

**ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABILITY, ADEQUACY AND MAINTENANCE OF
EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS IN NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY MINNA,
NIGER STATE**

BY

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2018/3/74386TI

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOOGY,
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DECLARATION

I, Abdulrahman Jibrin with Matriculation Number 2018/3/74386TI an undergraduate student of the Department of Industrial and Technology Education certify that the work embodied in this project is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any other diploma or degree of this or any other university.

Abdulrahman Jibrin
2018/3/74386TI

Date

CERTIFICATION

This project has been read and approved as meeting requirements for the award of B.Tech. Degree in industrial and Technology Education, School of Science and Technology Education, Federal University of Technology.

Mr. Stephen Y. N.
Project Supervisor

Date

Dr. T. M. Saba
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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to Almighty Allah.

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My sincere and profound gratitude goes to Almighty Allah (the most compassionate, the most merciful), who has endowed me with knowledge of what I do not know and still expressing my utmost gratitude unto Him for sparing my life and also making this work a success.

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ABSTRACT

The study was design to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. descriptive research method was used in this study. The population of the study was65 (30 male and 35 female). Due to the manageable size of the study population, the study utilized the whole population, the entire population was used for the study. The instrument that was used for this research work is a structured questionnaire and was used to gather information from the respondents. The researcher administered the instrument to the respondents. The descriptive statistics using mean was used for data analysis. From the findings, reveal that showed that video mixers and video routers are moderately available, studio prompter/teleprompter, audio and video monitoring system, audio processors and converters were all moderately maintained and encoders and decoders (mean score of 3.2), Streaming Receivers (means score of 3.8) and Accessories such as lighting projectors, truss, studio clock, tripod, and video wall (mean score of 3.2) were all moderately adequate. Based on the research findings the following recommendations are made: government should invest massively to upgrade the status of NTA to international standard both in availability of human resources and logistics and special on the job reorientation should be organized for NTA staff on operation and maintenance of Equipment to enhance longevity among others.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Television and Radio are vehicles through which diverse audiences get abreast with the happenings in the society, especially in this era of globalization. Akpan, (2012) made this point clearer when he defined broadcasting as the systematic delivery of information using electronic media known for their immediate impact, potential for larger reach, and capacity to go beyond literacy and education to a targeted diversified population. Broadcasting has been found to be a force to be reckoned with in the development of nations all over the world. It presupposes that broadcasting is a bridge building tool for development. These forms of mass media reach millions of people simultaneously and with immediacy". Moreover, the electronic media have also emerged as the most powerful tools for influencing the direction of public opinion in any modern society (Azubuike & Ikiriko 2019). However, television broadcasting is by far the most potent medium, because of the immediacy and intimacy of its transmission.

Television production is the creation or development, management and distribution of commercially innovative and original programmes or contents across multiple delivery platforms and channels that are technologically enabled. Television station employs aural, visual ideas and feelings as well as the movement of images in a unique way or pattern to express thoughts imaginatively and engagingly. Television uses electrical signals in sending out its messages. As a medium of communication, it exploits sound and visual images to communicate messages to heterogeneous, segmented audiences. For visual images to communicate effectively they must be seen clearly. Hence, there must be good lighting system(s) in a standard television studio. Television engages the movement of images in a unique way or pattern to express thoughts and feelings appealingly. Also, Owuamalam (2017) reported that television remarkably addresses

emotion and intellect. Hornby (2010) signposts it as a piece of electrical equipment with a screen on which you can watch programmes with moving pictures and sounds. He claimed that, television station is the system, process, or business of broadcasting television programmes.

This is so because, the new media technologies bring us together in variety of ways that we could never have thought possible. For instance, in the 19th century it took several weeks if not months for a message to reach North America from England by ship. At the dawn of the 21st century, it could be transmitted within an hour. But today, information can be transmitted in seconds. Surmounting one of the greatest challenges to information posed by distance with the internet today, means that people can communicate and access information anywhere in the world regardless of where they are located in the globe. A prelude to this was envisaged by the influential media critic and communication scholar, Marshall McLuhan when he noted that television is going to detribalize us by moving away from individual nation states and becoming a “global village,” (Wilfred, 2020)

Prior to the 1980s the media world relied principally upon print and analogue broadcast models, especially the ones used by television and radio stations. But the last twenty-five years have been a transformation period, as rapid transformation in the sector is being witnessed. This rapid transformation in the media which is largely predicated upon the use of digital computers, such as the internet and other portable digital devices like mobile phones, iPods, MP3 Players and so on. Media convergence is a phenomenon of new media and this can be explained as a digital media. “The idea of ‘new media’ captures both the development of unique forms of digital media, and the remaking of more traditional media forms to adopt and adapt to the new media technologies.” (Flew, 2012). This obviously accounts for why we see people these days watching movies in their homes on DVDs instead of videocassettes.

In similar perspective Effiong *et al.* (2020) reported that, the history of television stations is cheered. It dates back to the 19th century when Samuel Morse invented the electric telegraph. However, in the Nigerian media ecosystem, television started out as a medium to ventilate political views, partisan reflections and ethnic interests in the context of regional and national politics. Over the years, it has become a powerful tool of education, entertainment, information dissemination, correlation and socialization (Ibagere, 2009; Okhakhu & Omoera, 2010; Omoera, 2014). As a tool for canvassing self-centred ideas and propaganda by members of the political class and regional governments in the early days of Nigeria as a country, television first sent out its signals on 31 October 1959. It was christened Western Nigeria Television (WNTV). The proponents of the WNTV claimed that the primary aim of establishing it was to serve as a substitute teacher in improving the regional school systems that were characterized by inexperienced and unqualified teachers or a shortage of them in certain subject areas (Ibagere, 2019).

Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) is a Nigerian government-owned and partly commercial broadcaster (NTA, 2016). Originally known as Nigerian Television (NTV), it was inaugurated in 1977 with a monopoly on national television broadcasting, after a takeover of regional television stations by military governmental authorities in 1976. After declining interest from the public in government-influenced programming (Okpara, 2018), it lost its monopoly over television broadcasting in Nigeria in the 1990s. NTA runs the largest television network in Nigeria with stations in several parts of the country. It is widely viewed as the "authentic voice" of the Nigerian government (Nigerian Broadcasting, 2019)

In the same vein, Effiong *et al.* (2020) reaffirmed that, over the years, the Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) has been performing critically well in the area of information dissemination,

educating the populace and playing advocacy roles most especially in critical moments and events. There are different channels of NTA in different state such as Niger State Television (NSTV).

In Niger state, Niger State Television (NSTV) popularly called NTA channel 10 Minna has been in existence for decades in fact, it is one of the earliest channels in the northern Nigeria. As one of the NTA stations in Nigeria, coupled with its significance benefits in areas of quality information, education and enlightenment in politics, economy, health, social and culture. It is noted and observed that NTA Minna Channel 10 is not found on air as suppose. In light of this, the study sought to assess availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) is the largest TV station in Africa that provides information and other significant functions in the country. It provides job opportunities to thousands of graduate in the country. it disseminate vital information and educate the general public. The TV station provides essential services that strengthened the cultural heritages and linked the country with outside world. There are different types or channels of NTA station according to the statistics and their frequency such as NTA channel 10. It will interest you that NTA channel 10 is one of the oldest NTA in Nigeria. The channel is not to be found on GoTV, DSTV and others. The non-availability of training and retraining opportunities, which is the bedrock for enhanced productivity; poor remuneration for staff, thereby having low motivation to perform optimally and above all, the tele-guidance of management and staff by their employers — Government, hence only projecting the activities of government with little or no regard for their responsibility to the public. Similarly, the government through management seems to employ the

use of censorship to gag and cage the press. In the process, government is believed to attempts to not only control but subjugate the press through detestable laws have remained an enduring problem.

One of the things that could improve the television station is the availability of the equipment. But the question remain, are those equipment available in NTA channel 10 Minna? If they are available, are they adequate, if they are adequate, are they maintained. However, the public media exist in Nigeria, like their private counterparts with problems starring them on their faces. Even though, the government media outfits exist under the cover and protection of the government, they still are not free from problems which impede their growth and development. The television industry are faced with numerous challenges (Effiong *et al.*, 2020).

Given the importance of maintenance of equipment and tools to the success of any media organization, it would be expected that the NTA would ensure the provision, availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools and supplies one of paramount interest to the media house. The problem of this study hinges on the determination to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State for a better service delivery.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State. The specific objectives are to determine;

- i. The availability of equipments and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, Niger State
- ii. The adequacy of the equipments and tools for effective service delivery in NTA Minna, Niger State

iii. The maintenance level of equipments and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study will be of a benefit to; researchers, government policy makers, national broadcasting commission, media practitioners and students among others.

This study if completed it would enable the researcher to expand the frontiers of research in digital broadcasting especially with the use of new media technologies. This is possible because the findings and recommendations will proffer intellectual support to them unconditionally if published.

The policy makers will benefit from the result of this research work after publication; It would enable them to make policy concerning the television stations especially the ones owned by the government and also report to the government to provide necessary support for media practitioners and working studios.

The findings and recommendation of this study will benefit the media practitioners in expanding their knowledge on the new media technologies as they affect their practices and operations in the television industries in Nigeria. The research work will be make available online for the media practitioners to access.

The study will benefit the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) with full information in its quest for the phasing out challenges confronting the government owned television and radio stations across the country. This will enable the organization to regulate properly the affairs of the telecommunication industry.

Finally, students will benefit from this research work because it will serve as a source of information to them and research document as the research work will be available online after possible publication.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study titled “Assessment of Availability, Adequacy and Maintenance of Equipment, and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State”. It is limited to NTA Minna, Niger State. It is limited to six departments namely: News and current affairs, Marketing, Programme, Engineering, admin and planning and finance. The Study is also limited to all male and female staff.

1.6 Research questions

The study intends to answer the following research questions.

- i. Are the equipment and tools available for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, Niger State?
- ii. How adequacy are the equipment and tools for effective service delivery in NTA Minna, Niger State?
- iii. What is the maintenance level of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State?

CHAPTER TWO

2.0

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Theoretical framework
- Conceptual framework
- Review of Empirical Studies
- Summary of Literature Reviewed

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 The Scientific Theory of Management

The scientific theory of management states that the overall output of a worker can be increased and improved upon through a scientific management process. The theory was propounded by Frederick Winslow Taylor in 1912. According to his philosophy of man as machine, the theory points out that every employer must define and specify the job description to its employee so that maximum optimal utility can be achieved. However, to achieve this maximal utility, Frederick Winslow stated that those materials, tools and equipment that are required or needed for successful execution of the defined tasks must be made available or provided by the employer for the workers to enable them accomplish set standards of performance. Thus, workers should be exposed to training relevant to their assigned tasks. This theory is adopted in this study as it relates to availability and utilization of materials, tools and equipment that must be made available to workers for the accomplishment of assigned task.

2.1.2 The Process Habit Theory

The process habit theory states that effective training in technical college can be given where the training jobs are carried on in the same way, with the same operations, the same tools and the same machines as in the occupation itself. The theory was propounded by Orbell and Verplanken in 2020. This implies that for the learner to be effectively prepared, he/she must be trained to possess

the habit of doing each task or job in the way with the same tools, machines and operation as in the occupation itself.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Availability of Tools and Equipment

Availability of tools and equipment refers to the provision made to the organization for effective performance. Provision of equipment and tools should be among the very first preparation necessary for success of every organization. Availability refers to services/resources that can be obtained in the discharge of certain functions. Longman (2013) asserts that availability refers to resources ready to be used, able to be used or that can easily be found and used. Onyejiemezie (2002) noted that availability is a state of making provision for a satisfactory standard requirement in terms of organizational operations to enhance effective activity in a particular task. For instance, Uzochina (2014) reported that the Ministry of Science and Technology among several other responsibilities usually carry out a resource visit to any new public or private organization to ascertain the extent of availability of equipments and tools for its programmes. The non-availability of these tools and equipment to operational of every organization are likely to lead to poor outcomes in their activities and also affects the staff output thereby frustrating their efforts.

2.2.2 Adequacy of Tools and Equipment

Mapaderum (2012) opined that adequacy is a satisfactory condition of resources in an organization. He added that adequacy of equipment and tools and supplies in schools promote effective teaching and learning activities in the school while their inadequacy affects the academic performance negatively. Adequacy of an object means a condition of being enough in quantity and good enough in quality for a particular purpose or need. Ojoawo (2010) opined that adequate

facilities and equipment constitute a strategic factor in organizational functioning. This is because they determine to a very large extent, the smooth functioning of any educational programme. He further stated that their availability and adequacy influence efficiency and high productivity in every organization. According to Adedeji (2012) there must be sufficient motivation in form of attractive facilities, supplies and equipment for progress of every organization. Where these resources are lacking, the effective functioning of the organization will be hindered. Longman (2000) explained adequacy as a situation in which there is enough resources for a particular purpose. Mapaderum (2002) opined that adequacy is a satisfactory condition of resources in an organization. He added that adequacy of facilities, equipment and supplies in organization to promote effective working conditions while their inadequacy affects it negatively. Hornby (2006) asserts that adequacy is a condition in which something is enough or good enough in quantity for a particular purpose or need. Adequate availability of equipment and tools and their proper utilization have been positively correlated to good working condition while poor output has been blamed on inadequacies (Maduewesi, 2010). Adding that where equipment and tools are lacking, working condition may be poorly executed. Adequacy as will be used in this study therefore means satisfactory or acceptable quantity of resources as required for success in the performance of every organization to succeed.

2.2.3 History of Nigerian Television Authority

Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) can be traced back to that modest beginning when the Western Nigerian Television (WNTV) beamed out the first television signals in Nigeria (Ibager, 2019). NTA was inaugurated in 1977 and it is a government owned television broadcasting network. It claims to run the biggest television network in Africa with stations scattered across the country. The Guardian (in Nigeria), in its editorial of Sunday 18 October 2009 corroborated that

“the federal government-owned television network, the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) is arguably the largest of its type in Africa.” Formerly known as Nigerian Television (NTV), the network began with a takeover of regional television stations in 1976 by the then Nigerian military authorities and is widely viewed as the authentic voice of the Nigerian government. Established by decree in May 1977 but with retrospective effect from April 1976, the NTA was designed to coordinate what was essentially the work of stations established by the federal government in Lagos, then the national capital, and each state. Maduka (2015) informs that: The birth of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) in 1977 was owing to the amalgamation of the regional stations into one by the then military government; via a degree in that same year.

Thus, the ten autonomous stations that had existed at that time were grouped into one monopoly following the NTA decree. The NTA, which has now grown to the extent of having online networks, has over a hundred fully-fledged stations with three in Lagos. In an interview with the Contact Magazine, Pauline Igbanor, disclosed that "... the NTA has increased from the initial twelve stations to over a hundred television stations; with an average of two stations each in all the states of the federation" (2015, p.10). The NTA covers approximately 90% of the total land area of Nigeria with a viewership of over 50 million. As at today, NTA has six zonal stations across the country, while Lagos and Abuja operate independently as the seat of business and seat of government respectively. Each zonal station covers at least four states. For instance, the Benin zone covers Edo, Delta, Ondo, and Ekiti. In its quest to evenly and effectively spread to all the nooks and crannies of Nigeria, NTA decided to establish what it refers to as ‘community’ stations across the country in the early 2000s. NTA, Irukep, and NTA, Uzairue which are the foci of this study are some of such community stations.

Azubuike and Ikiriko (2019) opined that, media ownership was hitherto left in the hands of governments, state and federal. In 1977, the Federal Military Government took over all television broadcasting stations in Nigeria and placed them under the authority of the Nigeria Television Authority (NTA). Powerful short wave radio stations were also taken over and placed under the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN). This gave strong influence on government as the sole transmitter of signals to diverse audiences in the country. During this period, the government dictated what went on air and how. There was however a turn of events in 1992 as broadcasting was deregulated via promulgation of Decree 38 by the then military government headed by General Ibrahim Badamasi Babaginda. It was called Decree 38, 24 August, 1992 of the Federal Military Government, Gazette extraordinary No.33:1992. This gave birth to the broadcasting commission which was empowered to act as a guide to broadcast outfits. Nwanze (2003, p.9) said they were to, among other things, advise the Federal Military Government generally on the implementation of the National Mass Communication Policy, with particular reference to broadcasting; regulating and controlling the broadcast industry.

This scenario gave rise to the recognition of private broadcast media establishments in the country, a situation which liberalized and deregulated the process of broadcasting in Nigeria. It happened people to have more access to information and information dissemination process in Nigeria. The process of information dissemination was no longer seen as exclusive for the government media and their owners, rather required the contributions of the private broadcast outfits to move the sector forward, hence Daar Communications Limited applied for licence for television in Nigeria, and Daar Communications Limited received licence for direct Satellite television in June, 1995. It then started operating the Satellite television with call sign - AIT (Africa Independent Television) to local and global audience (Nwanze 2013). It is also in line with the foregoing that Silverbird

Group got the leverage which empowered her to seek for broadcast licence. In January, 2004, Silverbird Group commenced commercial transmission of Silverbird Television, a family entertainment channel. The station has very high quality programmes and clear reception which is the reason for very wide viewership in Nigeria. This becomes the foundation on which the establishment of the Rhythm 93.7fm was based. Above all, the contributions of the private broadcast media to the enlightenment, information and education of the general populace cannot be overstressed. However, these contributions are not devoid of challenges. It is, therefore, the main thrust of this expository study, which is geared towards digging out the prospects inherent in this sector and proffering solutions to the detected challenges.

According to La'aro *et al.* (2020) the programming philosophy of NTA is driven by its vision and mission statements in order to be a world class television network in addition to providing excellent television service worldwide and project the true African perspective (NTA Corporate Affairs records, 2018). Prior to digitization, NTA's operation was based on general programming, whereas digitization depends on specialized broadcasting which could be compared with the zonal broadcast adopted by NTA at the beginning but abandoned in 1983. In the context of digitization and new media environment, the current 'one programme-fits – all' in a network broadcast environment needs to be subjected to re-examination. However, NTA is potentially positioned to utilize the digital platform as a warehouse for all its programmes and existing channels because it could be both a national broadcaster under the new arrangement, and signal distributor for itself and other interested programme producers. Although it is observable that the NTA is making some adjustment that are aimed at effective transition from analogue/terrestrial era of programming, but there is a need for more empirical examination of how this would work without some management and programming philosophical shift. This study is therefore designed to fill this gap by surveying

the views and opinions of both retired and serving staff of the NTA on: the extent to which NTA structural practices over the years can be harnessed for effective programming in the context of digital environment and; the strength and opportunities inherent in the present NTA programming approach that can be harnessed for effectiveness in the context of digitization of broadcasting in Nigeria.

2.2.4 Idea of Community Television

Community television is a form of mass media in which a television station is owned, operated, or programmed by a community group to provide television programmes or local content of interest known as local programming. Community television stations are usually operated by non-profit groups or cooperatives. However, in some cases, they may be operated by a local college or university, a cable company, or a municipal government. Although community stations are mainly set up as non-profit media outfits, they sometimes broadcast some commercial programmes and paid adverts to break even (Azubuike & Ikiriko, 2019).

The primary purpose of establishing a community television station is to, among other things; promote the culture and tradition of its host or immediate community; to inform the populace of government policies and programmes, even as it entertains the rural or community dwellers. Furthermore, community stations are established to serve as vehicles for enlightening the people at the grassroots while attempting to bring development messages to them. In this study, our focus is on two community television stations owned and operated by the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) at Iruekpen and Uzairue in Edo State, Nigeria. NTA, Iruekpen and NTA, Uzairue as noted earlier, in trying to effectively cover all the states of the federation, NTA decided to establish television stations in some communities across the country. These television stations which are referred to as community stations are in almost all the senatorial districts of the Nigerian

federation. In Edo State, for example, apart from its zonal office in Benin (Edo South), NTA has community stations in Uzairue (Edo North), and Irukepén (Edo Central). NTA, Irukepén, and NTA, Uzairue are two of the numerous NTA community stations in Nigeria. NTA, Irukepén is located in Edo Central senatorial district of Edo State while NTA, Uzairue is located in Edo North. NTA, Irukepén was formally inaugurated on February 18 2004 by the then-first lady, Chief (Mrs.) Stella Obasanjo. The station was established not only to ensure that NTA signals and programmes get to all the nooks and crannies of Esanland (Edo Central) but for the rural dwellers to be apprised of government programmes and policies. Transmitting on Channel 45, NTA, Irukepén has ‘The Glorious Station’ as its slogan or brand name. Its coverage area spans the three senatorial districts of Edo State, as well as other neighbouring states of Kogi, Delta, Ondo, and Ekiti (Joseph E. Oriakhi, in an interview with the researchers in 2019). The station has broadcasted consistently since its inception to educate, inform and entertain the people, making them share in the world around them and bringing government closer to the grassroots which is the primary aim of setting up NTA community stations.

Correspondingly, NTA, Uzairue was commissioned on December 8 2010 by the then Minister of Information and Communication, Prof. Dora Akunyili. It is community based, with a transmitter of 3.5 kilowatts to serve the people of Edo North with a view to bringing the federal and state governments and their activities closer to the rural populace. The station was primarily set up to serve the people of Edo North and its neighbouring communities. But today its signals get to states such as Delta, Ondo, Kogi, Ekiti, Niger, and Lagos, as well as some parts of Abuja, the federal capital territory. Sequel to the mandate of NTA management that programmes broadcasted in all its community stations should give priority to local languages with at least 70 percent of all its

programmes, most of the programmes aired on NTA, Uzairue are produced in local languages of Etsako, Owan, and Akoko-Edo which are the major ethnic groups in Edo North.

As community stations, NTA, Irukep, and NTA, Uzairue are each headed by an Officer-in-Charge (OIC), who oversees the day-to-day running of the organization. He or she manages both human and material resources of the various departments/divisions of the station. There are six different departments with each having a head that is directly answerable to the OIC. These departments are: Administrative Department, Programmes Department, News Department, Marketing Department, Engineering Department and Finance Department (Azubuike and Ikiriko, 2019).

2.2.5 Technical Issues in Television Productions in Nigeria

Emmanuel Ayadiuno, the Head of Programmes, NTA, Uzairue, in an interview, noted that lighting in any functional television station in Nigeria is indispensable for any television production to be successfully carried out. However, a number of technical deficiencies have been noticed in most television productions in Nigeria. These challenges can partly be traced to a lack of competence on the part of producers and the non-availability of up-to-date, sophisticated equipment required for high-quality productions. That the broadcast industry, especially television lacks certain equipment, such as state-of-the-art cameras, which could provide sharper images, better resolution, more efficient lighting in low-light situations and improved sound technology cannot be over-emphasized. Contents/programmes, editing rooms and suites are illequipped, and sometimes with substandard gadgets. The use of some obsolete video cameras by some producers for recording and the attendant technical limitations is another sore point (Azubuike & Ikiriko, 2019).

Besides the fact that producers find it somewhat impossible to procure good equipment for productions, diffident lighting technicians who are hardly motivated have led to poor television productions as most of the contents or programmes produced lack special effects. It is common knowledge that good lighting equipment and proper lighting can be used to generate many special effects, produce high-resolution images, enhance colour conformity, establish time and mood, and enhance the quality of productions. However, in most television stations in Nigeria, particularly the community television stations, good or proper lighting is hardly achieved owing to negligence or inability to procure up-to-date lighting equipment by those concerned (Azubuike & Ikiriko, 2019).

2.2.6 Broadcasting Technology

According to Omoera and James (2021) Radio and Television are primary means of broadcasting by which information and entertainment are delivered to the public in virtually every nation around the world. The term broadcasting refers to the airborne transmission of electromagnetic audio signals (radio) or audiovisual signals (television) that are accessible to a wide population via standard, readily available receivers. The term has its origins in the medieval agricultural practice of “broadcasting,” which refers to planting seeds by scattering them across a field. Broadcasting is a crucial instrument of modern social and political organization. At its peak of influence in the mid-20th century, radio and television broadcasting was employed by political leaders to address entire nations. Because of radio and television’s capacity to reach and influence large numbers of people, and owing to the limited spectrum of frequencies available, governments have commonly regulated broadcasting wherever it has been practiced. In the early 1980s, new technologies—such as cable television and videocassette players—began eroding the dominance of broadcasting in mass communication, splitting audiences into smaller, culturally distinct segments. Previously the

only means of delivering radio and television to home receivers, broadcasting is now just one of several delivery systems available to listeners and viewers. Sometimes broadcasting is used in a broader sense to include delivery methods such as wire-borne (cable) transmission, but these are more accurately called “narrowcasting” because they are generally limited to paying subscribers.

Below are tools and equipments used in broadcasting;

1. Video Mixer
2. Video Router
3. Camera Equipment
 - Studio Cameras
 - PTZ Cameras
 - ENG Cameras
4. Video Recorder
5. Headphone
6. Microphone
7. Audio Equipment
8. Tape Recorder
9. Intercom System
10. Antenna
11. Studio Prompter/Teleprompter
12. Audio and Video Monitoring
13. Audio Processing
14. Converters
15. Encoders and Decoders
16. Streaming receiver
17. Lighting Projector
18. Truss
19. Studio Clock
20. Tripod
21. Video Wall

2.2.7 Concept of New Media

Omoera and James (2021) reported that, many observers tend to write about ‘new media’ such as networked computing and telecommunications as if they had been recently discovered in their fully developed state. Similarly, they explained that ‘one of the most common features of many intellectual discourses is their lack of historical consciousness.’ These new media are not completely new phenomena. They have been growing out of ‘old media’ for some time.

Furthermore, the concept of new technology is not unique to the current digital revolution.

They wrote that:

‘New technologies is a historically relative term. We are not the first generation to wonder at the rapid and extraordinary shifts in the dimensions of the world and human relationships it contains as a result of new forms of communication. Pp. 23’

Omoera and James (2021) defined new media as application of microelectronics, computers and telecommunications that offer new services or enhancement of old ones. In the same vein, they also focused on the interplay between new and old purposes in new media. She suggested the tension created by the coexistence of the old and new becomes a focus of interest because it is novel. Other scholars have also identified specific characteristics of new media. That one of the things that differentiate new media from old is that new media are based on the transmission of digital bits rather than physical atoms. Pavlik (2008) indicated that for the media consumer, the major differences between old media and new are greater user choice control. Nevertheless, new media technologies, despite their synthetic capabilities, do not yet seem to be eliminating other media. Rather, many individuals actually use their computers concurrently with other older media such as television (Omoera & James, 2021).

2.3 Review of Related Empirical Studies

Hyacinth (2017). Conducted a study to find out the perception of the television audience on how the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) and the Channels Television have so far reported the abduction of over 200 female students at Government Girls Secondary School in Chibok, Borno State of Nigeria. The survey research method was used to carry out the study while the questionnaire served as the measuring instrument. The residents of SouthEast Nigeria constituted the population of the study from where a sample of 384 was drawn using the creative research systems online sample size calculator. Multi-Stage sampling technique was used to select specific local government areas, wards and households that were studied. Findings revealed that NTA's reports on the abduction of the Chibok school girls are often in favour of government while Channels Television's reports on the abduction are often balanced. The credibility level of NTA's reports on the abduction of the Chibok school girls was rated low while that of Channels Television was highly rated. Based on the findings, it was recommended amongst others that the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) must wake up and endeavour to properly give account of the girls' abduction. The report must be devoid of ethnic, religious or political sentiment. Doing this will fundamentally lead to believability, which will consequently raise the credibility level of the reports.

Oba *et al.* (2018). Conducted a study on digitization of broadcasting in Nigeria: interrogating the potentials and challenges for the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) programming approach. The current new media environment and digitization in particular exert pressure on programming philosophy of all broadcasting stations but more so for the Nigerian Television Authority. Prior to digitization NTA operates on the principles of general programming against the specialized programming fosters by digital broadcasting. Also, digitization places networking on signal distributor with the responsibility for transmission and not on broadcasters like NTA, who should

provide only contents. The study utilized qualitative research method, with in-depth interviews as instrument to investigate the extent to which the present management may impede or facilitate effective and efficient programming in the context of digitization. The theory that guides the study is the Contingency Approach to management. The findings of the study indicate the need for NTA to re-examine its programming approach. The findings led to the conclusion that NTA as a content provider needs to adapt its operational and management structure in line with the concept of specialized broadcasting by moderating its general programming template, which should make contents available on all platforms. The study recommended restructuring that must encourage viewership through the involvement of social media, youths and timeliness in news broadcast.

The reviewed study is related to the current study as it assess the digitization of broadcasting in Nigeria: interrogating the potentials and challenges for the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) programming approach, also similar in terms of design of the study, method of data collection and analysis but differs in terms of area of the study and population of the study.

Effiong *et al.* (2020) assess the Nigerian Television Authority ongoing programme awareness campaigns on Corona Virus in Nigeria. In order to carry out this study, three specified research objectives were drawn from which researchers used for the study. The research design for this study is an Expost Facto design. The population of the study consisted of twelve thousand one hundred and four (12,104) health care Workers University of Uyo Teaching Hospital, University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, University of Benin Teaching Hospital and University of Calabar Teaching Hospital. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 320 respondents out of the population. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. The instrument was validated by two medical and research experts. Cronbach Alpha reliability technique was used

for testing the reliability of the instrument and reliability index of .79 was realized, hence the instrument was regarded as being reliable. Data from 300 completed questionnaires was subjected to simple percentages analysis. The finding showed and concludes that there is assessment of Nigerian Television Authority ongoing programme awareness campaigns on Corona Virus in Nigeria. The study recommended that NTA should maintain the tempo of daily awareness programme on “Corona Virus Disease” and improve in her efficiency. Other agencies and parastatals, both Governmental Organizations and Non – Governmental Organizations should enhance and sponsor awareness programmes of disease outbreaks in the country. Government should institute measures aimed at providing necessary uninterrupted power supply to the masses.

The reviewed study is related to the current study as it assess the Nigerian Television Authority ongoing programme awareness, also similar in terms of design of the study, method of data collection and analysis but differs in terms of area of the study and population of the study.

Awudu (2020). Conducted a study on the reasons and determinants of economic diversification in Nigeria: a perspective from Nigerian television authority Kaduna network Centre Nigeria has for decades remained one of the third world countries with ever growing need to attain development of which, economic diversification is spotted as one of the factors to achieve that. This study examines the reasons and determinants of economic diversification in Nigeria. The study is limited to the perspective of the staff of Nigerian Television Authority, Kaduna Network Centre which has four network stations namely, Kaduna Centre, Birnin-Gwari, Kafanchan and Zaria community stations. It adopts a descriptive survey research design. One Hundred and Twenty-Three (123) respondents were randomly selected from the general population of NTA Kaduna Network Centre staff (80 from Kaduna Centre, 5 from Birnin-Gwari, 10 from Kafanchan and 28 from Zaria community stations.). The study uses self-structured questionnaire designed by the researchers

tagged “Reasons for Economic Diversification in Nigeria Questionnaire” (RFEDNQ). The reliability coefficient of the instrument used in the study is 0.937. Data collected were analysed using quantitative descriptive statistics in the SPSS – 23.0 and the descriptive values were presented in tables and charts. The findings show that the need to reduce the exposure of our economy to risk and uncertainties in the global market with the mean of 4.72 and develop the non-oil sectors which has the mean score of 4.70 were among others the reasons for the country to strive for economic diversification. Again, good governance and the creation of enabling environment for private sectors were identified as some of the determinants of economic diversification in the country.

Dushu, *et al.* (2022). Investigate the analysis of preservation methods in Nigerian television authority (NTA) Yenagoa, Bayelsa state Objectives such as: identifying the types of records kept; preservation methods of records and Challenges encountered in the preservation of records in NTA Yenagoa. The population comprised of 67 records managers in the area of study, a questionnaire was used to collect the data, Descriptive statistics of frequency, and tables were used to analyze the data in line with the research objectives. Findings of the study include: Records created, used, kept, and maintained by NTA as examined were payroll, personnel, security, management meetings, sales, production, and news records; most of which were predominantly in paper-based format; Storing materials at least 15 to 25 centimeter off the floor; Installation of dehumidifiers and air conditioners; Installation of water alarms; Periodic fumigation; and Monitoring of abuse and mishandling were some of the preservation methods deployed by NTA Yenagoa. The study concluded that some preservation efforts are being carried out in NTA Yenagoa, but done inappropriately due to lack of well-written preservation policy and inadequate facilities and funding. The study, therefore, recommended among others that adequate budgetary provisions

should be provided for records management programs in NTA Yenagoa. Adequate finance should be provided to procure modern and adequate storage equipment and facilities.

2.4 Summary of Literature Reviewed

The Scientific Theory of Management which states that the overall output of a worker can be increased and improve upon through a scientific management process and The process habit theory states that effective training in technical college can be given where the training jobs are carried on in the same way, with the same operations, the same tools and the same machines as in the occupation itself were used for theoretical framework.

The literature reviewed covered concepts such as the History of Nigerian Television Authority which can be traced back to that modest beginning when the Western Nigerian Television (WNTV) beamed out the first television signals in Nigeria, Idea of community television a form of mass media in which a television station is owned, operated, or programmed by a community group to provide television programmes or local content of interest known as local programming. Technical issues in television productions in Nigeria, Broadcasting technology and concept of new media which have been growing out of 'old media' for some time.

Several empirical studies found relevant were reviewed in this study. These studies were found to be related to this study but none focused on addressing issue availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in Nigerian Television Authority, Minna. Hence, there is need to assessment of availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology that was used in conducting this research work. This chapter discussed in the following sub-sections. research design, the population, sample and sampling procedure, instrumentation, validity and reliability, method of data collection and method of data analysis

3.1 Research Design

The descriptive research method was used in this study. According to Saidu, (2019) descriptive design is the method which allows a systematic collection of information for a particular research work with the use of questionnaire or interview. Therefore, this is the design that the researchers will use in finding out the assessment of Availability, Adequacy and Maintenance of Equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State.

3.2 Area of the Study

The study was carried in Minna, Niger state. Minna is a city in Middle Belt Nigeria. It is the capital city of Niger State, one of Nigeria's 36 federal states. It consists of two major ethnic groups: the Gbagyi and the Nupe.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study was 65 (30 male and 35 female) which constituted the population from the six departments namely: News and current affairs, Marketing, Programme, Engineering, admin and planning and Finance in NTA Minna, Niger State: This study titled it is limited to NTA Minna, Niger State.

Table: 3.1: Population of the Study

S/N	Names of departments in NTA Minna	Male and Female		Total
1	News and current affairs	7	9	16
2	Marketing	7	10	17
3	Programme	3	3	6
4	Engineering,	3	0	3
5	Admin and planning	6	5	11
6	Finance	4	8	12

Source: Information unit, 2022)

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Due to the manageable size of the study population, the study utilized the whole population, the entire population was used for the study.

3.5 Instrument of Data Collection

The instrument that was used for this research work is a structured questionnaire and was used to gather information from the respondents. The questionnaire is made up of four sections, Section A comprises of personal data of the respondents, section B consists of 17 items on the availability of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, section C consists of 17 items on adequacy of equipments and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna and section D consists of 17 items on maintenance level of equipments in NTA Minna

3.6 Validity of the Instrument

The instrument was validated by my supervisors who read and amended it and found it valid to be used. The read copies of the instrument, checked the content, clarity and suitability of the items in addressing the research question, comments, corrections and suggestions contributed in the modification and production of the final instrument for use by the study.

3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument will be pilot tested in any TV station located in the state to know whether the instrument is reliable. The essence of reliability is indicating that the instrument was reliable and appropriate for collection of data for the study.

3.8 Method of Data Collection

The researchers collect a letter of permission from the Head of Department in the Federal University of Technology Minna. And will proceed to NTA station. The researchers distributed the questionnaire appropriately. In order to ease their work the researcher trained one research assistant to help him throughout the period of distribution. This ensure adequate and appropriate collection of the research instrument. it took the period of 5 working days to finish the distribution in order to get the whole population required.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The descriptive statistics using mean was used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics according to Obaje (2013) enabled the researcher to organise and summarise data in an effective and meaningful way. Decision will be based on real limit of numbers:

Highly Adequate (HA)	4.5 – 5.0
Adequate (A)	3.5 – 4.49
Moderately Adequate (MA)	2.5 – 3.49
Somewhat Adequate (SA)	1.5 – 2.49
Not Adequate (NA)	0.50 – 1.49
Highly Maintained (HM)	4.5 – 5.0
Maintained (M)	3.5 – 4.49
Moderately Maintained (MM)	2.5 – 3.49
Somewhat Maintained (SM)	1.5 – 2.49
Not Maintained (NA)	0.50 – 1.49

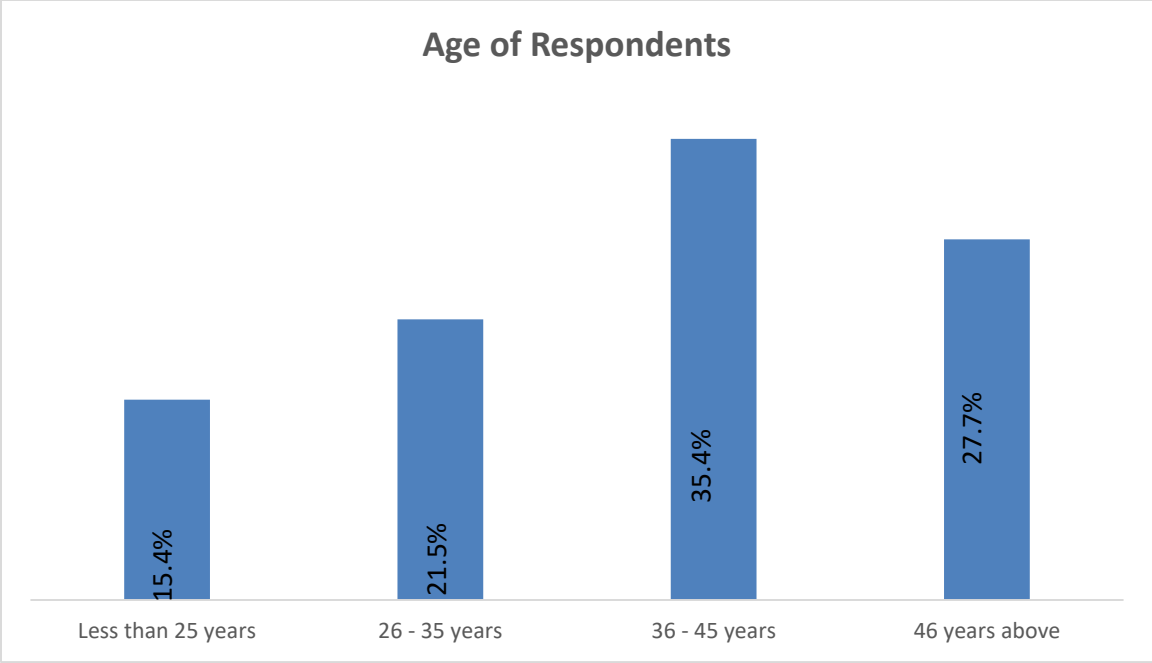
CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with analysis and presentation of data obtained from the study. The findings are presented in forms of frequency distribution tables, pie charts and bar charts. Sixty-Five (65) questionnaires were given out and consequently retrieved for analysis.

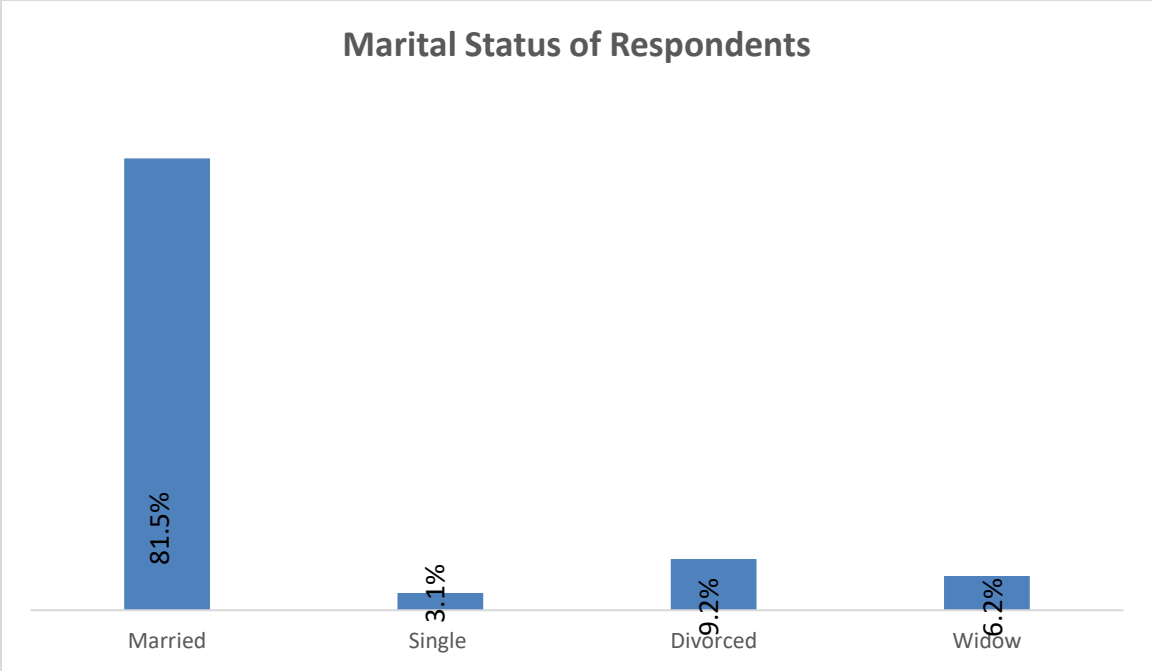
4.1 Socio-Demographic Data of Respondents

Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents



From figure 1 above, most of the respondents are 36 - 45 years above represented by 23(35.4%), followed by those above 46 years represented by 18(27.7%), age 26 -35 were represented by 14(21.5%) and lastly those below 25 were represented by 10(15.4%). This entails that most of the respondents are within the age range of 36 -45 years.

Figure 4.2: Marital Status of Respondents



From figure 2 above, most of the respondents are married 53(81.5%), followed by Divorced 6(9.2%), then widow 4(6.2%) and lastly Single 2(3.1%), most of the respondents are therefore married.

Figure 4.3: Tribe of Respondents

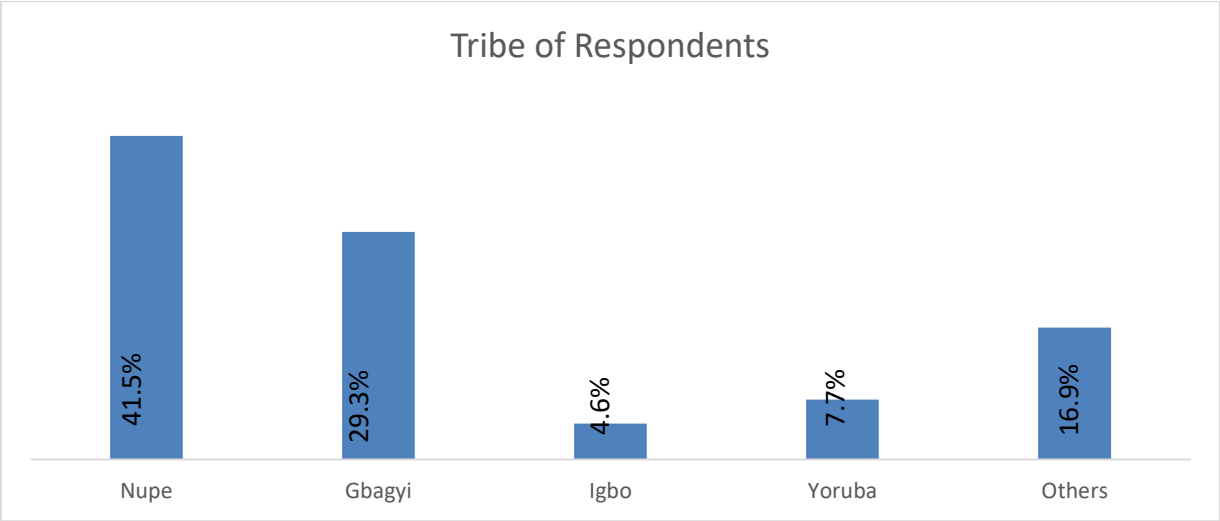


Figure 4.3 presents data on the tribe of the respondents, data obtained revealed that most of the respondents are Nupe 27 (41.5%), followed by Gbagyi 19 (29.3%), other tribes had 11 (16.9%), Yoruba 5 (7.7%), the least represented were Igbo with 3 (4.6%).

Figure 4.4: Department of Respondents

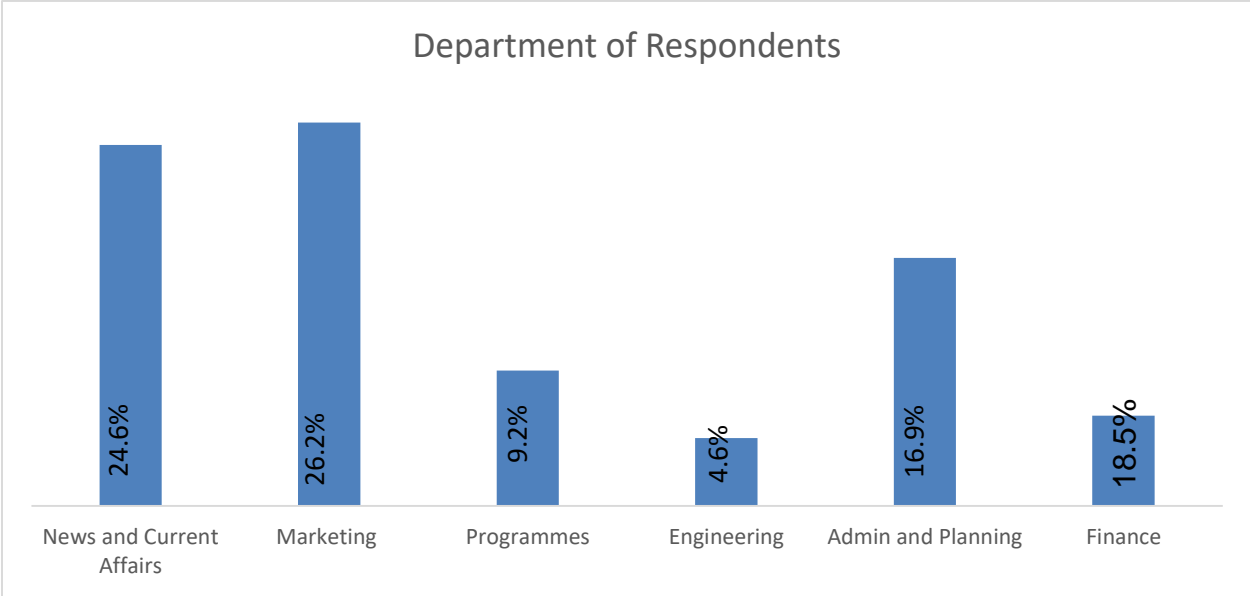


Figure 4.4 illustrates the department of the respondents. Most of the respondents are in the marketing department 17(26.2), followed by News and current affairs 16(24.6), followed by finance 12(18.5%), followed by Admin and planning 11(16.9%) and programmes 6(9.2%). The least represented department was engineering with 3(4.6%).

Figure 4.5 Years of Working experience of Respondents

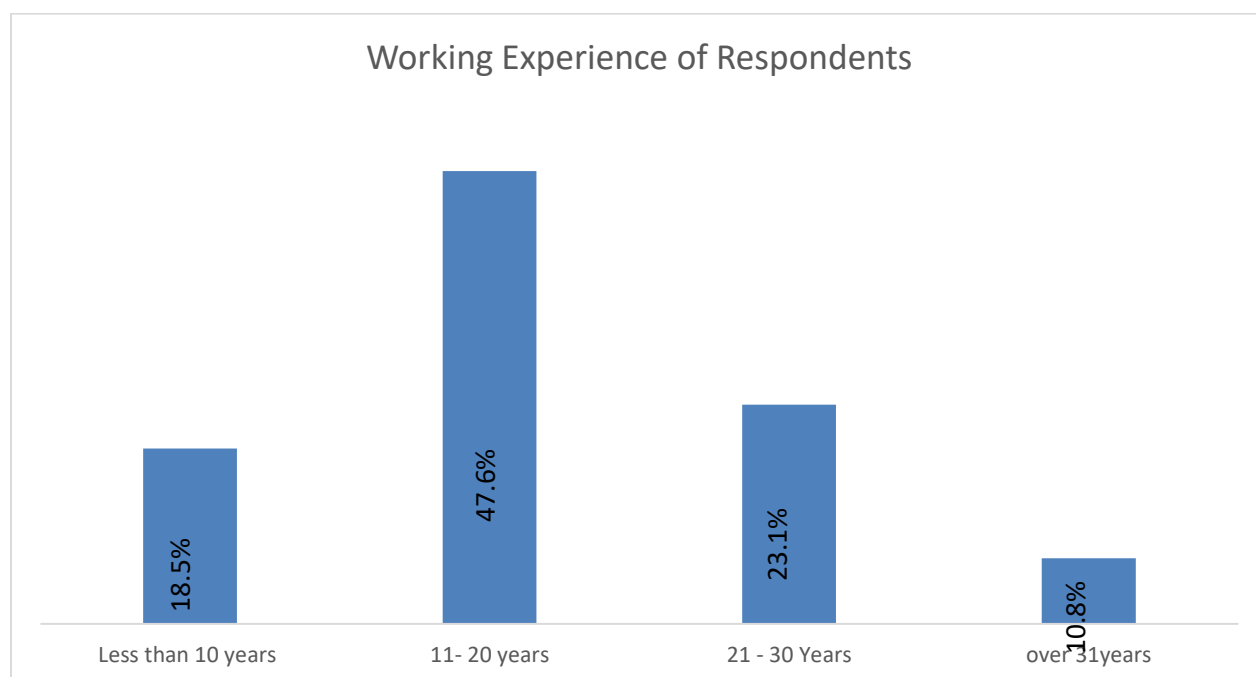


Figure 4.5 showed that most of the respondents have about 11 – 20 years working experience 31 (47.6%), followed by 21 -30years with 15(23.1), those with less than ten years of experience were represented by 12(18.5%) and lastly those with over 31years experience had 7(10.8) respectively.

4.2 Research Question One

Are the equipment and tools available for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, Niger State?

Table 4.1: The Mean response of the staff of NTA on Availability of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna

S/N	QUESTION	X	SD	Remarks
6.	Tools available for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, Niger State?	2.87	0.43	MA
7.	video mixer facility	3.67	0.32	AA
8.	video router	4.52	0.17	HA
9.	Camera Equipment (Studio Camera, PTZ cameras, ENG Cameras)	2.42	0.47	SA
10.	Video Recorder	2.56	0.49	MA

11.	Headphone	3.71	0.38	AA
12.	Microphone	3.62	0.19	AA
13.	audio equipment	2.63	0.39	MA
14.	Tape Recorder	2.71	0.44	MA
15.	Intercom system	2.13	0.56	SA
16.	Antennas	3.52	0.48	AA
17.	Studio prompter/teleprompter	2.32	0.43	SA
18.	Audio and Video Monitoring	2.41	0.39	SA
19.	Audio processors	3.41	0.36	MA
20.	Converters	3.45	0.41	MA
21.	Encoders and decoders	3.87	0.38	AA
22.	Streaming receivers	2.32	0.27	SA
23.	Accessories such as lighting projectors, truss, studio clock, tripod, and video wall	1.47	0.61	NA

Highly Available (HA), Adequate Available (AA), Moderately Available (MA), Somehow Available (SA), Not Available (NA)

Results from Table 4.1 shows the mean response on the availability of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, all the items are available except item 22 and 23 which is somehow available and not available.

4.3 Research Question Two

How adequacy are the equipment and tools for effective service delivery in NTA Minna, Niger State?

Table 4.2: Adequacy of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna

S/n	Item	X	SD	Remarks
24.	Video mixer	2.2	0.4	SA
25.	Video router	2.2	0.4	SA
26.	Camera Equipment	2.4	0.3	SA
27.	Video Recorder	3.5	0.6	MA
28.	Headphone	2.1	0.2	SA
29.	Microphone	2.3	0.3	SA
30.	Audio equipment	1.9	0.2	NA
31.	Tape Recorder	1.4	0.3	NA
32.	Intercom system	1.2	0.3	NA
33.	Antennas	2.4	0.4	SA
34.	Studio prompter/teleprompter	2.3	0.4	SA
35.	Audio and video monitoring	3.6	0.5	MA
36.	Audio processors	2.1	0.2	SA
37.	Converters	2.4	0.4	SA
38.	Encoders and decoders	2.2	0.3	SA
39.	Streaming receivers	2.0	0.2	SA
40.	Accessories	2.3	0.4	SA

Score: 5 - Highly Adequate (HA), 4 - Adequate (A), 3 - Moderately Adequate (MA), 2 - Somewhat Adequate (SA), 1 - Not Adequate (NA)

Table 4.2 presents data on the adequacy of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna. Item 27 and 35 are moderately adequate, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 are somewhat adequate while item 30, 31 and 32 are moderately adequate. From the results, majority of the respondents believes that the equipment and tools in NTA Minna are somewhat adequate.

4.4 Research Question Three

What is the maintenance level of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State?

Table 4.3: Maintenance level of equipment in NTA Minna

S/n	Item	X	SD	Remarks
41.	video mixer	3.3	0.4	MM
42.	video router	3.2	0.4	MM
43.	Camera Equipment	3.3	0.5	MM
44.	Video Recorder	3.4	0.3	MM
45.	Headphone	3.1	0.2	MM
46.	Microphone	2.9	0.3	MM
47.	Audio equipment	2.8	0.2	MM
48.	Tape Recorder	3.2	0.4	MM
49.	intercom system	3.7	0.3	AM
50.	Antennas	3.6	0.6	AM
51.	Studio prompter/teleprompter	3.4	0.5	MM
52.	Audio and video monitoring	2.7	0.2	MM
53.	Audio processors	3.3	0.4	MM
54.	Converters	2.6	0.4	MM
55.	Encoders and decoders	3.2	0.3	MM
56.	Streaming receivers	3.1	0.2	MM
57.	Accessories	3.0	0.2	MM

Score: 5 - Highly Maintained (HM), 4 - Adequately Maintained (HM), 3 - Moderately Maintained(MM), 2 - Somewhat Maintained(SM), 1 - Not Maintained(NM)

Table 4.3 presents data on the maintenance level of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State. From the 17 items, 15 items are moderately maintained while only two items (49 and 50 item) are adequately maintained. From the results, majority of the respondents believes that the equipment and tools in NTA Minna are moderately maintained.

4.5 Findings of the Study

The following findings emerged from the study based on the data collected and analyzed.

1. It was found that majority of the equipments and tools are not available in NTA Minna
2. It was also found that majority of the equipments and tools are not adequate in NTA Minna
3. It was found that majority of the equipments in NTA Minna are moderately maintained.

4.6 Discussion of Findings

Research findings show that most of the respondents are 36 - 45 years above represented by 23(35.4%), followed by those above 46 years represented by 18(27.7%), age 26 -35 were represented by 14(21.5%) and lastly those below 25 were represented by 10(15.4%). This entails that most of the respondents are within the age range of 36 -45 years. Data also showed most of the respondents are married 53(81.5%), followed by Divorced 6(9.2%%), then widow 4(6.2%) and lastly Single 2(3.1%), most of the respondents are therefore married.

Data obtained revealed that most of the respondents are Nupe 27 (41.5%), followed by Gbagyi 19 (29.3%), other tribes had 11 (16.9%), Yoruba 5 (7.7%), the least represented were Igbo with 3 (4.6%). Most of the respondents are in the marketing department 17(26.2), followed by News and current affairs 16(24.6), followed by finance 12(18.5%), followed by Admin and planning 11(16.9%) and programmes 6(9.2%). The least represented department was engineering with 3(4.6%). Most of the respondents have about 11 – 20 years working experience 31 (47.6%), followed by 21 -30years with 15(23.1), those with less than ten years of experience were represented by 12(18.5%) and lastly those with over 31years experience had 7(10.8) respectively.

The finding in research question one revealed that 12 items such as video mixer, Video router, Camera Equipment, Headphone, Microphone, Antennas, Studio prompter/teleprompter, Audio

processors, Converters, Encoders and decoders, Streaming receivers and Accessories were considered somewhat available while 3 items such as audio equipment, tape recorder, intercom system were considered not available. The findings is in line with the study by Madu and Pam (2011) which found out that only few technologies/facilities were available for teaching and learning in Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State. Azih and Nwosu (2012) attributed low extent of utilization of new technology in Business Education to lack of access to the internet, lack of access to new technology hardware and software facilities like computers, multimedia projectors, laptops, video and satellite and other common problems inhibiting the effective use of new technology

Findings from research question two revealed that video mixer, video router, camera equipment, headphone, microphone, antennas, studio prompter/teleprompter, audio processors, converters, encoders and decoders, streaming receivers and accessories had a mean score above 2.0 indicating somewhat adequacy while only three items were below 2.00 indicating not inadequacy of audio equipment, tape recorder and intercom system. This finding is in line with Aliyu (2008) who asserted that Business Education objectives seem not to have been achieved due to inadequate provisions and poor application of available modern technological equipment for teaching Business Education. Hornby (2006) also asserts that Adequate availability of equipment and tools and their proper utilization have been positively correlated to good working condition while poor output has been blamed on inadequacies. Correlating it with the findings of this study, if equipment are not adequate, it might hinder maximal or excellent outcome from the facility.

Findings from research question three revealed that video mixer, video router, Camera Equipment, Video Recorder, Headphone, Microphone, Audio equipment, Tape Recorder, Studio prompter/teleprompter, Audio and video monitoring, Audio processors, Converters, Encoders and

decoders, Streaming receivers and Accessories had a mean below 3.5 which is considered moderately maintained while two items intercom system and antennas were above 3.5 mean score were considered adequately maintained. This finding is in agreement with Madueme (2002) who conducted a study on maintenance culture at Afam Power Station for selected years and the impact of such policies on installed machines and operational efficiency of the station. Madueme reported that the maintenance at Afam power plant is scheduled quarterly due to the equipment involved.

On the overall average as computed above, the maintenance level of equipment NTA Minna is adequate with a mean score of 3.5. the study finding is similar to that of Dushu,(2022) who Investigated the analysis of preservation methods in Nigerian television authority (NTA) Yenagoa, and concluded that some preservation efforts are being carried out in NTA Yenagoa, but done inappropriately due to lack of well-written preservation policy and inadequate facilities and funding. The study, therefore, recommended among others that adequate budgetary provisions should be provided for records management programs in NTA Yenagoa. Adequate finance should be provided to procure modern and adequate storage equipment and facilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with discussion of Findings, implications of the findings, limitation of the study, summary, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Summary

The study was conducted to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State.

The study consists of five chapters: chapter one contained the introductory aspect of the study, the statement of problems, significance, scope and delimitation, and objectives of the study. It also contained research questions and operational definition of terms. Chapter two contained the literature review while chapter three discussed the research design, target population, sampling techniques, instrument used for data collection, method of data collection and analysis, validity and ethical consideration.

Chapter four dealt with the interpretation and analysis of data while chapter five discussed the findings of the research, implications to nursing, summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Relevant books were reviewed in order to acquire more information on the research topic. A structured questionnaire based on the research objectives was used as the instrument for data collection, a total of 65 respondents were used for the study. Analysis of collected data was done using descriptive analysis of percentage and frequency and presented on frequency distribution tables, pie charts and bar charts.

5.2 Implication of the Study

The study was conducted to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State. The findings revealed the available equipment, their adequacy and their level of maintenance. As maintenance enhance the equipment longevity.

The findings of this study will prompt government and policy makers to invest in the media as it is the heartbeat of the Nation. It will also enable staff to be conscious of how to use such equipment available maximally minimizing damage when possible.

5.3 Conclusion

Television and Radio are vehicles through which diverse audiences get abreast with the happenings in the society, especially in this era of globalization. broadcasting is the systematic delivery of information using electronic media known for their immediate impact, potential for larger reach, and capacity to go beyond literacy and education to a targeted diversified population. Broadcasting has been found to be a force to be reckoned with in the development of nations all over the world. It presupposes that broadcasting is a bridge building tool for development. These forms of mass media reach millions of people simultaneously and with immediacy". Moreover, the electronic media have also emerged as the most powerful tools for influencing the direction of public opinion in any modern society. However, television broadcasting is by far the most potent medium, because of the immediacy and intimacy of its transmission. The study sought to assess the availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State. A descriptive research method was adopted and a total of 65 respondents comprising staff of NTA were used for the study. Data obtained revealed that there is moderate availability of equipment for effective service delivery and that such equipment are moderately maintained.

5.4Recommendations

Based on the research findings the following recommendations are made:

- i. Government should invest massively to upgrade the status of NTA to international standard both in availability of human resources and logistics.
- ii. Special on the job reorientation should be organized for NTA staff on operation and maintenance of Equipment to enhance longevity.
- iii. Equipment not in use should be properly kept and secured to avoid damage and pilferage.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies

The following related areas have been suggested for further research:

1. Evaluation of availability, adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in Broadcasting Stations in Niger State

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Department of Industrial and Technology Education
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 Niger State.

Dear Respondent,

I am an undergraduate student of industrial and Technology Education in the above-named University. I am presently conducting research on Assessment of Availability, Adequacy and maintenance of equipment and tools in Nigerian Television Authority Minna, Niger State.

The questionnaire is designed as part of the study to collect relevant information for a successful completion of this research.

Please kindly provide response to these questions; assuring you that it will purely be used for academic purposes alone.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Abdulrahman Jibrin
2018/3/74386TI

APPENDIX 1

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

**INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY MINNA.**

**QUESTIONNAIRE IS DESIGN FOR THE UNDERLISTED DEPARTMENTAL STAFF
OF NTA MINNA, NIGER STATE**

**ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABILITY, ADEQUACY AND MAINTENANCE OF
EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS IN NTA MINNA, NIGER STATE**

Instruction: please tick (✓) in the boxes provided as you consider appropriate.

Section A: Personal Data

1. Age
(a) Less than 25years [] (b) 26-35years [] (c) 36 - 45years [] (d) greater than 46years []
2. Marital Status
(a) Married [] (b) Single [] (c) Divorced [] (d) widowed []
3. Tribe
(a) Nupe [] (b) Gbagyi [] (c) Igbo [] (d) Yoruba [] (e) Others []
4. Department
(a) News and current affairs [] (b) Marketing [] (c) Programmes [] (d) Engineering [] (e) Admin and Planning [] (f) Finance []
5. Years of Working Experience
(a) Less than 10 years [] (b) 11 – 20 years [] (c) 21 – 30years [] (d) over 30 years []

Section B; Availability of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna

S/n	Are the equipment and tools available for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna, Niger State?	HA	AA	MA	SA	NA
1.	Does your facility have video mixer?					
2.	Does you facility has adequate video router?					
3.	Does you facility has Camera Equipment (Studio Camera, PTZ cameras, ENG Cameras)?					
4.	Does your facility have video Recorder?					
5.	Does your facility have Headphone?					
6.	Does your facility have Microphone?					
7.	Does your facility have adequate audio equipment?					
8.	Does your facility have Tape Recorder?					
9.	Does your facility have intercom system?					
10.	Does your facility have antennas?					

11.	Does your facility have studio prompter/teleprompter?					
12.	Does your facility have audio and video monitoring?					
13.	Does your facility have audio processors?					
14.	Does your facility have converters?					
15.	Does your facility have encoders and decoders?					
16.	Does your facility have streaming receivers?					
17.	Does your facility have accessories such as lighting projectors, truss, studio clock, tripod, and video wall?					

Key: Highly Available (HA), Adequate Available (A), Moderately Adequate (MA), Somewhat Adequate (SA), Not Adequate (NA)

Section C; Adequacy of equipment and tools for effective broadcasting in NTA Minna

S/n	How adequacy are the equipment and tools for effective service delivery in NTA Minna, Niger State?	HA	A	MA	SA	NA
1.	video mixer					
2.	video router					
3.	Camera Equipment (Studio Camera, PTZ cameras, ENG Cameras)					
4.	Video Recorder					
5.	Headphone					
6.	Microphone					
7.	Audio equipment					
8.	Tape Recorder					
9.	intercom system					
10.	Antennas					
11.	Studio prompter/teleprompter					
12.	audio and video monitoring					
13.	audio processors					
14.	converters					
15.	encoders and decoders					
16.	streaming receivers					
17.	accessories such as lighting projectors, truss, studio clock, tripod, and video wall					

Key: Highly Adequate (HA), Adequate (A), Moderately Adequate (MA), Somewhat Adequate (SA),

Not Adequate (NA)

Section D; Maintenance level of Equipment in NTA Minna

S/n	What is the maintenance level of equipment and tools in NTA Minna, Niger State?	HM	AM	MM	SM	NM
1.	video mixer					
2.	video router					
3.	Camera Equipment (Studio Camera, PTZ cameras, ENG Cameras)					
4.	Video Recorder					
5.	Headphone					
6.	Microphone					
7.	Audio equipment					
8.	Tape Recorder					
9.	intercom system					
10.	Antennas					
11.	Studio prompter/teleprompter					
12.	audio and video monitoring					
13.	audio processors					
14.	converters					
15.	encoders and decoders					
16.	streaming receivers					
17.	accessories such as lighting projectors, truss, studio clock, tripod, and video wall					

Key: Highly Maintained (HM), Adequately Maintained (HM), Moderately Maintained (MM), Somewhat Maintained(SM), Not Maintained(NM)