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**ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS AND THE FACTORS THAT
INFLUENCE ITS COVERAGE IN THE NIGERIAN PRESS**



**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
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of Arts And Sciences

Universiti Utara Malaysia

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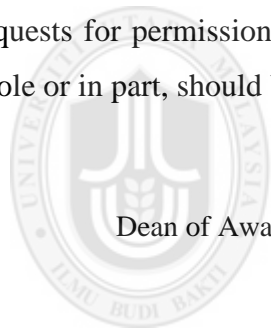
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Abstrak

Kebimbangan terhadap alam sekitar telah menjadi isu utama nasional dan antarabangsa; oleh itu terdapat keperluan untuk mengkaji seberapa banyak perhatian yang diberikan oleh media terhadapnya. Walaupun terdapat peningkatan perhatian terhadap isu-isu alam sekitar oleh pemegang taruh alam sekitar, umumnya laporan media global dan media Nigeria tidak menangani liputan berita alam sekitar dengan cara yang sesuai dengan perhatian yang sepatutnya. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan kuantum liputan alam sekitar oleh akhbar di Nigeria dan mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi liputan tersebut. Teori Sosiologi Pengeluaran Berita digunakan sebagai teori pendukung. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah campuran berurutan untuk analisis kandungan dan temubual mendalam. Empat akhbar Nigeria yang terkenal iaitu Guardian, Business Day, Daily Trust, dan ThisDay telah dipilih untuk analisis kandungan berdasarkan edarannya yang meluas dan ketajaman dalam meliputi pelbagai isu penting dan menjadi antara 10 akhbar paling terkemuka di Nigeria. Sejumlah 17 orang wartawan yang dipercayai mampu memberikan maklumat yang berkualiti berkaitan dengan isu-isu alam sekitar telah dipilih untuk ditemubual. Analisis data dari kedua-dua kaedah digunakan dalam perbincangan dan kesimpulan kajian. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa liputan mengenai isu-isu alam sekitar di akhbar Nigeria amat menyedihkan. Dalam tempoh dua tahun kajian, empat surat khabar yang dianalisis hanya meliputi 754 berita. Isu-isu alam sekitar dilaporkan sekali seminggu, atau terpaksa digurukan bagi memberi laluan berita yang lebih menguntungkan. Gelora landskap politik di Nigeria juga turut menyumbang kepada kurangnya liputan ini. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada pengetahuan secara teori, metodologi dan praktikal. Secara teorinya, ia memperluaskan dan menguji teori dan pengetahuan semasa mengenai topik; kedua ia memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang konsep persekitaran; dan ketiga ia mengukuhkan kajian terdahulu. Secara metodologi, kajian ini telah meningkatkan status quo dengan menggunakan kaedah bercampur berurutan dalam mengkaji liputan berita isu-isu alam sekitar di Nigeria. Kajian ini menawarkan sumbangan praktikal kepada pengamal media, wartawan, editor, pasukan pengurusan media, orang awam dan sektor swasta bagaimana cara berurusan dengan alam sekitar dan kewartawanan alam sekitar.

Kata kunci: Kewartawanan alam sekitar, Liputan alam sekitar, Isu alam sekitar, Akhbar Nigeria, Analisis kandungan

Abstract

Environmental concerns have become major national and international issue; hence the need to study how much attention the press pays to it. Despite the intensification of attention on environmental issues by environmental stakeholders, generally global media report and the Nigerian media have not handled environmental coverage in a manner that is commensurate with the attention it demands. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to ascertain the quantum of environmental coverage by the Nigerian press and to examine the factors that affect coverage. Sociology of News Production Theory was used as the underpinning theory. The study used sequential mixed methods for content analysis and in-depth interview. Four prominent Nigerian newspapers that include the Guardian, Business Day, Daily Trust, and ThisDay were chosen for content analysis based on wide circulation and ruggedness in covering varying important issues and being among the 10 most leading newspapers in Nigeria. The 17 journalists who were believed to be able to provide quality information related to environmental issues were selected for interview. Data analyses from both methods were used in the study's discussions and inferences. This study finds that there was a dismal coverage of environmental issues in the Nigerian press. Within the two-year study period the four newspapers analyzed reported only 754 stories. Environmental issues were reported once a week, or dropped in favor of money spinning beats. Nigeria's turbulent political landscape also contributed to the poor coverage. The study contributes to knowledge theoretically, methodologically and practicality. Theoretically, it extends and tests theory and current knowledge on the topic; second, it provides a better understanding of the concept of environment; and third, it establishes previous studies. Methodologically this study improved the status quo by employing sequential mixed methods in investigating press coverage of environmental issues in Nigeria. Practicality of the study offers contributions to media practitioners, journalists, editors, media management team, the public and the private sectors on how to conduct 'businesses' relating to environment and environmental journalism.

Keywords: Environmental journalism, Environmental coverage, Environmental issues, Nigerian Press, Content analysis

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Table of Contents

Permission to Use	i
Abstrak.....	ii
Abstract.....	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Tables	x
List of Figures.....	xi
List of Appendices	xii
List of Abbreviations	xiii
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Media and the Environment.....	6
1.3 Research Setting: An Overview of the State of the Environment in Nigeria.....	9
1.4 Critiques of Environmental Issues Coverages in Nigeria	12
1.5 Problem Statement	16
1.6 Research Objectives	23
1.7 Research Questions	24
1.8 Purpose of Study	26
1.9 Significance of Study	27
1.10 Scope of Study	31
1.11 Structure of Thesis	32
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	34
2.0 Introduction.....	34
2.1 The Concept of Environment.....	35
2.2 Concept of Environmental Journalism and its Evolution	40
2.3 Critical Studies on Environmental Issues and the Media	46
2.4 Environmental Reporting and its Challenges.....	53
2.5 Media Coverage of the Environment (Quantum).....	58
2.6 Media Scene in Nigeria.....	62
2.7 Principles of News Production.....	64

2.7.1 Hierarchy of Influences Model	67
2.7.2 Ownership	70
2.7.3 External Factors	72
2.7.4 Institutional Routine.....	73
2.7.5 News Sources	74
2.8 National System of Innovation and Adoption of Green Culture.....	75
2.9 Environmental Legislation	87
2.10 Summary of Literature Review and Gaps	95
2.11 Underpinning Theory	97
2.11.1 Sociology of News Production Theory	97
CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	109
3.0 Introduction	109
3.1 Research Design.....	109
3.1.1 Mixed Methods Research Design	111
3.1.2 Mixed Methods Strategies	114
3.2 Review of Research Methods.....	115
3.2.1 Content Analysis and its Application	117
3.2.2 Types of Content Analysis and their use in This Study.....	120
3.3 Sampling	121
3.4 Content Analysis: Selection of Newspapers	124
3.4.1 The Guardian	125
3.4.2 Daily Trust	126
3.4.3 Business Day.....	126
3.4.4 ThisDay.....	127
3.5 Content Analysis Procedure	127
3.5.1 Issues (Editions) Studied.....	127
3.5.2 Data Gathering and Coding Instrument (Content Analysis).....	129
3.5.3 Category Construction and Selection of Units of Analysis	130
3.5.4 Reliability of Coding: Content Analysis	132
3.5.5 Categories and Units of Analysis for Content Analysis	133
3.6 Operational Definitions	135

3.6.1	Frequency of Coverage	135
3.6.2	Item Types	135
3.6.3	Issues Covered	136
3.6.4	Prominence	139
3.6.5	Dateline	140
3.6.6	Sources/Main actors	140
3.6.7	Subsidiary actors	141
3.6.8	News/Story Authors	141
3.6.9	Direction/Tone	141
3.7	Qualitative Research Method: In-depth Interview	142
3.7.1	In-depth Interview Sampling Method	148
3.7.2	In-depth Interview Sample Size	150
3.7.3	Time Frame	153
3.7.4	Questioning Pattern	153
3.7.5	Transcription of Interview	154
3.7.6	In-depth Interview Data Analysis	155
3.8	Conceptual Definitions	156
3.8.1	Environment	156
3.8.2	Environmental Issues	157
3.8.3	Environmental Coverage	158
3.8.4	Environmental News and Features	158
3.8.5	Media/Press	158
3.9	Data Analysis Plan	159
3.10	Summary of the Chapter	159
	CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	160
4.0	Introduction	160
4.1	Analysis Based on Categories	160
4.1.1	Frequency/Quantum of Coverage	161
4.1.2	Editions and Stories Per Newspaper	162
4.1.3	Story/Item Type	164
4.1.4	News Placement: (Front, Inside, Back Pages)	167

4.1.5 News Placement: (Top, Middle, Bottom)	168
4.1.6 Graphics/Pictures	170
4.1.7 Issues Covered	171
4.1.8 Author/Source of News.....	178
4.1.9 Geographical Focus/Deadline	180
4.1.10 Sources Quoted: Main Actors	182
4.1.11 Subsidiary Actors	186
4.1.12 Direction/Tone	188
4.1.13 Pattern of Coverage.....	190
4.2 Data Analysis of In-depth-Interview.....	194
4.2.1 In-depth Interview Analytical Framework.....	194
4.3 Results and Analysis	201
4.3.1 Getting to Report the Environment.....	204
4.3.2 Impact of Awareness, Education, Skills and Experience in Reporting Environmental Issues.....	206
4.3.3 Impact of Newspapers/Organizations’ Policies/Institutional Control	210
4.3.4 Knowledge of Environmental Legislation and Government Regulations.....	214
4.3.5 Major Focus of Environmental Reportage and Impediments to Coverage	216
4.3.6 Prominence Attached to Environmental Issues	223
4.3.7 Prioritizing Climate Change/Global warming	228
4.3.8 Sources of environmental information and implications	229
4.3.9 Availability of Tools	236
4.3.10 Access to Regulators of Laws and Policies on Environment.....	238
4.3.11 Events that Encourage Environmental Journalists.....	241
4.4 Summary	243
CHAPTER FIVE DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSION.....	245
5.0 Introduction.....	245
5.1 Issues and Influences of Environment Coverage	245
5.1.1 Frequency of Environmental Coverage	246
5.1.2 Value Attached to Environmental News.....	248

5.1.3 Priority of Environmental Issues	249
5.1.4 Author Source of Environmental News	254
5.1.5 Sources Quoted	254
5.1.6 Dominant Depiction of the Attitude of the Three Tiers of Government in Nigeria	255
5.1.7 Pattern of Coverage (Seasonal or Not)	256
5.2 Discussions on Qualitative Research Findings	257
5.2.1 Impact of Hierarchy of Influences Model on Environmental Issues Coverage	258
5.2.2 Impact of Ownership and Media Organizations' Policies on Coverage ..	258
5.2.3 Organization's (Newspaper's) Policy on Environment Coverage	262
5.2.4 Goals/Objectives of Coverage	262
5.2.5 Major Challenges of Environment Coverage	263
5.2.6 Impact of External Influences on Environmental Coverage	266
5.2.7 Environmental Reporters, Policy Makers, Associations, and Tools that Enhance Good Coverage	267
5.3 Implication of Research Findings	269
5.3.1 Theoretical Implication	270
5.3.2 Methodological Implication	277
5.3.3 Managerial Implication	278
5.4 Limitations and Future Research	281
5.4.1 Limitations of the Study	281
5.4.2 Direction for Future Research	283
5.4.3 Recommendations	284
5.5 Summary and Conclusion	290
REFERENCES	299

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Composite week system.....	128
Table 4.1 Frequency of coverage	161
Table 4.2 Number of editions and stories per newspaper	162
Table 4.3 Story/Item type.....	164
Table 4.4 News placement (front, inside, back pages)	166
Table 4.5 News placement (top, middle, bottom).....	168
Table 4.6 Graphics/Pictures	170
Table 4.7 Issues Covered	171
Table 4.8 Author Source of News.....	178
Table 4.9 Origin/Place of Story/Dateline.....	180
Table 4.10 Main Actors.....	182
Table 4.11 Subsidiary Actors.....	186
Table 4.12 Direction/Tone	188
Table 4.13 Coverage per year across newspapers.....	191
Table 4.14 News coverage by month and year	192
Table 4.16 Profile of Journalists interviewed	202
Table 5.1 Crucial Environmental Issues Ranked in Order of Importance	252

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Sociology of News Production Theory	99
Figure 3.1: Flow of Research	111
Figure 3.2: Sequential Explanatory Design (Creswell et al., 2003).....	115
Figure 3.3. Holsti's inter-coder reliability formula.....	133



List of Appendices

Appendix A List of Newspapers in Nigeria (Functional National Newspapers).....	317
Appendix B Coding Guide.....	319
Appendix C Coding Instrument	322
Appendix D Inter-Coder Reliability Result	324
Appendix E Interview Guide/Protocol.....	325
Appendix F Interviewing techniques/process informed by the literature. Source: Berry, R.S.Y.L. (1999)	327
Appendix G Sample of In-depth Interview Transcript.	331



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List of Abbreviations

ANEJ	African Network of Environmental Journalists
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
COP	Conference of the Parties
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
NASREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulation Agency
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
LGA	Local Government Authority (third tier of government in Nigeria)
SEJ	Society of Environmental Journalists
PIEC	Project for Improved Environmental Coverage
NMMA	Nigerian Media Merit Award
ADVAN	Advertising Association of Nigeria
NES	Nigerian Environmental Society
NPAN	Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

This chapter begins with a general background information on the degrading environment in the global and Nigerian contexts and what is being done to bring about a sustainable environment especially the media role in this regard. Given that the environment has gained tremendous attention locally and internationally, and given that there seems to be an abject neglect of environmental issues by the media (Fischer, 2013; Fahey, 2013; Adel, 2013; Al Foor, 2013; Okunlola, 1996; Hassan, 2007; Abbas & Emenyeonu, 2015; Liebler & Bendix, 1996; Nitz & West, 2004), this chapter, therefore, presents an account of media and the environment in regard to their attitude toward covering environment. This chapter, as well, presents the research problem statement, research questions, and objectives of study, significance of study, and the scope of study. It concludes with the thesis structure.

Ordinarily, the features of the earth might appear changeless, but changes occur steadily. There is significant evidence (Tilman & Lehman, 2001) that the earth's surface has changed dramatically since its original formation. Every human society changes and transforms the natural environment in the process of gaining what they need for survival (Sutton, 2007). From Australia to Zimbabwe, environmental issues/problems have in one way or the other threatened human existence on earth. At the center of these environmental changes that threaten man, is man himself. Thus, environmental concern has become a major issue and has continued to attract attention in both the industrialized and less industrialized nations. (Pierre &

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Appendix A

List of Newspapers in Nigeria (Functional National Newspapers)

Source: Member Nigerian Union of Journalists
(NUJ)

- 1.Vanguard (National) - Based in Lagos - Privately Owned
- 2.The Punch (National) - Based in Lagos - Privately Owned
- 3.This Day (Nationa) - Privately Owned
- 4.The Nation (National) - Based in Lago Privately Owned
- 5.Nigerian Tribune - Based in Ilorin - State Owned
- 6.The Guardian - Based in Lagos - Privately Owned
7. Leadership Nigeria (Abuja) Privately Owned
- 8.The Sun (Lagos) Privately Owned
- 9.PM News (Lagos) Privately Owned
- 10.Daily Trust (Abuja) Privately Owned
11. Daily Independent (Abuja and: Lagos)
- 12.National Mirror Newspapers (National) Edo State
- 13.Daily Newswatch (Lagos) Privately Owned
- 14.Complete Sports (Oyo, Ibadan, Lagos Abuja) Privately Owned
- 15.Business World (Lagos) Privately Owned
16. Business Day (Lagos) Privately owned
- 17.The Advocate (Enugu)
18. New Telegraph (Lagos) Privately Owned
19. Manufacturing Today (Lagos) Privately Owned
20. Orient News (Awka) Privately Owned
21. Sunday Nitch (Lagos) Privately Owned

Note: There are other newspapers that are not regular and not national in outreach hence they are not included in this list.



Appendix B

Coding Guide

- I. Serial number of paper: Fill out the serial numbers of the newspapers to be analysed (1 -386).
- II. Paper Id. The papers ID should be filled in the following order
 1. The Guardian
 2. Daily Trust
 3. Business day
 4. ThisDay
- III. Newspaper date: Enter in the following way: 1 Jan. 2013.
- IV. Story ID: Number all stories carried in the newspaper analyzed serially, e.g. 1-5)
- V. Page number of story: Page where story is carried.
- VI. Item type (Treatment of story). This refers to the way the story is written and should not be confused with the subject of the story
 1. **News:** for any story that emphasizes facts of recent events. Often uses a straight news or inverted pyramid style of writing
 2. **Feature/Column/article/analysis:** Longer, more reflective, interpretive, investigative stories that don't just regurgitate facts of recent events.
 3. **Editorial:** Stated opinion of the newspaper
 4. **Advertorial:** any advertisement in an article form
 5. **Readers' comments:** Any reactions from newspaper readers
 6. **Cartoon:** any drawings that tell a joke or satire on the issues analysed.
 7. **Other combination:** Anything that does not fall within the above categories.
- VII. Placement 1: This identifies the page on which environmental news is placed.
 1. Front page: Enter 1 if the story is on the front page, or starts from the front page and continues in the inside page. This does not include promotion of the item on the front page. (if a skybox refers to a story inside, it does not count as a front page story)
 2. Inside page: Enter 2 if stories are carried on the inside pages
 3. Back page: Enter 3 if story is carried on the back page
- VIII. Placement 2: This identifies the position of the page on which item is placed.
 1. Top: Enter 1 if on the top.
 2. Middle: Enter 2 if in the middle.
 3. Bottom: Enter 3 if at the bottom.

IX. Graphics/photos: this identifies graphs, charts, photos, and artists impressions used to help tell the story.

1. Pictures: Enter 1 if photos are used.
2. Graphs/charts: Enter 2 if graphs or charts are used.
3. Artist impression: Enter 3 if artist impression is used.

X. Main Issues: This identifies environmental issues carried by the newspapers and should be entered in the following order/number. However in cases where the story is complex and involves more than one issue, the dominating issue should be entered.

1. Pollution
2. Public sanitation
3. Environmental sanitation/strategy
4. International environmental conventions
5. Conservation
6. Biodiversity
7. Climate change/global warming
8. Desertification
9. Deforestation
10. Nature preservation
11. Hazardous chemicals
12. Waste disposal
13. Corporate green policies/actions
14. Other

XI. Origin

1. Staff/by line (Stories written by newspaper staff, or stories identified as coming from the news)
2. Wire service
3. Press release
4. Government
5. Readers' letters
6. Unknown

XII. News Authors

1. By line
2. Wire services
3. Press release

XIII. Geographical focus/Dateline

1. Community
2. LGA
3. State/Sate capital
4. National
5. Federal capital
6. Continental
7. Global/international

XIV. Sources/Main actors quoted (Note: Code multiple sources, not just one, eg. 1, 3, 4. Sources from government, expert, activist)

1. Government officials
2. Politicians
3. Environmental activists
4. Industrialists
5. NGO's
6. Advertisers

XIV. Subsidiary actors (multiple coding where necessary)

1. Citizens
2. Unions
3. Victims of disasters

XV. Direction/Tone

1. Favorable
2. Unfavorable
3. Indifferent.

Please write down sentences that denote tones in the space provided in the coding form. The headlines could be used where necessary, or key words in the story could be used in summing up the story.

Example: favorable tone: 1. Conservationists push for 25% forest recovery by 2030
2. World wide effort to keep global temperature rise to 2 degrees centigrade. .

Appendix D

Inter-Coder Reliability Result

Categories coded	No. of Coding decisions	Decisions agreed upon by the two coders	Decisions on which the two coders disagree	Reliability	Percentage of Agreement
Environmental themes in the stories	50	50	0	1	100
Prominence/value/placement of environmental news	50	50	0	1	100
Environmental news sources	50	50	0	1	100
Origin of environmental news stories	50	44	6	0.88	88.00
Direction/Tone of environmental news stories	50	50	0	1	100
	250	246	6	0.984	98.41

Note: Reliability = $\frac{2(C1, C2)}{C1+C2}$

$C1+C2$

$2(C1, C2)$ represent the coding decisions which the two coders agreed upon, while $C1 + C2$ refer to the total number of coding decisions done by both the first and second coders respectively.

Appendix E

Interview Guide/Protocol

Dear Respondent,

I am a PhD student at University Utara Malaysia. I am conducting a study on Press Coverage of Environmental Issues in Nigeria to determine the quantum of environmental coverage by the Nigerian press and what influences such coverage.

In order to realize these objectives, I would appreciate it immensely if you could spare your time to answer, objectively, the questions in this interview.

I confirm that the answers given and the opinions expressed in this interview will be dealt with utmost confidentiality and strictly used for the purpose of this study.

Thank you.

Respondent's biographical data.

- a. Name (Full name – underline the surname/last name) _____
- b. What is your position, e.g. editor/reporter?
- c. What is your highest academic qualification?
- d. Which newspaper do you work for?
- e. What is your position?
- f. How many years of work experience do you have?

Interview questions:

1. How long have you been reporting the environment?
2. Does your number of years as an environmental reporter (experience) affect you in the way you report the environment? If yes how?
3. Do you think you are qualified to report the environment? Why/How?
4. Do you belong to any environmental reporters' association? What are the implications of belonging / not belonging to such associations?
5. What are the major impediments to reporting the environment
6. Why is the coverage of environment not prioritized?
7. Would you say that environmental reporters possess the required skills, knowledge, and awareness to report the environment?
8. What is the impact of institutional control on environmental reportage?
9. Does your newspaper have a clear policy or interest in covering the environment? If yes please briefly mention and explain the policy.
10. How do the policies of your organization affect environmental coverage?
11. What do you consider the purpose of your environmental news coverage – information, mobilization, education.

12. What aspect(s) of the environment does your newspaper pay more attention to and why?
13. Why are most of your reports straight news rather than interpretive or investigative reports.
14. Does your newspaper provide refresher courses, or updates for journalists covering the environment?
15. How does the provision of such courses or lack of it affect your coverage of the environment?
16. Do you have access to any environmental reporting handbook and would such handbook help in improving environmental reporting?
17. What are your sources of environmental news and which ones do you prefer and why?
18. Given the number of stories and the depth of such stories on the environment, would you say that your newspaper (press) plays its agenda setting role on a crucial issue as the environment?
19. Do you have regular pages/columns for environmental news/issues? If no why?
20. Do environmental stories enjoy the same prominence as political stories, conflict stories, crime, and entertainment? If no why?
21. Do you have access to bodies, organizations, institutions that shape environmental policies?
22. What are the implications of having/not having access to such institutions?
23. What is your level of knowledge of environmental issues regarding legislation, laws and implementation of such laws?
24. Is there any activity or event that is celebrated to encourage, support, and appreciate environmental reporters within and outside your newspaper organization?
25. Do you think government has done enough in regulating the environment? If yes or no please explain.
26. Overall are you satisfied with the way environmental issues are reported in the Nigerian press?
27. If no, what needs to be done?
28. Note that there were other follow up/probing questions that are not written down here

Appendix F

Interviewing techniques/process informed by the literature.

Source: Berry, R.S.Y.L. (1999)

One essential element of all interviews is the verbal interaction between the interviewer/s and the interviewee/s. Hitchcock (1989:79) stresses that 'central to the interview is the issue of asking questions and this is often achieved in qualitative research through conversational encounters.' Consequently, it is important for the researchers to familiarize themselves with questioning techniques before conducting interviews.

(A) Questioning techniques

Individuals vary in their ability to articulate their thoughts and ideas. With good questioning techniques, researchers will be more able to facilitate the subjects' accounts and to obtain quality data from them. Current literature suggests some questioning techniques, summarized in the following ten points:

1. Ask clear questions

Cicourel (1964) reflects that 'many of the meanings which are clear to one will be relatively opaque to the other, even when the intention is genuine communication.' Accordingly, it is important to use words that make sense to the interviewees, words that are sensitive to the respondent's context and world view. To enhance their comprehensibility to the interviewees, questions should be easy to understand, short, and devoid of jargon (Kvale 1996:130).

2. Ask single questions

Patton (1987:124) points out that interviewers often put several questions together and ask them all as one. He suggests that researchers should ask one thing at a time. This will eliminate any unnecessary burden of interpretation on the interviewees.

3. Ask truly open-ended questions (Patton 1987:122-3)

Truly open-ended questions do not pre-determine the answers and allow room for the informants to respond in their own terms. For example, "What do you think about your English?" "How do you feel about the method of English teaching in your home country?" "What is your opinion of English lessons in the UK?"

4. Ask experience/behaviour questions before opinion/feeling questions
(Patton 1987:115)

It is useful to ask questions about experience or behaviour before asking questions about opinions or feelings as this helps establish a context for the informants to express the latter. For example, asking "What happened?" before "How do you feel now?"

5. Sequence the questions (Cohen and Manion 1994:277)

This refers to using a special kind of questioning technique called 'Funnelling', which means asking from general to specific, from broad to narrow. Cohen and Manion quote an example from the study by Sears, Maccoby and Levin:

All babies cry, of course. Some mothers feel that if you pick up a baby every time it cries, you will spoil it. Others think you should never let a baby cry for very long. How do you feel about this? What did you do about it? How about the middle of the night?

(Cohen and Manion 1994:277)

6. Probe and follow-up questions (Patton 1987:125-126)

The purpose of probing is to deepen the response to a question, to increase the richness of the data being obtained, and to give cues to the interviewee about the level of response that is desired. This can be done through direct questioning of what has just been said, for example, "Could you say something more about that?"; "Can you give a more detailed description of what happened?"; "Do you have further examples of this?" Alternatively, a mere nod, or "mm," or just a pause can indicate to the subject to go on with the description. Repeating significant words of an answer can lead to further elaboration (Kvale 1996:133).

7. Interpret questions (Kvale 1996:149)

Throughout the interview, the researchers should clarify and extend the meanings of the interviewee's statements to avoid misinterpretations on their part. Kvale (1996:135) suggests that researchers may use question like 'Is it correct that you feel that.....?'; "Does the expression..... Cover what you have just expressed?" to allow the interviewees to confirm or disconfirm what has been interpreted by the researchers.

8. Avoid sensitive questions

It is advisable to avoid deep questions which may irritate the informants, possibly resulting in an interruption of the interview. Cicourel (1964) agrees that 'the respondent may well feel uneasy and adopt avoidance tactics if the questioning is too deep.'

9. Encourage a free rein but maintain control

The researchers should be prepared to let the interviewees 'travel' wherever they like, but a rough checklist of ideas or areas the former want to explore is useful. Palmer (1928:171) suggests that proficient interviewers should be always in control of a conversation which they guide and bend to the service of their research interest.

10. Establish rapport

This can be achieved by, for example, respecting the informants' opinions, supporting their feelings, or recognising their responses. This can also be shown by the researchers' tone of voice, expressions or even gestures. In addition, Kvale (1996:128) suggests that 'a good contact is established by attentive listening, with the interviewer showing interest, understanding, and respect for what the subjects say.' He (1996:148) continues, '[a good interview] allows subjects to finish what they are saying, lets them proceed at their own rate of thinking and speaking.'

(B) Other techniques informed by the literature

In addition to questioning techniques, there are other factors which may have an impact on to interview. Cohen and Manion (1994:286) cites Tuckman's (1972) guidelines for interviewing procedures, as follows:

At the meeting, the interviewer should brief the respondent as to the nature or purpose of the interview (being as candid as possible without biasing responses) and attempt to make the respondent feel at ease. He should explain the manner in which he will be recording responses, and if he plans to tape record, he should get the respondent's assent. At all times, an interviewer must remember that he is a data collection instrument and try not to let his own biases, opinions, or curiosity affect his behavior. Tuckman (1972)



Appendix G

Sample of In-depth Interview Transcript.

Interviewer: The researcher

Transcriber: The Researcher

Interviewee/Respondent: Environmental journalist @ ThisDay Newspaper

Interview Setting: The Interview took place in the office of the publisher of Nigerian Catholic Reporter, Lagos Nigeria on 15 -2-16 from 2 – 3 pm.

Interview Duration: 60 mins.

Start of Interview:

Do you consent freely to participate in this interview?

Yes, but on the condition that it will not be recorded electronically and that my name will not be mentioned.

What is your position – eg.editor/reporter

I am a senior correspondent.

What exactly do you do?

I work both in the office and in the field collecting and writing environmental news.

What is your highest academic qualification?

I hold diploma in Journalism.

Which newspaper do you work for?

I work for ThisDay.

How many years of work experience do you have?

Five years...or should I say going to my sixth year.

How long have you been reporting the environment?

That's some three years now.

What was the single most significant factor that led you to the coverage of the environment?

I have diploma in journalism and was posted to cover environment

Do you think the number of years you have covered the environment (experience) has in any way influenced the way you report the environment?

No. I don't think so.

In other words would you say that you have enough qualification and experience to cover environment?

Eeeem... well it depends. From the way we report environment I will say that I do well in covering the environment.

What do you mean by “the way we cover environment”?

We write news of environmental issues that happen like any other news story

Generally would you say that environmental reporters possess the required skills, knowledge and awareness to report the environment?

Well like I just said I think we do because we write environmental stories just like we do other stories

Given that environment is complex would you say that you do in-depth story on the environment?

My brother (referring to the researcher) I won't lie to you. That doesn't happen most of the time. There may not be need for that. Who will even read?

What are the major impediments to reporting the environment?

Wallahi (honestly) it is a very dry area. It's a field that lack any form of business a journalist can do. No incentives like other areas of reporting.

Does your newspaper have any policies on interests in covering environmental news? If yes what are they?

Shrugs ... Eeeem I don't know much about any specific policies but I know that we prefer stories that help us sell our publication especially now that there is no money in the country.

Did you mean that you don't prioritize environmental news?

Most likely because it's a dry area.

How does the policy of your organization affect environmental coverage?

To be honest with you there are stories that can be stopped by your superiors due to interests.

What interests?

Financial interests. Sometimes when there are more contents that are paid for, we may drop environmental story.

What are the impacts of institutional control on environmental coverage?

Not much control happens here... nothing seems to be happening so what do you want to control? Editors and proprietors may be exert some controls that may not be good for the beat.

What are the purposes of environmental coverage – information, mobilization, education, advocacy?

All of them. As a national newspaper we have to all these purposes.

What aspects of the environment does your newspaper pay more attention to and why?

I think this is the prerogative of the editor or editorial board. But we have more climate change news.

Why?

Well because that is the news that is trending. Everyone big or small reports it mostly these days.

How do you generate climate change news?

Mostly from news agencies. Most of the stories don't happen here.

What of some major issues like pollution and waste disposal?

Sometimes they are covered but they are local issues. Do we need to report them again when everyone knows about them?

What about reporting them regularly so government can do something about them?

Government? You are talking like you don't know the Nigerian government.

Do environmental stories enjoy the same prominence as political stories, conflict stories, crime and entertainment?

I don't think so. These stories you mentioned are the stories that people are interested in. not the environment. Every Nigerian is interested in politics. Even those that are hungry. The same with conflict.

Do you have regular pages for environmental news?

Yes

Given the number of stories and depth of such stories on environment, would you say that your newspaper plays its agenda setting role on crucial issue as the environment?

Not quite. Much could be done.

Like what?

Yeah ... like adding depth to stories, and maybe better placements on prime pages and reporting it more regularly.

What of environmental regulation, do you have enough knowledge of this?

I can read up any environmental regulation or law when the need arises.

Do you think government has done well in promulgating environmental laws and regulations?

Absolutely. Good laws are there but implementation is the big problem. There are thousand and one regulations but compliance is poorly tracked.

Does your newspaper provide refresher courses or updates for journalists covering the environment?

Not specifically. Sometimes it is a general refresher course for all reporters. Nothing specific for environmental reporters.

How does this affect your coverage?

Well the essence of refresher courses or updates is to stay current and know what is trending in the field and how to report them. When you don't get updated you definitely will be lagging behind.

Do you have access to any tools, like environmental handbooks, that aid in reporting environmental news properly?

For where? (Pigin English that emphatically means NO!) We don't have such books here. We only get handouts in some assignments. That's all.

Would such handbooks be handy?

Why not? They definitely will help in defining concepts and explain terms in an understandable manner.

Do you have access to bodies, organizations and institutions that shape environmental policies? If yes mention them.

Yes. We are affiliated to UN agencies, and government agencies, ministries and parastatals and NGOs

What are the implications of having access to such bodies?

They are good story sources. They help deepen the authenticity of your report.,

What are the sources of environmental news?

Wire services, breaking news, experts, government officials, NGOs, and other bodies.

Which of these sources dominate and why?

As in most cases government or official sources are preferred because they save your time. You may not have enough time to begin to verify your stories..in some cases the stories are readymade.

Is there any activity or event organized to honor, encourage and support environmental reporters?

Well there is Nigerian Media Merit Award (NMMA) which gives a prize for the best environmental journalist.

Does such an award encourage good coverage?

Absolutely. It encourages competition, original work and more zeal in covering the beat because you know you could get the prize therefore you give it your best shot.

Overall are you satisfied with the way environmental issues are reported in the Nigerian press?

Yes I am satisfied but more needs to be done. For example it needs to be reported regularly and in a way that people can relate to it. May be it should deserve front page placements and more editorials can be written on environmental issues.