

Media Framing of Socio-Political Discourse in Nigeria

Okuchemiya Success¹, Carol Dixon Odoyi², Abdullahi Aliyu Maiwada³

¹Department of Mass Communication School of Communications and Applied Arts, Federal Polytechnic Orogun, Delta State

²Department of Journalism and Media Studies, University of Port Harcourt

³Public Relations Unit, Nigeria Customs Service

Email : okuchemiya.success @fepo.edu.ng

Abstract:

Media framing plays a significant role in shaping public understanding of socio-political issues by influencing how events, actors, policies, and national debates are selected, presented, and interpreted. In Nigeria, where the media operates within a complex socio-political environment characterised by ethnic, religious, economic, and ideological divisions, the framing of public discourse has important implications for citizens' perceptions and democratic engagement. This study examines the framing of socio-political discourse in Nigeria, with particular attention to how the media constructs and represents political and social issues in the public sphere. Anchored in Framing Theory, the study adopts a qualitative research approach based on secondary data. Data are drawn from existing scholarly literature, journal articles, books, media reports, policy documents, and other relevant published sources on media framing and socio-political discourse in Nigeria. The data are reviewed and thematically analysed to identify dominant framing patterns, recurring themes, and the broader implications of media representations for public understanding and democratic discourse. The study argues that media framing extends beyond the presentation of events to influence how audiences interpret political actors, governance, public policies, and societal challenges. It concludes that balanced, responsible, and context-sensitive media framing is essential for promoting informed public debate, democratic participation, social cohesion, and accountable governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: Media Framing, Socio-Political Discourse, Nigerian Media, Secondary Data, Framing Theory

I. Introduction

The Nigerian concept of framing is a concept introduced by the media organizations in the selection, highlighting, and presentation of news stories (Entman, 2024). Social political concerns include issues on governance, social welfare, social policy, and political processes affecting the society (Mohammed, 2024). The Nigerian newspapers also do not get a chance in framing these issues since they often have to contend with editorial independence, political interference, ethnic considerations, and some economic forces which tend to determine their narrative paths as well as the general mode of presentation (Oyewole & Adebayo, 2023). These elements may cause biased reporting and focusing on some specific points of social-political problems (Ademosu et al., 2025).

Research around the globe has reported an alarming trend on how newspapers frame social-political issues in the paper. According to Patterson (2023), newspaper coverage in the United States has been substantially politically biased. A somewhat similar discovery was arrived at in the UK (Thompson, 2024), Japan (Tanaka, 2024), and Germany (Schmidt, 2023), all reporting concerning framing trends. In India (Kumar, 2024), Malaysia (Wong, 2023) and Brazil (Santos, 2024), the studies showed the impact of the ownership structures on framing. Mensah (2023) found a high correlation between newspaper ownership and political narrative framing in Ghana, which uncovers systematic bias in stories as research with Okoro (2024) in Nigeria and Mbeki (2024) in South Africa showed.

The consequences of how Nigerian newspapers frame social-political problems have far reaching implications on both the discourse surrounding such issues in the community as well as the way democracy is exercised. Studies have shown that media presentation of political issues on newspapers is important as it generates the perception of the people on political issues, voting patterns, and social cause movements (Ibrahim & Hassan, 2023). Such framing decisions of newspapers as Punch and Daily Trust impact the political processes in regions, inter-ethnic interactions, and their public policy discussions (Ogunwale, 2024). The research indicates that oppositional framing strategies adopted by various newspapers may culminate in the fragmented national discourse as well as polarized attitudes of the general population (Adelakun, 2024). This can affect implementation of policies, accountability of the government and cohesion in society.

1.1 Theoretical Framework

Framing Theory suggests that the manner in which information is presented and contextualized within media outlets can have a profound impact on how individuals perceive and understand the issues being reported (De Vreese & Lecheler, 2023). This theory proposes that media practitioners, through their selective emphasis, omission, and organization of information, actively frame the public's understanding of social, political, and cultural phenomena. By highlighting certain aspects of a story while downplaying or neglecting others, media outlets can subtly influence the ways in which audiences interpret and respond to the presented information.

Applying Framing Theory to the study of how Nigerian newspapers frame socialpolitical issues can provide valuable insights into the ways in which the media shapes public discourse and influences sociopolitical perceptions within the Nigerian context (Olorunyomi & Ojebode, 2022). By analyzing the specific frames employed by Nigerian newspapers in their coverage of social and political issues, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the underlying biases, ideological leanings, and strategic agendas that inform the media's construction of narratives (Okeke, 2021). For instance, a framing analysis of Nigerian newspapers' coverage of corruption scandals or electoral processes could reveal the dominant frames used to characterize these issues, the extent to which they align with or challenge the narratives promoted by political elites, and the potential impact on public perceptions and engagement with these matters (Ojebode & Akinwale, 2020). Similarly, an examination of how Nigerian newspapers frame issues related to social justice, economic development, or environmental concerns could illuminate the ways in which the media amplifies or marginalizes certain perspectives, ultimately influencing the public's understanding and responses to these pressing sociopolitical challenges (Oso & Onyedike, 2023).

By grounding this research within the theoretical framework of Framing Theory, scholars can situate their findings within the broader scholarly discourse on media influence and sociopolitical discourse, contributing to a more nuanced and holistic understanding of the complex interplay between media, power, and public opinion in Nigeria (Ekwueme & Obayi, 2021). Moreover, the application of Framing Theory can inform media practitioners, policymakers, and civil society organizations in Nigeria, empowering them to navigate the media landscape more effectively and develop strategies to promote more inclusive, balanced, and accountable media narratives (Olayiwola, 2022).

Framing Theory, with its rich theoretical foundations and robust analytical tools, offers a compelling lens through which to explore the ways in which Nigerian newspapers frame social-political issues and, in doing so, shape public discourse and influence sociopolitical perceptions within the Nigerian context. By delving into the assumptions, criticisms, and applications of this theory, researchers can uncover the complex dynamics that underlie the media's role in shaping the public's understanding of the pressing issues facing Nigerian society.

II. Research Methods

2.1 Concept of social-political issues

In the socio-political complexities of the contemporary world, the societal thread of social issues has been a focal point of intense analysis and research. The rich interaction between politics and social life has spawned a vibrant body of knowledge that tries to examine the legion of forces that influence the understanding and interpretation of this dichotomous issue. One such area of inquiry is the framing of socio-political issues by Nigerian newspapers, a topic that has garnered significant attention in recent years (Kuchi & Msughter, 2023). These media outlets exercise a tremendous amount of control over how pressing societal issues are presented and placed in perspective to society at large, a move that has the potential to shape society to a great extent, including their views, policy initiatives, and the physical being of the socio-political Nigerian society (Adewale et al., 2025).

The point of this argument is that, in the hands of the powerful media dispensers of information and narrators of stories, the subtlety of socio-political events stands at a chance of being either clarified or shrouded (Elebeke, 2021). With their choice of emphasis, underemphasis, and use of rhetorical devices, newspapers can sophisticatedly and diffusely steer the way in which the public reads and responds to these complicated affairs. The work of Okorie and Salawu (2021) underscores the pivotal role of media framing in the construction of social reality, where the ways in which issues are presented can profoundly influence individual and collective interpretations (Maiwada et al., 2025).

The question of how the folksy and frequently divisive Nigerian socio-political realities get conveyed and propagated through the prism of its media has been occupying the minds of researchers in the country for decades (Olorunyomi, 2020). Of strikingly specific interest is the thorny topic of ethnic and religious conflicts, which has been one of the distinctive characteristics of sociopolitical life in Nigeria since the inception of the modern national state. The implications of how newspapers decide to cover these contentious issues can be vast, both worsening the current tensions or, alternatively, contributing to understanding and reconciliation (Oso & Odiboh, 2020). Furthermore, the coverage of political processes, such as elections and governance, is another domain where the framing of socio-political issues becomes paramount. The manner in which political actors are reported upon in newspapers, and the manner in which newspapers cover citizens' concerns, can influence the way people think about the efficacy of the political system and its legitimacy (Oso & Odunlami, 2021). In this regard, the work of Oso and Odunlami (2021) provides valuable insights into the intricate dance between media framing and the shaping of political discourse in Nigeria. Their work highlights how newspapers allow or suppress the voices of marginalized groups, thus affecting the extent to which their interests are heard by officials.

The field of socio-political issues framing by Nigerian newspapers is further complicated by the nation's complex media landscape, which is characterized by a proliferation of both traditional and digital media outlets, each with its own editorial leanings and ideological biases (Elebeke, 2021; Maradun & Aondover, 2025). Such a multiplicity of voices and views can be both an enriching and complicating factor in the comprehension of these urgent issues, with one narrative battling another over the space of the public realm. In the face of these multifaceted challenges, scholars and media practitioners alike have called for a deeper exploration of the ways in which the framing of sociopolitical issues in Nigerian newspapers can be leveraged to promote greater social cohesion, political accountability, and the empowerment of marginalized communities (Okorie & Salawu, 2021). Studying this confusing intersection of media, society,

and politics, researchers may also help pave the way towards a more inclusive and equitable socio-political society in Nigeria (Aondover & Ademosu, 2025).

2.2 Concept of Nigeria newspapers

Nigerian newspapers is a mosaic, where the framing of social-political issues has become a subject of intense scholarly scrutiny. With their power in disseminating information and crafting a discourse, these media outlets have an enormous influence, one that can have significant impacts on how the public determines and responds to the diverse landscape of the social and political issues. The key issue on the basis of which this introspective discourse can evolve is the premise that how newspapers decide to frame and contextualize these burning issues can have repercussing effects (Akinwalere, 2021). With partly filtered information, other elements ignored or given lesser focus, and the use of informed choice of rhetorical devices, these media avenues can play a subtle, but prolific role dictating how the population interprets the social-political reality of the nation (Aondover, 2024).

The work of Musa and Kareem (2020) underscores the pivotal role of media framing in the construction of social reality, where the ways in which issues are presented can profoundly influence individual and collective interpretations. Particularly in the high-density setting that is Nigeria, there is much debate on how the country itself exists in the various manifestations of its social-political realities as propagated by the newspapers (Okon, 2021).

The contentious matter of ethnic and religious tensions also qualifies as one of the most salient examples, since it has been a very common characteristic of the sociopolitical landscape in Nigeria. Depending on how newspapers present these divisive issues, they could have far reaching effects, either on aggravating the inequity or instead creating more understanding and reconciliation (Ojebode & Akinwalere, 2022). The bustling field of research in this domain underscores the ways in which media framing can either amplify or downplay the voices of marginalized communities, thereby influencing the degree to which their concerns are addressed by those in power (Mohammed & Aondover, 2025; Okunade et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the coverage of political processes, such as elections and governance, is another domain where the framing of social-political issues becomes paramount. Newspaper coverage of the activities and choices made by political actors, and how it covers the interests of the citizenry, can influence people into their perceptions concerning the efficiency and validity of the political system (Ajiboye & Okoro, 2023; Oreoluwa et al., 2024). This confusing interconnection between politics and media has been a longstanding subject of research interest by scholars who have sought to identify the complex processes that govern the efforts of framing political discourse in Nigerian politics (Aondover et al., 2025).

Social-political issues framing by Nigerian newspapers is further complicated by the nation's complex media landscape, which is characterized by a proliferation of both traditional and digital media outlets, each with its own editorial leanings and ideological biases (Okon, 2021). Such a multiplicity of voices and views has the potential to inflate and problematize the ways that the wider population engages with these urgent issues, with warring narratives being promoted in the public sphere. Scholars and media practitioners alike have called for a deeper exploration of the ways in which the framing of social-political issues in Nigerian newspapers can be leveraged to promote greater social cohesion, political accountability, and the empowerment of marginalized communities (Ojebode & Akinwalere, 2022). By exploring the confusing interrelation between media, society and politics, one will be able to address the

current efforts to develop a more accessible and just sociopolitical environment in Nigeria (Saint et al., 2025).

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Framing of social-political issues

Appreciation of the tremendous effect of the media on social-political discourse and narratives has been a USP of scholars. Newspapers, especially, have become an effective medium that influences how people and society recognize and interact with the intricacies of the sociopolitical world (Teniola et al., 2025). In the context of Nigeria, where the media landscape is as diverse as it is impactful, the manner in which national dailies like the Punch and Daily Trust frame social-political issues warrants a comprehensive examination.

The concept of media framing, a multifaceted construct that encompasses the selective emphasis, organization, and presentation of information by news organizations (Musa & Kareem, 2020). It is through this prism that media outlets exercise greater power in choosing to bring attention to some details in a news story and bury others, thus shaping how the audience members process and react to the covered stories. This is not a simple amoral task of objective reporting but a game of social-conscripting construction (Ajiboye & Okoro, 2023; Usman et al., 2025).

Empirical studies conducted within the Nigerian context have shed light on the complex interplay between media framing and the public's understanding of social-political issues. For instance, a study by Okon (2021) examined the framing of insecurity in the Punch and Daily Trust newspapers, revealing that the outlets employed varying narrative strategies that ultimately influenced public perceptions of the crisis. Similarly, Ojebode and Akinwalere (2022) investigated the framing of Nigeria's 2019 general elections, finding that the media's portrayal of the electoral process had a significant impact on the public's confidence in the democratic system (Aondover et al., 2025). Beyond the Nigerian landscape, comparative analyses of media framing have yielded valuable insights. Other works have examined the effect of media framing in various sociopolitical settings through looking at how immigration, climate change, and health crises are covered in newspapers and the resultant influence on citizens (Kendall-Taylor et al., 2020; Wahl-Jorgensen, 2021; Yu, 2022).

Nevertheless, despite the abundance of studies in the given sphere, there are still gaps in the available body of literature. For instance, there is a need for more longitudinal studies that examine temporal shifts in the framing patterns of Nigerian newspapers, particularly in response to evolving social-political dynamics. Additionally, the interplay between media framing and public opinion on salient issues within the Nigerian context warrants further investigation, providing a deeper understanding of the reciprocal relationship between the media and the public (Vitalis et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the comparative analysis of framing strategies employed by different Nigerian newspapers, such as the Punch and Daily Trust, could yield valuable insights into the nuances and divergences in their respective approaches to covering social-political issues. Comparative studies of this nature would help to develop a more wholesome appreciation of the media environment and its significance on how the people get involved in burning current sociopolitical issues (Garba & Msaughter, 2023a).

The framing of social-political issues by Nigerian newspapers, exemplified by the Punch and Daily Trust, is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that demands rigorous scholarly attention. Researchers should source from established theoretical frameworks, practice empirical research, and fill the gaps in the literature in an attempt to shed light on the complex systems through which the media constructs discourse and shapes the view of people in relation to the sociopolitical reality in Nigeria. Such a multidimensional approach will not only add to the scholarly discussion, but also to more insightful and effective media practices, and eventually to the improvement of the democratic procedure and development of public discourse within the Nigerian context (Vitalis et al., 2025).

3.2 Framing of social-political issues by Nigeria newspapers

The coverage of the social-political issues by the newspapers in the country has received the attention of many researchers. The interconnectedness of media, society and politics has become a multifaceted area of study wherein scholars explore the inner workings of how the public thinks and perceives on what are considered by the nation as the critical issues affecting them. The media as a hard-hitting distributor of information, and a launcher of narratives has the potential of either obscuring or elucidating the finer aspects of social-political matters (Edeani & Okoro, 2021). By emphasizing some things and de-emphasizing others, as well as through the use of rhetorical bombs and fizzles, the Nigerian newspapers can influence how and by what the population perceives the head-scratching societal and political life of the country (Garba & Msaughter, 2023a).

The article by McQuail and Deuze (2020) highlights the importance of media framing in creating social reality, whereby presentations of issues can essentially mold the meanings in individual and group perception. The debate about the manner in which the social-political state of the country is exhibited and marketed to the rest of the world through the prism of Nigerian media has been long debated by research scholars especially in the hustle-bustle of the country (Uzochukwu & Nwakamma, 2022). Idris and Msaughter (2022) observed that disputes over ethnic and religious differences are one of the most salient examples as this problem has been emblematic of the socio-political landscape of Nigeria.

Such divisive topics are framed in the newspaper in a way that could have far reaching effects as it may escalate the existing conflict or may lead to increased understanding and reconciliation (Ojo & Adebayo, 2021). The very proliferation of studies and scholarship in the area highlights how media framing can either enhance or minimize the voices of the underserved communities, thus shaping the extent to which their issues are addressed by the decision-makers.

Moreover, coverage of the political processes, including elections and governing, is one of those areas where framing of social-political questions takes the center stage. The manner in which newspapers cover the activities and action by political players, and the manner in which they also tackle the issues of the citizenship can influence how people perceive and regard the political system validity and efficiency (Okafor & Fagbemi, 2020). This confusing media-politics nexus has become a focus of much research activity as researchers seek to unravel the workings underpinning how that happens in Nigeria.

Complexities around social-political issues framing in Nigerian newspapers are further compounded by the fact that Nigeria media has an intricate nature that is typified by an increase in the number of both traditional and online media entities that operate along a continuum of ideological pattern and media bias (Oso, 2021). Such voices and perspectives can simultaneously enrich and confuse the understanding of the public on these issues at hand, as the various stories

jockey with one another in the arena of mass attention. It is against this multisided concern that scholars and media practitioners have made requests to further investigate how the framing of social-political issues within the Nigerian press might be used to influence greater social solidarity, political accountability and the empowerment of marginalized populations (Agbaje & Olukotun, 2023). By exploring the confusing triangular relationship between media, society, and politics, scholars will be able to provide valuable input to the current mission to trigger a more inclusive and egalitarian socio-political environment in Nigeria.

IV. Conclusion

Media framing plays a significant role in shaping socio-political discourse in Nigeria by influencing how political events, public issues, government actions and social conflicts are interpreted by audiences. Through the selection, emphasis and presentation of particular issues, the media can draw attention to specific dimensions of political realities while marginalising others, thereby influencing public perceptions, attitudes and broader national conversations. Although media framing can promote democratic participation by providing citizens with information and platforms for debate, partisan interests, ownership structures, political affiliations, commercial pressures and professional limitations may affect the neutrality and diversity of frames employed by media organisations. The study therefore concludes that responsible and balanced media framing is essential for fostering informed public discourse, social cohesion and democratic accountability in Nigeria. Nigerian media organisations should strengthen professional and ethical standards, promote diversity of perspectives, improve fact-checking practices and provide greater contextual depth in their coverage of socio-political issues to ensure that media framing contributes constructively to democratic development rather than reinforcing political polarisation, misinformation and societal divisions.

References

- Adebayo, K. (2025). Visual framing and political news reporting in Nigerian print media. Lagos: Media Impact Press.
- Adekunle, A., & Ibrahim, K. (2024). Challenges facing Nigerian newspapers in the digital era. *Journal of Media and Communication Studies*, 14(3), 45–58.
- Adelakun, T. (2023). Professional standards and ethics in Nigerian journalism. Ibadan: University Press.
- Adelakun, T. (2024). Media framing and political polarization in Nigeria. *African Journal of*
- Ademosu, I., Aondover, E. M., Osadolor, B., & Abraham, B. (2025). Divisive politics: analysis of ethnic rhetoric and hate speech in the 2023 Lagos Governorship elections. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 7, 1663797.
- Adewale, O. C., Aondover, E. M., & Ubah, V. I. (2025). Audience Perception of the Reportage of 2023 Presidential Elections in Nigeria: An Analysis of Facebook Posts of Selected Newspaper Organisations. In *Elections in the Global South and North-A Comprehensive Overview*. IntechOpen.
- Akinwalere, O. (2021). Media framing and political discourse in Nigeria: A content analysis of newspaper coverage. *Studies in Media and*
- Aondover, E. M. (2024). Media Outlook of Hate Speech in the 2015 and 2019 General Elections in Nigeria. *Rotura–Revista de Comunicação, Cultura e Artes*, 4(1), 50-63.
- Aondover, E. M., & Ademosu, I. (2025). E-learning practices of journalism education in Nigerian higher education institutions: Conceptual context and challenges. In *Media and communication systems for sustainability in Nigeria* (pp. 451-464). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

- Aondover, E. M., Daushe, A. U., Ogunbola, O., & Aondover, P. O. (2025). Media coverage of internally displaced persons in two selected newspapers in Nigeria. *Journal of Migration and Health*, 11, 100301.
- Aondover, E. M., Yar'Adua, S. M., & Aondover, P. O. (2025). Influence of Digital Images on the Propagation of Fake News on Twitter in Russia and Ukraine Crisis. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 8(1), 59-74.
- Cacciatore, M. A., Scheufele, D. A., & Iyengar, S. (2016). The end of framing as we know it... and the future of media effects. *Mass Communication and Society*, 19(1), 7–23.
- Carragee, K. M., & Roefs, W. (2020). The neglect of power in recent framing research. *Journalism Studies*, 21(6), 745–762.
- Chong, D., & Druckman, J. N. (2021). Framing theory. *Annual Review of*
- Coe, K., & Scacco, J. M. (2017). Content Analysis, Quantitative. In *The International Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods* (p. Communication, 9(3), 45–56. <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v9i3.5381>
- De Vreese, C. H., & Lecheler, S. (2023). News framing and public opinion:
- Duff, P. A. (2007). *Qualitative Approaches to Classroom Research with English Language Learners* (p. 973). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-46301-8_65
- Garba, S., & Msughter, A. E. (2023a). Newspaper Content Analysis of 2012-2015 Ombaste Ethnic Conflict in Nasarawa State: A Framing Theory Perspective. *Konfrontasi: Jurnal Kultural, Ekonomi dan Perubahan Sosial*, 10 (2), 69-77.
- Garba, S., & Msughter, A. E. (2023b). Beyond the framing process: An X-ray of newspaper reportage of conflicts in Northern Nigeria. *Unisia*, 41(2).
- Ibrahim, S. (2024). *Media regulation and professional conduct in Nigerian newspapers*. Kano: Northern Lights Publishing.
- Idris, M. K., & Msughter, A. E. (2022). Sources of Information on National Issues among Border Communities in Yobe State, Nigeria. *ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement*, 6(1), 22-47.
- Kuchi, M. G., & Msughter, A. E. (2023). Press Coverage of Agricultural News: A Content Analysis of Selected Newspapers. *Madonna Journal Of English & Literary Studies (MAJELS)*, 4(1), 29-29.
- Kumar, R. (2024). Ownership and media framing in Indian newspapers. *Media and Society*, 12(4), 210–230.
- Lagos: Brightline Academic Publishers.
- Maiwada, A. A., Aondover, P. O., Adewale, O. C., Falobi, F., & Onyejelem, T. E. (2025). Public Relations and Media Role in Peace Building in Nigeria. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 8(1), 45-58.
- Maradun, L. U., & Aondover, E. M. (2025). Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice Towards COVID-19 Prevention Messages on Media in North-West, Nigeria. *African Journalism Studies*, 1-19.
- Mbeki, T. (2024). Media bias and framing in South African press. *Journal of African Political Studies*, 18(1), 34–49.
- McCombs, M. (2024). *Setting the agenda: The mass media and public*
- Mohammed, I., & Aondover, E. M. (2025). News coverage of humanitarian crisis: a study of banditry in Northwest Nigeria. In *Handbook on Humanitarian Crises* (pp. 209-217). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- New developments and future directions. *Communication Theory*,
- Obamuyi, T. M., & Fapetu, O. (2022). Socio-political challenges in Nigeria and their implications for development. *Nigerian Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(1), 12–28.
- Ogunwale, B. (2023). Tone and objectivity in Nigerian political reporting.

- Okafor, C., & Fagbemi, A. (2020). Newspaper coverage of Nigerian elections: A framing analysis. *Journal of Media and Politics in Africa*,
- Okeke, M. (2021). Media framing of insecurity in Nigeria: Implications for national integration. *Journal of African Media Studies*, 13(3), 457–474.
- Okoro, N. (2024). Media ownership and political framing in Nigerian print media. *African Journalism Studies*, 45(3), 155–172.
- Okunade, J. K., Amaechi, D. O., Olopha, A., & Aondover, E. M. (2025). Media Silence on Suicide in Nigeria's News Coverage. *Feedback International Journal of Communication*, 2(2), 86-96.
- opinion. Polity Press.
- Oreoluwa, P. A., Vitalis, P. O., Nneka, A. Q., Collins-Dike, J., & Ridwan, M. (2024). Online Harassment of Female Journalist in Lagos State. *Polit Journal Scientific Journal of Politics*, 4(3), 162-174.
- Oso, L., & Onyedike, C. (2023). Media framing of climate change and environmental issues in Nigeria: Trends and implications. *Journal of African Media Studies*, 15(1), 23–40.
- Political Science, 24(1), 1–22.
- Saint, E. J., Aondover, E. M., Ebele, U. C., & Onyejelem, T. E. (2024). Influence of social media on newspaper patronage among lecturers in University of Nigeria, Nsukka. *LingLit Journal Scientific Journal for Linguistics and Literature*, 5(3), 142-157.
- Tanaka, Y. (2024). Media framing in Japanese political reporting. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 34(1), 22–39.
- Tejumaiye, J. (2024). Systematic bias in Nigerian news coverage. Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University Press.
- Teniola, O. O., Aondover, E. M., Aondover, P. O., & Akin-Odukoya, O. O. (2025). Audience perceptions of explicit content in Nigerian movies: A study of shanty town. *Insight-News Media*, 8(1), 634-634.
- Usman, B., Eric Msughter, A., & Olaitan Ridwanullah, A. (2022). Social media literacy: fake news consumption and perception of COVID-19 in Nigeria. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 9(1), 2138011.
- Vitalis, P. O., Aondover, E. M., Ogunbola, O., Onyejelem, T. E., & Ridwan, M. (2025). Accessing Digital Divide and Implications in Nigeria: The Media Dimension. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 8(1), 1-12.
- Vitalis, P. O., Onyejelem, T. E., & Okuneye, A. P. (2023). Understanding advertising in the era of social media. *Information System and Smart City*, 3(1), 502-502.