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**RADIO**

In 1933 the British Colonial government introduced the Radio Distribution System (RDS) (a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reception and relay base) under the Department of Post and Telegraph (P&T) in Lagos - this birth radio broadcasting in Nigeria. Radio signals connected to box-like speakers through wired systems relayed BBC broadcast to homes in Nigeria.

In 1935, the Radio Distribution System changed to Radio Diffusion System. Licensed receivers increased to about 2000 in 1939 - Ibadan station was commissioned this year, followed by Kano station in 1944.

The Turner Bryon committee whose mandate was to come up with recommendations on setting up radio services with a national identity recommended the setting up of the National Broadcasting Services in 1949. It was founded in 1951 in Lagos State.

The National Broadcasting services created an autonomous regional station in Enugu, Kaduna and Ibadan and further created provincial centers in Jos, Maiduguri, Sokoto, Kano and Ilorin.

In 1956 through a Bill of the House of Representative, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established with the statutory role of providing broadcasting services in Nigeria. The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) was established in 1978, the Voice of Nigeria in 1990. With the creation of new states comes a further proliferation of the service along state lines.

The first private radio state, Ray-Power FM was established in 1994. Nigeria has over sixty radio station, including twenty privately owned and forty governments owned.

**FILM**

The development of motion picture in Nigeria can be divided into 4 eras — Colonial era, Golden age, Video film era and New Nigerian cinema. Some of the notable names that played important roles in the development of the industry were Herbert Ogunde, Baba Sala, Moses Olaiya and Tunde Kilani.

**The Colonial era**

This era predates Nigeria independence in 1960, going as far back as the 19th/20th century. During this era, the movies produced were foreign movies and they were promoted by foreigners. Nigeria’s first contact with films was in 1903. It was a silent film from Messrs Balboa of Spain which was screened for 10 days consecutively at Glover Memorial Hall, Lagos. The screening was spearheaded by Herbert Macaulay, one of the prominent founders of theatre and film in Nigeria. The success of Balboa’s film paved the way for other Europeans investors to exhibit their movies in Nigeria, with Lagos as its first point of contact before delving into other cities in the country.

Before the start of World War II, the colonial government in Nigeria did not show interest in filmmaking in the country. In 1939, W. Sellers established the Colonial Film Unit (CFU), which was in charge of making movies and highlighting the objectives of the movies which were majorly war-related, aside from trying to convince Nigerians to see the Germans as their sworn enemies in the films, another reason for the CFU was to propagate British imperialism.

**The Golden age**

After the independence in 1960, the CFU was changed to the Federal Film Unit (FFU). The main aim of the FFU was to produce documentaries about the country. With the emergence of numerous cinema back then, many Nigerians became actively involved in films and filmmaking with a slow but steady shift from colonialism to neo-colonialism.

One major thing that paved the way for filmmaking in Nigeria was Yakubu Gowon’s indigenization decree in 1970. The decree allowed the transfer of ownership of about 300 film theatres from foreigners to Nigerians. Another major reason for the growth of filmmaking in Nigeria was the 1970s oil boom. Around this time, the cinema culture in the country was growing rapidly. Thanks to the oil boom, there was enough disposable cash to frequent the theatres and cinemas.

**The Video film era**

The adaptation of several books into motion pictures and the television boom in the late 1980s, including some of the factors that led to the decline of the previous era paved way for the video film era.

This era also known as the Home video era started in the late 1980s — early 2000s. It was a major era that drastically changed the Nigeria movie industry. The video film era was inspired by the Yoruba Travelling Theatre practitioners and adopted by Babatunde Adelusi (Adamson) and distributors at Alaba market to reinvent a dying industry.

Since its inception in the 19th century, Nollywood has evolved despite so many challenges; it has gotten recognition from international film agencies and has earned the right to be screened at various international film festivals such as the Cannes Film Festival, Berlin Film Festivals, and Toronto International Film Festival.

For filmmaking in Nigeria, this is just the beginning; the evolution of the industry does not end here. For every moment great strides are taken to place our marks on the map.

**NEWSPAPER**

Newspapers are one of the major sources of knowledge and news. Sometimes they even become a powerful tool in the fight for independence and freedom. The history of newspapers can tell a lot about the general issues and views in the country. The life of newspapers in Nigeria started in the 19th century when the European missioner from Presbyterian Church Rev. Henry Townsend established the first printing press in 1854. Five years later, the first newspaper came out, called “Iwe Irohin Fun Awon Ara Egba Ati Yoruba.” The brand-new newspaper was published every 15 days with a circulation of 3000 copies and cost 120 cowries, which could be equated to one penny. The major topics that “Iwe Irohin” covered were mainly focused around the church.

Nigerian media today faces several problems. The major one is the lack of funding. To stay afloat, the papers have to publish advertisements, which influence the quality of the articles. The problem is that often exclusively powerful individuals or companies place the ads. Therefore sometimes the newspaper clearly misleads readers, for example, by covering up the apparent corruption. With the emergence and spread of the Internet in the country, the online newspapers appeared. More and more Nigerians rely on online publications. Plus, online media increases the prompt submission of information and can deliver texts on various topics.

Here is the list of Nigerian newspapers today: Vanguard The Guardian, The Sun, The Punch, P.M. News, Daily Post, Daily Trust, Mirror, Nigeria Daily Times, Tribune, The Nation, P.M. News. Most of them cover daily political and economic issues in Nigeria, offer reports and analytical articles; produce a lot of entertainment content. Newspaper growth in Nigeria continues. The media industry faces challenges, but persists in fighting them, and the development of printed and online press carries on.

**TELEVISION**

This is the most common question asked when it comes to the history of television in Nigeria. The story began in 1959. It was the end of October (the very last day of the month, October the 31st) when the regional Nigerian government revealed the first TV station in Nigeria. The first TV station in the country was called WNTV. These four letters are an abbreviation that stands for Western Nigerian (WN) Government Broadcasting Corporation (TV). This broadcasting company was located in Ibadan.

WNTV was not only the first TV station in Nigeria. It was also the 1st TV station in Tropical Africa!, Western Nigerian TV was created with a goal to promote education and introduce citizens to the whole world, but the station became the voice of the opposition who needed to broadcast its ideas to Western Nigerians. The example of WNTV was contagious. Governments of other parts of the country also wanted to broadcast their ideas so they established regional television stations in the 1960s. The country, independent since 1960, saw the rise of RKTV (Radio Kaduna Television) and NBC (Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation) in 1962. Two more stations were established 10 years later: BPTV (Benue-Plateau Television Corporation) and Mid-west television. All these regional broadcasting companies were mostly used by politicians and served the government needs. The division of Nigeria into states in 1973 gave the way to forming a TV station in each state. The situation changes in late spring of 1977. All the regional stations were combined into one station. It got the name Nigerian Television or the simple abbreviation NTV. Later NTV was turned into NTA or Nigerian Television Authority. This organization was created by Nigerian military regime and was meant to coordinate all the TV coverage in the country. Today NTA is broadcasting in all 18 states of Nigeria. It works with UNESCO to create educational TV programs for institutions and high schools. NTA works with some of the most popular broadcasters that release TV programs loved by millions, such as Panorama, You and Your Rep, One O’clock Live and others.

Modern Nigeria boasts nearly 100 TV stations all across the country. Some of them are government-owned (federal and state), others are private. Here are some of the most popular TV stations in Nigeria in 2018: Channels TV (privately owned, exists since 1995), AIT (privately owned, airs since 1996), Silver bird TV (privately owned, exists since 2003).

There is a strong competition between television channels in Nigeria today. The number of TV stations keeps increasing, although government stations have wider national coverage.