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**Sharon Robinson**  
Grajos Institute of Mass  
Communication, College in  
Nigeria

# The press and Nigerian - Cameroun Bakassi Dispute: A content analysis

**Sharon Robinson**

### Abstract

Nigerian-Cameroun the random parcelling of African by Europeans spawned the guest question. Nigeria and Cameroun were normally close neighbours before the arrival of the white man in Africa. As a result, the dispute over Bakassi Landmass started when the two countries began laying claims to the oil-rich region. Bakassi, on the other hand, anticipated a battle with the Cameroun Gendarme's unrelenting assaults on Nigerian inhabitants in the region. The paper's main purpose is to carefully deconstruct press stories on the Nigeria-Cameroun Bakassi issue in order to determine the worth of the nature and extent of such reporting. Content analysis and library research were used as research methodologies. The Vanguard, The Daily Times (outdated), The Watchman, This Day, and Every day Champion were among the papers chosen for the investigations. Jones and Carter developed a built-months study, which we used.

**Keywords:** Nigerian-Cameroun, guest question, Europeans spawned

### Introduction

The years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 are considered one month period. In order to determine the number of issues per paper per year, an accurate multi-stage evaluation process was used to select the papers, delivering 227 editions each year. We have also reduced the number of versions to be fixed by dividing 227 by the estimated number of years (5), producing 45 releases per year. We divided the plans into months and years to consider and received eight issues per month per paper. As a result, we selected 8 versions for each issue of 30 issues each month, using multi-day readings in one day, with the exception of weekly releases. The following terms are used to collect information on the code sheet: fiction type (test unit), direction, floor source, position, and content classification. For data analysis and presentation, recurring table pie designs with test standards were used. The legitimacy of the tool was established through the use of facial expressions by professional participants. Elegant and Riffle have suggested that the unmistakable quality be 10% of the paper item. The Bakassi dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon has attracted the attention of many, especially after the international court decision to grant oil-rich Bakassi Headland to Cameroon. Similarly, during Obasanjo's administration, the Greens - tree program, which promoted the review and implementation of the court administration by giving Cameroon the disputed territory, attracted the attention of Nigerians, including the media. Nigerian citizens have expressed outrage at the government's mismanagement of the Bakassi community, which considers itself a Nigerian nation in general, in a number of media reports. During the military coup of the late General Sani Abacha, who sent Nigerian troops to occupy a largely controlled area of Cameroon, the issue of land became heated. Cameroon was forced to apply for ownership by the International Criminal Court in The Hague as a result of the project. Cameroon regained its right to land after a lengthy legal dispute, and Nigeria was ordered to surrender the oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon immediately. This was achieved during the tenure of President Olusegun Obasanjo, under the Green Tree Treaty, which was administered by the International Court of Justice and other international authorities. As a result, Bakassi's case drew a lot of attention from the media, especially after the Supreme Court decision. The reliability of this paper is based on this. Problem Reported Is there any mention of the Nigerian-Cameroon border conflict in the Nigerian newspapers? What was the tone of the media coverage of the conflict? To what extent did the spread of the news help or dampen the hopes of ordinary Nigerians to win disputed territories? These questions are important because the media can play an important role in conflict resolution

**Correspondence**  
**Sharon Robinson**  
Grajos Institute of Mass  
Communication, College in  
Nigeria

and control, especially through targeted reporting. In some cases, media reports may need to be used as evidence in resolving disputes over news and geographical issues. Interpreting research and reporting have given journalists a good strategy and talent for engaging in a conflict zone through data collection and dissemination. As a result, the Nigerian media was expected to play a role in peacefully resolving the conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon, especially with regard to allegations that Cameroon was given territory by the Nigerian government during the civil war. Nigeria and Cameroon were traditionally neighbours before the arrival of whites in Africa. As a result, the dispute over the Bakassi Peninsula began when the two nations began filing conflicting applications in the oil-rich region. The Bakassi conflict, however, has taken over as a result of Cameroon Gendarme's repeated attacks on Nigerians living in the area.

### Research Methodology

The main purpose of this paper is to research the content of media reports on the Nigerian-Cameroon Bakassi issue to determine the significance and nature of such reporting. Content testing and library research have been used as research methods. The Vanguard and the Day by Day Times are among the (selected) timed test papers The Guardian is a modern and everyday champion. Jones and Carter did research on months, which we still use. The years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 are considered one month period. To determine the number of versions of each paper for each year, an effective multi-stage evaluation process was used to select the papers, yielding 227 issues per year. We also reduced the number of releases to focus by 227 divisions over the revised (5) years, issuing 45 copies each year. We divided the copies into months and years to consider and received eight books a month for each issue. As a result, each month, we selected 8 issues out of a total of 30 versions, using multi-day readings in one day, excluding weekend versions. The following terms are used to collect information on the code sheet: fiction type (test unit), direction, floor source, position, and content classification. For data analysis and presentation, recurring table pie designs with test standards were used. Facial fit was used to determine the suitability of the tool. As advised by Silky and Riffle, the main stay was 10% of the material. The Bakassi dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon has attracted the attention of many, especially after the international court's decision to give Cameroon an oil-rich Bakassi Area. Similarly, during Obasanjo's administration, the Green - tree program, which promoted the transformation and operation of the court system by giving Cameroon a disputed region, drew a host of editorial articles from Nigerians, including the media. Nigerians have voiced their opposition to the mistreatment of the Bakassi people, who consider themselves to be all Nigerians, in a number of media reports. The purpose of this paper was the level at which news accounts educate, educate, or build citizens about what is being said. Review Objectives the main purpose of the article is to eliminate the content of newspaper articles in Nigeria - The Cameroon Bakassi controversy to determine the significance and magnitude of such reporting. In addition, this paper will achieve the following objective: 1 Investigate the floor, resources, types, and depth of the Nigeria-Cameroon application. 3 Investigating the debate by basing categories of media

content Inquiry questions the expert has answered the following questions.

RQ1: What are the sources, stories, genres and depth of Nigeria - the Cameroon line question? RQ2: What are the guidelines and undeniable standards for the Nigerian media coverage of the line debate?

RQ3: What are the categories of report items in Nigeria - Cameroon line query?

### Discussion and Analysis

The review is secured on the assent designing of idea. This is a term begat by the dad of present day Advertising Edwards L. Bernay. The idea is pointed extending the opportunity of press and discourse to incorporate government opportunity to convince simply by dominating the procedures of correspondence initiative can practice productively in the vest complex that is present day majority rules system, result don't occur. It is a course of attempting to get gatherings to a contention to settle on terms or conditions essential for compelling administration of the contention. It is advertising focused. Nigerian government advocate involved comparative strategy in their endeavors to accumulate support from Nigerian residents over Bakassi Promontory debate. Progressive government found it advantageous to utilize the reason of insurance of lives and property of Nigerian in the landmass add-on and attack the region every once in a while. Once in a while, with sight incitement from Cameroonian garmades, Nigerian Armed force as a rule attacks Bakassi region. Subsequently, on the off chance that adversaries are permitted to uninhibitedly convey their message, stand - off will bring about which nobody wins Advocates are persuaded of the legitimacy of their goal, so they should prevent rivals from impeding their activities. During the debate on the Bakassi peninsula between Nigeria and Cameroon, the Nigerian media was expected to use the idea of a permit to persuade a Nigerian citizen that the activities of a civil authority in civil proceedings are reasonable, however, the way it was written. Archive, showing that Allall Gowon's organization donated land to Cameroon. The process is likely to educate others about media reports in support of the Nigerian Bakassi issue, as well as to meet with legislatures. Similarly, the second hypothesis for review is the theory of order. This speculation was previously expressed in the Spear article its main argument is that matters are filed in an accessible manner and parts of the official position of government. Thus, much of the media coverage is recorded as a result of government officials. Therefore, such news reports may not reflect public opinion on such matters. Experts in the field of communication spread this way from the conference room upstairs will write comments or comments on both issues, and articles from the review process presented by official government circles. "Many times the government seems to be at the forefront of this relationship with the media." Thus, the media is relied upon to pull the line of authority without independent scrutiny. The order can be used to clarify the views of part of the acquisition of Nigerian media on the Bakassi debate. Thus, although many unfamiliar experts and experts in open strategy issues seek exchanges, the media report portrays public officials' arguments that the Bakassi promontory has a foothold with Nigeria, and that prompts Cameroon to go to the Global Official for official approval editing. In the end, the case was approved by Cameroon and Nigeria lost its oil-rich

promontory writing Audit Nigeria - Cameroon line: Recorded base. The question between Nigeria and Cameroon was over Bakassi Promontory. As Asobie pointed out, "Disagreements over the Bakassi landmass are the result of statistical inconsistencies. Be aware that the debate is a cultural conflict with the new. This is why the history of the ancient Calabar region plagued Nigeria. Calabar has since become part of the Nigerian capital. Before this, the people of the Bakassi Peninsula owe allegiance to Obong of Calabar who was a prominent Calabar local leader. In line with that, it was Obong of Calabar who set up promontory networks and borders under British protection by arrangement dated 10 September 1884, with the heads of Efiat and Idombi as signatures. After that, usually due to political errors and negligence on the part of Nigerian pioneers, the Republic of Cameroon found Bakassi Promontory countries in 1959 and 1961. In the same cycle Nigeria acquired a few domains that were previously in Cameroon. However, as a result of the June 7, 1961-led conflict, South Cameroon proved to be important in the Republic of Cameroon on October 1, 1961. The Nigerian-Cameroun Boundary Debate the Nigerian-Cameroun line question arose after debating the outcome of the African divide and without doubt Nigeria. For example, in 1913 the Arrangement and the German-English conference of 1913 were confirmed by a trade of letters between English 'and' German " Cameroon. 'As a result, Bakassi became a province of Cameroon to Cameroon After controlling Cameroon with the power relating to the revocation of the regional obligation to Versailles, the region was divided into subordinate territory. The region was divided between England and France. With this England divided its command into northern Cameroon which was controlled as part of Northern Nigeria and South Cameroon controlled under Southern Nigeria. Nigerian breastfeeding sucking interest in regulation, Cameroon as part of the Nigerian region. In any case, a resident of northern Cameroon wishes to rejoin the two regions (North and South Cameroon) as a feature of the Republic of Cameroon. The matter was referred to the United Nations and the Global Official for consideration as the case was divided into matter. Sadly, the Bakassi war between Nigeria and Cameroon is not more than just individuals in the region, but actually local oil. Over time, disagreements over the bakassi region by Nigeria and Cameroon speak on the perverted basis of European integration and African colonization. The Bakassi region was a Nigerian province which is why it was first divided between France and England. This fraudulent tourist shift without response to civil and social organizations led to wars in Africa including Nigeria Cameroun "" Bakassi's question. Apart from the rigors it was between Islam and Christianity; the border questions caused more wars between African neighbors than any other dictatorship. The major regions were shown as a back country. While demarcating their new territories, European mediators turned to defining a straight line on the ground to speak out in the ongoing conflict and to ring bells between the two neighboring countries. Nigeria and Nigeria International Strategy over Bakassi Promontory Izi many parts may be better.

### Conclusion

The papers expressed the Bakassi people's failure over the World Court verdict and the ensuing handover of the place

to Cameroun in all of the aforementioned headline texts and body stories. The papers collectively attacked the National Government's incompetent handling of the case and the haste with which they must hand up the territory to Cameroun. For example, in a storey titled "famous assessment and the Bakassi storm," the Daily Champion noted that up until this point, the primary proof of any progress toward influencing complete evaluation to Nigeria's side had been the revealed comments by the Principal lawyer and Church leader of Equity, Mr Kanu Agabi, on the Global Court decision on Bakassi. Furthermore, there were few neutral reports that supported neither Nigeria's nor Cameroon's argument in Bakassi. The journals' impartial stories advocated for a peaceful resolution of the conflict without endorsing either Nigeria or Cameroon. The narratives on the Nigeria-Cameroon line questions addressed the Nigerian press's ardour for protecting public interests. Almost all of the assessments stated unambiguously that the Bakassi should have a place in Nigeria.

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