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COMPUTERISATION OF N.T.A. PROGRAMMES
AND SCHEDULES

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Approval/Examiner's Page

Candidates   Examination Number:-   PGD/MCS/020

This is to certify that this dissertation has been read by me and has been approved as Meeting the required Standard for the PostGraduate Diploma in Computer Science (PGDCS)

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my Children.

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ABSTRACT

When the idea of Television was mooted some four decades ago, in Nigeria and indeed Africa, one could hardly imagine what impact the "tube" would have on the populace.

During the opening ceremony of the first Television Station in black Africa - Western Nigeria Television (WNTV) now Nigerian Television Authority, Ibadan, in October, 1959 Chief Owolowo declared that Television would serve as a Teacher, an entertainer and a stimulus to us all to transfer Nigeria in to a modern and prosperous nation.

Presently, over 50 million people from Nigeria and Neighbouring Countries receive signals on Television sets from the Nigerian Television Authority as against a few thousands about 30 years ago.

And apart from the 25 Television Stations owed by N.T.A., broadcasting about 90,000 hours of different programmes annually fourteen state Governments have established their own Televisions.

The rapid expansion therefore justifies the need for the computerisation of programmes and schedules of Television stations, especially the N.T.A. which produces Programmes at the Network Service for National consumption and at the local level to serve the people at the immediate environs of each station.

We in Minna strongly believe that computerising our programmes and schedules will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

A computer is a data processing machine which can receive data, store it, process the data and give the output in the required format based on the specification by the user. The storage capability of the computer allows for automatic processing of data which subsequently eliminates manual interference between data input and information output.

The above explanation is very much in line with the topic of this Dessertation and what is intended to be achieved. Computers were introduced in the developed world precisely after the second world war. They started by developing mainframe computers and later Mini and Microcomputers, commonly used nowadays came to the lime light.

It has been established both theoritically and in reality that computers are assets to mankind. The era of computer Technology has brought about various development which has made life more convenient and enjoyable for man to live.

Computer Technology has increased efficiency, faster and more reliable production process just to mention but a few. The computer Technology may be extended to an existing Manual System, perhaps to increase the speed and efficiency of operation.

However whatever has advantages, must have some disadvantages even though such are very few especially in the case of automating a manual system like the computerisation of Nigerian Television Authority, Programmes and Schedules.

Some of the disadvantages highlighted by some people include rendering some workers unemployed especially those that can not cope with the acquistion of the new skill that will be necessary. And moreover the computer Technology needs much fewer hands to run the entire system vis a vis the manual process.

On the other hand some people use the computer negatively, thus Siphoning Government funds through malicious use of the computer. But nevertheless, with improved management information as a result of computerisation, beter quicker and generally more efficient services to T.V. viewers will be possible, and realisable benefits attendant to computersisation.

The (Encyclopedia Butanica - 1974) define Television as a profess of Transmitting a view of events, plays etc (while these are taking place or from films or tapes on which record has been made) to a distinct Television receiving set with synchronised sound.

The main functions of television amongst others are:-

To Entertain

To Enlighten

To Educate by communication not only through hearing as in Radio Broadcasting, but also through visual reception.

There is no doubt that Developing a computer-bored management information for the schedulling of N.T.A. programmes both Nationally and at the local level will go along way towards ensuring cost savings, quicker information retrieval to enable Management take quicker decisions as well as reduction in the space required to keep information when compared to the traditional filing media.

1.2   Subject Matter and Scope:

This research is concerned with the critical analysis of computerising N.T.A. programmes and schedules. This will include network programmes which are transmitted from N.T.A. Headquarters in Lagos and received at various local stations spread throughout the country via domestic satellite as well as local programmes produced and transmitted from our local station (N.T.A. Minna).

The area of study is so wide and as such, efforts will only be made to cover the areas that will meet the requirement and level to which this research is geared.

Empirical data is drawn mostly from Nigerian Television Authority, Minna, where the researcher works. This is convenient in terms of gathering accurate data and reading the correct information as the researcher is very familiar with the environment. Computer terminal for the development of program is also available at Federal University of Technology , Minna, computer Centre which is located a few kilometres from N.T.A. Minna.

The researcher also analyses same of the problems and prospects of computerising T.V. programmes and schedules.

I believe this research work would be of great importance to scholars, academicians and the Nigerian Television Authority. The study would also make suggestions which could be vital for the organisation to improve towards the achievements and diagnosis of some of it's problems and identify it's loopholes in the execution of it's enormous task of informing educating and Enlightening the members of public.

1.3   The origin of T.V. Broadcasting in Nigeria

The introduction of Television which is one of the most
effective and efficient means of communication in Nigeria
some how coincided with the beginning of a remarkable period
of change in the country's history, It started when the country
was preparing for indepdence. Television transmission began in
Nigeria on 31st October, 1959, in Ibadan by the then Government
of Western Region. It was indeed the first station in the whole
of Africa.

The first established Television station was run as an
aim of the former Western Nigeria Government Broadcasting
Corporation, initially under the trading name "Western Nigeria
Radio vision services limited, in Partnership "With overseas
Rediffusion limited of U.K." [1] The partnership was later
abandoned as the industry grew. The Western Nigeria Television
acquitted itself well in terms of stated goals and duties.

A year after the establishment of the Western Nigeria
Television service, the former government of Eastern Region set
up the second Nigerian Television service in October, 1960, which
was then known as Eastern Nigeria Television (ENTV). This later
became N.T.A. Enugu And not long after, in 1962, the Government of
Northern Region established a Television Station as an aim of
the Broadcasting company of Northern Nigeria (BCNN) at Kaduna.
The station was called Radio Television Kaduna. (RTK). Just
like the initial condition of the first Television station in
Nigeria, Radio Television Kaduna was also owned jointly by the
Regional Government and a British company.

Later in the same year, the Federal Government established its own station - The Nigerian Television Service (NTS) in Lagos under a Management agreement with an American Network. The service was confined to the Federal Capital and soon after contract with the Americans was terminated; the service was absorb into the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) with the call signal NBC - TV, in 1967.

As a result of the creation of states in Nigeria, new State administrations exhibited their desire to set up Television Networks in their states. The old Government of the Mid-Western Region set the ball rolling in 1973 when it went ahead and established Mid-Western Television, Now N.T.A. Benin. This was folowed by the then Benue Plateau State Government that set up Benue - Plateau Television (BPTV) in 1974. The peculiar thing about (BPTV) is that it emerged Transmitting in colour. Thus it be came the first station in the country to broadcast in colour[2].

It was in 1975 that the Federal Military Government announced it's intention to take over all Television stations in Nigeria. By then four additional state Television stations have been established. These were located at Portharcourt, Kano Sokoto and Owerri (Aba), and were set up in that order.[3]

All the existing State Television stations were thereby taken over and incorporated in N.T.A. The authority established new stations in the remaining states where none was in existence. These were N.T.A. Maiduguri, Bauchi, Minna, Yola, Ilorin, Calabar, Makurdi, Akure and Abeokuta, then Ikeja and Abuja.[4] Katsina and

1.4   The Establishment of the Nigerian Television Authority

The Nigerian Television authority (NTA) was inaugurated in May,
1979 by decree No.24 now act No.24, In order to centralise within
the body, the ownership and operations of Television Stations which
were then being run as separate corporate entities. The then Television
Stations existing at that time were located in Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu,
Kaduna, Kano, Benin, Jos, Sokoto, Aba (Owerri) and Portharcourt.

The decree establishing the NTA was promulgated in March,
1977, but it took effect from 1st April, 1976 when Networking
of News also commenced on Nigerian Television via domestic
satellite. The decree was signed by the then military Head of
State, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo.[5] According to the decree,

"An official known as the Director General shall be the
chief executive of the Authority and shall be responsible for
the execution of the policy of the Authority as well as it's
day to day business. At the state level General Managers who
report to the Director General take charge of affairs".

However, during the civilian Regime of Alh. Shehu Shagari,
some state Governments once again struggled and finally succeeded
in getting permission/licence granted them to establish their own
Television Stations.

Today, fifteen out of the thirty states of the Federation
have Television stations of their own which exist side by side
with the Nigerian Television Authority station located in each
of the states.

1.5 The History of NTA Minna

The Nigerian Television, Minna was established in 1978. It has three transmitters located at Minna, Kontagora and Bida. It transmitts or channels 7, 10 and 12 with an effectively rediated power of 100 kw.

As state Television stations started coming up during the second republic, the organistion found it necessary to change the nomenclature of the station. It ceased to be Nigerian Television, Minna (NTM) and became Nigerian Television Authority(NTA).

NTA Minna transmitts in colour. The transmitters cover almost all the local Government areas of the state as well as parts of the neighbouring, Kaduna and Kwara states and the Federal Capital territory (Abuja).

1.6 Organisation of Chapters:

The research work will be broken down into five chapters. Chapter one introduces the project as well as discuss the history or the origin of TV broadcasting in Nigeria as well as how N.T.A. came about. The research will later highlight the History of NTA Minna as the station which forms the basis of the project.

Chapter two will contain the theoritical framework, literature Review and the Hypothesis of the research work.

In chapter three emphasis will be on the description of the method of Data collection, Research Methodology and detailed analysis of Television programmes and their objectives.

Chapter four deals with the computerisation aspect of NTA programmes and schedules as well as determine the effectiveness of computerisation.

Chapter Five, which is the concluding chapter Analyses the computer programme highlighting the problems and prospects as well as recommendations.

FOOTNOTES

1. Urodinma - NTA Handbook, Pub, by NTA, 1981, p.79.

2. Ibid P, 5-7

3. NTA Diary, 1985, p.5

4. Ibid. P.7

5. Adebokun - Television journal - Published by NTA Dec. 1982. p.5.

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Theoritical Frame Work

A theory can be defined as a set of prepositions cantaining both dependent and Independant variables. It is also a pattern concerned with distinguishing or elaborating other events such as social revolution.   It is thus a system of generalised ideas underlying a department of knowledge.

There are many types of theories, some normative others empirical. A normative theory consists of values which justify an end – which is usually the good society, where as an empirical theory attempts to be unbiased by clearly portraying its methodology so that, at least technically, such study can be repeated.

Some of these theories include, maxist/leninist theory centre – periphery framework. Dependency theory and the system theory to mention but a few.

This research work considers the centre – periphery framework to be relevant for the purpose of analysing the prons and cons. Involved in computerising N.T.A. programmes and schedules. This theory divides the World into the periphery nations and the centre Nations. The centre represents industrialised nations and periphery the under developed nations of the third World including Nigeria.

Our dependence on   the Industrialised World for the provision of Technical equipments and expert Manpower has contributed to the situation we find ourselves at the moment. The Technology in the industrialised world is fast changing, while we are slow so the equipments put into use get obsolete within a few years and spare

procurement becames almost impossible as the equipments quicly
get phased out and replaced with others.

Computer Technology came about firstly in Europe to produce,
communicate and use information in business and administration.

Computing is a very recent phenomenon as it has only *been*
around for less than half a century.   However before the
middle of the 20th Century, there were several attempts
at constructing machines which in the main perform calculations
quickly and automatically. Notable among the successful
attempts were:

(i)   The chines Abacus, dating back to about 500 B.C.

(ii)   The calculating machine by the French Mathematician Blaise
        Pascal in 1642.

(iii)   The Analytical Engine by the English Mathematician
        Chairles Babbge, about the make of the 19th century.

(v)   The punch card and electrical tabulating machine
        developed by Haman Hollerith for the United States
        Cencus in 1890.

The technology was introduced in most periphery nations
such as Nigeria only recently. How ever many organisations
more especially financial institutions in this country have
successfully automated their operations for ease, and accuracy.
So, in the same taken the computerisation of N.T.A. programmes and
schedules can equally be successfuly accomplished with little
or noproblems at all.   This is because a large number of
computer machines are being imported into the country and a
large number of Nigerians are continously getting training on
the operations and maintenance of computers.

2.2   LITERATURE REVIEW:

Perhaps one of the greatest Technological wonders of our age
is the advent of communication through Radio and Television and more
emphatically through Television. The speed by which information
is transmitted from one end of the world to another. To the ordinary
simple minded man, is a wonder beyond his comprehension. The
wonder and admiration is understandable. After all, not long
ago, the town criers, the talking drums were the major means of
communications. Not long ago many people wondered who was in the
rediffusion box which produced the sound. Soon after, the
sound was seen along with picture. This is to stress the rapid
development witnessed in the Electronic Media. The point I want
to stress is the influence of the electronic media on the lives
of our people over the past three decades; and how much it has
gained momentum in it's development and the resultant impact
on the lives of the people of this country. There are many
Television addicts, today, watching Television from morning
till night. There have been reported cases of fire outbreaks as
a result of people watching their favourite programmes on
Television and at the same time engaged in cooking with Gas
Cookers or kerosine stove. This is one of the impacts of
the Television on the lives audience. As such the computerisation
of Television services for efficiency and effectiveness will
be a step in the right direction. Infact automating services is
also another great Technology which is a more recent development
as compared to the advent of communication through Television.
The American astronouts wouldn't have been able to get to the
moon without the services of computers as well as Television

Television gives News that is common or characteristic of the whole nation. The growth of Television in Nigeria is a case in point where its installation has made it possible for the first time to receive National News thereby given us a completely new idea of what news is. Such news items are drawn first from matters that collectively affect Nigerians as a nation, and secondly from issues that are shared by all Nigerians. No longer can an important News about Nigeria be broadcast in Lagos or Abuja without being relayed to the whole nation thereby giving Nigerians the opportunity to see and analyse what concerns them in the process of Nation Building.

Through the speed and instantness of the Television two things can be achieved by Nigerians as regards people - Government dialogue.

(1)   Television could serve as a medium of relating the feelings and aspirations of the people to government and

(2)   The polices, activities and problems of government can also be conveyed to the people thereby given them the opportunity to share both the problems as well as the achievement of Government.[2]

Furthermore, the ability of Television to relay news that is National generate awareness among people about things that concern them. More-over, Television can produce programmes that can sustain interest for measures that require mobilisation of mass report or support which could eventually lead to collective action regarding issues that concern the nation. These are the

of National orientacy Agency, Abuja, in a paper he presented

at a sdminal organised by Nigerian union of journalists at

Abuja.

I completely agree with Dr. Adamu's views.

According to Vicky Reggie - Fubara, "Social change can be
promoted as regards national affairs by relaying through our
Television programmes, issues that portray our beliefs, culture
and decisions. such presentation through the use of characters
could produce examples which the masses can emulate as most
human learning occurs not because of a persons own actions
but by observing others[3]

Fubara further suggested that issues that are on the priority
list of governments set goals, need to be mapped out and incorporated
into one Television programme in such away that the messages
designed for the people get to them without acquiring new meaning.

It is noted that people tend to accept what they see on
Television as they trust both its reliability and accuracy. A
study carried out in the USA reported that movie going had
declined and concluded that the presence of Television in the
American Society was responsible. This resulted in a drop in
Movie making. An American Foreign Policy spokesman remark that
"Television programmes have served a significant conduits for
peace overtures by parties involved in the middle East conflict.[5]
He added that many times Telvision in particular, had been
metaphorically used to write the first draft on many foreign policy
issues - what ever Television chooses to highlight becomes the

the instant focus of attention by policy markers, policy critics
and policy users - pre-emptive focus by the Television on
burning issues, He calls all these potentialities of   14.
Television as the "Fire Engine Syndrome"[6] which help in the
reflection and the shaping of behaviour of people either
positively or negatively. the situation is also gradually
turning to be so in Nigeria especially when politicians are
in power.

Inview of the above, it will be clearly understood that
the computrisation of N.T.A. programmees and schedules will
be a step in the right direction. However there will be need
to emphasise training of personnel for effective take off of the
automation process.

As far as Ali P. Ejenabi was concerned,

"The Television Network should develop an organise System
of Training. This is a programme designed through research. It
involves orderly Method of defining training programmes and
measuring training impact on the trainees and their environment".

Ejebi's approach will be very effective considering the
present circumstances. If automation is to be carried out the
right calibre of people should be trained and consideration should
be taken of environment where theywill serve.

On the other hand computerisation will have it's attendant
problem and prospects.

One of the prospects is the fact that a powerful tool will be provided which is capable of handling huge amount of information at enormous speed. Useful and important impacts will be provided for managerial decision making. They organise, compress and select data so that they become meaningful information which are valuable at an appropriate time for dealing with particular problems.

On the otherhand the problems include the resistence for change on the part of mangers, problems of control on confidentiality and privacy of information and high cost of hardware and software as well as maintenance problem.[8]

Thus not withstanding the computerisation of N.T.A. programmes and schedules at this material time is not only preferable but highly desirable.

A leadership that is concerned with development must take the Television Industry seriously to enable it perform its role of educating enlightening and entertaining the populace adequately. As Samir Amin opined rightly, "low productivity distorted Industrial structure, underdevelopment of Technology, unequal income distribution etc. Which constitute the indicators of underdevelopment of all sectors of the economy including the Television chains of the third World countries.[9]

2.3 HYPOTHESES

Based on the assumption of what I feel are the challenges of Television in Nigeria, and Niger State in particular, the hypotheses should run thus:-

The computerisation of N.T.A. programmes and schedules will tremendously improve the effeciency and effectiveness of the media.

FOOTNOTES

1. T.O. Akinlade — Basic concepts in Computing:-

    An review land mark publishers,

    Lagos 1988 p.2

2. Ali. T. Adamu "The role of the electronic media in the
    Transition to Civil rule" Seminar
    organised by N.U.J. at Abuja, 1993.

3. Vicky Reggie Fabura — Social change through Television

    programming "papa presented at NTA

    Seminar in Abuja (1987)

4. Mankie Wic F. et al (1978) Remote Control — Television

    and Manipulation of American Life:

    Ballastine books, New York.

5. Albert Bandura;- Aggression;- A critical learning Analysis

    Engle Wood Cliffs New Jersey — Renfice — Hall,

    1973 p. 72

6. Bray, A. In Stephens, L. and Kent, K. E. (Eds)

    Role of Mass media inshaping U.S.

    Foreign Policy p.42

7. Ali P. Ejembi Problems of training for Telvision in Nigeria,

    Unpublished, 1987 p. 56

8. Yemi Aderints :- Computerising Management Information Systems

    (MIS) Problems and lay offs: — Landmark

    publications Lagos, 1988 p. 64 — 70.

9. Amin Sani Accumulation and Development A theoritical

    model:- Pub. 1983 pages 13 — 20.

CHAPTER THREE

OBJECTIVES OF TELEVISION BROADCASTING

3.1 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION.

The methods used for gathering data and materials for this research project includes:-

1. Official reports, seminar, pamphlets, Newspapers, publications and the media. An attempt was made to examine some of the official documents like policy guidelines, Decress establishing the NTA, relevant files and records of the Nigerian Television Authority.

2. Available literature dealing with similar research topics under taken earlier.

3. Personnel interview with some of the personnel who have knowledge on the subject or similar topics. Interview form a useful and substantial sources of information.

4. Informal Discussion: Informal discussion carried at collecting relevant data was conducted at different levels. Generally questions were the free response types and were channelled to get factual facts.

5. Personal observation:- Some data included in this research project are available from the researcher's personal observations being a long time serving staff of the organisation.

Computer machines used for programming are the ones available at the Federal University of Technology, Minna computer Centre.

The methods of data collections are found suitable due to accessibility as well as low cost which made the project affordable.

3.2   Research Methodology:-

The method of analysis which is based to a large extent
on the centre.- Periphery theory as well as the dependency
syndrome will be used in this project to show how effective
the computerisation of NTA programmes and schedules is likely
to be despite the fact that computer machines are imported
from the developed world . The efforts made to train more
Nigerians on the use and maintenance of compuers will also
be brought to light for the purpose of reducing our total
dependence on the Centre nations for Technical know how. There
are currently many wholly Nigerian companies running consultancy
services for installation and maintainance of computers.
Institutions such as the Federal University of Technology, Minna
Computer centre are also doing alot in this respect.

As for the computerisation of NTA programmes and
schedules, the cost of buying computers even though very expensive
at the moment will definetely be a step in right direction when
anticipated output of the machines are taken into consideration.
Apart from the computing of programmes and schedules of the organisation,
there are a thousand and one other areas where the computers will be
put into useful and profitable work.

For the purpose of computering NTA programmes and schedules
DBASE III PLUS will be used.

3.3   TELEVISION PROGRAMMES AND THEIR OBJECTIVES

Television should be made to influence societal values
profoundly and in so doing improve and strengthen the social,

The Nigerian Television Authority has specific programme objectives. The cardinal point is that programming is geared towards public service. However, with commercialisation this provision will have to be slightly amended. N.T.A. should be impartial, it's programming and coverage policies should therefore be audience - oriented and should be guided by the nation's social, political, moral, cultural, scientific, educational and economic goals.[1] Each programme type such as children's, Youth, family, News and current affairs, sports, Drama, light Entertainment, the arts, Public Enlightenment, formal Education, Religious affairs, phylosophy and Ethics, public affairs and Government have their respective objectives. Children's programmes are designed to inculcate moral and religious values, discipline and respect for Authority and develop their interlects.

The objective of youth programmes include those of the children plus the broadening of the youths outlook on life and the creation of awareness.

In the case of family matters, programmes are meant to promote and encourage happy and stable family life, and inculcate discipline and moral values among others.

News and current affairs programmes should broaden the outlook of the people with information about Nigeria, Africa and world events and issues, and encourage meaningful dialogue and discussion of public interest and also serve as a link from the Government to the people and vise-verse.

Sports programmes help to promote physical and mental recreation and well-being encourage a spirit of healthy competition and entertainment. Drama Programmes are basically for entertainment, enlightenment, and the promotion of national understanding and commitment and uphold desirable societal norms and values and also Mirror the society and highlight societies ills with a view to remedying them.

Light Entertainment programmes are meant to entertain and promote mental and physical relaxation.

The arts are for the projection of the various art forms and their significance and to stimulate interest and pride in Nigeria art forms.

Public Enlightement programmes help develop a well - informed and Enlightened citizenry , and thereby create a productive and healthy society

It promotes political awareness, encourage good citizenship and promote the spirit of cooperation.

Formal education programmes complement and supplement classroom education, broaden and deepen knowledge and encourage intellectual development.

Religious affairs productions help relate men to his creator and his environment and promote better understanding of one's religion, while related philosophy and Ethics promote the understanding of beliefs with a views to achieving harmony, examine comparatively human throughts and ideas and stimulate man's intellect.

Public affairs programmes provide a forum where members of the public can express views and opinions on issues affecting them and create a channel for feedback to Government and other authorities.

Government programmes generate and sustain dialogue between government and the people and inform and explain government programmes to the public.[2]

The few examples illustrate that there are pre-determinants for programming other than the viewers basic desire to be amused and entertained.

Televsion is a crusading force in aid of the goals and aspirations set by the leaders for the people.[3]

FOOTNOTES:

1. N.T.A. Diary - published by NTA, 1986.

2. Uzodinma, NTA Handbook, published by NTA, 1981. p. 31-38.

3. N.T.A. Board paper (Classified Document).

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

4.1   Computer Programming/Coding:

All levels of management need information to base their
decisions on but the information requirements vary from level
to level and become more and more summarised as you go up the
hierarchy.

There are very many ways in which information is obtained.
Information can be gathered directly by observing and
experiencing events. But as an organisation grows and becomes
larger and more complex such as the Nigerian Television Authority
it becomes difficult and in most cases impossible for executives
to obtain their required information by observing and experiencing
all operations. The use of computer Technology is therefore the
most relevant for the provision of property integrated, concise
and complete information. Computer Technology has continued to
provide powerful tools capable of handling huge amount of
information at enormous speed.

The most convenient approach to computerising NTA programmes
and schedules is through data base Technology. This comprises
the database and the data-base management software. Database III
plus is put to use. Using this approach data about the programme
schedules are stored in a logically related order on a computer
in such away that it is independent of any particular program
which requires access to it.

A program is developed which will enable one to add update,
delete and view.

A data base files is then created for the Network schedule.

Fields for Database included

1. Day of program (DPROG) the type is character, and the **width 9**

2. Time of Program (TPROG) the type is Numeric and the width **5 with** 2 decimal

3. Name of program (NPROG) the type is character and the width 25

4. Duration of program (DUPROG) the type is numeric and the width 3

All the data as contained in the network scheduled is entered into the computer and stored.

The second database file is for the N.T.A. Minna first **quarter** local schedule.

Files created for database were the same as that of the Network programmes schedule file only one field was added which is that of type to differenti between Network (N) and Minna Programme (M). All the data contained in the local schedule as shown below is also entered into the computer and stored.

As there are two schedules for programmes, Network and Minna the program created can work for the 2 schedules. As for addition you have ADD 1 and ADD 2, one for Network the other for Minna. The same is true of update, Delete and view.

As far report generation, one can have the first quarter network schedule (FQNS) or first quarter Minna Schedule (FQMS) displayed on the screen on request e.g. Display FQMS or Display FQNS. More over the first quarter Network Schedule (FQNS) or quarter Minna schedule (FQMS) could be printed on request e.g. print FQNS or print FQMS A menu is then created to make the entire task much easier. The programs created appear in the appendices.

MENU

ADD   UPDATE   VIEW   EXIT

                                VIEW1   VIEW2

ADD1   ADD2   update 1   update2   DELETE

                                Delete 1   Delete 2

REPORT

Display   Display   Print   PRINT
FQNS   FQMS   FQNS   FQMS
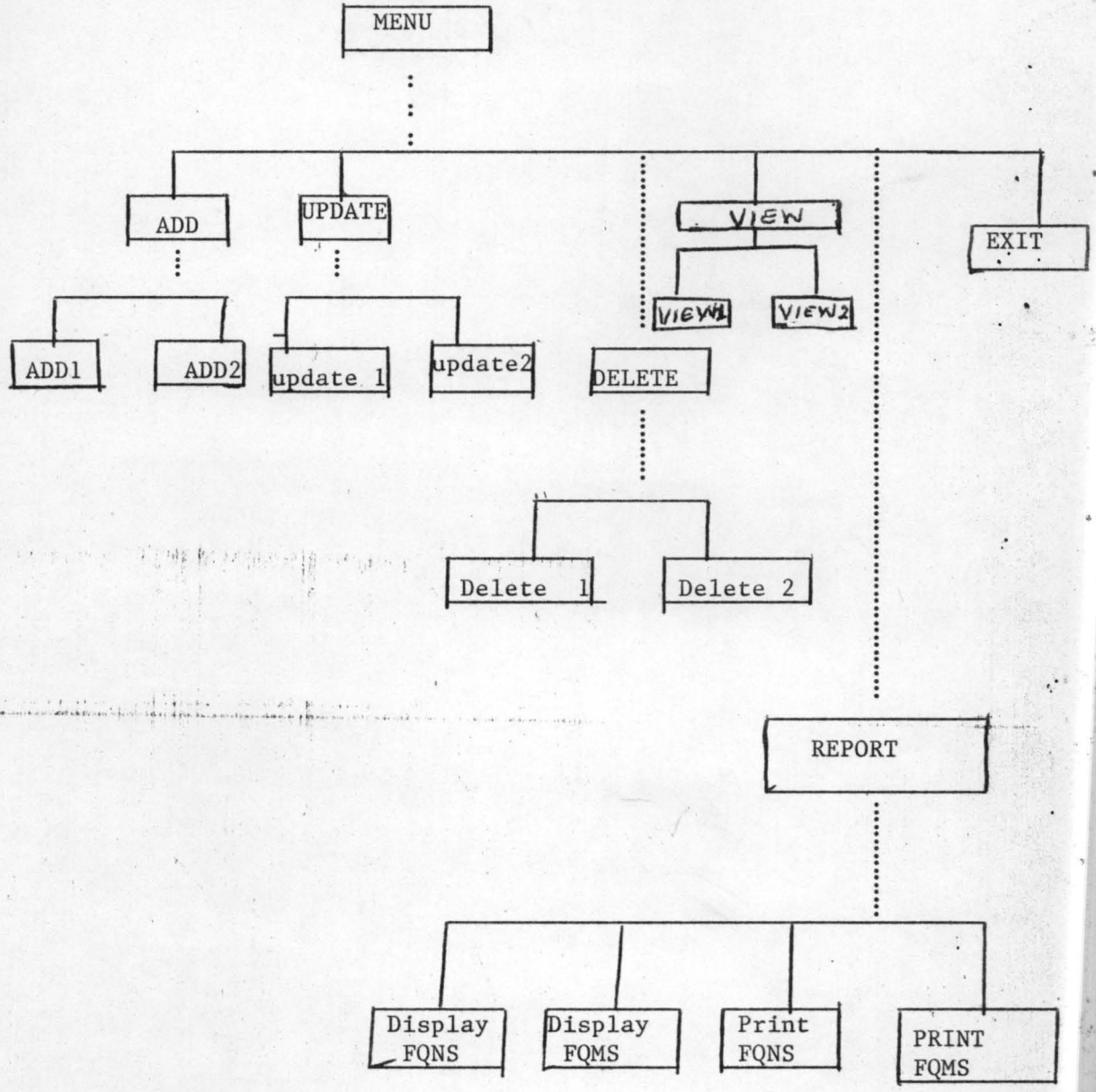
MODULAR STRUCTURE

Nigerina   Television Authority

1st Quarter Network Schedule

January, - March, 1994

Sunday

6.30p.m.	- 7.00p.m.	Tales by Moonlight
8.00p.m.	- 9.00p.m.	Fortunes
9.00p.m.	- 9.45p.m.	Newsline
10.30p.m.	- 11.30p.m.	Night Train

Monday

6.30p.m.	- 7.00p.m.	Kidivision 101
8.00p.m.	- 8.30p.m.	Newsweek
8.30p.m.	- 9.00p.m.	Memorial Hospital
9.00p.m.	- 9.45p.m.	Network News
10.30p.m.	- 11.00p.m.	CNN World Report
11.00p.m.	- 11.15p.m.	Newscap

Tuesday

6.30p.m.	- 7.00p.m.	Speakout
8.00p.m	- 8.30p.m	Agenda '94
8.30p.m.	- 9.00p.m.	New Masquerade
9.00p.m.	- 9.45p.m.	Network News
10.30p.m	- 11.00p.m.	Dialogue
11.00p.m.	- 11.15p.m.	Nescap

Wednesday

8.00p.m.	- 8.30p.m.	Business world
8.30p.m.	- 9.00p.m.	Third Eye
9.00p.m.	- 9.45p.m.	Network News
10.30p.m.	- 11.00p.m.	Midweek sports

11.00p.m.   —   11.15p.m.   Newscap

Thursday

6.30p.m.   —   7.00p.m.   The World of children

8.00p.m.   —   9.00p.m.   Sandra

9.00p.m.   —   9.45p.m.   NetworkNews

10.30p.m.   —   11.00p.m.   Child survival

11.00p.m.   —   11.15p.m   Newscap

Friday

8.00p.m.   —   8.30p.m.   Mee and You

8.30p.m.   —   9.00p.m.   At your service

9.00p.m.   —   9.45p.m.   To night at Nine

10.30p.m.   —   11.30p.m.   Focus

Saturday

4.00p.m.   —   4.05p.m.   News up date

4.05p.m.   —   7.00p.m.   Sports World

8.00p.m.   —   9.00p.m.   Who is on

9.00p.m.   —   9.45p.m.   Tonight at Nine

NTA Minna 1st Quarter Programme Schedule

January   -   March, 1994

SUNDAY

4.55p.m.	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	Cartoon
5.30p.m.	Hausa Drama
6.00p.m.	Christian Workshop
6.30p.m.	Tales by Moonlight
7.00p.m.	Events of the week
7.30p.m.	The Rich also Cry
8.00p.m.	Fortunes
9.00p.m.	Newsline
9.45p.m.	Meditation
10.00p.m.	Comedy
10.30p.m.	Night Train
11.30p.m.	Epilogul
11.35p.m.	Close down

Monday

4.55	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	Seseme Street
6.00p.m.	Sports Review
6.30p.m.	Kidi vision 101
7.00p.m.	Newscope
7.30p.m.	Sule Sule
8.00p.m.	Newsweek
8.30p.m.	Medical Hospital
9.00p.m.	Network News
9.45p.m.	Hukuma
10.00p.m.	Musical variety

10.30	CNN World Report
11.00p.m.	Newscap
11.15p.m.	Closedown

TUESDAY

4.55p.m.	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	People's square
5.30p.m.	Children's variety
6.00p.m.	Kumatso Mata
6.30p.m.	Speak out
7.00p.m.	Newscops
7.30p.m.	Let them Live
8.00p.m.	Agenda 1994
8.30p.m.	New Masquerade
9.00p.m.	Network News
9.45p.m.	Commercial Break
10.00p.m.	Transport and aviation lens.
10.30p.m.	Dislogue
11.00p.m.	Newscap
111.15p.m.	Closedown

Wednesday

8.55p.m.	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	Square I - TV
5.30p.m.	Musical variety
6.00p.m.	Noma Yanke Talauci
6.30p.m.	Mushakata
7.00p.m.	Newscope
7.30p.m.	Youth Rendevouz
8.00p.m.	Business World
8.30p.m.	Third Eye

9.00p.m.	Network News
9.45p.m.	Road sence
10.00p.m.	Focus on Niger State
10.30p.m.	Sports
11.00p.m.	Newscap
11.15p.m.	Closedown

Thursday

4.55p.m.	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	Sesame Street
6.00p.m.	Muyaki Jatiki
6.30p.m.	The World of Children
7.60p.m.	Newscope
7.30p.m.	Profile
8.00p.m.	Sandra
9.10p.m.	Network News
9.45p.m.	Commercial Break
10.00p.m.	Legal Tussle
10.30p.m.	Child Survival
11.00p.m.	Newscap
11.15p.m.	Closedown

Friday

4.55p.m.	Programme Parade
5.00p.m.	Children's programme
5.30p.m.	Science challenge
6.00p.m.	Hasken Musulunci
6.30p.m.	Tilawar Qur'ani
7.00p.m.	Newscope

7.30p.m.	The Rich Also Cry
8.00p.m.	MEE and you
8.30p.m.	At your Service
9.00p.m.	Network News
9.45p.m.	Reyuwar Musulmi
10.00p.m.	Drama
10.30p.m.	Focus
11.00p.m.	Friday Movies
12.00p.m.	Close down

Saturday

3.55p.m.	Programme Parade
4.00p.m.	News update
4.05p.m.	Spots World
7.00p.m.	Newscope
7.30p.m.	The rich also Cry
8.00p.m.	Who is on
9.00p.m.	Tonight at Nine
9.45p.m.	Commercial Break
10.00p.m.	Wrestling
11.30p.m.	Closedown

CHAPTER FIVE

Analysis and Recommendations

5.1   Analysis of the Computer Program

The aim of computerising NTA progrmames and Schedules
is basically for data storage and th ability to retrieve a
record for viewing orediting purpose within the shortest
possible time.   As programme schedules are produced onces
every quarter.   The program created will enable one to update,
Add, Delete and view Records.   the report to be generated will
also allow for the display of each of the two schedules produce
quarterly, FQNS and FQMS as well as their printing when Required, It will be
easier to produce subsequent quarter schedules.   An up to date
record will also be available whenever required.   This exercise
will definately reduce data duplication and in consistency as
well as increase data sharing and eliminate data redundancy.

It will also be possible to carry out some enquiries from
each of the files when it is necessary.   The ability to get
required details instantly will help managers tremendously
while producing quarter schedules.   It will minimize repeating
programmes mistakenly within a short period of time.

5.2   Problems and prospects:-

There are a few problems which can result from computerising
N.T.A. programmes and schedules.   These include user orientation.
It is common for people to resist and resent changes and N.T.A.
Managers are no exception.   Most people wish to continue with

Secondly some managers will be reluctant to put some information they have into the computer file for some reasons i.e. when programmes are pirated at the local level, there is the fear of putting such information into the computer to avoid court cases with producers.

Thirdly is the highcost of hardware and software. Computer machines as well as computer programs are very costly. Most of the available sophisticated and advanced data base Management devices are very expensive.

However the prospects are numerous. These include among others speedy processing of data, effeciency and effectiveness, reduction in cost of storing data, ability to take decisions at any point desired and reduction of errors just to mention but a few.

5.3   RECOMMENDATIONS:

We strongly recommend the computerisation of NTA programmes and schedules to the Headquarters of the organisation that takes charge of Network schedulling as well as to each NTA station that produces local schedules every three months. State Television stations will also find this very useful. On the other hand, the Radio stations in this country can also adopt the same system with same little modification.

Even though there are few problems, the pay-offs in adopting the new system clearly surpassesthe shortcomings. There will be reduction in operational costs and more effective utilisation of resources to increase the present and future

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APPENDICES

```
******************************************
* AUTHOR ....:BALA HASSAN
* PROGRAM ID..:UPDATE.PRG
******************************************
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
data =" "
@ 8,5 TO 15,60
@ 10,10 SAY "Update Record   FQNS .........[A]"
@ 12,10 say "Update Record   FQMS .........[B]"
@ 14,10 say "Enter Your Choice, X To Quit.[ ]"
@ 14,40 get data pict "!"
read
do case
case data ="A"
  DO  update1
case data= "B"
  DO  update2
case data= "X"
  clear
  exit
endcase
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
USE FQMSCH
CLEAR
DO WHILE .T.
GO TOP
STORE SPACE(23) TO MNPROG
@ 10,10 SAY "ENTER THE PROGRAMME NAME OR XX TO QUIT" GET MNPROG PICT "@
READ
IF TRIM(MNPROG)="XX"
    CLEAR
    EXIT
ENDIF
LOCATE FOR NPROG=TRIM(MNPROG)
IF FOUND()
    CLEAR
  MDPROG =DPROG
  MTPROG =TPROG
  MNPROG =NPROG
  MDUPROG =DUPROG
  MTYPROG =TYPROG
@  1,  1  TO 24, 74     DOUBLE
@  4, 11  TO  4, 64
@  7, 24  TO  7, 41
@  3, 11  SAY "COMPUTERISED  NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMME  SCHEDULE"
@  6, 24  SAY "DATA UPDATE FORM"
@  9,  8  SAY "DAY OF THE PROGRAMME .................:"
@  9, 44  GET  MDPROG PICT "@!"
@ 12,  8  SAY "TIME OF THE PROGRAMME................:"
@ 12, 44  GET  MTPROG PICT "99999"
@ 15,  8  SAY "NAME OF THE PROGRAMME................:"
@ 15, 44  GET  MNPROG PICT "@!"
@ 18,  8  SAY "DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME...........:"
@ 18, 44  GET  MDUPROG PICT "999"
@ 20,  8  SAY "TYPE OF PROGRAMME"
@ 20, 44  GET  MTYPROG PICT "!"
READ
IF =.T.
@ 22, 22  SAY "SAVE THE ABOVE DATA (Y/N)?" GET CONF PICT "Y"
READ
IF CONF
    APPEND BLANK
    REPLACE DPROG WITH MDPROG
    REPLACE TPROG WITH MTPROG
    REPLACE NPROG WITH MNPROG
    REPLACE DUPROG WITH MDUPROG
ELSE
@ 22,10 SAY "DATA NOT SAVED, PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE "
WAIT " "
@ 22,10 CLEAR TO 22,70
ENDIF
ELSE
    WAIT "RECORD NOT FOUND, PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
ENDIF
CLEAR
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET BELL OFF
SET STATUS OFF
SET SCOREBOARD OFF
USE FQNSCH
DO WHILE .T.
GO TOP
STORE SPACE(23) TO MNPROG
STORE SPACE(9) TO MDPROG
STORE 0 TO MTPROG
STORE 0 TO MDUPROG
@ 10,10 SAY "ENTER NAME OF PROGRAMME TO DELETE " GET MNPROG PICT "@!"
READ
LOCATE FOR NPROG=TRIM(MNPROG)
IF FOUND()
   CLEAR
   DPROG = MDPROG
   TPROG = MTPROG
   NPROG = MNPROG
   DUPROG = MDUPROG
@ 1, 1  TO 23, 74    DOUBLE
@ 4, 11 TO  4, 64
@ 7, 24 TO  7, 41
@ 3, 11  SAY "COMPUTERISED  NATIONAL  TELEVISION PROGRAMME  SCHEDULE"
@ 6, 24  SAY "DATA DELETE RECORD"
@ 9,  8  SAY "DAY OF THE PROGRAMME ...............:"
@ 9, 44  SAY  MDPROG PICT "@!"
@ 12, 8  SAY "TIME OF THE PROGRAMME...............:"
@ 12, 44 SAY  MTPROG PICT "99999"
@ 15, 8  SAY "NAME OF THE PROGRAMME...............:"
@ 15, 44 SAY  MNPROG PICT "@!"
@ 18, 8  SAY "DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME...........:"
@ 18, 44 SAY  MDUPROG PICT "999"
CONF =.F.
@ 20, 22 SAY "DELETE THE ABOVE DATA (Y/N)?" GET CONF PICT "Y"
READ
IF CONF
  DELETE
  PACK
ELSE
  WAIT "RECORD NOT DELETED ,PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
  ENDIF
ELSE
WAIT "RECORD NOT FOUND, PRESS ANY KEY"
CON=.T.
@ 21,10 SAY "DO WANT TO DELETE MORE RECORD (Y/N)? " GET CON PICT "Y"
READ
IF CON
 CLEAR
 LOOP
ELSE
 CLEAR
 EXIT
ENDIF
ENDDO
SET TALK ON
SET BELL ON
SET STATUS ON
```