseminate information to the public. This paper discusses the impact of social media on modern journalism in Nigeria. Before the inception of new media, journalism has been known as a profession responsible for information dissemination to the public dating back to the times of traditional media (Newspaper, radio, television). But due to trends in new media technologies, the drastic shift from traditional broadcasting to modern broadcasting has caused a big change which has impacted the journalism profession. This paper is anchored on the McLuhan's theory of technological determinism and diffusion of innovation theory. The paper employed a library analytical review of secondary data to arrive at a conclusion that journalists are embracing the use of social media in modern day journalism in the collection and dissemination of information.

KEYWORDS: Internet, Modern Journalism, New Media, Digital Media, Social Media, Traditional Media

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AWARENESS AND MANAGEMENT CAMPAIGNS ON COVID-19: X-RAYING MICRO-CELEBRITIES' USE OF COMEDY-SKITS

Sunday A. ANIYI, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication
Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State, Nigeria
&

Obasanjo Joseph OYEDELE, Ph.D;

Department of Mass Communication
Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria

Abstract

Since Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection broke out from Wuhan, China in December 2019 and becoming a worldwide pandemic, the social, economic and political survival of the world have never remained the same. As public health experts release preventive, control and containment strategies, the media are expected to raise awareness, build knowledge, mobilize for action and probably promote behaviour modification among their audiences. In Nigeria, some communication measures were deliberately promoted by the government and corporate citizens, while many notable personalities have also used their celebrity status to promote public awareness about the virus. Previous studies had chronicled the role of celebrities in public concerns campaign and the use of micro-celebrity in brand promotion; however, a gap exists as to the role of micro-celebrities in using comedy skits and satire for public awareness communication during a disease outbreak. This study, therefore, examines the roles of micro-celebrity and agencies of performing arts in public awareness, education and mobilization communication on coronavirus. The study explores source credibility and fear appeal theories, while data, which was qualitatively interpreted, was collected using rhetorical and textual analysis. Findings of the study have critical implications for management of disease outbreak, performance of national and local media during a pandemic, and efforts at engaging effective media that can provide edutainment as therapy during a crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19, micro-celebrities, comedy-skits, satire, media.

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POLITICAL CARTOON FRAMING OF THE ENDSARS PROTESTS IN NIGERIA

Fatima Abubakre

Department of Mass Communication,
University of Ilorin, Nigeria,
Doctoral Researcher at the Centre for Journalism,
University of Kent, United Kingdom.
Email: abubakre.fi@unilorin.edu.ng

Abstract

Newspaper cartoons though may be terse, sententious, a mere caricature, and indeed may more often than not, command less respect than a full narrative, paradoxically, they are more widely read, deciphered and more potent in a communicative event. In spite of the ingenuity required to produce it and because of the economy of time and space in using a cartoon to discuss, traditional newspapers find it handy especially at the time of uprisings. This said, at the time of socio-political unrests as exemplified by the 2020 #EndSARS uprising in Nigeria, traditional news media outlets, as expected, contributed to public fear and uncertainties surrounding issues at the centre of discourse, in this case, police brutality which has been a notorious feature of insecurity confronting citizens of the nation. Information about the EndSARS protests is often complicated by the activities of partisan political actors all of whom are constantly fighting for legitimacy. It is against this backdrop that this article examines how mainstream news organisations in the country have deployed political cartoons in the framing of the protests, focusing on the most prominent themes and the implications of such portrayals.

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INSECURITY IN FAKE NEWS: READERS' PERCEPTIONS OF CLICKBAIT HEADLINES TECHNIQUE USES BY THE ONLINE NEWS MEDIA PRACTITIONERS

Ejezieh, Luke Nwannedi (Ph.D)

E-mail: Lncejezieh@gmail.com

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University,
Igbariam Campus, Anambra State

Abstract

As technology advances, new avenues of communication are continually being created. Today, the way people consume newspaper articles is changing: more newspaper articles are consumed on the internet rather than physical newspapers. One strategy that many blogs have begun to employ to attract readers to their messages is the sensational “clickbait” headlines. This study set out to investigate the readers' perceptions of clickbait headlines technique application by the practitioners of online news platforms. The intention is to explore how the presence of clickbait headlines contributes to or mars the advance of news on the internet. Using quantitative research survey method, this researcher adopted uses and gratification theory as theoretical framework. Ninety respondents representing the population of this study were used to conduct this study. One of the major findings of this study was that majority of the respondents was lured by the clickbait headline technique but did not receive satisfaction on reading the corresponding storyline represented by the clickbait headlines. Following the findings of this study, this researcher therefore concluded that the online news application of clickbait headlines did not conform to the primary functions of headline usage and as such failed to satisfy the curiosity of the respondents. This researcher therefore recommended among others that the online news media practitioners should always endeavour to reflect on the story headlines the primary function of headlines when writing, in order to give their readers a clear understanding of what the news story is all about.

Keywords: Clickbait technique, Online news media, Headlines, Satisfaction

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MEDIATING SECURITY AND CRISIS THROUGH JOURNALISM AND MEDIA DISCOURSES IN A POST COVID-19 ERA IN NIGERIA

OGWUCHE, Pius Owoicho

Department of Mass Communication,
Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State

ogwuchepius@gmail.com

Abstract

The mass media in Nigeria has a lot to do going into the future in the post Covid 19 era to rectify some of the ills in the society as it relates to security, crisis management, and national development. In order to foster the developmental agenda and to provide solutions to societal issues that have engulfed the nation as a result of the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, it must play its role as the fourth estate of the realm with utmost fairness and objectivity because, no nation of the world can thrive and achieve its national developmental targets amidst crisis. How the mass media reports stories about crisis, security and violence could impact on the development of any nation because such reports could either improve the nation or add to its chaos. When crises arise like we have seen in Nigeria during the end SARS protest, they tend to truncate possible developments and the ways such crises are discoursed and reported in the mass media could have a toll on either ending such crisis or encouraging reprisal attacks. It is in line with these arguments that this exploratory paper tends to problematize the role of the mass media in the face of insecurity and crisis in a nation like Nigeria. The crux of the paper focuses on analysing the nexus between the mass media, security, crisis management and national development. It relied heavily on secondary data to provide perspectives to understanding the media's role in promoting

national development even in the midst of crisis and insecurity.

Keywords: Mass Media, Crisis Management, National Development, End SARS, Pandemic, Coronavirus.

JOURNALISTS' PERCEPTION OF THE ROLES OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CONTEMPORARY JOURNALISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Obiorah I. Edogor, PhD

Mass Communication Department,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra State
Email address: oi.edogor@unizik.edu.ng

Abstract

This study examined the views of journalists in Anambra State about the roles the social media play in contemporary journalism vis-à-vis national security. The work was anchored on technological determinism theory. Survey research design was adopted, whereas stratified and quota sampling techniques were used in selection of representative samples. The questionnaire and interview guide were used as the instruments for data gathering. Findings of the study revealed that, Nigerian journalists perceived social media as fillip to contemporary journalism, however, they constitute a snag to national security. Nonetheless, journalists were of the opinion that the use of social media as means of public communication should be allowed to continue alongside with journalism practice. The journalists believe that social media have launched the world into a state of libertarianism where the truth and falsehood could co-exist for the former to crush the latter. Based on the findings, relevant government agencies and the mass media were urged to continue to orientate social media users in Nigeria to shun communications that could undermine national security.

Keywords: Democracy, Journalism, Journalists, National Security, Social Media

BEYOND RHETORICS OF SECURITY ISSUES REPORTAGE IN NIGERIA: THE NEED FOR UNDERCOVER JOURNALISM

Thomas A. ALEMOH Ph.D

Dept of Theatre & Media Arts,
Federal University Of Lafia, Nasarawa State.
alemohthomas@yahoo.com; dralemoh@gmail.com

Abstract

The fact that Nigeria is currently bedeviled with enormous security challenges is not gainsaid. Since the war on insurgency in the north-east of the country began and later worsened with herdsmen menace and other forms of criminality in almost every part of the country, the Nigerian military has always reported that they are on top of the situation claiming that the insurgents have been defeated technically. Paradoxically, such reports are often replied almost expeditiously with more severe attacks from the 'defeated' rebels. This narrative has kept many observers wondering whether the truth is actually reported about the seemingly endless fight against insecurity in Nigeria. The unusually large casualties suffered by the army coupled with the voluntary mass resignation of soldiers amidst a raging war recently leave much to be desired. Worst still is the operational style of the Nigerian military in carefully managing information dissemination about the war to the press. The Defence Information arm of the military is the sole authorized agency to liaise with the press on developments concerning the fight against insurgency. If there are gaps in what is perceived to be happening as different from what the public is made to believe, then it is ethically up to the media to unravel the mystery. This paper challenges the Nigerian media to take up undercover journalism to get first hand information about events regarding insecurity in Nigeria. In so doing, the much desired truth would surface.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Security issues, Nigeria, Reportage, Undercover Journalism

AUDIENCE ASSESSMENT OF NTAI CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT OF COVID-19 IN SOUTH EASTERN NIGERIA

Ikegbunam, Peter Chierike
Paul University Awka
Email: p.ikegbunam@yahoo.com

Abstract

Since the outbreak of this Coronavirus pandemic in February 2020, the media were full of public service announcements and warnings from different health institutions from international, national to state government all in an effort to contain the spread. As these media efforts linger, the virus gathers momentum in its spread in Nigeria. As a dangerous health issue of global concern, the media have roles to play in controlling the spread of the virus and how well these roles of disseminating information for the safety of the people in Nigeria are carried out cannot be ascertained without an empirical enquiry into public assessment of the job. Against this background, this study is set to examine the audience assessment of NTAi contribution towards the control of the virus. The specific objective of the study is to ascertain the extent at which NTAi reports have been able to raise public awareness and conscience to the need to stay safe from the virus; determine whether the programmes and reports on the spread of the virus are persuasive enough to force the people into staying safe during the period of the pandemic and ascertain respondents' frequency of exposure to safety measures in Coronavirus from the station. The study will be based on the health belief model and social exchange theories of Mass Communication while the survey research method will be adopted is studying select sample from rural viewers in Anambra state. The study will adopt the purposive sampling technique in selecting rural areas in the state who watch NTAi station. The choice of NTAi was based on the fact that it was a government owned station and had a wide reach in Nigeria. The data from the study will be presented using the frequency table and simple percentages.

Key words: Coronavirus, viewers, NTAi, Pandemic.

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EMERGENT THEMES ON COVID-19 INDUCED GENDER CHALLENGE IN AFRICA

Dr. Chinwe Okpoko
Department of Mass Communication
University of Nigeria, Nsukka Nigeria
chinwe.okpoko@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

The world over is currently faced with a nightmare called covid-19, which leaves everyone in a state of uncertainty. Peoples, governments, schools, families and individuals are bereft of future plans due to unpredictable situations in the polity occasioned by the pandemic. In actual fact, covid-19 is not only a bad disease, but whose ripple effects in the society make it monstrous to ponder. Many people have lost jobs, leading to anger and aggression in homes and communities. Some of those affected have vented their anger on their preys and these have culminated into a number of gender challenges in the society. It is on record that the coronavirus pandemic has exposed and intensified gender oriented aggression in Africa, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and socio-economic denials of all sorts. It has also placed more demands on many women and children who have been forced to stay at home during the lockdowns, initiated to curb the spread of the menace. This study examines covid-19 induced gender-challenges in Nigeria as portrayed in the news media. It uses documentary method of data gathering and analysis. The aim is to identify the major themes that have emerged on gender and covid-19 since its outbreak in Nigeria. It is hoped that insights from the media would proffer workable solutions that will address the issue of gender abuse in the society.

Keywords: Covid-19, Gender, News Media, Newspaper

COVID' 19 HEALTH PROTOCOL AND BURDEN OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTAGE AMONG JOURNALISTS IN AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA

Bassey Esuk Bassey, PhD

Department of Mass Communication

Akwa Ibom State University, Obio Akpa Campus, Akwa Ibom State.

Email: inibasi2003@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

Like insecurity, COVID' 19 pandemic containment measures, demanded restriction of movement among citizens, social distancing and avoidance of crowd among others. It is against backdrop that this study examined how investigative journalists fared in their quest to unearth the facts surrounding events and happenings in Akwa Ibom State since the index case of the pandemic was announced in Nigeria in February 2020. The research objectives included finding out the authentic sources of information at the disposal of the investigative reporters; the extent to which they depended on the new media; their mode of operations during the pandemic and how satisfied the reporters had been with their findings under the COVID era. The study adopted the survey method where 248 respondents were drawn purposively as sample size from the over 620 registered journalists with the Akwa Ibom State Council of Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) using Philip Meyer's formula. Findings revealed that 90% of the investigative reporters did not rely on government and their functionaries for information rather they depended on primary sources through interviews and participant observation. A total of 75% of the respondents agreed that the new media facilitated their contact with the news sources but did not replace visits to the subjects of investigation sometimes under disguise. The study found out that 80% of the journalists admitted that their mode of operations was risky security and health-wise but they derived their satisfaction when the audience interests were satisfied. The study recommended training and insurance coverage for investigative journalists given the risk they undertook under the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID, Health, Protocol, Investigative, Reportage

COVID-19, NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT'S SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS AND CITIZENS' RESPONSES

Chuks Odiegwu-Enwerem, PhD

Faculty of Social Sciences

National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Abuja

E-mail: cenwerem@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

The outbreak of COVID-19 in March, 2020 led the Nigerian Government to embark on a series of awareness campaigns to contain and prevent the spread of the coronavirus through behaviour change of the citizens. The Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and Short Message Service (SMS) platforms, among others, were deployed to deliver key messages on social distancing, safe hygiene practices, and other preventive measures aimed at containing the disease spread. These were part of the #TakeResponsibility campaign launched by the Nigerian Center for Disease Control (NCDC) as an integrated approach to control the pandemic. Despite these efforts, the overall impact has not been empirically measured to determine citizens' uptake and message effectiveness. This study aims to determine the extent to which Nigerians got exposed to the messages, the key media/channels they were exposed to, the effect of the messages, as well as public perception of government's effort to transform the behavioural landscape of the society post-covid-19. The study will adopt survey method targeting 500 respondents to be randomly selected from within the Federal Capital Territory for the administration of structured questionnaire. Data would be analysed using descriptive statistics while Chi-Square test would be used to test the variables' relationship. Findings would hopefully throw more light on the relationship between effective communication and behaviour change among Nigerian

citizens especially during a pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19 Awareness campaign, Communication and behaviour change, Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), #TakeResponsibility

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MEDIATIZATION AND COMMODIFICATION OF TERRORISM: POLITICAL ECONOMY DIMENSION TO MEDIA COVERAGE OF BOKO HARAM IN NIGERIA

Nathan Oguiche Emmanuel, Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Social Sciences, Kogi State University, Anyigba.
Email: emmnatslinks@gmail.com.

&

Moses David Abimaje

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Social Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

&

Damian Amana

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Social Sciences, Kogi State University, Anyigba.

Abstract

The nexus between media and terrorism has been described as symbiotic. While terrorist groups draw the attention of government, international actors, and policy makers to their cause using mediated reports and stylised ideologically-laden media spectacles, news media on the other hand consider their coverage on the activities of terrorists as means of advancing their political and economic interests through commodification. This development has created a tale of double jeopardy for government, policy makers, humanitarian interventionist organisations as well as the society at large. Unfortunately, while most studies on media and Boko-Haram in Nigeria dwell on framing and representation, there are sparse studies that problematize the multi-perspectival problem of Boko-Haram within the context of political economy. Political economy approach to social phenomenon examines how actors gain or lose from a particular development, as this provides clues as to which groups or individuals support the continuation of such development, as well as to which groups might be drawn into coalition seeking to change it. This study therefore situates the resurgence of Boko-Haram insurgency within the context of political economy paradigm by examining the spectrum of power-interplay between media and economy on one hand, and media and politics on the other. To achieve the objectives of the study, we shall employ the qualitative methods of in-depth interview and focus group discussion with journalism practitioners who have been reporting from Boko-Haram epicentres of Borno and Yobe States, North-East Nigeria.

Keywords: Terrorism; Boko Haram; Media, Mediatization; Commodification; Political Economy.

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A VIRULENT VIRUS THAT STINGS SILENTLY: REPRESENTATION OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY NIGERIAN ONLINE NEWSPAPERS

Babatunde Raphael OJEBUYI, PhD

Department of Communication and Language Arts, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-1383-7630

Email Address: ojebabson@gmail.com

&

Dickson Oluwasina OGUNKUNLE

Department of Communication and Language Arts,

Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Email Address: ogunkunle.clajournalist@gmail.com

Abstract

The media, through their presentation and representation of social realities, wield a great influence on the public's perception and eventual attitudinal disposition towards such realities. The digital space provided by Web 2.0 has further enhanced the role of the media in this aspect as citizens now have free access to media contents available in the virtual community. Specifically, outbreaks of diseases with a large mortality rate and easy susceptibility bring about anxiety and fear in the general populace and the people tend to rely heavily on information from the news media to navigate such circumstances. The novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) disease is a typical example of such realities amplified by the media. How the media report and portray the disease have implications for citizens' perception of, and attitudes to, the pandemic. Existing media studies on the COVID-19 pandemic have largely focused on the impact and audience perception of the pandemic. However, they have not extensively investigated how Nigerian news media have represented the disease despite that such representations have implications for audience perception of the virus. Therefore, this study was designed to examine how the Nigerian online newspapers represented the pandemic. This was to explicate the implications of such representation for audience perception of the disease. The Social Representation Theory was employed as the framework. COVID-19-related news stories from the websites of three leading Nigerian newspapers were purposively selected and content analysed. Findings reveal that the selected newspapers used representational strategies such as Naming, Emotional Anchoring, Metaphoric Anchoring, Emotional Objectification and Personification to report the coronavirus pandemic as a global health crisis. Exposure to the pattern of media representation of the COVID-19 pandemic as established in this study could influence how the media audiences perceive and react to the disease.

Keywords: Anchoring and objectifying, COVID-19 pandemic, Media representation of social realities, Nigerian online newspapers, Web 2.0 technologies

SOCIAL MEDIA AND FAKE NEWS ON COVID – 19

Kabiru Danladi

kblondon2003@yahoo.com

&

Ibrahim Jimoh

jimbra_01@yahoo.com

Department of Mass Communication,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria

Abstract

The spread of misinformation and fake news has continued to increase with increase in the number of people using Internet-enabled phones. The Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns that followed made people hungry for information on the nature of the virus, preventive measures, and experts' advice. With

its interactive nature; sharing, forwarding and circulation of news on social media is easy. This information is mostly unverified and, in most cases, fake. This paper aim at analysing information shared on social media looking at fake news and misinformation.

Keywords: Social media, fake news, misinformation, covid-19

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AN ASSESSMENT OF MEDIA SENSITISATION OF CAMPAIGNS ON COVID-19 VACCINATION IN NIGERIA

Joseph Omoh IKERODAH

Department of Mass Communication,
Federal Polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State.

josephikerodah@gmail.com

Abstract

The novel corona virus popularly referred to as COVID-19 took the world by surprise in late 2019 when its outbreak was first recorded in Wuhan, China. Soon after, the pandemic spread like wildfire causing tension and devastation across the globe. African economies in general and Nigeria in particular just like the rest of the world were forced to lockdown almost every of their sectors, resulting in serious and unimaginable economy downturn. More worrisome is the high number of deaths that were recorded and still been recorded as a result of the pandemic. Until recently, all efforts for the World Health Organisation (W.H.O) to approve an acceptable vaccine against the pandemic proved abortive. The announcement of a recommended vaccine however was welcome with lots of conspiracy theories most especially against those developed for the African continent. While some schools of thoughts are of the opinion that the vaccines developed for Africa is primarily to depopulate the continent, others think otherwise; throwing the citizens into a state of confusion. This paper therefore tends to examine how the media has been able to sensitise its audience on the COVID-19 vaccination in Nigeria amidst this confusion. The study which is anchored on the agenda-setting theory will adopt the survey research method with the use of questionnaire to generate data from the respondents. 450 respondents will be sampled across the three senatorial districts in Edo State. Data will be presented in tables and analysed.

Keywords: Assessment, Media, Sensitisation, Campaigns, COVID-19, Vaccination.

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AUDIENCES' PERCEPTION OF INFLUENCE OF FAKE NEWS ON NEWS CONSUMPTION HABITS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LAGOS STATE

Omolade Obukohwo SANNI (Ph.D)

ladesanni@yahoo.co.uk

School of Communication
Lagos State University

Abstract

Fake news could be detrimental to people's trust in the reliability and credibility of news, in both traditional and contemporary sources of information, and these news sources may affects their news consumption habits. Despite existing research on perceptions of audiences in consuming news over various platforms, there is dearth of information of the exact influence of fake news on news consumption habits of audiences. This study examined the influence of fake news on news consumption habits of audiences during COVID19 pandemic in Lagos State. The media richness theory and media dependency theory provides the theoretical framework for the study. The study adopted descriptive design using survey method complemented with in-depth interview. The population of the study consist of residents in selected local governments in Lagos state. Simple random sampling using balloting technique was adopted in selecting local governments and wards for the study, proportionate and convenient sampling methods were used to select 391 respondents. Majority of the respondents have

knowledge of fake news, have consumption habits of consulting different news sources for different accounts of news, but low level of fake news analysis skills. It is therefore recommended that adequate steps should be taken by various news agencies, institutional education boards and the government to ensure that audiences have access to media literacy education on fake news to enhance their knowledge in identifying fake news.

Keywords: Fake News, Consumption habits, Perception, Audiences, COVID19

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NAVIGATING ABDUCTION REALITY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF NEWSPAPERS READERS' INTERPRETATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ABDUCTION

Olusola Oyero

ooyero@aul.edu.ng

&

Ayo Olaniyi

aolaniyi@aul.edu.ng

Department of Mass Communication
Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos

Abstract

Kidnapping and abduction have become familiar phenomena in the Nigerian media space in recent times. Hardly will a week pass without stories of kidnapping in the Nigeria dailies. Of interest in this study is the mass abduction of school children in their hundreds from boarding schools in northern Nigeria. Previous studies have focused on newspapers coverage of kidnapping and abduction, but the current study examines the readers' conversation on the subject and the issues emanating from such discourse. Readers' comments in the Punch, Premium Times and Leadership newspapers on four abduction stories- that of Jangebe, Zamfara state; Kagara, Niger state; Kankara, Kastina state and Mando in Kaduna States, were collated and analysed. It is hoped that the analysis of the readers' comments will provide insight into how the readers view the issues and gauge their confidence in the government on the possibility closure to abduction in Nigeria.

Keywords: Abduction, Newspapers, Readers' comments, Qualitative

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ABSTRACTS FROM POLITICAL COMMUNICATION STUDIES DIVISION

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INFLUENCE OF FAKE NEWS AND NEW MEDIA ON NATIONAL SECURITY AMONG RESIDENTS OF SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA

Adenike Omotayo Okeya PhD

Department of Broadcasting Information and Media Science
Faculty of Communication and Media Studies
Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo
omotayookeya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

News is an intrinsic part of any society as it educates and gives more information on things happening in the society but the new media has indirectly promoted fake news as different people now have access to the internet, thereby putting the security of the nation at risk since it has the power to shape public opinion. This study finds out the influence of fake news and new media on national security by focusing on residents of Oyo West Local Government. The methodology used was survey method having

questionnaire as the research instrument, administering 300 of them to respondents that were purposively chosen among residents of Oyo West Local Government. Findings revealed that fake news is misleading as the people cannot decipher which news is real or fake as almost everyone now has access to internet. The study concludes that people should try to stay away from misleading news that can cause problems in Nigeria and recommends that the internet should be monitored and perpetrators of such news brought to book so as to serve as a lesson to others

Keywords: News, Fake News, Internet, Security, New Media

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POLITICAL PUBLIC RELATIONS AS A TOOL FOR COMBATING VOTE BUYING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Gbaden Jacob Chiakaan Ph.D.

Department of Mass Communication,
Taraba State University Jalingo
Email: gchiakaan@yahoo.com

&

Joseph M. Lucas Ph.D.

Department of Mass Communication,
Taraba State University Jalingo
Email: josephlucas928@gmail.com

&

Tordue Simon Targema

Department of Mass Communication,
Taraba State University Jalingo
Email: torduesimon@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Vote buying has come to be known as one of the ugly characteristics of democracy in Nigeria. Recent elections in the country are replete with incidences of vote buying by agents of political parties as reported by media and election observer groups. Vote buying is aimed at manipulating the electorates to vote for political candidates that are not their actual choices. This development does not augur well with both the present and future of democracy in the country. Hinged on the symmetric model of public relations, this study underscores the imperatives of political public relations towards reducing the menace of vote buying in the country. The study argues that good governance, massive voter education and sensitization on the consequences of vote buying and behavior change communication towards discouraging the practice are key to eradicating the ugly menace that has dominated the order of the day with severe implications on the country's nascent democracy. Qualitative research design based primarily on secondary data would be utilized to extract evidence towards building the argument in the study, findings of which are expected to address the manifestation of vote buying in contemporary Nigerian democracy, the implications and mitigation approaches towards ensuring more credible and valid polls based on the consent and conviction of voters which is an indispensable ingredient of democratic consolidation.

Keywords: Vote Buying, Public Relations, Electorates, Democracy, Development.

NEW MEDIA, POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL COHESION IN NIGERIA

Silk Ugwu Ogbu PhD

School of Media and Communication,
Pan Atlantic University, Ibeju-Lekki, Lagos

*Corresponding author: sogbu@pau.edu.ng

ABSTRACT

Since the return of civilian rule in 1999, the problem of insecurity has unimaginably deteriorated, threatening the survival and progress of the Nigerian state. Unsurprisingly, corruption is commonly flagged as the major reason behind the failure of the security agencies to arrest the unending conflicts in Nigeria, including violent insurrections in the South-South, cultism in the South-West, Boko Haram attacks in the North-East, banditry in the North-West, farmer-herder altercations in the North-Central, and unrests led by Biafran separatists in the South-East. However, while fingers are usually pointed at public officers who allocate and manage the resources for fighting the worsening insecurity, very few interrogate the consequences of the politicization of these conflicts through the insensitive and inflammatory rhetoric of actors interested only in promoting narrow and parochial political interests. Also, the role of 'new media' – a new statutory watchdog – in providing the platform for igniting or exacerbating numerous conflicts hindering national cohesion is hardly called to question because of the concerns over limiting media freedom and freedom of expression. From the lens of Media Dependency and Social Responsibility theories, this paper examines the nexus between political communication and national cohesion in a new media world. It berates the media and political elites for exploiting the weak regulatory framework around the new media space for selfish purposes at the expense of national integration and recommends self-regulation as a first step to elevating professionalism and social responsibility of the media in a digital era.

Keywords: New Media; Political Communication; Social Responsibility; Media Dependency; National Cohesion; Media Freedom; Rhetorical Communication

THE NEW MEDIA AND NATIONAL COHESION IN A MULTI ETHNIC STATE

Dr. Josephat I. Okoye

Department of Mass Communication
Institute of Management and Technology Enugu, Nigeria.

drjiokoye2015@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of New Media in fostering and sustaining national cohesion in a multi-ethnic state, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. It also ascertains the forms of social media platforms that are mostly used in national cohesion advocacy (inculcating sense of unity and oneness among Nigerian citizens from diverse ethnic nationalities); investigates media users' perception of social media advocacy on national cohesion compared to traditional media platforms; as well as explore the challenges social media users encounter in their exposure to the campaigns on national cohesion. This study is anchored on Technological Determinism Theory. The population of the study comprises critical stakeholders in the three senatorial zones of Enugu State, Nigeria, who are engaged in promoting unity and oneness among Nigerian citizenry, which include traditional, religious and community leaders, leaders of socio-cultural associations, as well as political office holders in Enugu State. Survey research method was the design for the study while questionnaire served as the measuring instrument. In addition, six (6) respondents who are active social media users were purposively sampled from the study population and engaged in interview session. Findings amongst others indicate that there is a correlation between the use of new media and promotion of the spirit of oneness and unity among

citizens from diverse ethnic groups in Nigeria. The study therefore, concludes that social media have potentials which, if well harnessed, will go a long way to boost national cohesion in the country; and recommends among others, that stakeholders should deploy them, albeit cautiously for fostering and sustaining national cohesion given their inestimable benefits.

Keywords: New Media, National Cohesion, Multi-ethnic State, Advocacy, Critical Stakeholders, Social Media.

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ONLINE FAKE NEWS AND NATIONAL SECURITY: VIEWS FROM KOGI STATE

Onakpa, Mohammed Shaibu Ph.D

Department of Mass Communication,
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria.

onakpamohammed@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Fake news is as old as the news industry itself and it comes in the form of misinformation, hoaxes, disinformation and propaganda. Fake news entails the dissemination of unverifiable information usually without a tangible source and untrue fake news – in whichever way it comes- has the capacity to disrupt the peace of a country and set it on the war path. Nigeria as a country has been experiencing so many forms of crises – ethno-religious conflicts in Plateau and Kaduna states; Boko Haram insurgency in the north-east; armed banditry and cattle rustling in the north-west; Fulani herdsmen and farmers conflicts in most parts of the country; the IPOB and MASSOB calls for an independent state of Biafra and so on. To compound these problems listed above is the division among the elites and the citizenry along political party lines. The two major political parties in Nigeria are the ruling All Progressives Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP) which is in opposition. These divisions are expressed in the mass media quite often. A cursory look at the mass media of communication in Nigeria would reveal that fake news thrives more on the social media – Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp etc. are more than it does in the traditional channels like the radio, television, newspaper and magazines. Using the survey research design, this study investigated the extent of believability of online fake news among residents of Lokoja metropolis in Kogi state, Nigeria. The study was anchored on the theory of propaganda. Among others, the study recommends some degree of control on the operations of the online social media platforms.

Keywords: fake news, politics, religion, social media, security

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AUDIENCE PERCEPTION OF HATE SPEECH USE AS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN STRATEGY AMONG NIGERIAN POLITICIANS

Ekweonu, Chinedu Lawrence

Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka

Email: lakass2007@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The use of hate speech has been among the key trending political cultures rampant among Nigerian political parties and candidates. It has been too common that many hardly engage in issue-based campaign any longer. Parties and their candidates engage in the use of hate speech to get at their opponents and opposition party during election to win the peoples' support. The act has exposed the citizens and the political system to different unethical practices and use of foul languages that are gradually ruining the country political system and nationhood. To this end, this paper looked at the peoples' perception of hate speech use as a means of getting support from the people by the politicians. The study objectives are to ascertain the frequency of respondents' exposure to hate speech, their perception of its use for election, and what could be done to mitigate the use of hate speech. The study adopted the survey research method in studying residents of Awka metropolis. The theory of reasoned

action was adopted by the researcher as the theoretical framework for the study.
Keywords: Hate speech, opposition party, issue-based, Campaign, perception,

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POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN A DIGITAL AGE: AN APPRAISAL OF THE IMPACT OF HATE SPEECH ON NIGERIA'S DEMOCRACY

Tsegyu Santas PhD

Department of Mass Communication
Nasarawa State University Keffi
tsegyu@nsuk.edu.ng

&

Kelvin Inobemhe

Department of Mass Communication
Nasarawa State University Keffi
inobemhekelvin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nations advocate strong national security built upon solid foundations. Political communication matters a lot in a democracy – it could either make or mar any administration's effort at protecting the citizen or unifying the country. New media technologies with associated platforms provide citizens the opportunity to be active participants in governance, either through constructive criticisms or dialogue towards specific goals. In Nigeria, recent events suggest a dangerous trend in the ways and manner citizens see the political elite and vice versa. Citizens, therefore take advantage of platforms provided as a result of advancement in technologies to make their voices heard. The #EndSARS protest is one amongst several other ways through which citizens have shown their displeasure in the governance of the country. In what is now termed hate speech by many government representatives and the traditional media, Nigerians across various media platforms engage each other in a manner that only depicts war. The paper utilises documentary research method to get the necessary information to investigate political communication and national security in digital age with focus on the impact of hate speech on Nigeria's democracy. These dangers of hate speech in the form of political commentary amplified by new media platforms became the major focus of the study. It recommends appropriate steps necessary to navigate through difficult political atmosphere created by sophisticated technology and made even worse with the use of political language. It recommends the need to explore political communication as a tool for harmonious coexistence among Nigerian citizens, with a view to strengthening national security.

Keywords: National security, Political communication, Hate speech, New media, EndSARS

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RADIO IN POLITICAL EDUCATION: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION OF NIGERIA'S (KADUNA) POLITICAL PROGRAMMES IN 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

Abdul-Aziz Haruna

NAERLS, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria-Nigeria
[/abdulharunas@yahoo.com](mailto:abdulharunas@yahoo.com)

&

Kabiru Danladi

Department of Mass Communication,
Bello University Zaria-Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Largely by default, the media should play a prominent role as an agent of political education. Most citizens' regular experiences with the political world occur vicariously through the mass media. Federal

Radio Corporation of Nigeria, Kaduna (FRCN), is one of the popular radio stations in Nigeria. Hence, this study will assess radio in Political Education: A Content Analysis of Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria's (Kaduna) Political Programmes during 2019 General Elections. The study will examine the role played by the station in educating, enlightening, mobilizing and even influencing the electorates' opinion in their political decisions on the 2011 elections. Content analysis and Focus Group Discussion will be use to generate data for the study.

Key Words: Political Education, Radio, Electorates

PERCEPTION OF GOVERNOR BENEDICT AYADE'S RHETORIC ON THE END SARS PROTEST AND LOOTING BY HOODLUMS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

NDIFON Victor Ogar

Department of Mass Communication
University of Cross River State

ABSTRACT

The EndSars protest swept like a wildfire across the entire Nation. Cross River State was not an exception. The state witnessed the gathering of young people who were committed to expressing their displeasure on the impunity of some policemen in their operations. However, the protest was soon hijacked by hoodlums who used the opportunity to loot Government and private Properties .Cross River was badly affected. It is on this premise that this study seeks to ascertain if residents were satisfied by the Governor's rhetoric on the End Sars Protest and the looting of Government and Private Properties. It examined whether Cross Riverians were convinced by the Governor's message asking everyone to defend the values of the State as looting was alien to it. It also examined whether residents in Cross River perceived Governor Ayade's message as portraying Non indigenes as the perpetrators of such nefarious acts. The study is anchored on the public rhetoric theory. The researcher adopted the survey methodology. The researcher purposively selected 150 respondents from the three Senatorial Districts who had listened or read the transcript of the Governor's message during the period. The research discovered that many residents in Cross River viewed Ayade's message as an attempt to pass the blame of the looting of public and private property to Non-indigenes. The study also found that many Cross Riverians were convinced by Ayade's rhetoric that looting is alien to the State and were ready in any way to defend those values. The study recommends that people who hold very high office should not use their rhetoric to further polarise an already divided Country.

Keywords: EndSars , Hoodlums , Rhetoric , Governor , Cross River , Looting

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE NIGERIA MEDIA IN THE FACE OF COVID19 PANDEMIC: IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

DANIEL OFOMEGBE, EKHAREAFO (Ph.D)

Department of Mass Communication

Faculty of Arts, University of Benin, Benin City

Email. talk2ofomegbe@gmail.com or ofomegbe.ekhareafo@uniben.edu

Abstract

In the face of the Covid19 pandemic, the survival of media organizations has become a topical issue. Considering the polemical discourse between political and economic determinism, this paper on one hand examines how the political culture of the society impact on media survival. It also looks at how the state of the economy impact on media operations. Tied to a critical political economic approach, the paper argues that media survival becomes narrow and inefficient. Thus, when the mainstream media lack the capacity to effectively perform their cardinal functions, misinformation and disinformation become the order of the day. What is the implication of such development in a nation largely divided on fault lines? Social media crusaders and ethnic irredentists will take advantage of the situation and

promote wide divisions, instigate hatred and ultimately lead the nation to war. In this light, the paper recommends license renewal waivers and bailout for media organizations to enable them survive.
Keywords: economic, political, survival, misinformation, media operations

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ABSTRACTS FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND BUILDING NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL IMAGE

Ijeoma Njideka Taiwo

Department of Mass Communication
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike,
PMB 1010, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.
Email: njideka.taiwo@funai.edu.ng

&

Sunday Uche Aja, PhD

Department of Mass Communication
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike,
PMB 1010, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.
Email: ajauche@yahoo.com, aja.uche@funai.edu.ng

Abstract

Nigeria has been viewed as the giant of Africa both locally and internationally. This is attributable to the enormous resources with which the country is endowed. Nigeria is regarded as one of the countries in Africa that possesses the greatest deposits of both human and material resources. However, despite her potentials, Nigeria, in recent times, has been bedevilled by a bad image. On the international scene, for instance, Nigeria has been associated with lots of anti-social activities ranging from insecurity, economic downturns and corruption. The poor global image of Nigeria has worsened her security challenges among other consequences, resulting in constant secessionist bids by some ethnic nationalities in the country and strained diplomatic relations with other countries. Existing literature has blamed this anomaly on some factors which include ineffective foreign policy, lack of mindful efforts to curb insecurity and mismanagement of resources. This paper is not an attempt to disprove the notion of these challenges, but a bold step to highlight the central role social media can play in building the nation's international image and in maintaining effective security surveillance in the country. In achieving this objective, the paper will critically analyse, in a systematic manner, the contributions of scholars and authors on keywords and concepts like social media, security, international image, international public relations, foreign policy and beyond. The paper is expected to reveal the extent that social media can be utilized as a tool of international public relations to boost Nigeria's global image and address security challenges in the country.

Keywords: Social Media, International Image, Security, International Public Relations Foreign Policy

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EXPLORING ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC RELATIONS STRATEGIES IN PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Maria Agbenu Onyilo

Department of Mass Communication,
Benue State University, Makurdi;
Email: mariaagbenu@gmail.com

&

Tina Tsafa

Department of Mass Communication,
Benue State University, Makurdi.

Abstract

Environmental security has different meanings which have been contested by scholars. Whatever be their contention, it is imperative to state that environmental security is concerned with relative public safety from environmental impacts. The need for environmental security is crucial because man is environmentally-dependent and over the years has exploited the environment locally and industrially for his gains, leaving behind gory tales of environmental degradation ranging from pollutions, global warming, flooding. Due to these devastating impacts, there is a need for man to become environmentally conscious of his actions. Perhaps the most effective way of making man environmentally conscious is through effective environmental communication. If adequate environmental security is to be guaranteed then, the ecosystem must be safeguarded and people persuaded to accept ideas by taking actions along the specific line that will create a conducive environment for growth and development. Environmental Public Relations which focuses on identifying and evaluating dangerous problems associated with the ecosystem can also proffer adequate solutions that will foster environmental security. It is based on this claim that this paper seeks to draw the attention of individuals to their neglect of the environment, it will also identify the effective environmental public relations strategies that may be adopted in communicating environmental security and establish the relevance of environmental public relations in promoting environmental security in Nigeria. The paper will adopt a qualitative survey method while the two-way Symmetric model will be the underpinning theory.

Keywords: Environmental Public Relations, Environmental Security, Environmental Communication and Environmental Impacts.

PERSPECTIVES ON STRATEGIC PUBLIC RELATIONS AS A TOOL IN MANAGING SECURITY CRISIS IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA

John Moses Maikomo, PhD.

Department of Political Science and International Relations
Taraba State University, Jalingo
Email: jonmoziz@yahoo.com

&

Shadrach Idi

Department of Mass Communication
Taraba State University, Jalingo
Email: shadrachidi@gmail.com

Abstract

Security crisis has been a feature of the Nigerian State since independence; however, the situation has assumed a higher dimension in the early 21st century. Previous measures aimed at quelling threats in the country such as the use of 'fire for fire approach' has performed below expectation as national security threats like terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, ethno-religious violence, secession agitations, cyber-crime among others continue to endure from one regime to another placing the Nigerian state in the throes of economic and political collapse. Therefore, this study will be anchored on Jefkins' Transfer Process

model of Public Relations using critical analysis approach as a technique to identify literature on security challenges in 21st century Nigeria and how the problem could be handled effectively using specific public relations strategies such as crisis management, behaviour change communication, mediation and community relations among others. The study is expected to proffer a sustainable people-oriented approach to managing insecurity in Nigeria, taking cognizance of current security realities bedevilling the country. Thus, the study will extend and update existing literature on the application of the principles of public relations in the management of the security crisis.

Keywords: Nigeria, Public relations, Security crisis, Insecurity.

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PERSPECTIVES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT IN MANAGING BANDITRY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA AMONG RESIDENTS OF AGBANI COMMUNITY, ENUGU STATE

Charles Makata

&

Nkiruka Okeke, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Renaissance University,
Ugbawka, Enugu State
cccmakata@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the research work is to appraise the perception of stakeholders' engagement by the Federal government in its fight against bandits in Northern Nigeria among Agbani residents in Enugu State. The study was anchored on the stakeholders' relations theory. The study used a survey research method and employed a purposive sampling technique. A sample of 401 was drawn from the population of 41,832. The study relied on a structured questionnaire for the collection of primary data. The data collected were presented with frequency distribution tables and analyzed using a simple percentage approach. The findings show that the extent to which the Federal government engages the stakeholders in its fight against bandits in Northern Nigeria is very low. Also, the findings show that the Federal government seldom uses effective communication to bridge the information gap between it and Northern Nigeria's stakeholders in its fight against bandits. Additionally, the research reveals that the nature of perception of the respondents on the Federal government's fight against bandits in Northern Nigeria is unfavourable. The study concludes that the effective engagement of stakeholders by the Federal government will successfully aid in ending the fight against the bandits in Northern Nigeria. The study recommends that the Federal government should use effective communication very often to bridge the information gap between it and Northern Nigeria's stakeholders in its fight against bandits.

Keywords: Stakeholders Relations, Perception, Effective Communication, Relationship Management

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EXPLORING THE APPLICATION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS STRATEGIES IN GOVERNMENT'S ADVOCACY FOR THE USE OF FACEMASK IN CURBING THE SPREAD OF CORONA VIRUS AMONG NIGERIANS

Daniel Ngusha Chile PhD ANIPR
Department of Mass Communication
Benue State University
dchile@bsum.edu.ng,
danielngusha05@gmail.com

Abstract

It is observed that people in public gatherings like the church, mosque, markets, and wedding ceremonies have practically refused the use of face mask. This scenario is becoming very disturbing as the use of facemask is the major accepted government protocol to prevent the spread of the virus. This paper, therefore, intends to look at the ways public relations can be applied to convince the people through practical measures that will facilitate the use of facemask. This becomes very disturbing as the wave of the infection keeps rising probably because of this very important medical negligence. The researcher shall have to involve the church, mosque, the market people, medics etc. through face to face interaction to ascertain the reasons this very important measure is ignored, while the wave of the pandemic keeps increasing. This knowledge will bring to fore the consequences of the negligence of facemask usage and or a substitute measure that can be available. The study will enable recommendations towards solving this peculiar refusal among Nigerians at the end of the research.

Keyword: Public relations, Public knowledge, facemask and COVID 19

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UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND THE DESIRE FOR OPTIMUM SECURITY POST COVID-19

Thelma Ekanem
Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria
thelma.ekanem@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

&

Odion, Odiboh, PhD
Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria
odion.odiboh@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Abstract

The success of universities' administration depends on effective public relations activations with stakeholders within and outside the university system. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, university activities were tailored via the traditional media, minimal new media, and physical gatherings emphasizing assemblies, rallies, and lectures to reach their various publics. However, the Covid-19 pandemic disrupted these activities and the fear of the second wave looms. This study raises the concern of whether the institutions' leadership can communicate with their stakeholders effectively and efficiently carry out their public relations activations, post Covid-19 pandemic. It also explores the place of public relations in ensuring optimum security, post-covid-19 for universities. The Systems theory and the Technological Determinism model provide the theoretical bases for this research. A quantitative research design, survey, was used to generate data from 1,200 respondents, selected using multistage sampling from six universities located in southwest Nigeria. The study found that the selected universities used more new media tools, particularly, social media with WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Zoom as the dominant platforms, to enhance communication with stakeholders.

Traditional media were mostly covid-19 prevention display banners, stickers, posters and handbills. Public relations activations to ensure optimum security of stakeholders, post-Covid-19 are ongoing but few. The tested hypothesis's result revealed the R-value as 0.769, which suggests that universities' public relations activations influence stakeholders' desire for optimum security in selected universities. The study recommends that universities evolve a public relations policy model for optimum security, post covid-19 and have dedicated professionals who can skilfully engage new technologies in their strategic communication processes.

Keywords: Covid-19, New Media, Public Relations, Security, Systems, University

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PUBLIC RELATIONS AND NEW MEDIA: MEDIATING SECURITY IN A POST COVID-19 NIGERIA

Thelma Ekanem

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria
thelma.ekanem@covenantuniversity.edu.ng
&

Odion, Odiboh, PhD

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria
odion.odiboh@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Abstract

Public Relations is an essential security communication and management tool in Nigerian universities. The emergence of the new media has reshaped communication channels and modified strategies for information gathering, dissemination and utilisation before Covid-19. However, the unexpected arrival of the pandemic brought about new challenges with security implications in its aftermath. This study examined how new media tools are utilised in post-Covid-19 by public relations officers in six universities in Southwest, Nigeria. The study further investigated the role of public relations in mediating security in the universities after the pandemic; and showed how public relations used the new media channels to sensitise university management, staff and students to identified security challenges in the aftermath of covid-19. The study adopted the Technological Determinism model and Uses and Gratification theory as explanatory tools. The descriptive survey research design was adopted, involving the use of a questionnaire as the research instrument. A sample size of 1,200 respondents was selected and equally distributed among six universities in Lagos, Ogun and Oyo States. The study discovered various new media tools utilisation, post-Covid-19, by public relations officers in the selected universities. The study also showed that public relations performed a minor role in mediating security in the selected universities after the first wave of the pandemic, despite the efforts of public relations officers in using new media channels to sensitise university management, staff and students to identified security challenges in the aftermath of covid-19. Therefore, the study recommends that all stakeholders in communication management in universities should join hands in formulating policies, structures, and functions that will empower public relations officers to mediate more for improved security in universities, post covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, New Media, Pandemic, Public Relations, Security, Universities

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“TIME TO CHANGE THE DANCE STEP”: CONSIDERING PUBLIC RELATIONS OPTION FOR TERROR DEMOBILIZATION IN NIGERIA

Aloysius C. Ifeanyichukwu
Department of Mass Communication
Legacy University Okija
ebukaifeanyi@gmail.com

Abstract

The reactive approaches to terror demobilization in Nigeria which popularly involve successive military campaigns against terrorist operations has seemingly not proffered a lasting solution to the problem of terrorism in Nigeria. Security votes continue to top the list of government's recurrent expenditure over the years and still, the government continues to lose sleep over insecurity, while security forces remain stretched thin on various fronts. Nigeria not only hosts the dreaded Boko Haram terrorist group but in recent time have unfortunately added Fulani herdsmen and bandits to the list of terror groups destabilizing the peace of the nation. Given the apparent failure of the reactive approaches in combating terrorism in Nigeria, this paper suggests public relations as a proactive option to terror demobilization in Nigeria. Public relations is here suggested as a strategic option which when consciously applied would prevent occasions of terrorism or anticipate the challenge of terror ahead before it occurs.

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LEVEL OF AWARENESS AND COMPLIANCE OF COVID-19 PREVENTIVE MEASURES BY STUDENTS OF LINGUISTICS AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT

OMOJUNIKANBI, Ngozi Comfort Ph.D.
Department of Linguistics and Communication Studies
University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria
Alfomogbe@yahoo.com
&

IKPEGBU, Emmanuel O. U Ph.D
Department of Linguistics and Communication Studies
University of Port Harcourt
emmanuelikpegbu@gmail.com
&

OMOJUNIKANBI, Alfred Oluwagbejani
Physiotherapy Department
University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital,
Rivers State Nigeria
Alfomogbe@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to find out the level of awareness and compliance of CoviD-19 Preventive Measures by Students of Linguistics and Communication Studies (LCS). The reason behind the study was to ascertain whether or not the students of LCS are aware of the existence of CoviD-19 as well as find out their level of compliance with CoviD-19 protocols. Survey research was adopted while the questionnaire was used as the instrument of data collection. Findings show that the students of LCS are aware of the existence of CoviD-19, however total compliance of the CoviD-19 preventive measures was not adhered to. Based on the findings, the researchers made some recommendations.

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**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY:
EXPLORING THE PUBLIC EVALUATION OF PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU
BUHARI'S ADDRESS ON THE #ENDSARS PROTEST**

CHINEDU JUDE NWASUM

Department of Mass Communication
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo. Nigeria.
chinedujudenwasum@gmail.com

&

NGOZI EJE UDUMA (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo. Nigeria.
ngouduma@yahoo.com

&

EZINNE CHIOMA ABANEME

Department of Mass Communication
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike , Ikwo, Nigeria
ezinneabaneme@yahoo.com

&

ENUMA ICHA - ITUMA

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ikwo, Nigeria
numaskeje@yahoo.com

Abstract

Public relations has remained a reliable choice and tool for effective management of conflicts and agitations at both local and national level. PR tactics are very important to every government because it helps to manage and control public opinion. Public Opinion is important to every government, when not managed might result in a lack of trust in the government or unrest, as witnessed during the Arab Spring. During the pandemic lockdown, Nigeria witnessed a series of events and the top among them is the #End SARS protest, which saw thousands of youths take to the streets to protest against police brutality. During the protest, communication experts asserted that the president needed to address the nation, to avert national unrest. Not only did the president not address the nation as when required, when he did, many believe that the content of the message was devoid of empathy towards the protesters and those who lost their lives. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that Public Relations re-establishes an opportunity for peaceful negotiations, diplomacy, tolerance, accommodation and eventual restoration of normalcy. It is, therefore, on the strength of the above insights that this paper attempts, to evaluate the presidential speech on #End SARS protest to specifically ascertain people's views on the presidential speech, to ascertain the impact of the speech on the protest and finally to recommend ways to improve government communication to the public during future protest. This study will adopt the survey method to answer the research objectives.

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SOCIAL ACTIVISM IN THE DIGITAL AGE: EXPLORING THE PUBLIC RELATIONS IMPLICATIONS OF THE '#ENDSARS' STRUGGLE IN NIGERIA

OLUWASOLA, OMOLOLA
omolola.oluwasola15@gmail.com
&
OGUNJOBI, OLUMIDE SAMUEL
&
ONIPEDE, GRACE OLUWAKEMI
Mass Communication Department,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Federal University, Oye Ekiti

Abstract

The role of social media in driving and rallying support for the '#ENDSARS' protest has been well documented. Nevertheless, there are divergent views that the outcome of the protest did not achieve much because communication between both parties the youths who formed the majority of the protesters and the government was not strategic. Therefore, this study sought to ascertain the role of public relations and strategic communication in civic activism against social issues like the 2020 #ENDSARS protest and also determine how effective Public Relations can aid the attainment of the goals of social activism. The study was anchored on relationship management theory. Key informant interview was used to gather information from 10 public relations practitioners who were purposively chosen for the study. The study found out that the end of the protest would have been more purposeful if the parties involved deployed strategic communication. Besides, the government's insincerity on past SARS reforms, lack of proper organization of the youths, misinformation and disinformation all contributed to the stalemate of the #ENDSARS protest. We, therefore, recommend that in a crisis, parties involved should engage in timely dialogic communication and response, visibility and availability of government representatives and radical use of the media both mainstream and new media to set the agenda for media narratives.

Keywords: Social Activism, #ENDSARS, Public Relations, Digital Age

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AN APPRAISAL OF ICT AS EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR MODERN PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING IN NIGERIA

Pepple, Ibituru. I PhD
International Institute of Journalism, Port Harcourt
peppleibituru@gmail.com
&
Acholonu, Ijeoma Jacquelyn
International Institute of Journalism
Acholonu1974@mail.com
&
Koko, Reginald
reginaldkoko@yahoo.com

Abstract

The use of ICT has increased among consumers around the world, causing an increase in the adoption of social media as tactics and means of sharing information among many public relations and advertising professionals. This is because this new form of communication is growing at such a rapid pace, it is important to analyze the use of ICT as tools for successful modern public relations and advertising as the communications world is dramatically moving in a digital direction and those who understand this transformation will communicate much more effectively than those who do not. Thus, this study would

examine the application of ICT in Advertising and Public Relations practice in Nigeria and the extent to which advertising practitioners in Rivers State apply ICT in the process of advertising planning and executing campaigns. The work will be guided by Marshall McLuhan's theory of Technological Determinism. The survey and in-depth interview methods would be used for the study while the questionnaire and interview guide would be used to collect data from 100 respondents through a simple random sampling method and analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Conclusions and recommendations would be based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: Public Relations Practitioners, Advertising Practitioners, ICT, Technological Determinism theory

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EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A PUBLIC RELATIONS TOOL BY LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS AMONG LAGOS RESIDENTS

Oludare Ebenezer Ogunyombo, PhD

Department of Mass Communication

Caleb Business School,

Caleb University, Imota, Lagos

dareoguns2000@gmail.com

Abstract

A major role of public relations is monitoring trends and counselling. Regarding preventing the spread of the Coronavirus, it is assumed that states would employ different public relations strategies to support every activity that is geared towards preventing the spread of the virus. One tool, as observed that has been used by governments and their agencies is social media. For instance, as part of its public relations activities to gain mutual understanding from Lagos residents, the Lagos state government employed the use of social media to disseminate information about the disease and other recommended protocols for preventing its spread. Therefore, to serve as a basis for continuous use or otherwise, this paper examined the influence of social media as a tool for communication during the pandemic vis-à-vis how communication therein helped the residents in making informed decisions on preventing the spread of the coronavirus in the state. A questionnaire designed to elicit responses in Google form will be shared among residents of the state across different social media platforms and the data analysed as generated by Google analytics. Findings from the study would be relevant to the Lagos state government and indeed other agencies that may be working on some special development projects.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Covid-19 pandemic, Social Media

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ABSTRACTS FROM SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

TRACKING FAKE NEWS WITH THE SPEED OF DISEASE: IMPLICATIONS OF ONLINE FALSE NARRATIVES ON COMMUNICATING THE 2011 EBOLA OUTBREAK AND THE 2020 COVID 19 OUTBREAK IN NIGERIA

Ishaq Isa El-Qassim

Department of English and Literary Studies

Federal University Wukari

shaqsimgift@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Ebola and the Covid19 infectious diseases were declared global pandemics by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2011 and 2020 respectively. Nigerians reacted to these events in varying ways: fear, conspiracy theories, herbal prescriptions, etc. There is, on the online media, a disturbing wave of false narratives regarding the epidemic outbreaks, the “nature” of the diseases, the (allegations) that the diseases are a conspiracy of the West to exterminate certain people, the “deceitful” efforts by experts to

curtail the destruction by the diseases and the “genuine” local herbs and incantations for preventing and treating the conditions. The fake narratives thus ranged from spiritual, political, trans-cultural, and economic and have had grave implications on the ongoing battle against the rampaging viral epidemics in the periods under study. This study analyses those false narratives and their implications on health information and media literacy and the fight against the diseases particularly with regard to health communication generally. It is an analysis of the mediated fake news using the Illusory Truth Effect theory to explain why people believe fake news, conspiracy theories and propaganda in Nigeria.
Keywords: Speed of disease, fake health news, Ebola Disease, Corona Virus Disease, Nigeria

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**NEWS CREDIBILITY AND AUDIENCE TRUST IN THE NEW MEDIA AGE:
A STUDY OF AUDIENCE RESPONSE TO MEDIA REPORTS ON
COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ANYIGBA, KOGI STATE**

Victoria Anum

Department of Mass Communication
Prince Abubakar University, Kogi State
vicanumakoom@yahoo.com

&

Chris Attah

Department of Mass Communication
Prince Abubakar University, Kogi State
Attahchris13@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the functions of the mass media is news dissemination, informing the audience about events and new developments to enable people make informed decisions. Recently, news of COVID-19 pandemic went viral on various media platforms giving statistics of infections and deaths, coupled with information on precautionary measures to avoid infection. It was on this premise; that the study probed the effectiveness of media reports of COVID-19 on residents in Anyigba community. Interviews and personal observations were adopted to elicit data for the study. Theory of Reasoned action provided the theoretical framework for the study. The findings revealed that the respondents understood the reports but doubted the credibility of the rate of infections and deaths in Nigeria. The majority of the respondents were indifferent to reports on taking responsibility. Based on these, it was concluded that media reports have limited effects on the audience showing that awareness of an issue does not translate into belief and or audience trust. It is therefore recommended that among others, multi- media approach involving both mainstream media, social and indigenous media be used in communicating information on health issues.

Keywords: COVID-19, News credibility, Audience trust, new media, Pandemic

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**INFLUENCE OF MEDIA INTERVENTIONS ON CAREGIVERS UNDERSTANDING AND
CONTROL OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM) IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA**

Oyeduntan Enoch Adewunmi

Research Fellow, Department of Mass Communication
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Email: enochadewunmi@gmail.com

Abstract

The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition and its catastrophic consequences of child morbidity and mortality in North-East Nigeria is a threatening public health concern. Evidently, realising the indispensability of the communication media as a complimentary intervention in curbing health challenges, public health scholars have reinforced its adoption in overcoming severe acute malnutrition

in Northern Nigeria. However, it is unclear how malnourished children and their caregivers are been influenced by media interventions. It is against this background, that this study anchored on Health Belief Model is conducted to ascertain the level of caregivers understanding and control of severe acute malnutrition by exploring the influence of media messages on their level of awareness, and knowledge towards reducing the scourge. Using the survey method, data generated from 403 respondents from Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states representing the northeast region through the questionnaire were collected and analysed. The outcome of this investigation generated broader evidence that the underlying knowledge of severe acute malnutrition in northern Nigeria has been low, thus reinforcing that fact that the menace will only be controlled with more investment on media awareness mechanisms. Likewise the findings affirm that radio is the most effective channel of media intervention in influencing caregivers' attitude to Severe Acute Malnutrition in the North Eastern Nigeria. This study further recommended that more awareness campaigns be deployed within this region, using indigenous languages to communicate with caregivers.

Keywords: Severe Acute Malnutrition, Media, Communication Intervention, Control, Understanding, Northeast, Nigeria

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A CO-RELATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY AND SOCIAL MEDIA COVID-19 HEALTH MESSAGES ADOPTION AMONG RESIDENTS OF NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

Andrew Hyacinth Ngene

Department of Mass Communication,
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai
08132661737, ngeneandrew@gmail.com
Safiya Kaka Muhammad Dagaci
Department of Mass Communication,
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai
08032851362, safidaci@gmail.com

Abstract

Recently, the proliferation of several social media messages on Covid-19 pandemic online raised issues on credibility and adoption concerns among consumers especially as pertain to the originality of sources. Some scholars have argued that online sources not only permeate the information-seeking environment of the younger generation, but also have profound influence on shaping their beliefs and behaviours towards health messages and any other message. The survey research design is adopted while the opinions of 383 respondents in selected States of North Central Nigeria arrived at using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size formula is sampled through multi-stage procedure. The Source Credibility theory serves as the theoretical foundation upon which the data from the study is tested. The findings from the study is discussed within the context of the much larger body of knowledge on social media health messages and the link with message adoption and source credibility.

Keywords: Social Media, Health Messages, Covid-19 Pandemic, Credibility, Adoption

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL (SOCIAL) MEDIA ON HEALTH INFORMATION DISSEMINATION IN NIGERIA: AN ENUMERATIVE DISCOURSE

Abdulhameed Kayode Agboola

Department of Information and Media Technology
School of Information and Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna
[a.agboola@futminna.edu.ng]

Abstract

Social media have largely transformed the way health information is disseminated all around the world and Nigeria is not an exception. Social media sites provide a variety of features that serve different

purposes for health care information sharing. The objective of this paper is to discuss the use of social media in disseminating health information by analysing the basic concept of social media use for health care information delivery. However, the literature is limited to understanding the concept, applications, and implications of social media in health information dissemination. This qualitative research is based on data extracted from current, extant literature. It argues that social media use is applicable in disseminating health care information, which includes: information sharing, comparison, and quality improvement; training medical personnel; live updates during procedures; and communication in times of crises. Also, it identified some major challenges faced in using social media to disseminate health information and proffered solutions. It concludes that social media today are some of the most indispensable channels for seeking and sharing health information.

KEYWORDS: Health care information, information dissemination, social media.

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**ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY-FOCUSED INFORMATION
DISSEMINATION IN THE NIGERIAN HEALTH SECTOR DURING DISEASE
OUTBREAK: A FOCUS ON ENUGU STATE**

Wogu, Joseph Oluchukwu, Ph. D.

University of Nigeria Nsukka
Department of Mass Communication
E-mail: Joseph.Wogu@unn.edu.ng

&

Egwu, Patrick

Department of Mass Communication
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
E-mail: patrickegwuejike@gmail.com

Abstract

Health care providers are always faced with the challenges of taking decisions, applying judgements, and disseminating related information to the wider population during a viral disease outbreak. Although with some degree of bias, the literature tends to attribute this to the influence of personal, organisational, and political factors. Consequently, this paper investigates the effectiveness of community-focused information dissemination in the health sector during the viral disease outbreak using Enugu State as a focus. It adopts a combination of quantitative and qualitative means of data gathering wherein the questionnaire and literature review are primary instruments. A sample of 600 respondents (consisting of primary health care workers and residents) was selected from the three senatorial districts of the State. At the same time, data generated were analysed using SPSS version 20.0 tools. Analysis reveals inadequate and ineffective community health care information dissemination system, insufficient staff, equipment and means of communication, lack of funding, bad roads, overpopulation, and lack of synergy between healthcare providers and community leaders as the causes of ineffectiveness. This paper recommends prompt integration of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICTs), development of synergy between network providers, community leaders and the health sector, and appropriate funding as a panacea to ineffectiveness.

Keywords: Healthcare Providers, disease, information dissemination, ICTs, Community, Enugu state

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**HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF FOOD INSECURITY ON HEALTH STATUS OF
CHILDREN IN WUKARI POST COVID-19**

Martha Joda

Department of English and Literary Studies
Federal University Wukari, Taraba State

jodamarth216@gmail.com, stemart76@yahoo.com

&

Emmanuel Best Thliza

Department of Production
NTA Television College, Jos, Plateau State
etbestt@gmail.com

&

Mma Okam
Department of Production
Broadcasting Service of Abia, Umouhia, Abia State
mmaaokam@gmail.com

Abstract

Food insecurity is one of the country's leading health and nutrition issues. This paper examines the health implications of food insecurity on health status of children in Wukari, Taraba state in the post Covid-19 era. It adopts survey as research design employing interviews and observation as instruments of data gathering. The population of the study comprises children, their parents, and medical personnel selected by means of purposive sampling where three hospitals were chosen within the metropolis for observation and interviews. The study reveals that because of the lockdown, parents were not allowed to participate in daily activities such as farming and businesses that generate income. Consequently, farmers experienced low outputs of farm produce leading to food scarcity and increase in prices of food items. Also, people were not able to access food supplies from neighbouring states during the lockdown. This and similar experience affected children who were subjected to malnutrition due to poor feeding and illnesses. Interviews and observations showed that hospitals within Wukari witnessed the highest cases of malnutrition and blood transfusion among the children linked to poor feeding. In some extreme cases, some children died of acute malnutrition. This paper therefore, concludes that there is a connection between food insecurity and health challenges among children. It is recommended that parents and medical personnel should encourage adequate feeding among the children and report cases of malnutrition on time to avoid complications.

Keywords: Food Insecurity, Malnutrition, Children, Covid-19, Health Implication

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EVALUATION OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ROLES OF NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN NIGERIA

Chinedu Christian Odoemelam, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Igbinedion University, Okada

judahmandate@gmail.comchristian.odoemelam@iuokada.edu.ng

&

Ariaye Toboulayefa Macy

Department of Mass Communication,
Igbinedion University, Okada

toboulayefa.ariaye@iuokada.edu.ng

&

Queen Ekemeye Odoemelam

Department of Mass Communication,
Igbinedion University, Okada

queen.odoemelam@iuokada.edu.ng

Abstract

Newspaper editorials target policy and seek to persuade government on issues of public concern. Editorials tackle recent events, issues, and attempt to formulate viewpoints based on objective analysis. An editorial holds a special position as the voice of a newspaper and serves as an instrument for analysing and criticising government policies, as well as proffering solutions to policy on issues of

public concern. The literature suggests that the social responsibility roles of editorials are salient in prompting government in the handling of public health issues. This study therefore seeks to examine how editorials performed in their analysis of government's effort in handling COVID-19, including whether the editorials provided counsel to the government on how to manage the pandemic and the extent to which editorials held government accountable in the management of COVID 19 pandemic. The study is anchored on the Social Responsibility theory and adopted a qualitative content analysis. It examined the editorials of two national newspapers –The Guardian and ThisDay, between February and May 2020. The results show that editorials focused on highlighting the looming danger of the pandemic. Editorials also concentrated on calling on the government to develop frameworks towards managing the COVID 19 pandemic in Nigeria, which included calls for adequate safety and precautionary information to the populace. The study concludes that the editorials' social responsibility in analysing government management of COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria was in consonance with the expected role performance of editorials. The recommendation is that there is need for editorials to courageously evaluate trends, critique and counsel policies, as government depends on editorials for improved and effective governance.

Keywords: Editorials, Newspapers, Watchdog, Covid-19, Pandemics, Social responsibility, Public health.

EXPERIENCES OF NIGERIAN JOURNALISTS COVERING COVID-19: LESSONS FOR REPORTING FUTURE HEALTH CRISIS

Jude Nwakpoke Ogbodo, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki.

judeogbodo99@gmail.com

&

EkwutosiSanitaNwakpu

Department of Mass Communication,
Alex-Ekwueme Federal University,

Ndufu-Alike Ikwo.

ekwysanyjojo@gmail.com

Abstract

After keying into the COVID-19 narrative from the scientific community, governments at various levels in Nigeria are encouraging journalists to tell the pandemic stories from their perspectives. The politicisation of the pandemic has escalated its spread because people (Covidiot) either doubt its existence or deliberately flout the recommended preventive measures. This has complicated the job of journalists covering the health crisis. In this study, 13 journalists (reporters and editors) were interviewed and their responses thematically analysed. The major themes emerging from data analysis border on social responsibility of the media contained in statements such as, “being fully responsible for keeping the public regularly informed,” and; ‘this is my job.’ Another theme reflects on, “challenges of reporting the COVID-19 pandemic.” Reporters said they were challenged by working in a totally novel crisis scenario, fatigued due to increased workload and lack of protective gear as well as the fear of contracting the virus and infecting family members, witnessing and streaming deaths and burials and trauma inherent in such experiences took their tolls on journalists. Although journalists keep the public updated about the pandemic, there are concerns about how in the context of the now homogenised global preventive measures against coronavirus, one can self-isolate in Nigeria's several slums, where a single room is shared by family members and extended kin/friends. Considering that the immediate cultural nuance associated with quarantine is detention, Nigerian journalists failed to consider the local and cultural dynamics capable of shaping responses to the pandemic. We argue that the adoption of an internationalised and government-backed narrative embedded in the directives that people should work from home even in Nigeria where more than 85% of the workforce works in the informal sector

and without stable electricity and Internet calls for a reappraisal. A home-grown/culturally-appropriate approach is needed to communicate future pandemics for Nigerians.

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EXPOSURE TO INTERNET WELLNESS INFORMATION ON INSTANT NOODLES, CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY CHANGE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA

Chukwuemeka Gloria Nwakego

Abstract

This study focused on exposure to Internet wellness information on instant noodles consumption and dietary change among undergraduates in Southeast Nigeria. With the plethora of Internet wellness information available to young people who have been shown to be Internet savvy, chances are that they are likely to come across information about instant noodles being unhealthy, processed food. However, it has not been properly established in the literature whether exposure to such information about instant noodles being unhealthy, processed food can lead to informed dietary change as the prevailing lifestyle of undergraduates makes them dependent on fast foods. This study determined how exposed these undergraduates are to Internet wellness information; and aimed to discover the rate of instant noodle consumption among them; assess their level of knowledge of the health implications of consumption of instant noodles; and discover the extent their exposure to Internet wellness information induces dietary behaviour change. The study employed the survey and Focus Group Discussion designs. A sample of 400 undergraduates was selected from five federal universities in Southeast Nigeria using the Cochran method. The instruments were the questionnaire and FGD guide. Descriptive statistics and thematic analyses were used. Research hypotheses were tested using the Chi-square. The findings showed high Internet exposure as a source of wellness information and that exposure induced dietary behaviour change. Hence, increased exposure to negative information about a product reduces the chances of its continued consumption. The recommendation is that as part of its corporate social responsibility to consumers, the new media should escalate its sensitisation of consumers on the unhealthy nature of the consumption of processed food in this mass culture of “fast food.”

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INVESTIGATING IMPORTANCE OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SECOND WAVE OF CORONAVIRUS

Ekwutosi Sanita Nwakpu

Department of Mass Communication,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Nigeria.

Email: ekwysanyjojo@gmail.com

Abstract

Since the emergence of the Corona virus disease, Nigeria has used every medium available for information dissemination to inform its population especially those living in the rural communities. Some of the media used were indigenous media such as town announcers, market places, visiting, village heads and symbolic displays. The study was to determine if the use of these indigenous media in spreading coronavirus related information in some rural communities in Nigeria have been effective in helping the rural people embrace precautionary measures against the disease. The study was carried out using survey and involved the questionnaire and interviews, and subjecting the data to statistical analysis for the purpose of reaching conclusions and providing solutions to the identified research problems. In this case 400 questionnaire copies were administered to the target audience. The majority of the population from the communities studied got informed about the coronavirus disease through indigenous media channels, especially through the village announcers (27%). Information obtained helped them in taking precautionary measures against the new disease. This study demonstrated the efficacy of indigenous communication/media in combating health challenges and that the indigenous

media can be effective in the fight against the corona virus pandemic. As media rooted in the people's culture, they have performed their social responsibility function of informing and educating the rural people effectively about the pandemic thereby curtailing its dangers.

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AUDIENCE PERCEPTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF MASS MEDIA ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF COVID-19 REALITY IN NIGERIA

Anikwe, Patrickafam
Department Of Mass Communication
Auchi Polytechnic Auchi

Abstract

This paper examined Audience Perception of the Influence of Mass Media on the Acceptance of COVID-19 reality in Nigeria. The survey research method was adopted for the study while the questionnaire was the instrument for data collection. The theoretical thrust is the Social Responsibility theory. The findings revealed that the various organs of the media through some enlightenment campaigns and news have performed well in its statutory duty of sensitising the audience that COVID-19 pandemic is a real global threat. It was also found out that some members of the media audience were still skeptical about the existence of corona virus disease, and as such lived their lives as if there were no health emergency. Based on this, it is recommended amongst other things, the need for the media to intensify its sensitisation campaign aimed at persuading the public about the COVID-19 reality and that government should collaborate with traditional institutions to obtain easy conviction from the public, particularly grassroots people on the urgent need to believe that COVID- 19 is real and observe its protocols strictly so as to protect themselves and others from the disease.

KEYWORDS: Mass Media, Covid-19, Perception, Audience, Acceptance, Influence

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ASSESSMENT OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF COVID-19 PANDEMICS IN NIGERIA BY SELECT NEWSPAPERS

Oluchukwu Nwafor, Ph. D.
Government Technical College, Enugwu-Agidi, Anambra State.
oluchiaugustina@yahoo.com

&

Stephen Afam Kenechukwu, Ph. D.
Department of Mass Communication
Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State.
afamkene@yahoo.ca

Abstract

This study is an empirical assessment of newspaper coverage of COVID-19 in Nigeria. The study investigated the level of prominence accorded COVID-19 pandemic and how COVID-19 campaigns were framed in Nigerian newspapers. The study examined the dominant frames given to COVID-19 news in the select newspapers. The Guardian, This Day and Vanguard newspapers were selected for the study. The study was anchored on framing theory. Content analysis was used for this study. The study covered a period of nine months: May 2020 to January 2021. Coding sheet was used as instrument for data collection. Data obtained were analysed in percentage scores. The findings identified some dormant frames and based on these, we suggest a wider reportage/fully contextual framing of COVID-19 contingencies for proper understanding of the wider picture of the pandemic.

Keywords: Agenda-setting, COVID-19, Framing, Pandemic.

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HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF INSECURITY AND INFODEMIC IN A POST COVID-19 ERA: THE CASE OF NIGERIA

Adeyinka Laninhun, Ph. D.

University of Ibadan, Ibadan

ba_laninhun@yahoo.com

Abstract

Nigeria like many other nations in Africa is enmeshed in a myriad of insecurity issues and the global COVID-19 pandemic has made extrication quite challenging. The pandemic which has mostly affected economic and human security has no doubt exacerbated the situation. One of the effects of the global health crisis is the problem of social media infodemic. There are concerns by health organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and disease control agencies over the spate of social media abuse during the pandemic. It is believed that the social media have fueled the rapid spread of misinformation and rumours which leading to panic, confusion, and irrational behaviour among the public. Existing literature has indicated that insecurity as well as health mis- and disinformation may evoke poor public health outcomes but most of these works are not situated in the Nigerian context. This paper therefore adopts the qualitative approach to explore the health challenges posed by national insecurity and infodemic in the Nigerian setting. It also reflects on the role of the media in infodemic mitigation and alleviation of health challenges in a post COVID-19 era. The paper reiterates the need for the promotion of media and information literacy in Nigeria.

IMPACT OF HEALTH COMMUNICATION ON THE ADOPTION OF COVID-19 PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG RESIDENTS OF SOUTHEAST NIGERIA

Chidiebere A. Nwachukwu (PhD) and Ijeoma D. Ajaero (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Email: chidiebere.nwachukwu@unn.edu.ng; ijeoma.ajaero@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

COVID-19 which was first detected in Wuhan, China was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. Protection from infection largely depends on the adoption of personal protective measures though therapeutic remedies and vaccines have now been developed. Concerned authorities relied heavily on health communication to persuade Nigerians to adhere to the preventive protocols. Scholars have conducted research on knowledge, perception and practice of COVID-19 prevention in Nigeria, but there is a dearth of study on the influence of health communication on adherence to COVID-19 preventive protocols in Southeast Nigeria. Using the structured questionnaire, data for the study were collected from 500 respondents. The data were sorted using simple percentages and regression analysis. The results indicated a high exposure to COVID-19 health messages from Radio (OR: 1.680) and Television (OR:1.104). Also, higher education (OR:4.655; p=0.000); being rural residents (OR:3.764; p=0.003) positively predicted adoption of COVID-19 safety protocols. The factors that hinder adoption of these messages include: the cost of facemasks and sanitisers, difficulty in breathing when wearing masks, societal pressure, population explosion that hinders physical distancing, religious beliefs, among others. It is concluded that exposure to health communication has not resulted in population-wide adoption of COVID-19 safety protocols, thereby bringing up the need to address factors that hinder people from adopting these safety measures.

MISCELLANEOUS ABSTRACTS

OPTIMISING THE POTENTIALS OF FILM AS PSYCHOTHERAPY TO EMOTIONALLY TRAUMATISED VICTIMS OF CONFLICT-TORN PLACES IN NIGERIA: LESSONS FROM THE LION KING

¹Tordue Simon TARGEMA, ²Obadiah BENJAMIN & ³Ugwochukwu Kingsley AGWU

1, 2&3 Department of Mass Communication, Taraba State University Jalingo

Corresponding Email: torduesimon@gmail.com

Abstract

Recent deterioration of national security in Nigeria and the concomitant rise in the levels of poverty, misery and frustration have given rise to unprecedented destitution and depression among citizens across the country. The trauma which citizens have been subjected to as a result of these multiple forces has made life miserable to many. Indeed, many people who could not cope with the growing frustrations any longer have already committed suicide to end it all, as many have either attempted or contemplated suicide due to their horrible life experiences. This unfortunate reality has made the quest for psychotherapy more pressing than ever to enable emotionally traumatized and depressed people overcome their trauma and move on with life. In this study, we analyse the animated film- The Lion King vis-à-vis the imperatives of psychotherapy in children and young adults. Using the film as a case study, we argue that effective psychotherapy will help depressed people to fully recover from the shocks of their horrible life experiences and forge ahead. The study also uses the film to underscore the nature and style of motivational techniques prevalent in the country, and argues that effective psychotherapy goes beyond just words of encouragement and rhetoric, but requires dedicated effort to emotionally revive traumatized victims, and as well cater for their basic physiological needs such as food, clothing, shelter and protection through the period of their distress to enable them overcome the travails and trauma which have come to characterize their lives.

Key words: Film, Psychotherapy, Emotional Trauma, Depression, Conflict Victims and Nigeria.

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AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA FAKE NEWS ON ETHNO-RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL UNITY AND SECURITY

Godwin Okatahi ONIWON

Department of Mass communication

Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

speak2okatahi@gmail.com

&

Nwabueze Okwudri EKWEM

Department of Mass communication

Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

ezenwabueze2012@gmail.com

&

Juwaretu Ozohu SALAMI

Department of Mass Communication

The Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

juwasalami@gmail.com

Abstract

The spread of disinformation on social media in Nigeria has taken a worrisome dimension, with far reaching consequences on our political, economic and social life. Media commentators and researchers have often said that social media misinformation risks worsening ethnic and religion tensions in the

country. So far, there is dearth of knowledge as to how these variables interplay. Consequently, the study examined social media fake news impact on issues of ethnicity and religion and how these variables affect Nigeria's unity and security. A web-based purposive sampling was employed to select 600 social media users for the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to answer questions raised. Findings showed that clickbait, propaganda, satire parody, sloppy journalism, misleading headings and biased-slanted news were used to misinform users. Result also indicated that social media fake news continues to divide Nigerians along ethno-religious lines and that reaction seen in the comment sections reflects ethno-religious bigotry and depicts the reality of the impact. Results equally showed that significant factors influencing ethno-religious sentiments towards social media fake news were inability to spot fake news easily and users' misconceptions about other ethnic groups and religions different from theirs. Also, result indicated that by products of social media fake news impact on ethno-religious sentiments are incessant unrests and agitation, which continues to impede national development. Among other suggestions, the study recommends that social media users should be educated on how to spot and report social media fake news.

Keywords: Ethnicity, fake news, propaganda, religiosity, social media

STRENGTHENING WORKPLACE SECURITY THROUGH THE NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGY IN AKWA IBOM STATE CIVIL SERVICE

Iniobong Courage Nda, PhD

Department of Communication Arts, University of Uyo, Uyo,
Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

iniobongcouragenda@gmail.com

Abstract

The advent of new media technology in organizations has changed workplace settings thereby strengthening job delivery and organizational effectiveness. This paper examines strengthening workplace security through new media technology in the Akwa Ibom State Civil Service. To this end, the survey research method using the instrument of questionnaire was adopted to assess the existence of workplace security, the role played by new media in strengthening workplace security and the challenges experienced in workplace security through the use of new media technology in the Akwa Ibom State Civil Service. Results indicated a low level of awareness of workplace security, a slow penetration of new media technology and several challenges to include the use of new media technology by only employees in the managerial cadre. It is suggested that a deliberate step be taken in enforcing workplace security while encouraging a full penetration of new media technology in the Akwa Ibom State Civil Service.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF “YAHOO” BOYS' IN SELECT BROADCAST STATIONS YOUTUBE PAGES IN LAGOS STATE

EZEGWU, Daniel Toochukwu, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State.

Email:ezegwudaniel@gmail.com

&

OBICHILI, Mercy Ifeyinwa, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Coal City University,

Emene, Enugu State, Nigeria.

mercyifeyinwaobichili@gmail.com

&

ENIANG, Tatiana Etim

Department of Mass Communication
Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State.

Abstract

This study examines television coverage of 'Yahoo Boys' activities in select broadcast stations YouTube pages in Lagos State. The objectives of this study were: To ascertain the frequency of coverage of 'Yahoo boys' activities, to examine the amount of views and comments, and to find out the duration of coverage of Yahoo boys activities in the YouTube pages of select Lagos TV stations. The YouTube pages of two select Television Stations in Lagos State; Channels Television and Television Continental (TVC) were selected for this study, which covers a period of five months. Content analysis method was adopted for the study. The findings showed that Channels Television had more coverage of 'Yahoo boys' activities with 28 (53.8%) news stories than TVC news which had 24 (46.2%) news stories. It was found that the coverage did not have enough views and comments compared to the amount of subscribers they have on their YouTube pages. The results further indicate that 'Yahoo boys' activities were given minimal prominence by the YouTube pages of select TV stations because most of the videos were within a short duration of 1-10 minutes. The study recommended that journalists should be trained in the area of crime beat for effective reportage, especially cybercrimes. Further studies should be carried out on audience perception of the coverage of 'Yahoo boys' activities in Nigeria.

Keywords: Television, YouTube, Coverage, Cybercrime, Yahoo boys.

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**SELF-HELP SECURITY IN AN INSECURE NIGERIA: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF
ONLINE NEWSPAPERS' COMMENTERS' VIEWS ON AMOTEKUN'S FORMATION**

Jammy Seigha GUANAH

Department of Mass Communication
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University
Igbariam Campus – Anambra State, Nigeria
E-mail: jammyguanah@yahoo.com

Abstract

The issue of insecurity in Nigeria has arisen to an alarming level that hardly any day passes without the media reporting cases about one form of security breach or the other. Lives and property are not safe due to the activities of armed robbers, bandits, assassins, terrorists, kidnappers, and insurgents. The various security agencies in the country tend to be overwhelmed with the security situation, to the extent that individuals and groups are now reverting to self-help measures; this has brought about the formation of the Western Nigeria Security Network (WNSN), codenamed Operation Amotekun (Leopard) by the states in the South-West region of Nigeria. Mixed reactions greeted its formation, while some were in support, others kicked against it vehemently. This paper, therefore, analysed the comments of made by newspaper readers (Commenters) in reaction to the formation of Amotekun, based on reports about it in the online versions of The Nation, The Sun, and Daily Trust newspapers. The research is guided by the Technological Determinism Theory. The Content Analysis research method was used for this study. The study revealed that 70.87% of the comments were about security, Amoteku formation, and other issues bothering the minds of Nigerians, and that most of the comments (70.08%) were in support of the formation of Amotekun, among others. It was recommended that the federal government should do more in ensuring that citizens' lives and property are secured; that government should allow states and regions to form their security outfits, but such groups should be properly regulated and monitored. Also, newspapers should desist from publishing reports that can jeopardise the security of citizens and the nation.

Keywords: Amotekun, Commenters, Insecurity, Online Newspapers, Self-Help, Security.

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A COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ASSESSMENT OF ADVERTISING, NEW MEDIA AND SECURITY RESPONSES IN POST-COVID-19 NIGERIA

Oscar Odiboh

Email: odion.odiboh@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

&

Thelma Ekanem

Email: thelma.ekanem@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Abstract

Covid-19 has an indelible footprint in world history. Frames of public opinion, advertising and new media significantly shape peoples' attitude towards security, presumptuously. This study compares the role of public opinion, advertising and new media during the post-covid-19; especially in a country with a suspect security system. This study comparatively examines public opinion frames on advertising and new media responses when kidnapping, banditry, highway robbery became endemic during the pandemic in Nigeria. The frames of public opinion are message relevance, public alert, security benefit and truthfulness in advertising. Four new media advertising outlets highlighted in this study are Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram and Facebook. Public Agenda Theory of McCombs and Shaw and Framing Theory modified by Walter Lipmann provide the theoretical framework for this research. Convenient snowball sampling of the respondents and purposive selection of the advertising and new media are key aspects of this study's methodology. Data from the questionnaire are processed using the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Comparative T-test of Kruskal-Wallis helps to generate tables of results. Respondents' variables of age, gender and education provide results of hypotheses. A major result is that respondents' variables indicate the irrelevance of advertising messages through most of the new media on Nigeria's security system post-COVID-19 with ($\chi^2 = 19.408$, $df = 4$, $p < 0.050$); ($\chi^2 = 19.985$, $df = 4$, $p < 0.050$) and ($\chi^2 = 10.540$, $df = 4$, $p > 0.050$; $\chi^2 = 6.048$, $df = 4$, $p > 0.050$).

Keywords: Covid-19, Advertising, New media, Security, social media, Public assessment, information, Nigeria

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SURVIVAL MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND TOOLS OF SEMI-URBAN BUSINESSES IN POST-COVID-19 NIGERIA

Oscar Odiboh

Email: odion.odiboh@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

&

Thelma Ekanem

thelma.ekanem@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Dept. of Mass Communication,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Abstract

Globally, Covid-19 pandemic has left several enterprises prostrate and insecure. In Nigeria, the post-Covid-19 survival challenges of multinational, industrial and cosmopolitan businesses have been the resultant focus of researchers and commentators alike. The massive contribution of semi-urban businesses to the more significant agglomeration of global entrepreneurship is well documented. That is why it is equally important to study these city-outskirts businesses to contribute to ongoing global

documentation of entrepreneurial travails and insecurity post-COVID-19. Thus, this continuous study examines the marketing and communication strategies and tools employed by businesses for post-Covid-19 survival in semi-urban Ota, Nigeria. Jürgen Habermas' theory of communicative action which employs strategic activations towards achieving survival, provides the theoretical platform for this study. A quantitative survey method is applied, using the questionnaire instrument, targeted explicitly at 600 businessmen and women within the Ota business axis of Ogun State, Nigeria. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences is used to process the data from this survey. Charts and illustrations demonstrate the research results, followed by a discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendations. A major result indicates that Personal Selling, Sales promotion and Social Media Marketing were the key marketing communication tools aggressively applied by businesses for post-Covid-19 survival in semi-urban Ota, Nigeria. The study concludes that several semi-urban businesses are still struggling for survival. It recommends that governments at all levels should provide special support for semi-urban businesses, especially the small and medium scale manufacturers in order to recalibrate the country's overall economy, post Covid-19.

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GUILTY OF SIMILAR OFFENCES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECT SOUTH AFRICAN AND NIGERIAN PRINT MEDIA REPORTAGE OF 2019 XENOPHOBIC ATTACKS

Babatunde Raphael OJEUYI, PhD & Dickson Oluwasina OGUNKUNLE

Abstract

Xenophobia—fear of strangers or foreigners—has generated recurrent crises in Africa. A recent case was the 2019 violent xenophobic attacks and counter-attacks in South Africa and Nigeria, respectively. These crises have potential implications for the diplomatic relations among the affected African countries. Naturally, the news media largely determine the nature of the xenophobic crises in Africa specifically between South Africa and Nigeria who are among the 10 most populated countries in Africa. This is because how the media report and represent the xenophobic crises determine the extent of (de)escalation of the crises. Existing media studies on xenophobia have established the complicity of the African media in the escalation of the phenomenon but scant attention has been paid to comparative media framing of xenophobic attacks in South Africa and Nigeria given the diplomatic ties and pre-eminent political and economic status of the two countries in Africa. Therefore, this paper was designed to compare the frames and themes used by select print media in South Africa and Nigeria to project South Africans and Nigerians in 2019 during the violent xenophobic attacks and counter-attacks respectively in the two countries. Implications of such representations for the diplomatic relationship between the two countries were also examined. Media Framing and Wimmer's Power theories were adopted as a theoretical framework. Thirty-six news stories about the 2019 xenophobic crises extracted from purposively selected top two national dailies from South Africa and Nigeria (i.e. Independent Online and Mail [South Africa]; Punch and Guardian [Nigeria]) were subjected to quantitative and qualitative content analyses. Preliminary findings show that the media in both countries condemned xenophobia in their reportage of the crises. However, both South African and Nigerian media were guilty of malicious representations of citizens and leaders of the two countries by using negative tags such as barbaric lots, refugees, looters, and mindless criminals. Use of negative frames by the media could escalate the xenophobic crises, compromise the diplomatic relations between Nigeria and South Africa, and endanger African unity in general. The media should promote a truly united Africa in an environment that is devoid of stereotypes of all citizens and foreigners.

Keywords: Diplomatic relationship between Nigeria and South Africa, Media framing of xenophobic attacks, Nigerian print media, South African print media, Xenophobic crises in Africa.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL (SOCIAL) MEDIA ON HEALTH INFORMATION DISSEMINATION IN NIGERIA: AN ENUMERATIVE DISCOURSE

ABDULHAMEED KAYODE AGBOOLA

Department of Information and Media Technology
School of Information and Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna
[a.agboola@futminna.edu.ng]

ABSTRACT

Social media has largely transformed the way health information is disseminated all around the world and Nigeria is not an exception. Social media sites provide a variety of features that serve different purposes for health care information sharing. The objective of this paper is to discuss the use of social media in disseminating health information by analyzing the basic concept of social media usage for health care information delivery. However, the literature is limited to understanding the concept, applications and implications of social media in health information dissemination. This study which is a qualitative research based on data extracted from library or desk research where secondary source materials were consulted. The paper argues that social media usage is applicable in disseminating health care information, which includes: information shearing, comparison and quality improvement, training medical personnel, live update during procedures and communication in times of crises. Also, the paper identified some major challenges faced in using social media to disseminate health information and proffered possible solutions to these problems. The paper concludes that social media today is one of the most indispensable channel for seeking and sharing health information.

KEYWORDS: Health care information, information dissemination, social media.

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FRAMING OF NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL CORONA VIRUS PREVENTION PROTOCOLS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON COMPLIANCE BY RURAL DWELLERS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA

LUCKY IDOWU OJO (Ph. D)

Department of Mass Communication,
Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State.

Ojolucky4christ@gmail.com

Abstract

Like many other states in Nigeria, Edo state is faced with the rampaging incidence of the dreaded corona virus (covid-19) pandemic. According to the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), until vaccines are widely available, human behaviour is expected to continue to drive the spread of the virus. Often, the mass media routinely focuses on certain public health issues in their coverage to guide the audience to make informed decisions regarding their health. To stem this trend of COVID-19 pandemic, the mass media are expected to inform and educate the citizens about the prevalence of the virus. This study, therefore, seeks to determine the framing of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control's COVID-19 prevention protocol and its influence on compliance by rural dwellers in Edo state. To carry out the study, descriptive research method was adopted. The sample size was 400 and questionnaire was the instrument of data collection. The findings suggest that the rural dwellers in Edo state have significant knowledge of the pandemic preventions protocol. Findings also show that the people's level of education significantly correlated with their knowledge of the preventions protocols although many of them do not practice these preventive measures. Consequently, the study recommended that the media should review their patterns of frames on the pandemic and that government and donor organizations should support the media to increase the frequency of the media campaigns and messages on the preventive measures to consolidate on the gains already made. Indigenous or local dialects should be used more in communicating the messages.

Keywords: Framing, Perceptual Actions, Covid-19, NCDC, Rural Dwellers, Edo state.

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AUDIENCE PERCEPTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF MASS MEDIA ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF COVID-19 REALITY IN NIGERIA

Anikwe, Patrick Afam
Department Of Mass Communication
Auchi Polytechnic Auchi

Abstract

This paper examined Audience Perception of the Influence of Mass Media on the Acceptance of COVID-19 reality in Nigeria. The survey research method was adopted for the study while the questionnaire is the instrument used for data collection. The theoretical thrust of this paper is the Social Responsibility theory. Findings of the study revealed that the various organs of the media through some enlightenment campaigns and news, have performed well in its statutory duty of sensitizing the audience that COVID-19 pandemic is a global threat and it's real. It was also found out that some members of the media audience are still skeptical about the true existence of corona virus disease, and as such live their lives as if there is no health emergency. Based on the foregoing, this study recommended amongst other things, the need for the media to intensify its sensitization campaign aimed at convincing the public about COVID-19 reality and that government should collaborate with traditional institutions to obtain easy conviction from the public, particularly grassroot people on the urgent need to believe that COVID-19 is real and observe its protocols strictly so as to protect themselves and others from the disease.

KEYWORDS: Mass Media, Covid-19, Perception, Audience, Acceptance, Influence.

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GAINS IN THE ADOPTION OF ZOOM PLATFORM IN NIGERIA: A CASE FOR COVID - 19 ERA

IGOMU, Joseph Augustine PhD
Nigerian Correctional Service
National Open University of Nigeria
E-Mail: igomufreeman8@gmail.com
[Tel: +234 \(0\)8077614286](tel:+234(0)8077614286)

OBUEBITE, Jonathan Robinson PhD
Bayelsa State Government House Yenagoa
E-mail: jobuebite@gmail.com

AKPAKWU, Godfrey
University of Agriculture Makurdi, Benue State
E-mail: godfreyspa@gmail.com

AKPAKWU, Emmanuel Oloja
The Republic of Philippines Consulate Lagos
National Open University of Nigeria
E-mail: consulahlagos@gmail.com

Abstract

Advancements in information and communication technologies offer new opportunities for adoption of zoom platform in this era of Covid-19 in Nigeria. Zoom is a cloud-based video communications app that unifies and allows individual(s) and organization(s) to set up virtual video and/or audio conferencing, web based seminar (webinars), online meetings, live chats, screen-sharing, group messaging and other collaborative capabilities. As a result of restrictions in mass gathering and imposition of social

distancing to curtail the spread of Covid-19 in Nigeria, there is an unprecedented adoption of zoom platform as innovative technological alternatives for remote work and office administration from home. Zoom platform comes with the benefits of reducing the risks of exposure to infectious diseases as well as the Covid-19 which is spread through physical contact or gatherings. This study examines a comprehensive overview of adoption of zoom platform in Nigeria with issues related to zoom meeting, zoom web base seminar (webinar) and zoom room applications including their acceptability, vulnerabilities, threats, and effect. Zoom meetings and webinar have become a central part of everyday life during the pandemic in Nigeria. Being a conceptual paper, data was obtained mainly from secondary source. The study concludes that despite the availability of zoom applications and/or innovation awareness in Nigeria during this era of Covid-19, slowness in adapting the zoom applications is low. The study recommends steady shift from the traditional method of physical communication to the digital method especially in the era of new normal.

Keywords: Adoption, Zoom Meeting, Zoom Webinar, Zoom Room, Covid -19 and Nigeria

SYMBOLICAL REDUCTIONISM? FRAMING THE FULANIS IN SELECTED SOUTHWEST BASED ONLINE NEWSPAPERS

UMEAKU, PERPECTUA

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Information and Communication Technology,
Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria
Perpetua.trust@gmail.com

&

AHMED, KAMALDEEN ARIKEWUYO

Department of Mass Communication,
Summit University Offa, Nigeria
kamalahmed383@gmail.com

&

BADMUS, IDOWU RASHEED

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Information Sciences,
University of Ilorin, Nigeria
Bhadmuzich@yahoo.com

Abstract

With the increasing spike of insecurity in the country as typified by terrorism, kidnaping/abduction, farmers-herders conflict, inter-ethnic group clashes, secessionist agitation and others, the Fulanis as an ethnic group in the country has featured robustly in the larger discourse surrounding these national security challenges. As purveyed by the various media in the country, narratives of insecurity of lives and properties in the country are being intricately interwoven with the Fulanis. While the power of the media to promote certain interpretation of an issue via the framing of such issue is well supported by theoretical extrapolations and vast body of empirical studies, with framing research providing an important analytical tool to explore how an issue is characterized in news reports as well as its influence on how such issue is understood by people, substantial academic searchlights have not been beamed on news media framing of the Fulanis especially in media with ownership affiliation to certain region of the country. Hence, this study, via quantitative content analysis, investigate news framing of the Fulanis in selected southwest based online newspapers and findings shows a preponderance of reductionist frames which reduced an entire ethnic group to kidnappers, armed militias and aggressors. Hence, we recommend that online newspapers should desist from symbolically reducing and associating an entire ethnic group to crimes committed by few insignificant members of such social grouping.

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SOCIAL ACTIVISM IN THE DIGITAL AGE: EXPLORING THE PUBLIC RELATIONS IMPLICATIONS OF THE 'ENDSARS' STRUGGLE IN NIGERIA

Oluwasola Omolola; Ogunjobi, Olumide Samuel and Onipede, Grace Oluwakemi

omolola.oluwasaola15@gmail.com

Mass Communication Department,

Faculty Of Social Sciences,

Federal University, Oye Ekiti

Abstract

The role social media played in driving and rallying support for the 'endsars' protest has been well documented in literature. Nevertheless, there are divergent views that the outcome of the protest didn't achieve much because communication between both parties-youths/government was not strategic. We conducted a study on 'Social Activism in the Digital Age: Exploring the Public Relations Implications of the 'Endsars' Struggle in Nigeria'. The study sought to ascertain the role of public relations and strategic communication in civic activism against social issues like 2020 endsars protest and also determine how effective Public Relations can aid the attainment of the goals of social activism. The study was anchored on relationship management theory. Key informant interview was used to gather information from 10 public relations practitioners who were purposively chosen for the study. The study found out that the end of the protest would have been more purposeful if parties involved deployed strategic communication. Besides, government's insincerity on past SARS reforms, lack of proper organization of the youths, misinformation and disinformation all contributed to the stalemate of the endsars protest. We therefore recommend that in crisis situation, parties involved should engage in timely dialogic communication and response, visibility and availability of government representatives and radical use of the media both mainstream and new media to set agenda for media narratives.

Keywords: Social Activism, Endsars, Public Relations, Digital Age

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IMPACT OF HEALTH COMMUNICATION ON THE ADOPTION OF COVID-19 PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG RESIDENTS OF SOUTHEAST NIGERIA

Chidiebere A. Nwachukwu (PhD) and Ijeoma D. Ajaero (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Email: chidiebere.nwachukwu@unn.edu.ng; ijeoma.ajaero@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

COVID-19 which was detected in Wuhan, China was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. With neither cure nor vaccine available, protection from infection depended on the adoption of personal protective measures. The Government has relied heavily on health communication to persuade Nigerians to adhere to the preventive protocols. Scholars have conducted research on knowledge, perception and practice of COVID-19 prevention in Nigeria, but there is a dearth of study on the influence of health communication on adherence to COVID-19 preventive protocols in Southeast Nigeria. Using a structured questionnaire, data for the study was collected from 500 respondents. The data was analysed using simple percentages and regression. Results indicated high exposure to COVID-19 health messages from Radio (OR:1.680) and Television (OR:1.104); Also, high education (OR:4.655; p=0.000) being rural residents (OR:3.764; p=0.003) positively predicted adoption of COVID-19 safety protocols; Factors that hinder adoption of these messages include the cost of facemasks and sanitizers, difficulty in breathing when wearing mask, societal pressure, population explosion that hinders social distancing, religious belief, among others. The study concluded that exposure to health communication has not resulted in population wide adoption of COVID-19 safety protocols, thereby springing up the need to address factors that hinder people from adopting these safety measures.

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STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY: EXPLORING THE PUBLIC EVALUATION OF PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI'S ADDRESS ON THE ENDSARS PROTEST

CHINEDU JUDE NWASUM

Department of Mass Communication

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo. Nigeria.

E-mail: chinedujudenwasum@gmail.com

NGOZIEJE UDUMA (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo. Nigeria.

E-mail: ngouduma@yahoo.com

EZINNE CHIOMAABANEME

Department of Mass Communication

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ikwo, Nigeria

ezinneabaneme@yahoo.com

&

ENUMA ICHA - ITUMA

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ikwo, Nigeria

numaskeje@yahoo.com

Abstract

Since time immemorial, public relations has remained a reliable choice and tool for effective management of conflicts and agitations at both local and national level. PR tactics are very important to every government because it helps to manage and control public opinion. Public Opinion is important to every government, when not managed might result to lack of trust in the government or unrest, as witnessed during the Arab Spring. During the pandemic lockdown, Nigeria witnessed series of events and top among them is the End Sars protest, which saw thousands of youths take to the streets to protest against police brutality. During the protest, communication experts asserted that, the president needed address the nation, in order to avert national unrest. Not only did the president not address the nation as when required, when he did, many believe that the content of message was devoid of empathy towards the protesters and those who lost their lives. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that Public Relations re-establishes an opportunity for peaceful negotiations, diplomacy, tolerance, accommodation and eventual restoration of normalcy. It is, therefore, on the strength of the above insights that this paper attempts, to evaluate the presidential speech on EndSAR protest to specifically ascertain people's views on the presidential speech, to ascertain the impact of the speech on the protest and finally to recommend ways to improve government communication to the public during future protest. This study will adopt the survey method in order to answer the research objectives.

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SOCIAL MEDIA VIOLENCE: A STUDY OF SAHARA REPORTERS' FACEBOOK PAGE

Mr. AZEEZ, Akeem Ademola

Mass Communication Department,

College of Social & Management Science,

Fountain University, Oshogbo.

azeezakeem1395@gmail.com

Mr. ADUNOLA, Najeemdeen Omotayo

Dept. of Mass Communication,

The Polytechnic, Ibadan,

Ibadan.

adunoloye@yahoo.com

Abstract

Studies on the use and abuse of social media are a huge stack, focusing on issues such as social networking, friending, socialising and mobilisation for social causes. Few, if any, have focused on the

social and cultural violence being perpetrated on social media especially in a nation with several religious and ethnic fault lines such as Nigeria. This current study sought to find out how the users of the social media in Nigeria who frequently interact with one another quite often are involved in some kind of media violence as a result of their incessant use of abusive languages against one another's tribal ethnic, religious and other social inclinations to the detriment of the fragile peace available among the different groups of people of this country. Using the theories of Media Violence as well as Uses and Gratification, a content analysis of comments posted to 20 selected news items on the Facebook page of a popular online news media, Sahara Reporter, between May 1st 2017 and June 30th 2017 was carried out to find this out. There is a serious level of the use of foul and abusive languages by different contributors who use many vitriolic words on one another at every given opportunity which is further heating up the polity. The two commonest touchy subjects of attack are religion and ethnicity. This study, thus, recommends that immediate and concerted efforts must be initiated on the part of the government and other regulatory agencies to curb this trend before it goes out of hands.

Keywords: Social Media Violence, Socialising, Mobilisation, Friending, Social Networking.

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ELECTORAL FRAUD & IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY: CHALLENGES AHEAD OF THE MEDIA TOWARDS 2023 ELECTIONS

Mamman Fatima Abdulkadir.

Faculty of social sciences..

Department of Mass Communication

Kaduna State University.

ftmajids@gmail.com

Abstract

As an aggregator of citizen interest and builder of national consensus through informed commentary and objective criticism, the media remains a focal point in any attempt at evaluating our nation's democratic enterprise and the looming threat posed by the apparent near institutionalization of electoral fraud in the polity. With another general election year around the corner in 2023, our internal contradictions are already being reinforced too early, raising fears of possible threat to our democracy, especially under the prevailing climate of insecurity in the country. This paper examines the media's strategic role within the problem of electoral fraud and its implication for the national security situation in Nigeria. It has dwelt elaborately on national security and the gradual threat identified with the current trends of ethnic affirmation in Nigeria, as another election approaches. How these also challenge the media have been equally highlighted. The paper suggested, among other options, that, the media has the capacity to galvanize all other stakeholders in setting the appropriate agenda and in championing the necessary advocacy required to safeguard national security, particularly in relation to elections.

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THE PLACE OF NIGERIA'S ANTI-SOCIAL MEDIA BILL ON DISINFORMATION AND HATE SPEECH IN THE COVID 19 ERA

HAUWA MOHAMMED SANI (Phd)

Department of English and Literary Studies,

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Email: hauwamohammedsanim@gmail.com

hmsani@abu.edu.ng

Abstract

It is a well-known fact that social media platforms facilitate the sharing of information and enhance connectivity and civic engagement. At the same time, however, they are vulnerable to abuse by malicious perpetrators who use the channels to spread disinformation, hateful and divisive content. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how fast and wide information can spread: so fast, that the

phenomenon was given the name, “infodemic”. In the time of a pandemic of massive proportions such as COVID-19, social media can be used as a tool of distrust to incite panic, confusion, and disharmony to its users. Therefore, regulatory reforms must seek to align the utility of social media platforms with the welfare of citizens, while safeguarding the right to free speech. Consequently, this paper seeks to provide an understanding of the Nigerian anti-social media bill approach to the massive challenges posed by social media platforms in circulating Hate Speech and Disinformation Online. A key question that the paper addresses is whether this bill can be trusted to self-adjudicate while performing state-like functions to reasonably restrict hate speech and propagation of disinformation. The paper adopts documentation methods and uses a descriptive research design. It concludes that the misuse of these social media platforms can have economic, psychological, political and security impacts, both online and offline and can lead to discrimination and even violence.

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A COMMUNICATIONAL INQUIRY INTO NON-KINETIC APPROACHES TO HANDLING NIGERIA'S CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Barigbon Gbara Nsereka

Associate Professor
Department of Mass Communication
Rivers State University, Port Harcourt
barigbon.nsereka@ust.edu.ng

&

Dr. Bassey Ibiang Okon

Ag. Deputy Director, Information and Public Relations
Nigerian Airforce, Abuja
basseyibiang@yahoo.com

Abstract

The growing spate of criminality within the various constituent regions of Nigeria is worsened by the failure of kinetic approaches in handling the emerging asymmetric security challenges in Nigeria as well as the evolving era of fake news and hate speech. While the policy of some nations favour the adoption of non-kinetic approaches, such as citizenship education, strategic communication and indirect elimination of the adversary's centre of gravity to address conflicts, Nigeria still relies on the kinetic approach which focuses on destroying enemy forces through application of physical force using such elements as explosives, impact, tactical manoeuvre and direct attack on the centre of gravity. In the circumstance, it is imperative to critically interrogate the issues of security to establish the advantage of non-kinetic approaches over kinetic methods in building resilient communities, largely from the perspective of development communication. This research which is ongoing will employ mixed designs. Amongst the multiple data gathering techniques considered are direct observation and structured interviews. There would be a number of research options to be considered during analysis including the grounded theory approach which begins with data collection and goes on to problem articulation, further data collation, analysis, synthesis, deductions and findings. This study will contribute to existing knowledge in security management using non-kinetic approaches and the role of policy and resilience in conflict management. It will bridge the gap between what security providers know and what it should know; how they operate and how they should operate. From the findings reached and the conclusion drawn, relevant recommendations will be made in the interest of the nation.

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MEDIATING THE ABUSE OF RIGHTS OF NIGERIAN CHILD IN A POST COVID-19 ERA THROUGH FILM: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE INNOCENT (2020)

Dr Timothy Ekeledirichukwu Onyejelem

onyejelelemtimothyekele@yahoo.com

Department of Mass Communication,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

Madonna University Nigeria

Abstract

Safeguarding the rights of the child in Africa has over the years posed an enduring challenge. The role of communication in mediating or aggravating the ordeals of the African child becomes obvious when it is understood that content creators, including filmmakers, contribute immensely in creating ideologies that may influence treatment of children in society, particularly, in a post Covid-19 era. Against this backdrop, this study sought to determine how Nollywood filmmakers represent child's rights and their abuses, thus potentially contributing in bettering or worsening the situation of the child. The study therefore sought to ascertain the specific issues of child's rights portrayed by Nollywood filmmakers in the Innocent (2020), as well as the frames employed in presenting issues of child's rights in the film. Situated within the framework of Social Representation Theory the study adopted critical discourse analysis (CDA) method in assessing the emotional story of a boy child, who suffers persistent domestic abuses that renders him physically and psychologically shattered. Findings showed among others that issues of child's rights portrayed in Nigerian films included; sexual abuse, physical assaults and neglect; with the plot resolved in the wrongness of undermining the human dignity of the abused child. Based on the findings of the critical discuss, the study concluded that Nigerian film industry - Nollywood, presents for Nigeria a veritable tool for realisation of the rights of the child. In view of the significant level of child's rights abuses in the country in recent years, especially during the Covid-19 period, this study recommended that Nollywood filmmakers should continue to produce films that project child's right issues.

Keywords: Abuse of rights, Child's right, film, Mediating, Nollywood.

SPECIAL SESSION ABSTRACTS

THE OUTDOOR ADS OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN: A SEMIOTIC AND MIXED METHODS ANALYSIS

Dr Aloysius Nnanna Nworisa

Department of Mass Communication,

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

&

Mr. Omo Abunene

Outdoor Advertising Association of Nigeria (OAAN)

&

Miss Kemi Abodunrin

Department of Mass Communication,

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

&

Mr Valentine Elaigwu

Outdoor Advertising Association of Nigeria (OAAN)

Abstract

Political advertising in Nigeria has a long history which dates to the earliest newspapers and broadcasting stations. Since the earliest elections in Nigeria, outdoor political advertising has played key roles in mobilizing voters and getting them to support specific political parties by framing

persuasive messages in unique ways. The formal campaign period for the 2019 Presidential Election Campaign was from Nov 19, 2018 to Feb 23, 2019, and within this period, the two major political parties (PDP and APC) tried to maximize their strategic uses of the media, including outdoor advertisements to consolidate their positions and reputation. This study was designed to examine PDP and APC approaches to, and their uses of outdoor advertising through a semiotic analysis of all the available outdoor campaign materials which were submitted to the Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria (APCON) for vetting and approval. Among the specific objectives of this research were the examination of the nature of the ads, their direction (positive or negative), the images portrayed of the parties and the candidates, and the dominant creative strategies (defending or attacking) that were employed. Using triangulated mixed methods approaches, the qualitative and quantitative data were subjected to critical analysis, thematic analysis, content analysis and Delphi analysis. Supplementary data came from in-depth personal interviews, focus group discussions, and survey sampling of advertising professionals and consultants who were involved in the campaign. The research is ongoing, but the preliminary results suggest that the two parties did not invest as much in outdoor advertising as they had done in 2015, and they tended to avoid presenting some of their posters and Out-of-Home promotional materials to APCON for vetting. There are some marked differences between the approaches of the two political parties. Whereas the PDP tended to emphasize protection, welfare, inclusiveness, and regaining power, the APC showed a proclivity for ethical conduct, fighting corruption, and cleaning up the society with its symbolic broom. We have examples of specific ads to illustrate these preliminary results. From a semiotic analysis perspective, the results will be of interest to scholars, politicians, journalists, advertising and public relations agencies, and pro-democracy groups, especially as the next general election approaches.

Key words. Advertising, Semiotics, Out-of-Home Advertising, Framing, Mixed Methods, and Political Communication.

THE PRINT ADS OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN: A MIXED METHODS AND FRAMING ANALYSIS

Prof. Abigail Odozi Ogwezzy-Ndisika
 Department of Mass Communication
 University of Lagos; Akoka, Yaba, Lagos
Abigaily2k@yahoo.com
 &

Shaibu Husseini, Ph.D
 Department of Mass Communication
 University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos
igalaman@yahoo.com
 &

Babatunde Faustino
 Department of Mass Communication
 University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos
Faustino2k@yahoo.co.uk
 &

Samuel Ejiwunmi
 Department of Mass Communication
 University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos
[samejiwunmi@gmail](mailto:samejiwunmi@gmail.com)

Abstract

Political advertising has a long history in Nigeria because of the attraction it has for politicians who use it to canvass for votes. Advertising in the mass media, especially in newspapers, has played key roles in educating and mobilizing voters to support major political parties. By framing persuasive messages in

unique ways to appeal to prospective voters, advertising copywriters employ different creative and persuasive strategies and tactics. Our goal in this study was to examine how the newspaper ads of the 2019 presidential election reflected significant insights about communication and politics in Nigeria, using mixed methods research and framing analyses. Data came from all the newspaper ads that were submitted to APCON for vetting and approval, as required by the Nigerian Electoral Law. This yielded 60 political ads which were subjected to qualitative critical analysis, thematic analysis, and ethnographic content analysis. Additional mixed methods were quantitative content analysis, in-depth personal interviews, and the Delphi, all of which yielded interesting results that informed our interpretation of framing in the context of communication and politics in Nigeria. Data collection and analyses are ongoing, but the preliminary results suggest that framing seems to have a universal appeal in the sense that some of the features from Europe and the US apply in Nigeria as well. Also, our tentative results suggest that the dominant themes were innuendos and name-calling without reference to specific policies, programs, and actions. We will interpret our findings in the context of Nigeria's evolving practices of political communication, professionalism in advertising, and the uses of uniquely Nigerian methods in framing election communication ads. The implications of these results in future elections will be explored in detail.

Keywords: Print, Media, Advertising, Election, Campaign, Framing and Mixed Methods.

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POLITICAL ADVERTISING TRENDS IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Olalekan Fadolapo

Ex-Secretary AAAN
Registrar/CEO APCON
&

Lolu Akinwunmi

Ex- Chairman of APCON Board
CEO PrimaGarnet Africa
&

Charles C Okigbo

Ex-Registrar APCON
Professor Emeritus of Strategic Communication.

Abstract:

Advertising education and practice in Nigeria is a mirror of both global and local trends in advertising professionalism. On the one hand, there is increasing globalization and virtualization of commercial communication and the increasing incidence of affiliations with the big international advertising/PR groups. But on the other hand, Nigerian advertising professionals continue to proudly profess uniquely indigenous creativity that started with the earliest agencies such as Lintas, Grant, and OBM. Political advertising is one area where advertising has had an early application which continues to expand with increasing sophistication and growth in the economy. Nigeria's 2019 election was the most sophisticated so far. The use of advertising in the presidential campaign has attracted much attention including this effort to explore how three major areas of advertising were used by the two main political parties, APC and PDP. Our goal is to examine the nature of print ads, radio/television commercials, and outdoor billboards that were used in the election campaign. We were guided by specific research objectives and questions that focused on the types of ads, the creative strategies employed, and the involvement of professionals from within and outside Nigeria, among others. We used mixed methods of data that included content analysis of the ads and personal interviews with the advertising professionals and political parties' officers who were responsible for the advertising aspects of the campaign. This research is ongoing, but the results show that political advertising is an important part of our election campaigns. The results portend significant implications for the forthcoming 2023 election

cycle, the drumbeats of which are already reaching high decibels. As Nigeria continues to grow economically, demographically, and by the number of communication education institutions, political advertising is likely to follow a parallel growth trajectory. It is therefore worth our while to pay more research attention to this important aspect of our evolving democratic culture.

Key Terms: Advertising campaigns, Election communication, Presidential election, Mixed methods, Political advertising, and Political communication.

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NETWORK RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS COVERAGE OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Alli, Muhammad, Bashir

Kaduna State University

&

Aniemeka, Osita

ICDA

&

Arikewuyo, Abdulgafar

University of Ilorin

&

Babatunde, Victor Olusegun

Kwara State University

&

Kankarofi, Bello

Ex-Registrar, APCON

&

Musa, Bala

Azusa Pacific University USA)

&

Mustapha, Kayode Lambe

University of Ilorin

Abstract

The mass media played important roles during the 2019 presidential election campaign by serving as conduits for the stories that journalists composed and relayed as news, features, editorial, and other related contents. Through their arrangement of information into storified narratives, journalists deliver the world to their audiences in acceptable formats, within the strictures of their media. Broadcast journalists are constrained by time limitations but still succeed in string together cohesive stories of current events on social issues including election campaigns. Radio and television have a long history of engagement with Nigerian politics dating back to the era of radio reinfusion and the first television station in West Africa, WNBS, Ibadan. Originally owned and operated by only governments, it was not until the 1980s waves of privatization that private ownership was allowed. Today, Nigeria has 300 radio and 200 television stations of diverse characteristics, many of which are local operations. Network news coverage still remains the staple of Nigerian broadcasting. For the purposes of this study our interest is on network radio and television news coverage of the presidential election on FRCN (for radio) and NTA, AIT, and Channels (for television). Data for analysis came from a random sample of 14 days of the morning news bulletin on the four networks for the campaign period from November 18, 2018 to March 23, 2019. The unit of analysis was the individual news story. Our goal was to determine the nature of coverage by examining attention to the political parties and their candidates, the direction (positive/negative) of the stories, and the references to serious issues and policies. In addition to critical content analysis and thematic analysis, in-depth persona interviews and Delphi method are deployed for data triangulation. Our data collection is ongoing, but the preliminary results show that the parties paid considerable attention to how they were covered by radio and television journalists. These results have

serious implications for the forthcoming presidential and other national elections of the 2023 cycle. The results will be of interest to researchers, politicians, political parties, INEC, local and international democracy-supporting institutions, journalists, and members of the public.

Key Terms: Political communication, Nigerian politics, Broadcast news, Election reporting, Campaign reporting, and Presidential election.

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AN EXAMINATION OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMUNICATION PR PRODUCTS OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: A MIXED METHODS ANALYSIS

Dr. Emmanuel Nwachukwu
Savannah State University, USA

&

Prof E. S. Dandaura
Nasarawa State University
NIPR Education Committee

&

Dr. Ralph Abimbola
Vice Chair of NIPR Education Committee

&

Dr. Sule Ya'u
Department of Communication
Bayero University
Chair of NIPR Membership Services Committee

Abstract

This presentation is part of the larger project on the uses of various communication genres including advertising, newspapers, radio, television, social media, and public relations in the 2019 general elections in Nigeria. Our focus here is on political public relations, which is one of the most important uses of communication in election campaigns because it leverages all the other campaign activities. Our goal in this research is to examine how essential communication PR products were produced and used in the presidential campaign between November 18, 2018 and February 23, 2019, using mixed methods of content analysis, critical incident analysis, personal interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, and the Delphi. The essential communication PR products include news releases, news conferences, pamphlets, brochures, advertising materials, special events and rallies, documentaries, and community mobilization. Guided by agenda setting, agenda building, and framing paradigms, we shall explore the relevance of African concepts of politics and communication, with a view to suggesting Afrocentric and Nigerian hypotheses on political public relations. Data collection is ongoing and in collaboration with the other seven research sub-teams which are examining different aspects of communication in the 2019 general election. Our preliminary results show that the 2019 election was the most engaging with legacy and social media, local and international PR consultants, and multilateral political action groups. We shall present the detailed results and show their implications for the forthcoming 2023 general elections. An important part of this research is our in-depth analysis of the involvement of foreign consultants that include Cambridge Analytica.

Key Terms: Election PR, Agenda Setting, Framing, Mixed Methods, Campaign Communication and Afrocentric Communication.

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THE USES OF RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMERCIALS IN THE 2019 NIGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Ralph Anyacho, rpa

Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria

ralphanyacho@gmail.com

&

Martha Onyeajuwa

Pan Atlantic University (PAU), Lagos

monyeajuwa@pau.edu.ng 07035881565

Susan Agbo, rpa

Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria

ladiesuzz@gmail.com

&

Prince Edoaka, arpa

Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria

Ikeprince665@gmail.com

Abstract

Power and influence motivate politicians to devise ingenious ways of achieving victory at the polls. Advertising is one strategy that has been used to mobilize support and win elections. The 2019 Presidential election in Nigeria presented a research opportunity to examine how contents and creative advertising copy on radio and television were framed to influence opinions and achieve competitive edge for contenders. Data for analysis came from using mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative content analysis, critical incident analysis, thematic analysis, and in-depth personal interviews of advertising professionals. The analysis was guided by framing paradigm and a deliberate effort to identify authentic indigenous approaches that could lead to formulating an African theory of communication and advertising. The main elements of analysis were political parties' sponsorship, subject matter of the ads, message direction, creative strategies, and references to policies, issues, and horse race. Although all political campaign ads were required to be vetted and approved by APCON, only 101 radio and TV commercials were submitted by the parties for the campaign period November 18, 2018 to March 23, 2019. The study is on-going, but the results show that framing is gaining ground in political advertising in Nigeria and skilful creative contents shaped opinions and defined competitive advantage to the two parties. The final result of this study will be of interest to researchers, politicians, INEC and democracy-promoting institutions and groups, locally and internationally. APCON can benefit specially in pursuing new policies and measures to enforce the requirement of getting approval for all political ads in the forthcoming 2023 presidential campaign.

Key words: Nigerian politics, Presidential election, Communication campaign, Election advertising, Radio/Television commercials, and Framing paradigm.

A MIXED METHODS ANALYSIS OF HOW EIGHT NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS FRAMED THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Dr. Jude Ogbodo

Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki.

judeogbodo99@gmail.com

&

Dr. Greg Ugbo

Federal University, Oye-Ekiti

ugbogregory@gmail.com

&

Dr. Henry Duru

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

duruhenryc@gmail.com

&

Mrs. Stella Jibrin

National Press Council.

jjbrinstella@yahoo.com

Abstract

General elections in Nigeria are quadrennial events that provide the electorate with the opportunity to elect new leaders or re-elect the existing ones in exercises that usually come with 'twists and turns'. Although politicians jostle for many elective positions, the stake is always higher for presidential elections. As the conduits for information dissemination, newspapers and other channels of communication play important roles in the electioneering process because politicians rely on these media to sell their manifestoes to the voters. This process has ensured that politics and journalism are entangled in a symbiotic dyad. The crave for publicity during electioneering campaigns has further fuelled and sustained this relationship. Indeed, empirical evidence suggests that the media can shape the outcome of elections not just in Nigeria, but in other countries by the nature of their content, their framing approaches, and the way they portray political candidates. To this end, this study was designed to employ mixed methods approaches to examine how Nigerian newspapers framed their coverage of the 2019 presidential campaign. Data for analysis came from the editorial contents of eight national newspapers (The Punch, The Vanguard, The Nation, ThisDay, Daily Sun, The Nation, Daily Trust and Leadership) published between November 19, 2018 (which officially marked the beginning of the presidential election campaigns) and February 21, 2019 (when the campaigns officially ended). Additional data came from in-depth personal interviews, focus group discussions via Zoom, and an online survey of NUJ/NGE members. These varied data sources provided the information used to address our research questions on the nature of coverage, direction (i.e. negative or positive) of stories, the dominant framing approaches, the focus on issues or horse race, images of the candidates and parties, and whether there were more or less attacking or defending, among others. Data collection is still ongoing, but our preliminary findings suggest that the pattern of framing by the newspapers leans towards a picture of "capture" by politicians. Ironically, some politicians use "power capture" to express nefarious political influence. A similar capture is evident in their relations with the media and political reporters. As such, the watchdog role of the newspapers (media) and their editorial independence have been relegated to the background. The inability of Nigerian media to devise alternative revenue streams or funding models may have played into the hands of politicians in desperate search for publicity. As a result, unsubstantiated and unguarded claims, and bitter utterances during the presidential campaigns especially from the ruling APC and the main opposition party, the PDP, were presented in ways that markedly failed to separate propaganda and personal views from news. There are some aspects of political reporting in these newspapers that suggest Nigerian political journalism may not be the same as in Western democracies because of what some refer to as "the Nigerian Factor." Our results will shed more light on this interpretation of the "Reflective Theory" that shows how the media mirror the societies where they operate. Our research will make important

contributions to increased understanding of political journalism, mixed methods action research, and the media's contribution to free and fair elections in Africa. Our results will be beneficial to teachers, journalists, politicians, election communication regulatory bodies, the National Assembly, and pro-democracy organizations that promote robust media coverage of elections.

Key terms: Nigerian Factor, Reflective Theory, News Framing, Media Capture and Mixed Methods.

Annual General Meeting (AGM) Section

1. **Agenda**
 2. **Minute of the 21st AGM Held at NOUN, FCT Abuja**
 3. **22ND ACCE Presidential Address for the Opening Ceremony**
 4. **Welcome Address of the National President for the AGM**
 5. **Statement of Accounts**
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Agenda for the 22nd Annual General Meeting Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021

1. Opening Prayer
 2. Adoption of Agenda for the AGM
 3. Members Absent with Written Apologies
 4. Admission of New Members into the Council and AGM
 5. Introduction of New Professors announced after the 2019 AGM
 6. Welcome Address by the National President of ACCE (See AGM Section of the Conference Brochure)
 7. Reading, Amendments, and Adoption of Minutes of the 21st AGM
 8. Matters Arising from the Minutes
 - (A) Bye-Law Review Committee (Committee has completed its assignment and the Bye-Laws published after being circulated online for members' inputs and approval) AGM expected to use a Voice Vote to Ratify the Approval
 - (B) Award of Fellowship of the Council (This AGM is the last for qualification. The different membership categories will be invested on qualified members at the 23rd AGM)
 - (C) Request Heads of Divisions to update AGM on their Progress Reports
 9. Release of ACCE 2020 Publications (**The National Secretary to speak on the processes & expectations and Working Dates for the 2021 Publications**)
 10. Appointment of a National Legal Adviser in line with the Bye-Laws (AGM to use a Voice Vote to Ratify the appointment)
 11. Indexing of ACCE Journal (This has reached advance stage. The indexing will happen this year and in the life of this administration)
 12. Hosting Right and Venue for the 23rd International Conference/AGM (If no written bid addressed to the President and received before the AGM, EXCO to look for Venue and Host and Report)
 13. **VOTE OF THANKS TO BAYERO UNIVERSITY – ACCE EX-OFFICIO MEMBER**
 14. Presentation of the Financial Report from November 2019 – April 2021: **National Treasurer**
 15. Presentation of Conference Communique – **Chair. Conference Communique**
 16. AOB
 17. Closing Remarks by the National President
 18. Adjournment
 19. Closing Prayer
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**MINUTES OF THE 21ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) OF THE
AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR COMMUNICATION EDUCATION (ACCE)
NIGERIA CHAPTER HELD AT THE NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
NIGERIA, UNIVERSITY VILLAGE, JABI – ABUJA, ON THURSDAY
OCTOBER 24, 2019**

1. **Call to Order/Agenda:** The meeting commenced at about 4pm when the National President called the AGM to order and presented the Agenda for the AGM. The Agenda were adopted by Daniel Progress and seconded by Dr Nsikak Idiong.
2. The **Opening Prayer** was said by all members present, using the NOUN method.
3. **Attendance:** The 21st AGM was attended by 217 participants listed below:

S/N	NAME	STATUS	INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION
1	Prof N.T. Ekeanyanwu	President	University of Uyo
2	Dr Abdullah, S. Bashir	Deputy President	MAUTECH Yola
3	Prof Ezekiel Asemah	National Secretary	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa
4	Prof Danjuma Gambo	Ex.Officio	UNIMAID
5	Dr Chris Ochonogor	National Treasurer	UNIPOINT
6	Herbert Batta, PhD	Deputy National Secretary	UNIVERSITY OF UYO
7	Rahila Jibrin	Director Public Affairs	UNIMAID
8	Olure-Bank Adeyinka	Member	Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna
9	EDIM, Roselyn	Member	University of Calabar
10	Iknimore Roseline A.	Member	Delta State Poly, Ozoro
11	Ekwen Nwabueze O.	Member	The Fed. Poly Nasarawa
12	Bassey NSA Ekpe	Member	Akwa IBOM State University
13	Ofonmbulk Titus Ibanga	Member	University of PortHarcourt
14	Okogbule Eberechi E.	New Member	University of PortHarcourt
15	Nyekwere Endwell O.	Member	PortHarcourt Polytechnic
16	Nwaubeta Nnennanya	Member	PortHarcourt Polytechnic
17	Solomon Victoria O.	Member	I.AU.E PortHarcourt
18	Wilson E. Pauline	Member	I.AU.E PortHarcourt
19	Nwebel Michael Brown	Member	UNIPOINT
20	Adebowale Diamond A.	Member	UNIPOINT
21	UGO, Solomon UGO	Member	UNICAL
22	ODEY, Helen Ochuole	Member	UNICAL
23	Bebia Eja Augustine	Member	Crutech, Calabar
24	Martha Msso Hile	Member	Benue State Uni. Makurdi
25	Ekhareafu Daniel	Member	University of benin
26	Sarki Reuben Sunday	Member	Nasarwa State University
27	Priscilla Terungwa Marcus	Member	Plateau State University, Bokko
28	Israel Nandi Bigun	Member	Federal University Lokoja
29	Dr. Jacob U. Agba	Member	Cross River University of Technology
30	God'swill John	Member	Cross River University of Technology
31	Dr. Benson Eluwa Virginia	Member	Abia State University, Uturo
32	Dr. Barigbon Gbara Nserala	Member	Rivers State University
33	Dr. Nuhu D. Gapsiso	Member	University of Maiduguri

34	Dr. Wilson Joseph	Member	University of Maiduguri
35	Dr. Samuel O. Omeje	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
36	Dr. Samuel I. Ezeama	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
37	Dr. Josephat Okoye	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
38	Mrs. Roseline Anigbo	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
39	Mr. Obiora Igwebuike	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
40	Mr. Paschal Osita Ezema	Member	Institute of Management of Technology
41	Orji Uchenna Franklin	Member	Imo State Polytechnic
42	Ogaraku Henry Chibueze	Member	Lagos Aviation Maritime Business Acad
43	Dr. Stephen A. Kenechukwu	Member	Federal University Oye Ekiti
44	Dr. Chioma Agbasimelo	Member	Tansian University
45	Sylvia Asodike	Member	Tansian University
46	Akakwandu Henry	Member	Fed. Poly Oko
47	Ezeigbo Maryann	Member	Fed. Poly Oko
48	Dr. Ifeoma Theresa Amobi	Member	UNILAG
49	Ogunyombo Oludare E.	Member	Olabisi Onabanjo University
50	Dr. Binta Kasim Mohammed	Member	Kaduna State University
51	Emmanuel Nyong Inyang	Member	CRUTECH
52	NJAH Bassey Etta	Member	CRUTECH
53	Onochie Jennifer Ekene	Member	University of Ibadan
54	Dr. Christiana O. Chukwu	Member	AEFUNAI Abakaliki
55	Dr. Titilayo R. Osuagwu	Member	UNIPORT
56	NTUI Oyebo Asam	New Member	CRUTECH
57	Igiri Anthony Bassey	New Member	UNICAL
58	Dr. Ifeyinwa Nsude	Member	Ebonyi State University
59	Dr. Mrs Nkwam Uwaoma A	Member	Imo State University
60	Dr Daniel Ngusha Chile	Member	Benue State University
61	Williams A. Wada	Member	Nasarawa State University
62	Omoevah Blessing	Member	Delta State Polytechnic, Ozoko
63	Ilaya E. Michael	Member	Delta State Polytechnic, Ozoko
64	Dr. T. Keghku	Member	Benue State University, Makurdi
65	Dr Faustinus G. Nwachukwu	Member	University of PortHarcourt
66	Ojabo Oritsetemisan	Member	Nnamdi Azikwe University, Awka
67	Touitou Tina C.	Member	Babcock University Ogun State
68	Funmi Falobi	Member	YABATECH
69	Dr. Kehinde Oyesomi	Member	Covenant University
70	Emmanuel O. Olubodede	Member	Adekunle Ajasin University
71	Dr. Omotayo A. Okeya	Member	Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo
72	Emmanuel T. Nessi	New Member	University of Uyo
73	Isaac Imo-Ter Nyam	Member	Veritas University, Abuja
74	Samuel Confidence Otikor	New Member	University of PortHarcourt
75	Igomu Joseph Augustine	New Member	Unizik
76	Dr. Obuebite Jonathan R.	New Member	Unizik
78	Inalegwu Friday Alapa	New member	KSU
79	Prof. Jude T. Kur	Member	FUT Minna
80	Dr. Jaiyeola Oyewole	Member	Bowen, Osun State
81	Dr. God'swill Okiyi	Member	NSUK, Keffi
82	Afred Ojonimi Godwin	Member	UNN
83	Haruna Ismail	Member	Bayero University, Kano
84	Clare A. Onasanya	New Member	UNILAG
85	Nurudeen A. Nahimah	New Member	LASU
86	Dr. Obiorah I. Edogor	Member	DORBEN Polytechnic Abuja
87	James U. Effiom	New Member	CRUTECH, Calabar, Cross Rivers State
88	Dr. (Mrs) Comfort Ene Obaje	Member	Uniben, Benin City
89	Dr. Uwen Udo Akpan	Member	UNIUYO
90	Oniwon O. Godwin	Member	The Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

91	Dr. Oscar Odiboh	Member	Covenant University
92	Dr. Kehinde Oyesomi	Member	Covenant University
93	Comfort Bulus	Member	UniJos
94	Prof. Muhammad Bashir	New Member	Kaduna State University
95	Dr. Agboola A.k	Member	Fed. Univ. of Tech. Minna
96	Precious Ukeje	Member	University of Uyo, Uyo
97	Abubakar Jibril	Member	Taraba State University
98	Illah James	Member	Kogi State University
99	Santas Tsegwu	Member	Nasarawa State University
100	Dr. Nassir Abba Aji	New Member	University of Maiduguri
101	Jonah Alice Aladi	Member	Federal Polytechnic, Bida
102	Ucheanya Florence	Member	Federal Polytechnic, Bida
103	Dr. Chidinma Onwubere	Member	NOUN, Jabi, Abuja
104	Dr. Chamberlain Egbulefu	Member	Benson Idahosa University
105	Nwankwo Fabian	Member	Delta State University, Oghara
106	GoodLuck Arimitan	Member	Delta State University, Oghara
107	Mrs. Rita Rerri	Member	Delta State University, Oghara
108	Ms. Folafunmi Afolabi	Member	Covenant University, Ota
109	Job Guyson B.	Member	Plateau State University, Bokko
110	Dr. Dominic Achioko	Member	Benue State University, Makurdi
111	Dr. Chibuzor Nwoga	Member	AE-FUNAI Ebonyi
112	Mrs. Ijeoma Taiwo	Member	AE-FUNAI Ebonyi
113	Akakwandu Henry	Member	Fed Poly Oko
114	Ezeigbo Maryann	Member	Fed Poly Oko
115	Ogba Esther Likita	Member	Federal University of Lafia
116	Ugbo Gregory Obinna	Member	Federal University, Oye Ekiti
117	Prof. Sandra L. Adamu	Member	ABU, Zaria
118	Victor Tubo	Member	Federal University, Oye Ekiti
119	Dr. Ibituru Pepple	Member	UNICAL
120	Dr. Nevelyn Batta	Member	University of Calaba
121	Mr. Koko Reginald	Member	Ignatius Agwu University of Edu. Rivers
122	Dr. Ijeoma Acholonu	Member	Imo State University
123	Dr. Okoro Louisa Nkechi	Member	Imo State University
124	Suleiman Muhammed M.	Member	Ahmadu Bello University
125	Faruk N. Bello	Member	Ahmadu Bello University
126	Jamila Mohammed Dahiru	Member	Ahmadu Bello University
127	Dr. Olusola Oyero	Member	Covenant University, Ota
128	Sanusi R. Buhari	Member	Kaduna Polytechnic
129	Ogakason Rasheed Oshoke	Member	Bayero University, Kano
130	Peggy Okodogbe	Member	Imo State University
132	Samuel S. Nwogwugwu	Member	Imo state University
133	Ukpabio Margret Mfon	Member	University of Portharcourt
134	Prof Peter Esuh	Member	University of Uyo
135	Gideon Isika	Member	Delta State University
136	Chinelo Ifeoma Arugu	Member	University of Portharcourt
137	Okoro Ferdinand E.	Member	Delta State Polytechnic
138	Konye Cynthia Ikems	Member	UNIPOINT
139	Eze Ijeoma Bibian	Member	PRODA, Enugu
140	Ufondu Adaora Ogechukwu	Member	UNN
141	Dr. Comfort Ojoma Ukwela	Member	Federal University of Lafia
142	Dr. Emmanuel U. Biri	Member	DELSU, Abraka
143	Barr Ifeinwa V. Awagu	Member	PAN-ATLANTIC University, Lagos
144	Professor Cecil Blake	Member	PAN-ATLANTIC University, Lagos
145	Dr. Emmanuel O.U. Ikpegbu	Member	UNIPOINT
146	Nwala Bigman O.	Member	IAUE Portharcourt
147	Daniel Progress Umor	Member	IAUE Portharcourt
148	Odum Ucheckwu	Member	IAUE Portharcourt

149	Dr. Iniobong Courage N.	Member	University of Uyo
150	Dr. Aniebo Samson	Member	University of Uyo
151	Dr. Nsikak S. Idiong	Member	University of Uyo
152	Dr. Charles Obot	Member	University of Uyo
153	Chinedu Ekweonu	Member	COOU, Igbariam
154	Chinelo Ude-Akpe	Member	NTA TV College, Jos
155	Maryam Julde Adura	Member	NTA TV College, Jos
156	Njide Ezeonyejiaku	Member	COOU, Igbariam
157	Babatunde Adeyeye	Member	Covenant University
158	Chinyere Lousa Agbasi	Member	COOU, Igbariam
159	Isaac Ejiga	Member	University of Jos
160	Gambo Shehu Nababa	Member	Bayero University
161	Peter Ikegbunam C	Member	COOU Igbariam
162	Presly Obukoadata	Member	UNICAL
163	Amaliri Chidi C.	Member	IMSU
164	Onyejelem Timothy E.	Member	Madonna University
165	Nafisa Liman Yaro	Member	Bayero University
166	Dr. Maryam Umar Muktar	Member	Bayero University
167	Dr. Adama Adamu	Member	ABU Zaria
168	Jamila Musa Isah	Member	U.A.S Poly Sokoto
169	Dr. Binta M. Kassim	Member	Kaduna State University
170	Mainasara Y. Kurfi	Member	Bayero University Kano
171	Dr. Hajara Umar	Member	Bayero University Kano
172	Lamara Garba	Member	Bayero University Kano
173	Ummi Muhammed Sami	Member	Bayero University Kano
174	Lawal Umar Maradun	Member	Abdul Gusau Polytechnic
175	Nweke Joan Chidinma	Member	University of Calabar
176	Dr. Fatima Ijeoma Emetumah	Member	Federal Polytechnic Nekede
177	Boman Clara L.	Member	Nuhu Bamalli Poly, Zaria
178	Edmund C. Onwuliri	Member	UNI Abuja
179	Dr. Adakole J. Oklobia	Member	UNI Abuja
180	Udenze Silas	Member	UNI Abuja
181	Dr. Nsikan Senam	Member	University of Uyo
182	Prof. Okugo Uzoma	Member	University of Calabar
183	Dr. Sunny Mbazie	Member	University of PH
184	Barr Peter N. Nwokolo, PhD	Member	University of Nigeria Nsukka
185	Dr. Collins Kediehor	Member	Wellspring University, Benin
186	Amah Faith Ozikor	Member	Rivers State University
187	Umor Ebenezer Francis	Member	Rivers State University
188	Enyindah Stella C.	Member	Rivers State University
189	Mr. Benard Onyewuchi	Member	UNIBEN
190	Dr. Ngozi E. Uduma	Member	AE-FUNAI
191	Mr. Ajah Sunday	Member	AE-FUNAI
192	Mr. Chinedu Jude Nwasum	Member	AE-FUNAI
193	Miss Ezinne Abaneme	Member	AE-FUNAI
194	Jammy Seigha Guanah	Member	Chukwuemeka Odemegwu University
195	Nkwuda Jacinta Ijeoma	Member	Ebonyi State University
196	Osika Tamumo M.	Member	University of PH
197	Oruwari Sobelemari	Member	University of PH
198	Safiya K. Muhammed O.	Member	IBBU Lapai
199	Babmus Idowu Rasheed	Member	University of Ilorin
200	Arjemu Ogagu	Member	University of Ilorin
201	Okaiyeto A. Simon	Member	Salem University, Lokoja
202	Oko Blessing Ogeri	Member	UNN
203	Dr. Jude M. C Agbo	Member	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
204	Abdullahi Muhammed H.	Member	Fatai Lami Abub Inst for Legal Admin
205	Dr. Hadiza Ibrahim	Member	Bayero University, Kano
206	Jamila Muhammed Dahiru	Member	Ahmadu Bello University

207	Stephen Asombu Saa-Aando	Member	Bayero University, Kano
208	Prof Des Wilson	Member	University of Uyo, Uyo
209	Prof. Ike S. Ndolo	Member	Enugu State University of Sc & Tc
210	Chioma R. Chime-Nganya	Member	AE FUNAI
211	Dr. Benson R. Oke	Member	University of PortHarcourt
212	Dr. Odionye Chinwe M.	Member	Edwin Clark University, Delta State
213	Vakkai Dominic Fatima	Member	Taraba State University, Jalingo
214	Tordue Simon Targema	Member	Taraba State University, Jalingo
215	Ezeanoikwa Andrea	Member	Nasarawa State University keffi,
216	Oyokumyi Ita	Member	University of Uyo, Uyo
217	Dr. Chika Asogwa	Member	Federal University Oye-Ekiti

1. President's Opening Remarks: The President of the Nigerian Chapter of the ACCE and Chairman of the 21st AGM, Prof. Nnamdi Ekeanyanwu, welcomed EXCO and members to the AGM and extolled all for staying through and making the Annual International Conference a success. He noted that the Conference has continued to improve in terms of membership, and thanked members for the sacrifices made to attend. The President however, intimated members that the Conference was organized without any form of sponsorship, but with members' dues. He apologized for the logistic issues experienced during the Conference (late arrival of conference kits). A minute of silence was observed in honour of our departed members.

2. Previous Minutes: The National Secretary, Prof. Ezekiel Asemah presented the minutes of the 20th AGM as captured in the published book of proceedings, and the following observations were made:

Attendance: S/No.13 was corrected to read “Nsikak” and not “Nsikan” Idiong. S/No. 63 was corrected to read “Nkwuda” not “Ukwuda” Jecinta Ijeoma.

After effecting the corrections in the minutes, a motion for adoption was by Dr. Nsikak Idiong and seconded by Dr. Comfort Ukwela.

3. Matters Arising from the Minutes:

a. Review of the ACCE Bye-laws:

Prof. Des Wilson reported that his committee has not completed its assignment, stating that the only copy of the old Bye-Law was missing. He promised that the bye-laws would be ready in the next two weeks. The President then promised that a draft of the bye-laws would be made available to Council members by the first Quarter of year 2020. Dr. Nsikan Senam was appointed as Legal Adviser to review the document.

b. ACCE Newsletter:

The Director of Public Affairs explained that the publication ceased after the first edition because the items that were meant to be in the Newsletter were posted on the various ACCE online platforms, and that she needed to work hand-in-hand with the president to come up with subsequent editions. She urged members who have one thing or the other to celebrate or Call for Papers to forward such to accenigeria@gmail.com to be processed for publication.

c. Professional Divisions: It was obvious that professional divisions could not meet because of the tight schedule of the Conference. The President promised that by the next Conference/AGM, professional divisions would meet. He noted that the last syndicate sessions were held based on inputs from the professional divisions. He introduced the heads of the divisions to the Council and promised to make available data for them to work with.

d. Non-implementation of the Abuja Conference Agenda:

The president explained why the Conference could not hold as planned, stating that there was a breach in the initial agreement with Ohio University.

e. Appointment of a Fundraising Director:

As at the last AGM, no one had been recommended.

f. Award of Fellowships:

It was resolved that at the end of the 22nd AGM, names will be compiled for the last three (3) years to identify those that qualify for different fellowship statuses of the Council.

4. New Business:

The following new businesses were presented by the chairman of the AGM and President of the ACCE Nigeria Chapter, and were extensively deliberated by members and the following decisions reached:

a. End of Tenure Report:

The President of the Council thanked members for their support and stated the achievements of the EXCO in the last two (2) years. He highlighted the challenges of funding but also noted that membership subscription has improved. A motion adopting the report was moved and seconded by Dr. Uwem Akpan and Dr. Jaiyeola Oyewole respectively.

b. Release of ACCE 2019 Publications:

It was agreed that those who have presented their papers in the different syndicate groups should return the corrected versions of such papers before the 24th of November, 2019, and that papers submitted would go through a rigorous review.

c. Issues of plagiarism in ACCE Publications:

The President noted that there is no crime publishing with students but urged members to be responsible when doing academic publications. He added that members caught plagiarizing will be reported to their affiliated institutions. It was then agreed that a benchmark of 20% similarity threshold would be accepted for plagiarism checks, and that any paper that exceeds that level would be stepped down and the author punished.

d. Unbundling of Mass communication:

The President noted that ACCE is part of the process of unbundling Mass communication, and supports the process totally.

e. Hosting rights and venue:

The President announced that BUK is bidding for the hosting rights of the 22nd International Conference. Council accepted the bid and the head of department of Mass Communication in BUK accepted the approval of their bid on behalf of the University.

f. Financial Report:

The Financial Report for October 2018 to September 2019 was presented by the National Treasurer for members to go through. After deliberations, Dr. Nsikan Senam and Dr. F. G. Nwachukwu moved and seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report.

- g. A motion for the renewal of the tenure of the current EXCO for the final Two (2) years was moved by Dr. Ibituru Pepple and seconded by Prof. Emmanuel Biri. The motion was accepted by the Council.

h. Presentation of Communique:

A communique was presented to the Council, and Council mandated the President to go through it and circulate same to media houses.

5. Other Businesses:

- a. Dr. Nsikan Senam noted that some areas of communication were not captured in the book of abstracts e.g. Mass Media Law and Ethics.
- b. Prof. Jude Kur suggested that there should be pre-conference registration. He advised that the Council should go digital.

- c. Dr. Ifeyinwa Nsude commended the EXCO for inviting Prof. Bruce Mutsvairo. He urged the Council to continue inviting speakers that would speak a language that members can understand.

6. Vote of Thanks:

The Deputy National President thanked the Vice Chancellor of National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), the Dean of the Postgraduate School, the Head of Department of Mass Communication and the LOC Chair of NOUN 2019 for a well-organized Conference.

7. Adjournment:

Having exhausted deliberations on the agenda slated for the AGM, matters were brought to a close at about 6:48pm with a motion for adjournment moved by Dr. Alex Onyebuchi and seconded by Sanusi Buhari. The AGM thereafter adjourned.

8. Closing Prayer:

The Closing Prayer was said by Dr. Aniebo Samson.



Prof. Nnamdi T. Ekeanyanwu
National President

SIGNED

Prof. Ezekiel Asemah
National Secretary

Emmanuel Inyang, Ph.D.
ACCE Member
(Took the Minutes)

Presidential Address by the National President of ACCE, Professor Nnamdi Tobeckukwu Ekeanyanwu, on the 22nd Annual International Conference/AGM of the Council Held at the Prestigious Bayero University, Kano from May 25-28, 2021

Protocols

The Guest of Honour and Vice Chancellor, Bayero University, Kano, Distinguished Professor Sagir Adamu Abbas

The Lead Speakers of this Conference,

The Deputy National President of ACCE, Dr. Bashir Abdullahi

The Members of the National Executive Council of ACCE

All Former Presidents of ACCE

Erudite Professors of our noble profession

Esteemed Members of ACCE, Scholars and Colleagues

Esteemed Members of the Press

Our beloved students in attendance

Ladies and Gentlemen

With a sincere heart of gratitude to God Almighty who has made this day to come to pass, I, on behalf of the National EXCO and the entire members of our professional association, welcome you all to the 22nd Annual International Conference/AGM tagged ACCE-BUK 2020. It gladdens my heart to welcome you all again to this Conference, which is the 22nd in the history of the Nigerian Chapter of ACCE.

We left NOUN Abuja in very high spirits not knowing what 2020 will bring. As far back as December 2019, the machinery for the 22nd AIC/AGM has been put in motion but the covid-19 pandemic struck early in the year 2020 and changed everything. The entire world, Nigeria inclusive went into an unusual lockdown to address worsening public health concerns with resultant deaths that also affected ACCE. We commiserate with all families who lost love ones, businesses, jobs and those still struggling to get up from the lockdown. Almighty God will surely heal our lands in Jesus mighty name, amen.

ACCE cooperated with governmental agencies and bodies to educate the public during this period and believes the rollout of vaccines and adherence to non-pharmaceutical guidelines by the World Health Organisation and the NCDC will surely but slowly eradicate this virus from our lands and lives.

ACCE particularly thank the management of Bayero University for standing with us all through this trying period and for not abandoning the hosting project even in the circumstances. The Conference Organising Committee (COC) has remained determined to give us a memorable conference. I therefore wish to thank the Chair of the COC, Prof. Mustapha Malam and the members of his team. I also wish to thank posthumously, Late Prof. Balarabe Maikaba, who fought to bring ACCE BACK to Kano against all odds. He died in active duty and participated actively in the Inaugural meeting of this COC. May his gentle soul rest in peace.

I also wish to thank the entire EXCO of ACCE for the hard work in last two years that has resulted in the noticeable changes in the ACCE. I appreciate your cooperation, dedication and contributions that are helping in bringing the positive changes in the ACCE. I am also happy to introduce the newest member of EXCO, Barrister Dr. Nsikan Senam, who was appointed recently by the National President after due consultation and in recognition of his role as the Secretary of the Bye-Law Review Committee, to serve as the ACCE NATIONAL LEGAL ADVISER. His tenure may be short but his impact has already been felt in the publication of the ACCE revised Bye-Laws.

The theme of this year's conference is very apt in the light of recent developments in Nigeria and globally. Nigeria and many other African nations face dire national security challenges caused by worsening economic conditions and poor leadership across all spectrum of the society. This situation is made worse in the New Media Age, where some level of sophistication has been noted to accompany

crimes and national security concerns in most of these nations. The New Media Age has also heightened the incidence of Fake News and Hate Speech to further polarize the debate that instead of fighting “them” we are fighting “us”. Since the primary duty of man is self-preservation, there has been calls especially in the Nigerian context for community policing, state policing or any kind of decentralization of the current security apparatus in the country. The emergence of South West's Amotekun as well as the other proposed similar state/regional security apparatuses, is a manifestation of the state of security in Nigeria.

ACCE has condemned and will continue to condemn the state of insecurity in Nigeria and will continue to call on Governments at all levels to arrest the situation and preserve this nation from further decline.

The discourse on national security is further worsened by the current global pandemic, covid-19, which has traumatised the global population and worsened economic conditions especially in developing nations like Nigeria that lack State's apparatuses to help every citizen mitigate the adverse economic and health conditions caused by the pandemic.

How do the media; the conscience, watchdog and mouthpiece of the public, mediate security in the New Media Age and in the post covid-19 era? Nigeria's national security borders on the protection of its economy, resources, cultural integrity, territory, sovereignty and lawful institutions of the country (Wali, 2012) and is needed for peaceful coexistence. It is on this note that the 22nd Annual International Conference of the African Council for Communication Education, tagged ACCE-BUK 2020 focused on “Mediating Security in the New Media Age and in a Post Covid-19 Era: Discourse, Technology, & Society”.

We hope our gathering in this ancient city of Kano will not be in vain as we meditate to mitigate the security conditions in Nigeria. We are also excited by the quality and calibre of the lead discussant, yes not an academic but duly qualified to lead this discourse.

As I begin to conclude, ACCE will remain at the forefront of championing pertinent national and international issues and will never shy away from such responsibilities, especially under my leadership. I assure you all, on behalf of EXCO, that we will continue to engage relevant stakeholders and chart paths that will lead to communication receiving its pride of place in Nigeria and Africa. We will therefore process the presentations from this conference and use all the available media/means to push our views to where they will count. For this we will continue to solicit for your support, cooperation and prayers.

Finally, I wish to thank ACCE Members for this Mandate, which personally, I do not take for granted. My physical absence from this AIC/AGM is not man-made or intentional. It was beyond my control. Those of you that know me well know that I take this job very seriously and wouldn't shirk from my responsibilities unless absolutely necessary. The covid-19 pandemic is to blame. I am on Sabbatical in the United States and cannot return this May having left the country in March because of the travelling and visa conditions. I am certain, that by the grace of God, I will be available to plan my last AIC/AGM as President as well as properly handover to the next President and EXCO.

Thank you all and remain forever blessed.

Professor Nnamdi T. Ekeanyanwu, Ph.D.

National President, ACCE

May 26, 2021

SHORT WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT TO THE 22ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Protocols

The Deputy National President of ACCE,
The Members of the National Executive Council (EXCO Members),
All Former Ex-Officio Members of ACCE,
Erudite Professors of our noble discipline,
Esteemed Members of ACCE, Scholars and Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Introduction

With a sincere heart of gratitude to God Almighty who has made this day to come to pass, I, on behalf of the National EXCO and the entire members of our professional association, welcome you all to the 22nd Annual International Conference/AGM tagged ACCE-BUK 2020. It gladdens my heart to welcome you all again to this Conference, which is the 22nd in the history of the Nigerian Chapter of ACCE.

We left NOUN Abuja in very high spirits not knowing what 2020 will bring. As far back as December 2019, the machinery for the 22nd AIC/AGM has been put in motion but the covid-19 pandemic struck early in the year 2020 and changed everything. The entire world, Nigeria inclusive went into an unusual lockdown to address worsening public health concerns with resultant deaths that also affected ACCE. We commiserate with all families who lost love ones, businesses, jobs and those still struggling to get up from the lockdown. Almighty God will surely heal our lands in Jesus mighty name, amen.

ACCE cooperated with governmental agencies and bodies to educate the public during this period and believes the rollout of vaccines and adherence to non-pharmaceutical guidelines by the World Health Organisation and the NCDC will surely but slowly eradicate this virus from our lands and lives.

ACCE particularly thank the management of Bayero University for standing with us all through this trying period and for not abandoning the hosting project even in the circumstances. The Conference Organising Committee (COC) has remained determined to give us a memorable conference. I therefore wish to thank the Chair of the COC, Prof. Mustapha Malam and the members of his team. I also wish to thank posthumously, Late Prof. Balarabe Maikaba, who fought to bring ACCE BACK to Kano against all odds. He died in active duty and participated actively in the Inaugural meeting of this COC. May his gentle soul rest in peace.

I also wish to thank the entire EXCO of ACCE for the hard work in last two years that has resulted in the noticeable changes in the ACCE. I appreciate your cooperation, dedication and contributions that are helping in bringing the positive changes in the ACCE. I am also happy to introduce the newest member of EXCO, Barrister Dr. Nsikan Senam, who was appointed recently by the National President after due consultation and in recognition of his role as the Secretary of the Bye-Law Review Committee, to serve as the ACCE NATIONAL LEGAL ADVISER. His tenure may be short but his impact has already been felt in the publication of the ACCE revised Bye-Laws.

Achievements in The Last One Year

First, we have sustained the annual ACCE publications notwithstanding the devastating effects of the covid-19 pandemic, which caused the postponement of the 2020 AGM/AIC from October 2020 to May 2021.

Second, the international book project edited by Profs Bruce Mutsvairo (Lead Speaker of the 21st AIC) and Nnamdi Ekeanyanwu as a fallout of the 21st Annual International Conference has been accepted by a topmost publisher, Routledge. The book will be released later this year.

Third, we have successfully applied and registered the ACCE Flagship journal, *The Nigerian*

Journal of Communication (TNJC), for indexing with AJOL. The process is complete and ACCE journal will soon be indexed with AJOL. That's a big deal and would be the first communication based journal in Nigeria that will be so indexed.

Fourth, we have completed, approved and published the ACCE Amended Bye-Laws. Every registered member is expected to get a free copy at this conference. With the publication of the Bye-Laws, ACCE's operations will from henceforth be totally guided by it. It is also expected that every member should study the content of the Bye-Laws to understand their rights, privileges and obligations to the Council.

Fifth, the National President, in consultation with the EXCO, has appointed Barrister Dr. Nsikan Senam as the **National Legal Adviser** of the Council with immediate effect. Dr. Senam served as the Secretary of the Bye-Law Review Committee and was appointed to help drive the implementation of the Bye-Laws. He is a committed and responsible member of the Council of more than 15 years good standing. The AGM is expected to ratify the appointment at this AGM.

Sixth, we secured a strategic partnership with ORBICOM USA and CANADA to train Nigerian universities and other institutions of higher learning on how to secure funding away from government subventions. Prof. Charles Okigbo facilitated this partnership.

ACCE also secured funding from Prof. Cecil Blake to flag off the Prof. Cecil Blake Award for Thesis Writing. The Award will surely hold by the next AGM.

Eight, ACCE has continued her involvement in the unbundling of mass communication and was heavily involved in the development of the eight programme, Strategic Communication, which will be launched with the initial seven programmes soon.

ACCE National President has been invited as a Lead Discussant in this year's IAMCR Regional Conference in Nairobi Kenya. ACCE is recognized as a leading communication association in Africa. The President will honour that invitation on behalf of the Council.

Challenges in The Last One Year

It is not possible to run a Non-Governmental and Non-Profit professional association like ACCE without any challenges. We tried to manage what we can but we need to also report certain conditions that are hampering the full realization of the Council's objectives.

Our major challenge remains lack of financial resources to support any noble idea for the Council and encourage wider participation. We would have planned a research workshop within the year but for this major problem. The EXCO could not meet last year for the same reason. All interactions are virtual and by phone. The lack of funds stems from non-payment of Annual Dues by members who do not attend conferences and most institutions have also stopped paying Institutional Dues. To worsen the situation, sponsors have practically disappeared.

Related to this is our inability to appoint a Fund-Raising Director since last two AGMs where we secured Council's approval to run with that initiative. Also related to this situation is the non-release of the 2nd and 3rd Tranches of the TETFUND promised support. We are hoping our esteemed Members who are now in the TETFUND Board, will help us secure the release of outstanding Grant.

Another major challenge facing the Council is the dwindling interest of members and their institutions in bidding for the hosting rights of our AIC/AGMs. As I penned down the address, no institution has submitted any bid for the next AIC/AGM. We seriously note that the current trend of self-sponsoring our Conferences is not healthy for the Council's very lean resources but we must continue to have our AICs and AGMs no matter the situation. ACCE AIC is one of the foremost professional Conferences most communication educators participate in Nigeria today. We must do all to keep it going!

Professor Nnamdi T. Ekeanyanwu
National President, ACCE
May 27, 2021

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT NOVEMBER, 2019-APRIL, 2021

S/N	INCOME Description	Amount N K	S/N	EXPENDITURE Description	Amount N K
1	Conference registration Cash/Tellers & Transfers and Account Brought Forward from NOUN	6,600,000.00	1.	NOUN 2019 Conference Expenses	N 3, 767,100
2	Sales of ACCE Publications	500,800.00	2	Transportation of left over bags at NOUN Conference from Abuja to Uyo	N 25,000
3	Cecil Blake Award for Best PhD Thesis	150,000.00	3	Six months Imprest to ACCE National Secretariat Jan- June,2020 (@N5,000 per month)	N 30,000
4	Assessment fee for publications for 2020	424,000.00	4	Honoraria to reviewers of articles for 2020	N 313,000
5	Page fee for publications for 2020	530,000.00	5	Refund to Imo Nyam for non-publication of article	N 20,000
6	New Membership Registration And Annual Dues for 2020	97,000.00	6	Production and Printing Costs for TNJC Volume 17, No. 1, June 2020	N 635,000
			7	Production and Printing Costs for TNJC Volume 17, No. 2, Nov 2020	N 635,000
			8	Production and Printing Costs for 1000 Copies of ACCE Bye-Laws	N 380,000
			9	Payment for ISBN and Editorial work for Book	N 55,000
			10	Six months Imprest to ACCE National Secretariat July- Dec,2020 (@N5,000 per month)	N 30,000
			11	Refund of page fee to Emma Akopveta for non-publication of article	N 20,000
			12	Production and Printing Costs for 500 copies of ACCE 2020 Book	N 800,000
			13	Processing and fee for of EISSN	N 60,000

			14	Transportation Imprest for National Treasurer from NOV. 2019-APR 2021	N 24,000
			15	Six months Imprest to ACCE National Secretariat Jan-June, 2021 (@N5,000 per month)	N 30,000
			16	Printing of Payment Receipt for BUK 2021	N 30,000
			17	Bank Charges	N 19,270.29
	TOTAL	8,301,800.00			N6,873,370.29
Cash Balance in the Bank: N1,428,429.71					



Professor Nnamdi T. Ekeanyanwu
National President, ACCE
01/04/2021



Dr. Christopher Ochonogor
National Treasurer
01/04/2021

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

DAY 1



ACTIVE MEMBERS CONTINUE TO REGISTER AT THE 21ST AGM



ACTIVE MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE WORKSHOP



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP AT THE 21ST AIC



MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION AT ACCE 21ST AGM



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP AT THE 21ST AGM



MEMBERS AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP AT THE ACCE-NOUN 2019



MORE MEMBERS REGISTER AT THE CONFERENCE



PARTICIPANTS ENJOY THE WORKSHOP LECTURE

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

DAY 1



MORE PARTICIPANTS ATTEND THE WORKSHOP



MEMBERS AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP



PARTICIPANTS IN CONCENTRATED ATTENTION AT THE PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP



PARTICIPANTS ENJOY THE WORKSHOP LECTURE



PARTICIPANTS AT THE WORKSHOP



PROF EKEANYANWU DELIVERING THE 2ND PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONTENT ANALYSIS



THE ACCE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, PROF. NNAMDI EKEANYANWU, DELIVERING THE 2ND PRECONFERENCE RESEARCH WORKSHOP



REGISTRATION EXERCISE AT THE 21ST AIC

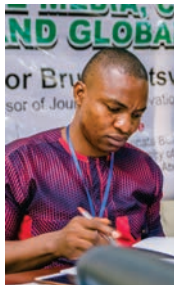
MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

DAY 1



A SYNDICATE SESSION IN THE AMBIENCE OF NATURE



ACCE ACTIVE MEMBER IN ACTION AT THE 21ST AIC



CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT



DR. JOAN NWEKE OF UNICAL SHINES AT THE 21ST AIC



ACCE MEMBER IN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AT THE CONFERENCE



DR. CHIOMA AGBASIMELO OF UNIZIK AT THE 21ST AGM



ACCE MEMBERS IN A RELAXATION MOOD



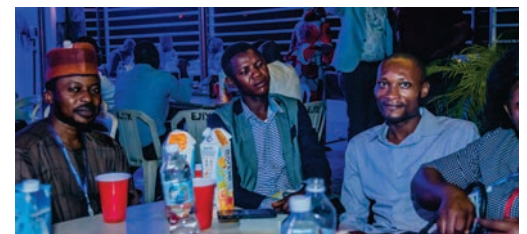
CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT 21ST AIC



DR IDIONG OF UNIUYO ENGAGES THE LED SPEAKER



DR. NSIKAK IDIONGOF UNIUYO REGISTERS HIS PRESENCE AT THE 21ST AIC



ACCE MEMBERS IN CONFERENCE RELAXATION MOOD



ACCE MEMBERS IN RELAXATION MOOD



ACCE NIGHT OUT!



ACCE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, PROF NNAMDÌ EKEANYANWU WITH FRESH PHD HOLDERS FROM IMSU AT THE CONFERENCE



FACES AT THE 21ST AGM



ACCE NATIONAL TREASURER WITH OME UNIPORT DELEGATES



CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS IN SESSION



ACCE MEMBERS INTERACT

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

DAY 2



HAPPINESS ALL AROUND



HAPPY PARTICIPANTS DIG IT OUT!



MAMA ACCE, DR. IFEYINWA NSUDE, MEDITATES



PARTICIPANTS MAKING HIS POINT AT THE SYNDICATE SESSION

FACES AT THE 21 AIC



PARTICIPANTS FOR THE EVENING RELAXATION OUTING



MEMBERS ENJOY THE EVENING OUTING



PAARTICIPANTS AT THE RELAXATION NIGHT



IT IS DANCING TIME AT ACCE RELAXATION OUTING



PARTICIPANTS INTERACT AT THE 21ST AIC AND AGM



PARTICIPANTS AT THE SYNDICATE SESSION



LED BY UNIPORT DELEGATES



MEMBERS ENJOY THEIR NIGHT OUT!

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

DAY 2



PARTICIPANTS TAKE A FREE RIDE TO THE CONFERENCE EVENING RELAXATION OUTING



PARTICIPANTS SHOW THEY ARE HAPPY



PARTICIPANTS MERRY AT THE RELAXATION NIGHT



PROF BRUCE MUTSVAIRO CHAIRING A SYNDICATE SESSION



PROF ESUH WITH A UNIUYO DELEGATE



PROF PETER ESUH AT THE 21ST AIC AND AGM



PROF PETER ESUH IN A CONFERENCE CHAT WITH FRESH UNIUYO PHDS AT THE 21ST AIC



PROF. NKEREUEWEM UDOAKAH'S SYNDUCATE GROUP IN SESSION AT THE 21S AIC



PROF. PETER ESUH'S SYNDICATE GROUP IN SESSION



PRTPICIPANTS AT THE RELAXATION NIGHT



RENOWNED PROFESSOR, NKEREUEWEM UDOAKAH CHAIRS A SYNDICATE SESSION AT THE 21ST AIC



UNIPORT DID BETTER IN THE DANCE SESSIONS!!!



THE LEAD SPEAKER, PROF BRUCE MUSTVAIRO, IN ONE-ONE WITH PARTICIPANTS



THE POOL SETTING AT THE RELAXATION NIGHT



THE LEAD SPEAKER WITH PROF. ANGELA NWAMUO AND ACCE MEMBER

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

Held at National Open University of Nigeria, University Village, Jabi, Abuja

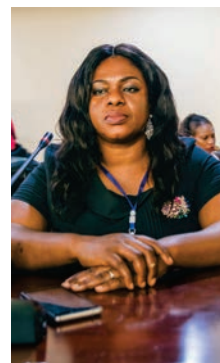
DAY 3



ACADEMIC MATERIALS ON DISPLAY AT ACCE 21ST AIC



ACCE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, PROF. NNAMDI EKEANYANWU, DELIVERING THE 21ST PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS



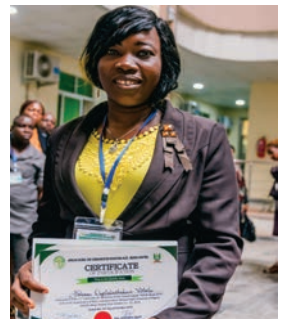
FACES AT THE CONFERENCE



ACCE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, PROF. NNAMDI EKEANYANWU, DELIVERS HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE 21ST AGM



FACES AT THE CONFERENCE



MORE CHEERFUL FACES AT THE CONFERENCE

NATIONAL PRESIDENT, ACCE



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE CONFERENCE



CROSS SECTION OF MEMBERS AT ACCE 21ST AIC



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE CONFERENCE



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE 21ST AIC

MEMORIES FROM ACCE 21ST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

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DAY 3



MEMBERS TAKE A DESERVED TEA BREAK



THE ACCE NATIONAL TREASURER, DR. CHRISTOPHER OCHONOGOR OF UNIPORT



PARTICIPANTS CELEBRATE THEIR PARTICIPATION AT ACCE-NOUN 2019



THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT AND EXCO AT THE 21ST AGM



PARTICIPANTS TAKE THEIR TEA BREAK



PROF BRUCE MUTSVAIRO DELIVERING THE 21ST SECOND LEAD PAPER AT ACCE 2019



RENOVED PROFESSOR OF COMMUNICATION AND FORMER ACCE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, DES WILSON, MAKING HIS ELDERLY REMARKS AT THE 21ST AIC



PROF CECIL BLAKE DELIVER AGAIN!



RENOVED PARTICIPANT AT THE CONFERENCE



PROF PETER ESUH CHAIRS THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF ACCE-NOUN 2019



RENOVED PROFESSOR OF MASS COMMUNICATION AND ACCE VETERAN, PROF CEECIL BLAKE, MAKING HIS CONTRIBUTION AT THE CONFERENCE



RENOVED PROFESSOR OF COMMUNICATION, IKE NDOLO, CHAIRS THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF ACCE-NOUN 2019



PARTICIPANTS AT ACCE-NOUN 2019



PARTICIPANT AT THE AGM



PARTICIPANTS TAKE A DESERVED TEA BREAK

