

Educational Broadcasting In Nigeria A Historical

This Study Brings To The Fore The Precarious Predicament Of The Mass Media Of A Country Whose Political Culture Is Characterised By Divergent And Powerful Interest Groups With Insatiable Political And Economic Demands On The Larger Political Entity. It Demonstrates How Nigeria`S Development As A Nation State Has Similarly Influenced The Way And Manner Of The Organisation, Administration And Contents Of Her Mass Media Systems.

Annals of Language and Learning is the conference proceedings of the Second International Online Language Conference which was successfully held in July 2009. This event allowed professors, Master's students, Ph.D. students, and academics from around the world to submit papers pertaining to the areas of the conference theme. The conference was organized by International Online Knowledge Service Provider (IOKSP).

Open and distance learning has been used in many ways in the recent past to provide both primary education and adult education. The Commonwealth of Learning works with governments, schools and universities with the aim of strengthening the capacities of Commonwealth member countries in developing human resources required for their economic and social development. Many existing policy documents link distance education with new information and communication technologies, portraying them as a promising universal access and exponential growth of learning. This book answers the key questions to these issues and assesses the impact and effect of the experience of basic education at a distance all over the world and in a wide variety of forms. This is the first major overview of this topic for twenty years.

Mass Media in Sub-Saharan Africa analyzes how historical, political, economic, social, cultural, and stylistic factors have shaped media products in African radio, television, and newspapers. Bourgault investigates three principal influences: the pre-colonial legacy of the oral tradition, the presence of an alienated managerial class, and the domination of African nations by systems based on political patronage. The first two chapters provide the theoretical framework. Subsequent chapters look at the management of the electronic media, radio and television broadcasting in content and practice, the history of print media, and the discourse style found in the press. This work provides a wealth of historical information on media systems, particularly those of the former anglophone and francophone countries, together with recent developments in satellite communication, small-systems technology, and the current move toward decentralization and privatization. Bourgault also considers the political shifts affecting Africa in the 1990s and offers a radical blueprint for more responsive and informative media in the sub-Saharan area.

First published in 1991, this book presents a comprehensive annotated bibliography of radio broadcasting. Its eleven chapter-categories cover almost the entire range of radio broadcasting — with the exception of radio engineering due to its technical complexity although some of the historical volumes do encompass aspects, thus providing background material. Entries are primarily restricted to published books although a number of trade journals and periodicals are also included. Each entry includes full bibliographic information, including the ISBN or ISSN where available, and an annotation written by the author with the original text in hand.

This comprehensive and exhaustive reference work on the subject of education from the primary grades through higher education combines educational theory with practice, making it a unique contribution to the educational reference market. Issues related to human development and learning are examined by individuals whose specializations are in diverse areas including education, psychology, sociology, philosophy, law, and medicine. The book focuses on important themes in education and human development. Authors consider each entry from the perspective of its social and political conditions as well as historical underpinnings. The book also explores the people whose contributions have played a seminal role in the shaping of educational ideas, institutions, and organizations, and includes entries on these institutions and organizations. This work integrates numerous theoretical frameworks with field based applications from many areas in educational research.

Communication is changing rapidly around the world, particularly in Africa, where citizens are embracing digital technologies not only to improve not only interpersonal communication but also the state of their financial well-being. This book investigates these transformations in Nigeria's booming communication industry. The book traces communications in Nigeria back to pre-colonial indigenous communications, through the development of telecommunication, broadcasting networks, the press, the Nigerian film industry ('Nollywood') and on to the digital era. At a time when Western voices still dominate the academic literature on communication in Africa, this book is noteworthy in drawing almost exclusively on the expertise of Nigerian-based authors, critiquing the discipline from their own lens and providing an important contribution to the decolonisation of communication studies. The authors provide a holistic analysis of the sector, encompassing print journalism, broadcast journalism, public relations, advertising, film, development communication, organisational communication and strategic communication. Analysis of the role of digital technologies is woven throughout the book, concluding with a final section theorising the future of communication studies in Nigeria in the light of the digital media revolution. Robust in its theoretical and methodological underpinnings, this book will be an important reference for researchers of media and communication studies, and those working on Africa specifically.

In *Indirect Subjects*, Matthew H. Brown analyzes the content of the prolific Nigerian film industry's mostly direct-to-video movies alongside local practices of production and circulation to show how screen media play spatial roles in global power relations. Scrutinizing the deep structural and aesthetic relationship between Nollywood, as the industry is known, and Nigerian state television, Brown tracks how several Nollywood films, in ways similar to both state television programs and colonial cinema productions, invite local spectators to experience liberal capitalism not only as a form of exploitation but as a set of expectations about the future. This mode of address, which Brown refers to as "periloliberalism," sustains global power imbalances by locating viewers within liberalism but distancing them from its processes and benefits. Locating the wellspring of this hypocrisy in the British Empire's practice of indirect rule, Brown contends that culture industries like Nollywood can sustain capitalism by isolating ordinary African people, whose labor and consumption fuel it, from its exclusive privileges.

The *Kolade's Canons* are published in three volumes containing what might best be described as Christopher Kolade's ecclesiastical declarations over the last 40 years. The volumes contain first-class materials, based on highly cherished African values with foundations in universal principles, from a first-class mind. This volume, *Kolade's Canons 3*, is devoted entirely to Broadcasting, Christopher Kolade's second career start up. In the first volume, *Kolade's Canons 1*, he focuses on People, Leadership and Management, and directs readers to management

and leadership principles which, if put into practice can lead to the transformation of individuals, enterprises and nations. The second volume, Kolade's Canons 2, focuses on Business and Economy, Nation Building and Ethics. Without sound ethics builders of lives, organisations or nations build on a false foundation. The volumes are not textbooks but a collection of a refined gentleman's speeches and teachings. They provide teachers, students, policy makers and policy executors deep insights to think and talk about, as well as test in the arena of practice. The earliest papers date back 40 years, yet they remain relevant because they are principles-based; and because Dr Kolade was also thinking for future generations.

Educational Broadcasting in Nigeria Fifteen Years of Educational Broadcasting in Nigeria A Bibliography An Analysis of the Development and Growth of Educational Broadcasting in Nigeria The Content of Broadcasting in Nigeria Communication Studies in Africa A Bibliography Communication for Social Change Anthology Historical and Contemporary Readings CFSC Consortium, Inc. Mass Media, People, and Politics in Nigeria Concept Publishing Company

Broadcasting has long been considered one of the keys to modernization in the developing world. Able to leap the triple barrier of distance, illiteracy, and apathy, it was seen as a crucial element in the development of new nations. Recently, however, these expectations have been disappointed by broadcasting's failures to reach the rural masses and the urban unemployed. Broadcasting has also come under attack as serious questions have been raised about its uncritical importation of western culture. Now, in Broadcasting in the Third World, Elihu Katz and George Wedell offer the first complete coverage of the problems and promises of broadcasting in the third world. Their findings, often controversial and always illuminating, will be of considerable value to sociologists, political scientists, communications specialists, and students of development. Broadcasting in the Third World is based on field research in eleven developing countries (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Singapore, Tanzania, and Thailand) and secondary source material from a further eighty countries. In looking at the role of broadcasting in national development, the authors focus on three areas of promise: national integration, socio-economic development, and cultural continuity and change. They describe the ways in which the technology and content of broadcasting have been transferred from the developed west to the third world, and they go on to show that western broadcasting must be adapted to suit the specific political, economic and social structures of each developing country. The authors conclude with a series of recommendations which challenge most of the assumptions upon which the principles and practices of broadcasting are based. Well-researched, extensively documented, it will challenge policy-makers and provide important data for researchers.

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