

BROADCAST MEDIA COVERAGAE OF CORRUPTION ISSUES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF GOODLUCK JONATHAN ADMINISTRATION AND PRESIDENT MOHAMMENDU BUHARI ADMINISTRATION

DAVID NANDI ETIKA^{*}, KRIS EJUE EJUE^{}**

ABSTRACT

Corruption is not a nascent phenomenon, it emanated from the incipient of time. Before Nigeria got independence, corruption existed. Even in the religious parlance, there were certain elements of corruption. There have been cases of nepotism, favouritism and partisanship especially when it comes to conducting elections into positions in the church to decide who head the post, the process is politicized. The imperativeness of broadcast media can't be over stressed, broadcast media play a crucial role in cushioning social vices. The paper appraises Broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria: A Study of Good luck Jonathan administration and president Mohammedu Buhari administration. The paper utilized survey method, four objectives and four research questions were set out to guide the study. Agenda setting theory was adopted for the study. Data collected were analyzed and presented in tables and percentages. The paper concluded that broadcast media is giving high coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria in President Mohammedu Buhari's administration to Goodluck Jonathan administration. The study recommends that EFCC and ICPC should strengthen collaborations with broadcast media so as to boost campaign against corruption in Nigeria. More so, EFCC and ICPC should be given a free playing field to arraign and prosecute whoever is perceived to have dent and suspicious reputation that portray him/her to be corrupt, irrespective of party affiliation.

KEYWORDS: Broadcast, Media, Corruption, Coverage, Issues And Administration.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a societal phenomenon that has deprived citizens of most countries their right of social services because, funds main for public

use is usually misappropriated by corrupt's leaders or public office holders.

^{*}Department of Mass Communication, Cross River University of Technology, Calabari.

Correspondence E-mail Id: editor@eurekajournals.com

Corruption is a cankerworm that has eaten deep into our marrows and it requires concerted bid to win this fight, because the rate at which these syndrome has spread is alarming and worrisome.

Corruption is mostly perceived to be embezzlement of fund or stealing. But corruption goes beyond looting of public funds, it goes far above mere perception of stealing, looting or embezzling. Nepotism, favouritism and the issue of godfather are all classified to be corruption. Most people in high places of authority employed man -know -man clause for one to be given a job. There are situations where people who possessed requisite qualifications to get the job, but because they don't have anyone at the apex, they tend to deny them the opportunity to get the job.

The issue of corruption began long time ago. At the global scene, corruption is abruptly frowned. Some leaders in Africa and across the world are perceived to be highly and gruesomely corrupt. Societally, corruption is something that is awful. It is an art that aim towards personal gains. It is viewed as a criminal offense in most countries and Nigeria inclusive.

President Mohammedu Buhari Administration is determined to fight corruption to the fullest. Though there have been allegations going viral that Buhari's Administration is apolitical in a bid to wreck corruption because of his approach employed in tackling corruption. He is accused of been sectional in probing those alleged to have engaged in corrupt practices. For instance, APC members who served during Jonathan's dispensation as PDP members who later decamped have not been probed. The likes of Maina who was pension boss, he is suspected of syphoning huge sum of money during his watch. But he was rather reinstated in Buhari's cabinet.

The EFCC and ICPC are the anti-graft institutions that are saddled with the responsibilities to handle corruption related cases. EFCC stands for Economic and Financial Crimes Commission while ICPC is Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission. These two bodies were established by former President Olusegun Obasanjo in 2003 having noticed that corruption was at the high side and money laundenry was becoming a normal business in Nigeria. The objectives of these institutions is to fight corruption to the barest minimum and also ensure that citizens enjoy their virility and those in public sectors who involve in corruption are brought to book.

It is quite veracious that some Nigerian leaders are incongruously corrupt. The fight against corruption have not been holistically achieved. Our public office holders, political class or elites have long time ago indulged in corrupt practices which has caused adverse effects in the development of our nation. Nigeria is blessed with natural and human resources including arable land but our leaders misappropriated these God given blessings. We ought not to be where we are, we are supposed to be competing with Western countries in terms of development because of our natural resources but we are still backward, we are still underdeveloped, and we are having a long way to go, all because of corruption.

Corruption is a common word used by both adults and children because it is found in every aspect of Nigeria. This monster called corruption has now been nick named in most Nigerian languages especially in the three major languages! Ndokwu (2004) stated that the Igbos call it Igbozu, the Yorubas call it Egunje while the Hausas call it Chuachua. People no longer frown or feel ashamed to engage in corrupt practices! Chuachua/Egunje or Igbozu is now acceptable and it is possible to hear

someone openly complaining that there is no Chuachua, Egunje or Igbozu at his or her place of work and as such a personnel might quickly resign if he or she finds another work where there is opportunity for Chuachua. It is as bad as that!

Corruption is a global phenomenon. It is not the exclusive preserve of any nation, race or section of the world but transcends national boundaries and frontiers and symbolizes phenomenal universal unwholesomeness politically, This menace has led to situations like slow movement of files in offices, police extortion of toll fees, port congestion, queues at passport offices and petrol stations, ghost workers syndrome, election irregularities, among others (Dike, 2005, Ihenacho, 2004, Oliyide and Odeku, 2002 and Oloja 2002 in Aluko, (2009).

On the other hand, broadcast media is the mirror of the society, they play the function of entertaining, educating, informing etc. Akpan (2006, p.5) in Etika (2018,p.36) stated that the broadcast media comprise of radio and television. They are different from the print in the sense that, both radio and television are mouth-to-ear and face to face media, on the other hand, being a face-to-face medium, utilizes person-to-person communication with the audience.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The paper seeks to:

1. To ascertain broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria between Goodluck Jonathan Administration and President Muhammadu Buhari administration.
2. To find out the relevance of broadcast media in a bid to fight corruption in Nigeria.
3. To examine the extent to which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria.

4. To determine the level of prominence broadcast media have been giving to corruption coverage in Nigeria between Good luck Jonathan administration and president Muhammadu Buhari administration.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following questions are set out to guide the study.

1. How is the broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria between Good luck Jonathan administration and president Muhammadu Buhari administration ?
2. Of what relevance is the broadcast media in a bid to fight corruption in Nigeria?
3. To what extent have the broadcast media been covering corruption issues in Nigeria?
4. What level of prominence have the broadcast media been giving to corruption coverage in Nigeria between Goodluck Jonathan administration and president Muhammadu Buhari administration?

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Broadcast media comprise radio and television which plays a leading role in moulding and rejuvenating the society by bringing to the domain, up to date news/information on events as it occur. The imperativeness of broadcast media can't be over underscored because of its arrays of programmes such as news, analysis, documentaries, commentaries, drama etc that they relay to the public.

Broadcast media is seen as the mirror of the society through its informative, educative and entertaining role. They perform the duty of relaying events to the society as it emanates. the watchdogging role of the media gave credence to the broadcast media. It is believed that, public office holders and government at all levels usually involve in certain profane or mundane demeanor like bribing, extortion,

syphoning and corruption but the media is there to expose such excesses and ill-gotten wealth.

Corruption is a societal conundrum that has gone deep in all the nooks and crannies of the society. In most places, people see corruption as a norm. Bribing is not acceptable globally, it is severely distasteful to engage in bribing. But reverse is the case nowadays. People in high places of authority derived joy indulging in awful act which cajoles corrupt practices such as; syphoning money main for public use, diversion of relief materials procured for IDPs, extortion of poor masses in various places like markets, schools, churches, roads and many more. Also, job seekers in Nigeria are asked to pay money before one can get a job. Even promotion is being facilitated, people pay money to be promoted and those that declined not to give money often faced stagnation, and they sometime resolve to sit on their promotions which is bizarre.

More worrisome is the law enforcement agencies who belittled themselves by collecting #50 or #100 naira from drivers who ply our routes. It is no doubt that some principal officers in the civil service are not left out, they also extort job hunters by collecting huge sum in exchange for a job. These ludicrous art is also noticed in our educational system where lecturers compelled students to pay money in exchange for grades, requesting to pay lofty sum for admission to be secured even when a Candidate is qualified The question is, does the broadcast media reports corruption issues? If they do, to what extent have the broadcast media been covering corruption issues in Nigeria?

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE CONCEPT OF BROADCAST MEDIA

The concept of Broadcast Media has been treated by disparity scholars and its

preeminence cannot be over emphasized. Broadcast media is exceedingly consequential, they play a crucial role of bringing up-to-date events to the people as it happens, to keep them abreast of recent happenings within their environments.

Moemeka (2002, p.143) posited that broadcast media are the most convenient, speedy and reliable means of transmitting values, information, ideas, messages, and cultures as a result of their unique attribute of immediacy, audio-visual qualities, linguistic barriers breakage, massive outreach, portability and availability which the government of Nigeria had over the years adopted to carry out coverage of corruption issues.

This media includes, radio and television. There have been pervasive instrumentalities in the coverage of corruption practices in Nigeria because of the purpose they serve and the ideologies that undergird their role.

To start with, radio as a form of media is widely used in carrying out information to the people. Aneato and Aneato (2010, p.128) explains that radio can be describe as an ideal means of communication for a large number of people both literate and non-literate.

Radio as a medium of broadcast media, raises awareness and knowledge of corruption issues in Nigeria, mobilises the public to tackle the issues for the interest of the society.

From the foregoing, it is behooveful to know that radio is a veritable platform to reach out to literate and non-literate as part of broadcast media. That is to say that, corruption issues can be easily relay or communicated to the audience to be aware of how government is responding and tackling corruption related cases/ offences. And these will also help the public to be conscious of the consequences of indulging in corrupt practices.

According to Vaidya and Oyero (2013) "The live nature of television allows it to transmit visuals and information instantly. This capacity of television allows it to transmit visuals of news and various events. A large number of audiences who cannot read or write can watch television which meaningful explanation can be easily given. By nature, television is generally identified as a transitory medium of communication. It is different from other media of communication because it combines compelling visuals with personal immediacy of radio as well. This audio-visual character gives television a greater power as viewers get emotionally involved with the television programmes both domestic and foreign and as such, media coverage of corruption issues can be easily watched by the audience when placed on television.

The broadcast media are very important organs in the society used in spreading information. Generally, media exist in any society to serve the public and they are responsible for the preservation of the sanctity of the society. There are different functions performed by the media in a democratic society. Bryant and Thompson (2002) as cited by Sambe in Jonathan (ed) identified eight important functions which the media perform in a democratic society as follows:

- Surveillance of contemporary events that are likely to affect citizens positively and negatively.
- Scrutiny of government officials, their institutions and other agencies.
- Identification of key socio-political issues.
- Provision of platforms for advocacy for causes and interests.
- Transmission of diverse content across the various dimensions and factions of political discourse.
- Giving of incentives and information to allow citizens to become actively informed.

- Provision of principled resistance to external forces attempting to subvert media autonomy and
- Respectful consideration of the audience.

According to Ishola (2007, p.372) as cited by Sambe in Jonathan (ed) those functions, inform media involvement in public activities, public events and in influencing public policies in the governance process. He says the media are also implicated in contemporary societal conflicts based on the effects that their activities produce in the social conflict dynamics. Such effects could be as simple as increasing a single individual's knowledge or understanding of an issue or event or it may be as complicated as influencing people's attitudes and behaviours in undertaking actions that could have destructive consequences such as corruption.

CORRUPTION

The concept of corruption has been viewed by sundry scholars. It is a trending phenomenon that has marred human development across the globe. Globally, corruption is something that doesn't permit or promote equanimity. Citizens of different countries has faced severe deprivation because of continuous engagement of their representatives/leaders in corrupt practices. For example, funds that would have been used to fast-track development is diverted to individual's pockets, thereby peddling to the public what they were supposed to benefit.

Okolo & Okiemute (2014, p.4) stated that the concept "corruption" like many other concepts in social sciences has no settled meaning. This means that there is no straight backed definition, or generally accepted, or encompassing definition for the term corruption. However, certain definitional attempts have been proffered by different scholars. Although, there is often difficulties in defining it, because it means not only different things to different people, and even to the

same people different things at different times, but also sanctions usually are attached to corrupt practices which hides them and gives them subtle forms.

Thus, some people see "corruption" as a conscious and well planned act by a person or group of persons to appropriate by unlawful means the wealth of another person or group of persons. Then to others, it is the act of turning power and authority to ready cash. For (Agbese, 1982), "corruption is a phenomenon so difficult to define, yet it percolates every structure of the society. It affects the military as well as it soils the hands of the civilians". He went further to define corruption as follows. "When we use our position in society to secure certain advantages jumping a queue, being waved off at the checkpoint or making others bend the rules to accommodate our demands ... by whatever means even if it is just 'thank you' our action however innocent, however well-intentional, however unthreatening to others, has corrupted a system or a convention or some rules and regulations in application."

In this regard, even whatever form of seasonal gifts, free air tickets, lunch or diner-"kola" is no longer exempted, since these are likely to influence future courses of action and transactions the giver or receiver is thus corrupting protocol or breaching some rules and regulations in the society (Nigeria) etc. Professor Abdullahi, Smith, for instance saw "corruption as the diversion of resources from the betterment of the community to the gain of individuals at the expense of the community". (Mumullan 1961: 183-4) pointed out that a public official is corrupt if he accepts money or money's worth for doing something that he is under a duty to do or to exercise a legitimate discretion for improper reason. Then for Malam Adamu Ciroma, corruption is "the deliberate binding of the system to favour friends or hurt foes, any misbehaviour deviation from or perversion of the system, or misleading

Nigerians or giving them wrong or distorted information about things they ought to know." Thus, any act or behaviour or omission, committed, internationally or not to influence the actions of another, the influential and the influenced, respectively has corrupted a system which is detrimental to the entire society.

In another perspective, the political science school see "corruption" as "an optimal means of bypassing the queues and bureaucratic inertia and hence conducive to economic growth". While the economics school like (Krueger 1974), saw "corruption" as "an external manifestation of rent seeking behaviour on the part of individuals" But the Webster Dictionary defines corruption as:

That act of corruption or the state of being corrupt putrefactive decomposition, putrid matter, moral pervasion depravity, pervasion of integrity. Corrupt or dishonest proceedings, bribery, perversion from a state of purity, debasement as of a language; a debased form of a word. Brownberger described corruption as a misapplication of public goods (broadly construed) to private ends. Edward C. Bandfield definition of corruption which we subscribe to for its elaborate and precise nature, defines corruption as the process of obtaining material enrichment or opportunities for oneself and or for others, through the use of public office (or influence) in ways other than those publicly acknowledge through rules and procedures of what office. This includes such behaviours as bribery (use of reward to pervert the judgment or actions of a person in a position of trust) nepotism bestowal of patronage by reasons of inscriptive relationship rather than merit and misappropriation (illegal appropriation of public resources for private uses).

To others it is the act of turning power and authority into ready cash. To yet another group, it is the diversion of resources for the betterment of the community to the gain of

individuals at the expense of the community. Black law dictionary however defines corruption thus:

An act done to give some advantage inconsistent with the official duty and rights of others. The act of Official or Judiciary person, who unlawfully wrongly uses his position or character to procure some benefit for himself or the right of others. The dictionary in the second segment of its definition says that: "Corruption is the act of doing something with intent to give some advantage in consistent with official duty and right of others or officials use of a station or office to produce some benefit either personally or for someone else contrary to the right of others".

The new edition of the chambers 20th century dictionary defines the term beyond the pilfering of public funds, the amassing of fortunes by illegal or corrupt means does not seem to necessarily disturb the average Nigerian as to make him lose sleep over it. Also, the British Department for International development (DFID) maintains in its „Nigeria country strategy paper for the year 2000, that poverty persists in Nigeria because of the mismanagement of resources and corruption found practically but not exclusively in the public sector.

The World Bank defines corruption as: The abuse of public office for private gains. Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts edicts or extorts a bribe. It is also abused when private agents actively offer bribes to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit. Public office can also be abused for personal benefit even if no bribery occurs through patronage and nepotism, the thereof state assets or the diversion of state resource.

The Asian development bank understand corruption as involving, the behaviour on the part of officials in the public and private

sectors, in which they improperly and unlawfully enrich themselves and on these closely related to them, or induce others to do so, by misusing the position in which they are placed. According to (Stople, 2008), United Nations Convention against Corruption, recognized corruption as a multifaceted, dynamic and flexible phenomenon, and therefore does not define, but describe corrupt practices. Corruption may not be easy to define but, according to (Tanzi, 1998), it is "generally not difficult to recognize when observed." Corrupt acts required a minimum of two individuals from one or more communities, and either exchange or the promise of an exchange of money.

According to (Salisu, 2000), the simple definition of corruption is that it is the misapplication of public resources to private ends. For example, public Officials may collect bribes for issuing Passports or Visa, for providing goods at sea/airport for awarding contracts or artificial scarcity. (Konie, 2003) identified two types of corruption, these are, Vertical corruption, which involves managers and decision makers. This is common in less developed countries and; Horizontal corruption, which involves the entire Officials, informed and laymen groups in the countries. The two types of corruption should be seriously addressed and eradicated if any meaningful economic or political progress is to be made.

Corruption also reduces economic growth, enhances inequalities and reduces the government's capacity to respond to people's needs. All these swerve down to create poverty in the society. Corruption distorts economic and social developments, by engendering wrong choices and by encouraging competition in bribery rather than in the quality and price of goods and services and, all too often, it means that the world's poorest must pay for the corruption of their own officials and of multinationals agents. Corruption leads to a

growing gap between the rich and the poor and deepens poverty by enriching a few at the expense of fellow citizens. Under a corrupt system, there is a concentration of wealth in the hands of a tiny minority of the population. Resultantly income distribution becomes highly skewed.

From the above thesis, it is unarguably that corruption decreases economic flourish and instigates inequalities, unequal rights, quagmire proper functionality of the society and so on. It marred development at every strata, and it is unconventional act that geared towards personal gains. Corruption motivates bribing. The alarming rate of bribing is said to have caused by corruption. Fund main for the public is often diverted to personal or individual coffers in detriment of the masses which in turn deepens poverty and unemployment.

According to Lyanda (2012, p.39) corruption is a social problem found in various "degrees and forms in all but the most primitive societies". Staats (1972) noted. Ekiyor (2005) in his broad view of corruption defined it as the unlawful use of official power or influence by an official of the government either to enrich himself or further his course and/or any other person at the expense of the public, in contravention of his oath of office and/or contrary to the conventions or laws that are in force. It is very unfortunate that this menace knows not any time nor period; it happens anytime or period of any nation's history. According to Gould and Kolb (1964) in support of the above contend that corruption is not a characteristic of a one period in political history nor of any one country. It is endemic in both authoritarian and party systems of government. Further still as an evidence that the history of corruption is as old as the world, Scott (1972) is of the view that corruption 'must be understood as a regular, repetitive and integral part of the operation of most political system'. Another view about corruption is that it is intentional.

This view was heralded by Brooks in (1970) who believed the corrupt official knows his duties "but it is neglected or mis-performed for reasons narrower than those which the state intends. He went further to say the difference between a corrupt official and inefficient one is that "the corrupt official must know the better and choose the worse (but) the inefficient official does not know any better" (ibid). He further maintained that "in either case the external circumstances may appear to be closely similar, and the immediate results may be equally harmful" (ibid).

Corruption is a common phenomenon found not only in the so called developing countries and societies, but also in the developed societies such as Europe, America, Japan and the former Soviet Union regardless of their structural and cultural differences. Some authors have argued that corruption is prevalent in third world countries however, evidence has shown that corruption is even prevalent in developed countries and each country be it in developing or developed world devices suitable method to deal with corruption. For instance a U.S Fluor a multinational construction firm according to Minakimes (2009) was quoted to have said that:

Fighting corruption and bribery, CEO Allan Boeckman helped developed a cross industry sharing program of best practices, along with a set of strict principles to follow. Fluor uses a combination of an ethics hotline for reporting crime, an open door policy to encourage managers to consult with executives for guidance, anticorruption training sessions, a "zero-tolerance" policy for infractions and overall transparency in its operations to minimize inappropriate behaviour.

The above quotation confirms that a society without corruption would not have put in place an anti-corruption training session. This further

proves that corruption does not know boundary, culture, society and that there is no human occupation that is immunized against its practices.

Boris (2015, p.2) informed that Corruption is the intentional non-compliance with the arm's-length principle aimed at deriving some advantage for oneself or for related individuals from this behavior." There are three basic elements of this definition. The first element deals with the arm's-length principle as it requires that personal or other relationships should play no part in the economic decisions that involve more than one party. Equal treatment of all economic agents is essential for a well-working market economy. Bias towards particular economic agents definitely violates the arm's-length principle and fulfills a necessary condition for corruption. If there is no bias, there is no corruption.

There are two additional necessary conditions for corruption, or rather conditions that must be fulfilled for observed bias ("non-compliance with the arm's-length principle") to be specified as corruption. The first condition is that the bias must be intentional- accidental violation of the arm's-length principle because of, for example, imperfect information, does not represent corruption. Second, there must be some advantage for the individual who commits a violation of the arm's-length principle; otherwise, there is no corruption. Violating impartiality may sometimes represent racism, but it is not corruption.

Deriving some advantage, or seizing some benefit for the corrupted economic agent, can have different forms. It is a rather widespread notion that corruption is receiving money (this form of corruption is most often called bribery), but similar gain can imply expensive gifts or various favors returned. Giving expensive jewelry to the wife of the person who violated

the arm's-length principle and providing a well paid job (with little work) for his son is definitely corruption.

CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA

The issue of corruption in Nigeria is no doubt worrisome and mind boggling indeed. It is a carnage that has caused havoc to the masses, people have been pedestrianised of dividend of democracy because of continuous involvement of political leaders/ public office holders in corrupt practices. Their refusal to boycott and retract from these heinousness that bedeviled our progress has made things the way there are.

Corruption is classified as enemies of progress, it does not meant well for the public. It is a plague that has lingered over time. In spite of retributive steps taken by EFCC and ICPC as well as Transparency International to mitigate these endemic, yet efforts have not yielded substantial results. Though, there have been tremendous successes made by these agencies, no doubt but their best is not enough. Corruption has to be raided absolutely in our system. If we must move forward, nobody should be spare.

The fight appears to be sectional or sloping. There are people that defected from Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) to All Progressive Congress (APC) that are perceived to be corrupt and they looted exceedingly well while in PDP before moving to APC the ruling party and they have not been properly checked.

President Mohammedu Buhari is actually making pragmatic and proactive steps to dwindled corruption in Nigeria. To clear this doubt of sentimental and sectional fight against corruption, everyone suspected to have stolen or embezzled fund, should be reprimanded in line with provision of the law without phobia of favour or intimidation.

lyanda (2012, p.39) opined that Corruption we all know does not yield to easy definition, thus writers' definitions have been varied and divergent. Akinseye (2000) attempts at describing it as 'mother of all crimes' and identifies four forms of corruption as bribery, prebendalism, graft and nepotism. EFCC a commission that deals with economic issue through Ngwakwe (2009) defines corruption from economic perspective as follows:

The non-violent criminal and illicit activity committed with objectives of earning wealth illegally either individually or in a group or organized manner thereby violating existing legislation governing the economic activities of government and its administration.

According to National Bureau of Statistics (2017,p.10-11) corruption is seen as a major problem in many countries, none of which is immune to the negative effects of bribery and other corrupt acts, yet the hidden nature of corruption often prevents an indepth examination of its scope and nature. It is widely acknowledged that a comprehensive understanding of corruption cannot rely solely on detected cases of corruption, as recorded by law enforcement agencies. To fight corruption more effectively, it is well established that there is a need to improve understanding of its different manifestations, as well as to address corruption through evidence-based anti-corruption policies and measures.

The study of corruption requires evidence based directly on citizens' experience of it. The conduct of a methodologically sound survey that is representative of the general population can contribute much to the comprehensive examination of the extent and nature of corruption. In recognition of this fact, the Government of Nigeria, in its resolve to study and measure corruption to strengthen the fight against it, has undertaken the largest

corruption survey ever conducted on the African continent.

Corruption comes in many guises, ranging from the familiar experience of administrative bribery in daily encounters with public officials to clandestine grand corruption schemes to misappropriate public funds. This report provides a solid evidence base on the nature and extent of administrative bribery, perhaps the most familiar and widespread form of corruption among the general population in Nigeria today. Although not as newsworthy as the large-scale embezzlement of public funds, the compounded effects of bribery in the public administration can make it just as destructive to society: by affecting the lives of ordinary citizens in their daily interactions with public officials, the recurring request for bribes erodes the rule of law, disrupts the fair allocation of resources and reduces accessibility to public services. Corrupt officials decide who has to pay a fine to the police, who gets access to public utility services, who gets a business licence and who is admitted to school. Bribery is a heavy burden on the whole population and has a toxic effect on the fair and efficient functioning of the public administration.

Myint (2000,p 56-37) asserted that corruption is defined as the use of public office for private gain, or in other words, use of official position, rank or status by an office bearer for his own personal benefit. Following from this definition, examples of corrupt behaviour would include: (a) bribery, (b) extortion, (c) fraud, (d) embezzlement, (e) nepotism, (f) cronyism, (g) appropriation of public assets and property for private use, and (h) influence peddling.

In this list of corrupt behaviour, activities such as fraud and embezzlement can be undertaken by an official alone and without involvement of a second party. While others such as bribery, extortion and influence peddling involve two

parties- the giver and taker in a corrupt deal. The two party type of corruption can arise under a variety of circumstances. Often mentioned are concerned with the following:

1. Government contracts: bribes can influence who gets the contract, the terms of the contract, as well as terms of subcontracts when the project is implemented.
2. Government benefits: bribes can influence the allocation of monetary benefits such as credit subsidies and favoured prices and exchange rates where price controls and multiple exchange rates exist. Bribes can also be important in obtaining licenses and permits to engage in lucrative economic activities such as importing certain goods in high demand and in short supply. Moreover, bribes can be employed to acquire in-kind benefits such as access to privileged schools, subsidized medical care, subsidized housing and real estate, and attractive ownership stakes in enterprises that are being privatized.
3. Government revenue: bribes can be used to reduce the amount of taxes, fees, dues, custom duties, and electricity and other public utility charges collected from business firms and private individuals.
4. Time savings and regulatory avoidance: bribes can speed up the granting of permission, licenses and permits to carry out activities that are perfectly legal. This is the so-called "grease money" to turn the wheels of bureaucracy more smoothly, speedily and hopefully in the right direction. It is also not difficult to think of a really awful situation where rules and regulations, and the way they are applied, are so complex and burdensome that the only way left to get things done is to pay money to avoid them.
5. Influencing outcomes of legal and regulatory processes: bribes can be used to provide incentives to regulatory authorities

to refrain from taking action, and to look the other way, when private parties engage in activities that are in violation of existing laws, rules and regulations such as those relating to controlling pollution, preventing health hazards, or promoting public safety as in the case of building codes and traffic regulations. Similarly, bribes can be given to favour one party over another in court cases or in other legal and regulatory proceedings.

CORRUPTION IS DIVIDED INTO THREE

- a. **GRAND CORRUPTION:** 'Acts committed at a high level of government that distort policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good'
- b. **PETTY CORRUPTION:** 'Everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens often trying to access basic public goods and services'
- c. **POLITICAL CORRUPTION:** 'Manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers, who abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth' PWC (2016,p.9) .

CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

Okolo & Okiemute (2014, p.6) opined that many reasons have been put forward as probable causes for the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. This ranges from non-conformity to religious tenets, imparted values and ideas and ideas alien to our culture, ethnicity which encourages favouritism and nepotism, a weak legal system which is honoured in the breach than observance.

The political bureau in its report mentioned such causes as excessive materialism generated by our individual capitalist order which

emphasize personal wealth without regard to the collective interest and welfare of the larger society. Other causes of poverty, illiteracy, get-rich-mania, statism, and wrong attitude to public property, absence of a welfare scheme which cushions effect of unemployment, retirement, large families, and quest for power, double standards and low level of patriotism. These are important in themselves; it does appear that poverty is the most important single factor that promotes the wide spread of giving and taking bribes i.e. illegal financial inducements in the country. As regards features of corruption, the most common are:

- a. Giving and receiving bribes
- b. Inflation of contracts
- c. Kick back and payment upfront
- d. Abuse of public property
- e. Lodging government fund in private accounts
- f. Examination malpractices
- g. Adulterated food or hazardous drugs
- h. Misappropriation and embezzlement of fund
- i. Money laundry by public officers
- j. Using proxy names to buy property.

GOODLUCK JONATHAN ADMINISTRATION VS MOHAMMEDU BUHARI FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The fight against corruption is indeed peculiar, there have been concerted efforts made by past governments to combats corruption in Nigeria. The present administration seems to prioritized corruption as one of its focal agenda. There is no doubt that there have been significance progress recorded so far in a bid to sanitized the system.

The reign of People's Democratic Party suffered several accusations of jeopardizing democracy, they were also accused of encouraging corruption, money laundering and other unlawful acts, including impunity. There were

chronicled cases of corruption under the auspices of former EFCC Chairman Farida Waziri that involved the likes of Dizani Alison Madueke, former Minister of Aviation, Olesa Metuh, former PDP National Chairman and the likes of others during Former President Goodluck Jonathan's administration.

The watch of Magu, the acting EFCC Boss has yielded tremendous successes. President Mohammedu Buhari is poised not to leave any stone unturned in a fight against corruption. From every indication, it appears that FG has blocked all the leakages in every spheres, including parastatals and agencies. The fascinating part is the looted fund recovered. These fund has helped to boost government coffers. More importantly, is efforts made by FG to recover other funds stolen and deposited across different African countries without conditions attached to it. However, below is an inventory of some selected cases of corruption in Jonathan's administration which is undergoing investigation. And some are yet to be investigated.

This is a list of the Top 12 corruption cases of the last four years. Here's hoping this will be a wakeup call for the EFCC to take action.

N195 BILLION MAINA PENSION SCAM

It is believed that Alhaji Maina misappropriated billions of naira worth of pension funds, which he claimed to have recovered from pension thieves. The senate committee probing pension funds management accused him of mopping up pension funds from banks and depositing the money in his private accounts. According to the committee, this mopping of such funds had made it impossible to pay thousands of pensioners across the country for months. When he was summoned to appear and clear the air on the committee's findings, Alhaji Maina instituted a N1.5bn case against the senate and the inspector general of police.

Things came to a head last week when the senate passed a resolution asking the presidency to sack Alhaji Maina within two days or face its wrath. Although the presidency had initially insisted that only the head of service could sack Maina, it subsequently changed its tone and ordered that disciplinary action should be taken against him for absconding from his duty post without permission.

KEROSENE SUBSIDY SCAM

The Former Governor of the Central bank and Now Emir of Kano Mr Sanusi had shown that the kerosene subsidy was eliminated in 2009 by a directive of the late president Umaru Yar'Adua. Further evidence, in the form of official data from across Nigeria, shows that nowhere in the country is kerosene sold at a subsidised rate. It is bought by the NNPC at N150, sold to marketers at N40-N50, but retails at N170-N250. Mr Sanusi estimates that \$100m goes astray this way each month.

"The margin of 300-500 per cent over purchase price is economic rent, which never got to the man on the street. In dollar terms every vessel of kerosene imported by NNPC with federation money cost about \$30m and it was sold at \$10 or \$11m generating rent of \$20m per vessel to the syndicate," he writes.

It was learnt that since the national assembly members concluded their investigations, no officials of the NNPC or the marketers have been sanctioned, thus emboldening them to continue to import kerosene and allocate to themselves and their cronies. Apparently due to alleged pecuniary benefits, the NNPC has continued to import kerosene and allocate in questionable circumstances to individuals and groups at the ex-depot price of N40.90.

But rather than selling the product at the subsidised price of N50 per litre at filling stations, the beneficiaries of these allocations

sell the product to middlemen at N95 or N100 per litre at the gates of the depots. These middlemen, it was learnt, truck the product to the filling stations and sell between N130 and N150 per litre. It was alleged that marketers give some of their allocations to some top PPMC officials to ensure that they turn blind eye to the scam. The failure of the NNPC to implement a presidential directive removing subsidy from kerosene has fuelled suspicion among the stakeholders.

Punishment: None

\$6BN FUEL SUBSIDY SCAM

Nigeria's parliament has discussed a report said to reveal that \$6bn (£4bn) has been defrauded from the fuel subsidy fund in the past two years. The debate, which was televised live, made official findings that have been widely leaked in recent days. The fuel sector probe was set up in the wake of angry nationwide protests in January after the government tried to remove a fuel subsidy. Nigeria is a major oil producer but has to import most of its fuel. Notable members of the PDP or their families were involved in the scam like Mamman Ali and Mahmud Tukur.

Punishment: Ongoing court cases, no convictions. House of reps report tainted by Farouk Lawan bribery setup.

123BN NAIRA FRAUD-STEPHEN ORONSAYE

A damning report by the Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation has indicted a former Head of the Civil Service of the Federation, Mr. Stephen Oronsaye, over an alleged N123billion fraud perpetrated during his tenure, between 2009 and 2010. The 169-page report, entitled "Special Audit of the Accounts of the Civil Pensions," according to an online news medium, Premium Times, found Oronsaye guilty of allegedly presiding over the looting of the nation's resources during his tenure.

The audit by the auditor-general arose from the work of a Special Audit Team constituted by the federal government in May 2011 to conduct a comprehensive examination of the accounts of the Civilian Pension Department domiciled in the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation. The audit, which covered the period 2005 to 2010, uncovered monumental financial irregularities, opaque transactions, irregular and abnormal running costs, and outright stealing and kick backs said to have reached its zenith during the 18 months that Oronsaye served as Head of Service. But no action has been taken to bring all those indicted to book.

Punishment: No action taken.

POLICE PENSION FUND FRAUD

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) arraigned the ex-permanent secretary in the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, now a director in the Police Pension Office, Atiku Abubakar Kigo; the chief accountant, Mrs. Uzoma Cyril Attang, and four others before an Abuja high court on an 18-count charge of conspiracy, breach of trust and embezzlement of N32.8 billion police pension funds.

The six accused persons were docked before Justice Hussain Baba to whom the case was reassigned following a controversial judgement of the first trial judge, Justice Abubakar Talba: he gave a light sentence to one of the accused, John Yusuf, who pleaded guilty to a three-count charge. But Attang, who was arraigned by the EFCC for the first time in connection with the alleged fraud, was granted N10million bail and two sureties in like sum. Those who were re-arraigned include Esai Dangabar, Atiku Abubakar Kigo, Ahmed Inuwa Wada, Mrs Veronica Ulonma Onyegbula, Sani Habila Zira, Christian Madubuike, and John Yusuf who had been convicted.

Punishment: accused got a two years sentence or 750,000 fine. Paid 750,000.

STELLA ODUAH CAR PURCHASE SCANDAL

The committee set up by President Goodluck Jonathan to probe the N255m bulletproof car scandal in the aviation ministry has indicted the Minister, Ms. Stella Oduah. It was gathered in Abuja that the report of the presidential committee tallied with some findings of the House of Representatives Committee on Aviation on the scandal. In October, there were reports that with the approval of the minister, the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority purchased two bulletproof BMW cars at an allegedly inflated rate of N255m. The development sparked a countrywide controversy with many Nigerians and groups calling for her sacking.

Punishment: None.

NNPC MISSING \$20BILLION NAIRA

Even in a country where untold oil wealth disappears into the pockets of the elite, the oil corruption scheme he was investigating seemed outsize-and he threatened to lay it bare at a meeting with Nigeria's top bankers. The whistleblower was none other than the governor of the country's central bank. Weeks later, however, he was out, fired by Nigeria's president in an episode that has shaken the Nigerian economy, filled newspapers and airwaves here, and even inspired a rare street demonstration.

The bankers were going to have to open their books, the governor, Lamido Sanusi, warned them at the recent meeting. He wanted to see where the money was going-\$20 billion from oil sales that, mysteriously, was not making its way to the treasury, in a country that could soon be declared Africa's biggest economy and already attracts the most direct foreign investment on the continent, according to the United Nations.

Punishment: Whistle blower was fired. The FG ordered an Audit of the NNPC. Audit report later indicts NNPC, corporation to refund \$1.48billion

\$15 MILLION IN PRIVATE JET ARMS SCANDAL

A private jet that conveyed \$9.3 million cash from Nigeria to South Africa for an alleged arms deal between the two countries, had Nigerian crew members, and passengers from Israel and Austria.

Punishment: government claims involvement in scandal. No further explanations to individuals on board. Blames US for black market arms deal.

CRUDE OIL THEFT SCANDAL

According to President Goodluck Jonathan, 300,000-400,000 barrels of oil per day, or more than 10% of all Nigeria's production, is being lost at a cost to the state and oil companies of around £1bn a month- more than is spent on education and the health of the nation's 168 million people. Not only is Nigerian oil theft helping to keep the world price of oil high, it is causing corruption and social disorder, says the president.

Punishment: None, ex militant given contract worth billions to secure waterways. Rather than a decrease in oil theft, a marked increase is seen.

EKITI GATE

The audio recordings depict the meeting as being attended by the eventual "winner" of the election, Governor Ayo Fayose of Ekiti; Senator Iyiola Omisore; a man identified as Honorable Abdulkareem; the Minister for Police Affairs Caleb Olubolade; and Senator Musiliu Obanikoro who was at the time the Minister of State for Defence. Mr. Chris Uba came to Ekiti

with huge stash of cash and soldiers from the East to carry out the assignment.

The 37-minute recording details the conversation between these men as they bribed Brigadier General Momoh with a promotion for his assistance in carrying out election fraud in Ekiti. In it, Obanikoro is clearly heard informing the group of men, "[I] am not here for a tea party, am on special assignment by the President." Sahara reporters further received credible intelligence that President Goodluck Jonathan had instructed the Chief of Defense Staff, Alex Badeh, to use the army in arresting and intimidating opposition politicians before and during the election. The audio recording provides exact details of the plot, with the collaborators almost degenerating into physical combat.

MOHAMMED ABACHA N446 BILLION CASE

The government had Charged Abacha to court on nine counts of stealing against Mohammed in February 2014. It had accused him of unlawfully receiving about N446.3bn allegedly stolen from its coffers between 1995 and 1998. But on Wednesday, the Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr. Mohammed Adoke, asked Justice Mamman Kolo of the FCT High Court to strike out the charges on the grounds of "fresh facts" that just emerged concerning the case.

He was silent on whether new charges would be filed against Mohammed or not. Efforts to arraign Mohammed on two previous occasions were unsuccessful because of his repeated absence from court. But he was present in court on Wednesday when a private prosecuting counsel, Daniel Enwelum, informed the court of Adoke's instruction to discontinue the case. Applying to court for the withdrawal of the case, Enwelum said, "I have been instructed by the AGF and Minister of Justice to withdraw the charges as presently filed before this court,

because there are fresh facts and documents available to him.

Punishment: None.

N7BILLION BRIBE TO CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS

On the 4th of February, The Director-General, Buhari Presidential Campaign organisation, Governor Rotimi Amaechi of Rivers State, accused some church leaders of taking N7 billion in bribes from the Peoples Democratic Party, PDP, to campaign against the presidential candidate of All Progressives Congress, APC, General Muhammadu Buhari (rtd). Governor Amaechi, at the APC's governorship campaign rally, in Emohua Local Government Area, Rivers State, said already, the religious leaders were allegedly distributing leaflets all over that Buhari had plans to Islamize the country if elected. Amaechi called on the pastors to return the alleged bribe collected from the PDP. By the 19th of February, A Borno-based Pastor, Kallamu Musa-Dikwa, said that the money that was given to pastors by the President was actually N7bn and not N6bn as alleged by Amaechi Source: Naija.ng.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

AGENDA SETTING THEORY

Agenda setting describes a very powerful influence of the media –the ability to tell us what issues are important. As far back as 1922, the newspaper columnist Walter Lippman was concerned that the media had the power to present images to the public. McCombs and Shaw investigated presidential campaigns in 1968, 1972 and 1976. In the research done in 1968 they focused on two elements: awareness and information. Investigating the agenda-setting function of the mass media, they attempted to assess the relationship between what voters in one community said were

important issues and the actual content of the media messages used during the campaign. McCombs and Shaw concluded that the mass media exerted a significant influence on what voters considered to be the major issues of the campaign.

Core assumption of Agenda-setting is the creation of public awareness and concern of salient issues by the news media. Two basic assumptions underlie most research on agenda-setting: (1) the press and the media do not reflect reality; they filter and shape it; (2) media concentration on a few issues and subjects leads the public to perceive those issues as more important than other issues. One of the most critical aspects in the concept of an agenda-setting role of mass communication is the time frame for this phenomenon. In addition, different media have different agenda-setting potential. Agenda-setting theory seems quite appropriate to help us understand the pervasive role of the media. https://www.utwente.nl/en/bms/communication-theories/sorted-by-cluster/Mass%20Media/Agenda-Setting_Theory/.

Agenda-setting theory rests on two basic assumptions. The first one states that the media filters and shapes reality instead of simply reflecting it. For example, news stories are not presented chronologically or according to the number of people affected by them, but rather in an order that a producer or editor determines to be the most “sensational,” or most appealing to audiences. The second assumption states that the more attention the media gives to certain issues, the more likely the public will be to label those issues as vital ones. In other words, agenda setting doesn't necessarily tell people how they should think or feel about certain issues, but rather what issues they should think about. <http://www.communicationstudies.com/communication-theories/agenda-setting-theory>.

This theory is very significant to the study. The basic tenets of the theory buttresses the paper. The thesis of the theory stated that the more attention the media gives to certain issues, the more likely the public will be to label those issues as vital ones. Therefore the media should prioritized corruption issues to dissuade the public from engaging in these affront and inimical act that bedevilled humanity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method employed for the study was survey while the questionnaire form the main source of data gathering in the study. To ensure that survey method was effectively utilized, 250 copies of questionnaire were administered to 250 respondents which were drawn from the population of the study residing in Calabar. Calabar is made up of 466,800 people <http://population.city/nigeria/calabar/>. In determining the sample size of this study, Taro Yamane's formula for a finite

population was employed. Nyihar, Terngu and Aer (2017, p.121).

Below is the formula:

$$n = N$$

$$1+N(e)!!!!!!!!!!!! complete here.....$$

Where:

n = Sample size sought

N = Population size

e = The level of precision (0.05)

1 = Unity (a constant)

DATA PRESENTATION

A total number of 250 copies of questionnaire were distributed to respondents. Out of the number, 240 copies of questionnaire (96%) were retrieved while 10 copies (4%) suffered morbidity. However, the 240 copies returned and analysed here and treated as 100%.

Table 1. Broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria

Answers	No.of Responses	Percentage %
Buhari Administration:		
Very high	140	58.40%
High	80	33.30%
Low	20	8.30%
Jonathan Administration: Very high	80	33.30%
High	90	37.50%
Low	70	29.20%
Total	240	100

Source: Field work 2018

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria. Data from the table shows that 140 or (58.4%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Buhari administration is very high, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in president Buhari administration is high while 20 or (8.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of

corruption issues in president Buhari administration is low. On the order hand, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is very high, 90 or (37.5%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is high while 70 or (29.2%) said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is low.

Table 2.Relevance of broadcast media in covering corruption issues in Nigeria

Answers	No. of Responses	Percentage %
Very Relevant	140	58.40%
Relevant	80	33.30%
Not Relevant	20	8.30%
Total	240	100

Source: Field work 2018

This table explain that, out of, 240 respondents sampled for the study. 140 or (58.4%) said the broadcast media is very relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria, 80 or (33.3%) said

broadcast media is relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria, while 20 or, (8.3%) said broadcast media is not relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria.

Table 3.The extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria

Answers	No. of Responses	Percentage %
Very high	135	56.20%
High	75	31.30%
Moderate	10	4.20%
Low	20	8.30%
Total	240	100

Source: Field work 2018

From table 3, it shows that 135 or (56.2%) of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is very high, 75 or 31.3% of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is

high, 10 or (4.2%) of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is moderate while 20 or (8.3%) said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues is low.

Table 4.Level of prominence broadcast media have given to corruption issues

Answers	No. of Responses	Percentage %
High	160	66.60%
Moderate	70	29.20%
Low	10	4.20%
Total	240	100

Source: Field work 2018

The above table shows that 160 or 66.6% of respondents said the level of prominence broadcast media accorded to corruption issues in Nigeria is high, 70 or 29.2% of respondents said the level of prominence broadcast media gives to corruption issues is moderate while 10 or 4.2% said the level of prominence broadcast media gives to corruption issues in Nigeria is low.

broadcast media are giving high coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria in President Mohammedu Buhari's administration than Goodluck Jonathan administration. To articulate the fact140 or (58.4%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Buhari administration is very high, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in president Buhari administration is high while 20 or (8.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in president Buhari

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings from the study in table one shows that

administration is low. On the other hand, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is very high, 90 or (37.5%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is high while 70 or (29.2%) said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is low.

Furthermore, findings in table 2 portrayed that, out of, 240 respondents sampled for the study. 140 or (58.4%) said the broadcast media is relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria, 80 or (33.3%) said broadcast media is relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria, while 20 or, (8.3%) said broadcast media is not relevant in covering corruption issues in Nigeria. The above result symbolizes that broadcast media is very imperative in a bid to quagmire corruption in Nigeria.

From table 3, it shows that 135 or (56.2%) of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is very high, 75 or (31.3%) of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is high, 10 or (4.2%) of respondents said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues in Nigeria is moderate while 20 or (8.3%) said the extent which broadcast media have been covering corruption issues is low.

In furtherance with the above assertion, it quite glaring that the extent which broadcast media have been reporting corruption related cases is very equanimity and the media have been up and doing in Nigeria ensuring that government efforts to mire corruption is realisable.

Finally, table 4 shows that 160 or (66.6%) of respondents said the level of prominence broadcast media accorded to corruption issues in Nigeria is high, 70 or (29.2%) of respondents

said the level of prominence broadcast media gives to corruption issues is moderate while 10 or (4.2%) said the level of prominence broadcast media gives to corruption issues in Nigeria is low.

Therefore, it is explicit that broadcast media in Nigeria have been according prominence to issues that revolves around corruption so as to buttress or skyrocketed general efforts made by EFCC, ICPC and government to plummet corruption which has jeopardized the system.

CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATIONS

Broadcast media play a salient role in revamping/ rejuvenating the society, it is considered as a vehicle for social change. Corruption is a conundrum that has mired the society. Findings from the study shows that broadcast media is giving high coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria in President Mohammedu Buhari's administration to Goodluck Jonathan's administration. To buttress this point, 140 or (58.4%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Buhari administration is very high, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in president Buhari administration is high while 20 or (8.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in president Buhari administration is low. On the other hand, 80 or (33.3%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is very high, 90 or (37.5%) respondents said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is high while 70 or (29.2%) said broadcast media coverage of corruption issues in Jonathan's administration is low.

1. EFCC and ICPC should strengthen collaborations with broadcast media so as to boost campaign against corruption in Nigeria.

2. Broadcast media should give maximum prominence to corruption issues in Nigeria to ensure that government efforts in the fight against corruption is actualised.
3. Government should give EFCC and ICPC a free playing field to arraign and prosecute whoever is perceived to have dent and suspicious reputation that portray him/her to be corrupt, irrespective of party affiliation.
4. Stiffer/strife retribution should be melted to politicians/public office holders who syphoned or embezzled fund main for public use to serve as a deterrent to others.
5. Heads of agencies and parastatals should all be probed effectively to fish out those that are corrupts because corruption cut across every level of the society, though people often thinks it is only politicians that are looting.
6. Broadcast media should be objective in reporting corruption issues and they should ensure they follow corruption cases handling by EFCC and ICPC to the fullest, to make sure it is handled properly and those found guilty should be adequately reprimanded in line with the objectives of the anti-graft agencies.

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