SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوها

COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The topic:

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES AND AFRICAN
BROADCAST CULTURE: THE POST NIGCOMSAT
TREND OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION
IN NIGERIA

أقمار الاتحالات والثقافة الإذاعية الإفريزية: دراسة حالة التواحل الثقافي في نيجيريا في عصر ما بعد القمر الاحطناعي النيجيري الاتحالات

A partial requirement for the conferment of the degree of PhD in Broadcast Communication

By:

Muhammad Kabir Yusuf

(B.A. (Language/Mass Communication), Bayero University, 2006)

(M.Sc. (Broadcast Communication), Sudan University of Science and Technology, 2010)

Supervised by

Professor Hassan Mohammed El-Zain

June, 2013



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To acknowledge the efforts of those who contribute in the success of this work is to tell the story of the work in its phases. Many people contributed to the success of this work at different levels.

At the conceptual stage, the supervisor of this research work Professor Hassan Mohammed El-Zain helped immensely in articulating the topic. El-Zain helped throughout the work with professional advises for three consecutive years until the work reached its final stage.

At the College of Communication Science of Sudan University of Science and Technology, many people contributed at different capacities. Professor Badr el-Deen Mohammed Ibrahim the External Examiner and Professor Mukhtar Othman El-Siddiq the Internal Examiner of the work are of special magnitude in their professional advises and encouraging words.

Mrs. Amani El-Sirr of the School of graduate studies played an important role in handling some technical administrative issues. Being the Coordinator of the International Post-graduate students, Amani proved really helpful in the way she handled issues that require mediation between College of Graduate Studies and College of Communication Science.

While at Istanbul University in Turkey as a Visiting Research Scholar for the purpose of this research, Professor Pinar Eraslan Yayinoglu, the deputy Dean of the Faculty of Communications was instrumental in making the process of my acceptance to the Istanbul University possible. Professor Pinar who supervised the progress of my work at Istanbul University also took care of all the correspondences between the Faculty and the Rectorate of the



university on my behalf. I will always remain indebted to Professor Pinar for her immeasurable contribution.

However, Professor Okay Aydemir, the Dean of the Faculty of Communication Science made me feel at home and responded to many of my needs. The exuberant Professor Gulin known for her wide range of interests including the African Culture often engaged me in the discussion of my methodology and which proved really useful at the long run.

Dr. Adem Ayten and Mr. Ahmad Kursun, Research Assistants of the Faculty proved to be friends in need. They made me feel at home during my stay as well as stood by me in the boring process of taking my research residence permit at Emniyet Fatih Mutlugu.

It is of course, impossible for me to remember the names of everybody who helped in a way or another towards the completion of this research work, just as it is impossible for me not to remain indebted to them for their contributions. As much as I want to take the credit for this work, I realized that the success of this work is the result of a collective effort by all of us.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Muhammad (Peace be upon him) the Prophet for teaching humanity the concept of pluralism.

ABSTRACT

This work is an attempt to establish the extent to which the involvement of NigComSat in the African communication industry would cause some cultural assimilation among the African communities thereby giving way to some cultural integration within the African cultures using Nigeria as a case study.

This work is of the opinion that Nigerian survivability as a multicultural entity has passed through phases of development just like a living entity; from crises to negotiation and lastly to stability, which goes perfectly in line with the most recent theories of intercultural communication.

The work concludes that the involvement of NigComSat in the mass media market is currently creating of a boom of wider accessibility, making the process of cultural exchange easier than ever before. As a result, the younger generation of Nigerians is in the process of creating a culture that can be called a national culture.

مستخلص البحث

هذا العمل محاولة لتحديد مدى تأثير القمر الاصطناعي النيجيري للاتصالات (نيج كومسات) علي أوضاع التواصل الثقافي في المجتمعات الإفريقية ذات التعددية الثقافية الأمر الذي يمهد السبيل لعملية المثاقفة بين العرقيات الإثنية الإفريقية المختلفة مما يفسح المجال للتكامل الثقافي في الثقافات الإفريقية تطبيقا على حالة نيجيريا.

وقد توصل هذا البحث إلى أن بقاء دولة نيجير على ككيان قومي متعدد الثقافات قد مر بمراحل بدأت بمرحلة الأزمات ثم مرحلة المفاوضات وأخيرا في طريقها إلى مرحلة الاستقرار، وهذا يتمشي تماما مع أحدث النظريات في مجال التواصل الثقافي Intercultural Communication.

كما توصل إلى أن تدخل القمر الاصطناعي النيجيري للاتصالات (نيج كومسات) في مجال الإعلام مؤخرا قد أحدث طفرة كبيرة في مجال التواصل بين الأفراد والجماعات على نطاق أوسع، مما يجعل عملية التبادل الثقافي أسهل من أي وقت مضى. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن جيل الشباب من النيجيريين يسعي إلي خلق ثقافة موحدة يمكن أن يطلق عليها اسم ثقافة الوطن.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgment	II
Dedication	IV
Abstract	V
Table of content	VII
Chapter One: General Frame Work	
Introduction	02
Stages of intercultural communication patterns	02
Regionalizing the media	06
The intervention of NigComSat	07
Research topic	10
Research problem	11
Research objectives	12
Research justification	13
Research questions	15
Research Working Hypotheses	16
Research method	17
Instrumentation and techniques	18
Research limitations	18
Research concepts and terminologies	19
Literature review	24
Chapter Two: Orbits and Satellites	
Orbits	36
Definition case	36



Orbit types	40
Centric Classifications	41
Altitudinal Classifications	41
Inclination classification	42
Eccentricity classifications	42
Artificial satellite	44
Definition case	44
Artificial satellite and space	44
Actualization	45
Life span and expiry	46
Jamming and attack	47
Classification of Artificial satellite	48
Geostationary orbit and geosynchronous satellite	51
Synchronous classifications	53
Special classification	55
Pseudo-orbit classifications	55
Chapter Three: Communication Satellites	
Communication satellite	58
Comsats Definition	58
Comsats in the religious text	59
Comsats in fiction	63
Camsats in the academia	63
Comsats and experimental experience	65
The applications of comsats	67
Intelligence uses of comsats	69
Reconnaissance satellite	69
Molniya satellite	72



Satellite television	75
Early relays	76
Satellite relays for mass audience	78
Direct-broadcast satellite	81
Terminology confusion	82
Commercial DBS services	83
Free DBS services	85
Mobile satellite technology	86
Satellite radio	87
Amateur radio	88
Satellite internet	88
Comsats and socio-cultural transformation	89
Camsats and the shift of social system	89
Chapter Four: Broadcast in Nigeria	
Broadcast in Nigeria: The historical background	97
Voice of Nigeria VOA	98
Regionalizing the broadcast	101
Nigerian Television Authority NTA	102
Introduction to Nigerian satellites up to 2004	104
Nigerian communication satellite limited	107
Chapter Five: Cultural Communication	
Introduction to culture	109
Norms	110
Values	110
Culture and communication technology	111



Sub-culturalism around the world	113
Turks in Germany	113
Indians in South Africa	116
Arabs in Kano	119
Hausa people in Yoruba land	127
Theoretical frame work	135
Cultural fusion theory CFT	135
Multicultural pan-evolution theory MPT	136
Cultural convergence	136
Dimensional and accrual dissociation DAD	139
Chapter Six: Research Methodology	
Data analysis	145
Limitations of data analysis	145
Research procedure	145
Data general statistics	148
Survey respondents' profile	162
Media exposure	163
NigComSat and cultural mediation	167
Cultural integration	169
Intercultural sentiment	175
Chapter Seven: Conclusion and Recomme	ndations
Conclusion	178
References	185
Index	189
Index one: the questionnaire	189
Index two: Nigerian tribes and their locations	200
Appendix: Abbreviation s	219

