POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND PERFORMANCE OF EKITI STATE BROADCASTING SERVICE

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Abstract: *Undue political interference on the smooth running of publicly owed media organizations leading to gross inefficiency has been a monster very difficult to tame. This paper therefore examines the effect of political interference and efficiency of public sector in Nigeria: a study of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State. It examines the level of political interference leading to inefficiency in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State, investigates ways politicians interfere in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State that leads to inefficiency and identifies ways of reducing political interference in the public sector for efficient service delivery. It employs primary data analyses drawn from structured questionnaires issued to workers in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State. To draw out representative sample size, the researcher purposively chose the entire 200 full employees of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State from management, senior and junior staff levels. The study found that the level of political interference in the activities of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State is high which is coursing inefficiency in the outfit. The paper therefore recommends among other things that appointment of politicians into top management positions in the media house should stop rather professionals with rich experience should be appointed for efficient service delivery. It is also recommended that National Broadcasting Commission should intensify their monitoring on the activities of publicly owned media houses and sanction all the erring media organisations.*
Keyword: *Political interference, efficiency, public sector, Ekiti State, Nigeria.*

Introduction

Underperformance in the public sector as a result of continuous governance failure, fraud, inefficiency, corruption, poor internal control and financial mismanagement has become an issue of concern in Nigeria (Mohamad, Hilmi & Alamc, 2015; Sunday and Gbemigun, 2019). The public sector in Nigeria is finding it difficult to justify the utilization of public resources allocated to it as well as improving its performance to the public as a result of undue interference in the day to day administration of this sector by politicians.

Political interference occurs when political leader(s) unduly get involved directly or indirectly on the key decision making in public sector matters such as planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting as well as allocation and utilisation of public funds. Among various leadership challenges facing developing democratic countries especial in African remains political interference in the public sector (Wangwe, 2012; Allan, Africanus and George,

2019). In many African countries, the public sector becomes a reward platform and the politicians want to maintain the control and extend their domination in every aspect of public organizations.

Evident of this development is the unchecked increase in the number of radio and television stations owned by politicians in Nigeria. It is considered an effort to control also the private broadcasting industry after taken over the public broadcasting sector through constant interference. However, these owners have varied interests ranging from economic to political, in contrast to public interests (Quasim, 2017). Bamgbose (2004), a former President of Radio, Television and Theatre Workers Union, (RATTAWU), expressed these concerns among others during the UNDP capacity development programme for the media in Abuja, Nigeria's capital.

He stated:

> *"today, the public broadcast and private media are partisan and promoting the interests of its promoters. The messages in the public media are tuned towards the ruling party, while some of the private broadcast media are now allegedly owned by businessmen, investors and media professionals who have sympathy for one political party or the order."*

This is an indication that the public sector has indeed experienced undue political interference in the performance of its functions which in turn has reduced its efficiency.

Statement of Problem

No doubt, politics and the public sector are interwoven and critical to sustainable democracy because both involve the people, process of communication, utilization of resources and decision making. The use of mass media by politicians has led to an exponential increase in the number of radio and television stations from both the government and the private investors across Nigeria. While government or state-owned broadcast stations are promoting political interest, privately owned radio and television stations are alleged to be promoting both political and commercial interests. These are reflected in the news and programmes especially during the campaigns for the general elections between 2003 and 2023.

Sada (2002) equally submits that "there is no gainsaying that the broadcast media in the country are partisan. To him, "broadcast stations across the country are now identified with one political party or the other", (p. 5). This was also noticed in Ekiti Broadcasting Service which led to shutting down of the station by National Broadcasting Commission, NBC for breaching provisions of the broadcasting code in July 14, 2018 as it was reported by Dapo Akinrefon:

> *"The NBC said the shutdown became necessary following the illegal announcement of the governorship election result by the state Governor Ayodele Fayose of his deputy and candidate of the People's Democratic Party, PDP, Prof Kolapo Olusola as winner of the election."*

The commission's Southwest monitoring chief, Professor Armstrong Idachaba cited breach of the Electoral Act and Broadcasting Code by the media outfit and had to invoke relevant punitive measures to curb the continued breach of the Electoral Act and the Broadcasting Code on political broadcast. It is always difficult if not impossible to find state-owned broadcast media air news favourable to opposition politicians while they openly make their platforms available for praise singing and all sorts of political jingoism for the parties in power.

It is against this backdrop that this paper sets to investigate the effect of political interference on the efficiency of public sector with special interest in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State (B.S.E.S).

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this paper is to investigate the effect of political interference on the efficiency of public sector with special reference to Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State. The specific objectives are to:

I. Examine the level of political interference leading to inefficiency in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State
II. Investigate ways politicians interfere in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State that leads to inefficiency.
III. Identify ways of reducing political interference in the public sector for efficient service delivery.

Research Question

This study is guided by the following research questions:

I. To what extent has politics interfered with activities of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State?
II. What ways have politicians interfered on Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State?
III. What are ways of reducing political interference in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State in other to make it function efficiently?

Hypothesis of the study

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested

H_o: Political interference does not have significant effect on the efficiency of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State.

H_a: Political interference has significant effect on the efficiency of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State.

Conceptual review of literature

Public sector

The public sector (also called the state sector) consists of governments and all publicly controlled or publicly funded agencies. It includes public goods and governmental services such as the military, law enforcement, the mass media, infrastructure, public transit, public education, along with health care and those working for the government itself, such as elected officials. The public sector might provide services that a non-payer cannot be excluded from (such as street lighting), services which benefit all of society rather than just the individual who uses the service (Investor, 2016).

Functions of the public sector vis-à-vis Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State

The functions of the public sector will be viewed in line with the focus of these study which is the Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State.

i. **Information dissemination** -The major aim is to pass information to the people in other to know what is happening in Ekiti State in particular and the world at large. This kind of information ranges in scope such as; academic, healthcare, gossip, financial, military etc.

ii. **Entertainment** -It is a kind of function that provides pleasure to the people. Media fulfill this function by providing amusement to people. This can be through: newspapers or magazines review to the hearing of the public, comics and stories to entertain their audience sports, film review, art, fashion etc.

iii. **Public enlightenment (Education)** -They try to educate people directly or indirectly using different forms such as: distance education program, documentaries, interviews, feature stories etc. Especially in developing countries, mass media is seen and used as effective tool for mass awareness.

iv. **Social mobilization** -Mass media influence and mobilize audience in varieties of ways. Media content builds opinions and sets agendas in the public mind. It influences votes, changes attitudes and moderate's behaviour.

v. **Socialization** -Socialization is a process by which, people are made to behave in ways that are acceptable in their culture or society. Through socialization the media helps to shape our behaviours, conducts, attitudes and beliefs. The process of socialization brings people close and ties them into single unity. This is one of the reasons why those in political helms of affairs are pretty much interested in the broadcast media cause through it they can reach out to large number of people for political interest.

vi. **Surveillance** -The function of mass media is to observe the society closely and continuously then raise alarm about any threatening action to the people that are likely to happen in future in order to reduce the possible occurrence.

The concept of Political interference

Political interference has been defined by different authors variously. Asaju, (2010) defined political interference as the influences exerted by the higher tier of government or politicians on the administration of local governments. Although state governments have a supervisory role in ensuring the proper functioning of local governments, their influences have become overwhelming. Shen and lin (2012) operationalized political interference as the replacement of a government bank official within 12 months after the country's elections. In the broadcasting world, political interference can be defined as a situation where media cannot give efficient and credible information to the people as a result of people who for political interest reshape the information.

Effects of political interference on efficiency of the public sector such as the mass media.

There have been dire consequences for the apparent political interference in the statutory operation of the public sector such as Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State in Nigeria. There is growing lack of public confidence in public information from broadcasting stations owed by government allegedly perceived to be partisan. Listeners and viewers tend to confirm the authenticity of information from some categories of broadcast organizations in Nigeria (Quasim, 2017).

The interest of any public sector is to give the people whom they serve the right and accurate service that would be beneficial to them in other to make them feel good in a certain way. Conversely the inability of the Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State to give the public the right and accurate set of information have been attributed to undue influence from those at the helms of government affairs. Politicians and the elites have therefore, over the last two decades, dominated and manipulated the media to their own advantage and to the detriment of the generality of the populace. The media are thereby put in the position of structured subordination to the powerful social groups in Nigeria (Akeem, Oyeyinka, Qasim, Lateef, Omolayo and Onyinyechi; 2013).

Broadcasting has suffered tremendous setbacks as a result of political interests in the public sector. As a result of these they have been several breaches of the broadcasting ethics. For instance, in the Governorship Election of Ekiti State in 2018, the incumbent Governor of Ekiti State, Ayodele Fayose went on air to announce a result that has not been verified by Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) as a result of that announcement in the state-owned media, Ekiti State Broadcasting Service was shut down:

> *"The Nigeria Broadcasting Commission has shut the Ekiti State Broadcasting Corporation because Governor Ayodele Fayose went on air to declare the PDP candidate as the winner of the governorship election that was held in the state on Saturday. The Independent National*

> *Electoral Commission (INEC) was still collating results of the election, awaiting electronic computation from the 16 council areas in the state to the INEC headquarters when the NBC ordered the closure. The INEC headquarters was condoned off as results were being awaited. However, no winner had emerged as of the time the governor reportedly made the announcement, and the broadcasting regulatory agency gave the order."* (punch.ng, 2018).

As result of this professionalism among broadcasters are waning. Quasim (2017) noted that more disturbing is the low morale among the staff of the public sector, who felt demoralized in performing their official duty but would rather protect their career. Some of them found to be too strict in their functions are often transferred to remote areas or redeployed to other parastatals of lower reconning as a punishment.

Theoretical review

The Power Elite Theory

The power elite theory is a sociology theory that is outlined in a book the "power elite" in 1956 by sociologist called Wright Mills, in which Mills calls attention to the interwoven interests of the leaders of the military, corporate, and political elements of society in influencing the lives of the people. The theory has its origin in the United States of America. The theory suggests that the ordinary citizen is relatively powerless, subject to manipulation by those entities. In today's world, the power to manipulate the people convincingly is the ownership and control of the media by the elites (serving and retired) in government, military, corporate organizations, political parties and the business world. Their ultimate goal is to own the media institutions. In this study, electronic and print media have been found to be powerful tools through which these elites in Nigeria influence the lives of the people.

Relevance of the theory to the study

To underscore the relevance of Political Elite Theory to this study, major part of the public sector such as broadcast media stations are owned and controlled by political leaders, businessmen, retired military officers and journalists who form the bedrock of the power elites in Nigeria. Thomas and Nain (2002), argued that the mass media which include radio and television were "established, owned, operated to articulate, propagate and defend class interests of colonial imperial state and the colonial petite bourgeoisie", (p, 30). In Ekiti State apart from the Broadcasting Corporation owned by the government, private people own private radio stations which function for their interest and these are; Prince Adedayo Adeyeye: *Voice FM 89.9.,* Former governor of Ekiti State, Mr. Ayodele Fayose: *Our Peoples FM 104.1.,* Dr. Kayode Fayemi: Ayoba FM 95.1, Chief Wale Olanipeku (SAN): *New Cruise FM 92.7*, Dr Yinka Ayefele: *Fresh Fm 106.9*, and Aare Afe Babalola: *AUAD Radio*. Hence, the interest of the political elite over time is to control and make decisions for the public sector (broadcasting media) and these have reduced their ability to operate efficiently.

Empirical review

Usang and salim (2016), Conducted a study which examined political interference and local government performance in Nigeria: the moderating role of internal audit quality. They posited that local governments in Nigeria experience varying levels of interference from politicians and state governments and there have been contending views on whether interference is desirable or not, considering the poor performance of local governments. Hence, political interference influences local governments' performance and the quality of internal audit plays an equally influential role in this respect. Data were sourced from 278 internal auditors from local governments in Nigeria through the use of questionnaire. SPSS was used to analyze the data and test the formulated hypotheses in other to drive results from which conclusion would be made. The result from their study revealed that there is a negative, statistically significant relationship between political interference and local government performance in Nigeria. The study further revealed that internal audit quality moderated the relationship between political interference and local government performance. From their study, it was concluded that, although political interference is negatively related to local government performance, its effect on local government performance can be reduced if the internal audit quality is high. Mngomezulu (2020) investigated political interference in the administration of service delivery in Umlalazi Local Municipality of Kwazulu-natal, South Africa. South African political interference in the administration of service delivery is a serious problem in many municipalities, where municipalities are experiencing serious challenges on how to deal with the interface between politicians and officials. Inappropriate political interference in administrative matters as well as strained relations between key political and administrative officials in the municipalities appears to be the order of the day. To understand the impact or consequences of political interference in the administration of service delivery, a case approach was adopted to evaluate the political interference in the administration of service delivery in Umlalazi Local Municipality of Kwazulu-natal, South Africa. Participants comprises of municipal officials in the administrative side of the municipality, members of ward committee as well as other political parties expect the political party in power. The literature seeks to review the political-administrative interface, South African local government service delivery, conflation of legislative and executive roles of local government, reflection on local government performance and the critical issue of poor service delivery in South Africa.

Allan, Africanus, and George (2018), also conducted a study which investigated the impact of political interference in public administration in Kibaha town council. The objective of their study was to assess the impacts of political interference in public administration. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used which involved the use of various data collection methods such as questionnaires, interviews and document review. Data were collected from the sample of twelve

Public Administration officers (PAOS) and eighteen Ward Executive Officers (WEOS) from Kibaha town council. Thematic analysis was used in analysis of qualitative data while correlation, regression and arithmetic mean were used in quantitative data analysis with the help of SPSS software. Their study findings revealed challenges facing public administrators in executing their responsibilities due to political interference. These lead to maladministration, abuse of power, improper conduct, inexcusable delay, poor service delivery and lack of commitment among public staff. Hence, conclusion was made that political interference was due to inadequate power and responsibility separation between politics (policy) and public administration (execution).

Another study was conducted by Emmanuel (2015), which examined the impact of Political interference on local government administration in Nigeria: experience from Plateau State. The objective of the study was to investigate whether politics have positive and or negative impact on local government administration generally, and in specific terms: plateau state. An evaluation of the historical development of local government system before and after colonial rule in Nigeria was carried out and a critical analysis of the role this third tier of government plays in the socio-economic development of the grassroots. The study utilized existing literature, observation, interview and focus group discussion on the subject matter. It is therefore the opinion of this study that under normal circumstances, politics and administration in public sector are two sides of the same coin. They are inseparable and complement one another for the most part. Politics is about making policies while the policies are implemented by the administrators. Whereas the administrators provide advice to the politicians in the formulation of policies, it was observed that politicians intrude and interfere in the affairs of the local government administrators most often negatively thereby truncating the needed grassroots development in Nigeria.

Research Methodology

Research design

Descriptive research design is adopted which intends to describe and report the way things are. It characterized by systematic collection of data from members of a giving population through the use of questionnaire. A purposive selection was found appropriate in selecting samples from the population of workers of Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Table 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Questions	Frequency	Percentage
Sex of respondents		
Male	50	51.0
Female	48	49.0
Age of respondents		
Below 25	4	4.1
25-29	4	4.1
30-39	23	23.5
40-49	50	51.0
50-59	17	17.3
Marital status of respondents		
Single		
Married	13	13.3
Separated	75	76.5
Divorced	2	2.0
Widowed	3	3.1
Level of education		
WAEC	5	5.1
OND	15	15.3
HND/BSC	65	66.3
MSC AND ABOVE	13	13.3
Years spent in the broadcasting commission		
1-3 years		
4-6 years	4	4.1
7-9 years	55	56.1
10 and above years	25	25.5
	14	14.3
Total	98	100

Source: *Field survey 2023*

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The table 4.1 above showed the socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents. The age of the respondents from the Broadcasting Commission of Ekiti State showed that majority are male by 51.0%, while female was 49.0% this shows that both genders were represented. The age of the respondents showed that majority were between the age groups of 40-49 and 30-39 by (51.0% and 23.5% respectively), followed by those in age group 50-49 by 17.3%, and the least reported age groups were 25-29 and those under 25 years by (4.1 and 4.1% respectively). the marital status of the respondents revealed that majority were married by 76.5%, this is followed by those who are Single and Widowed by 5.1%, and the least reported were those who are divorced and separated by (3.1% and 2.0% respectively).

Table 4.2 Level of Political Interference in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

Description of level of political interference	Frequency	Percentage
There has been high interference	55	56.1
There has been moderate political interference	28	28.6
There has been low political interference	15	15.3
Politician have not interfered at all	0	0
Total	**98**	**100**

Source: *Field survey 2023*

Level of Political Interference in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

Respondents were asked to describe the level of political interference in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service. The general response revealed that none of the respondents agree that politician have not interfered in the activities of the broadcasting commission at all. Majority of the respondents agreed that there has been high interference in the activities of the commission by 56.1%, this is followed by those who agree that there is moderate interference in the commission activities by 28.6%, and the least reported were those who described the political interference to be low by 15.3%, none of the respondents actually agrees to the option of politician has not interfered at all in the service of the commission. This shows that political interference is indeed present in Broadcasting Service of Ekiti state.

Table 4.3 Ways through which Politician Interfere with Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree
Authentication of information reported to the public	35 (35.7%)	42 (42.9%)	13 (13.3%)	8 (8.2%)
Directing on decision making	24 (24.5%)	52 (53.1%)	13 (13.3%)	9 (9.2%)
Staffing and recruitment of staff into the commission	32 (32.7%)	49 (50.0%)	11 (11.2%)	6 (6.1%)
Mode of operation of the commission	24 (24.5%)	36 (36.7)	19 (19.4%)	19 (19.4%)

Source: *Field survey 2023*

Ways through which Politician Interfere with Broadcasting Service Ekiti State

Respondents were asked various ways through which politician has interfered with the service of the Broadcasting Commission. On the question of politician interfering with the authenticity of the information reported, majority of respondents agreed that they have interfered by 42.95, this is followed by those who strongly agree and those who strongly disagree by (37.5% and 13.3% respectively), while the

least reported were those who disagree that politician has not interfered with the authenticity of the information that was reported to the public by 8.2%. On the question of directing on decision making showed that 53.1% respondents agreed that politician interferes, while 24.5% strongly agreed that there is interference, and the least reported were 13.3% and 9.2% strongly disagree and disagreed about the interference of politician on the administration of Broadcasting Service Ekiti State. in addition, the question on Staffing and recruitment of staffs into the commission revealed that majority of the respondents 50.0% agreed that politician interferes, in line with this, 32.7% strongly agreed that politician interferes in the activities of the commission, likewise, 11.2% of the respondents strongly disagree that there is no political interference and the least reported were those who disagreed by 6.1%. Mode of operation of the commission revealed that 36.7% agreed that politicians interfere, while 24.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is political interference, next to these were those who strongly disagreed and disagreed that politicians interfere on the mode of operation of the commission by (19.4% and 19.4% respectively).

Table 4.4 Ways to Reduce Political Interference in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree
There should be self-regulation of the commission	(44.9%)	(45.9%)	(6.1%)	(3.1%)
They should be strict obedience to guidelines given by the National Broadcasting Commission (N.B.C)	(44.9%)	(49.0%)	(5.1%)	(1.0%)
The commission should seek professionalism in discharging its duties	(44.9%)	(42.9%)	(9.2%)	(3.1%)
The commission should function independently	(57.1%)	(27.6%)	(9.2%)	(6.1%)

Source: *Field survey 2023*

Ways to Reduce Political Interference in Broadcasting Service Ekiti State
Respondents were asked various questions as regards ways to reduce political interference. The response of respondents as regards the commission should be self-regulated showed that majority agreed by 45.9%, this is followed by those who agreed by 44.9%, and the least reported were those strongly disagreed and disagreed by (6.1% and 3.1% respectively). also, majority of respondents strongly agreed that The commission should function independently by 57.1%, next to this are those who agreed that the commission should function independently by 27.6%, and the least reported are those who strongly disagreed and disagreed by (9.2% and 6.1% respectively).

Test of hypothesis
H_o: political interference does not have significant effect on the efficiency of Ekiti

State Broadcasting Service.

H_a: political interference has significant effect on the efficiency of Ekiti State Broadcasting Service.

Table 4.5 Regression Analysis of Political Interference on Efficiency of Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

R square=.045 Adj R square=.085		F=2.148 Sig=0.024			
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.111	.249		4.461	.000
authentication of information reported to the public	-.039	.106	-.048	-.371	.712
Directing of the commission on decision making	.260	.097	.302	2.688	.009
staffing and recruitment of staffs into the commission	.035	.112	.039	.311	.756
Mode of operation of the commission	-.021	.081	-.029	-.253	.801

a. Dependent Variable: Level of political interference in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service

From the regression analysis in table 4.5, the adjusted R shows that 85% (Adjusted R square=0.85) of the level of political interference in activities of Ekiti State Broadcasting Service was attributed to authentication of information reported to the public, staffing and recruitment of staffs into the commission, directing of the commission on decision making, and mode of operation of the commission (P=0.024). The remaining 15% was accounted for by other factors not considered in the study. This shows that political interference has significant effect on the activities of the broadcasting commission.

Decision

We reject our null hypothesis which says that political interference does not have significant effect on the efficiency of Ekiti State Broadcasting Service. Hence, we accept our alternate hypothesis stating that political interference has significant effect on the efficiency of Ekiti State Broadcasting Service.

Discussion of findings

This study discovered that majority of the respondents agreed that there has been high interference on the efficiency of public sector precisely in Ekiti State Broadcasting Service by 56.1%, this is similar to findings by Mngomezulu (2020) who discovered in South Africa that politicians interfere when duties are being performed by the sector through the use of force to refine the activities of the sector to the interest of the his/her party members. Also, the study also revealed that the office of the general manager of the public sector (Broadcasting Service of Ekiti

State) is headed by politician. Visser's (2008) account that there are too many reports of fraud and corruption in public sectors and these reports are due to the fact that inappropriate interference exercised by political office-bearers. This points to the reason why respondents reported that they barely have fund to run the activities of the commission. Another interesting issue to note is that politician interfere with the recruiting of staffs into the commission. Mngomezulu (2020) posited that when politician interfere with the process of recruiting staffs into the commission, this would lead to employment of incompetent or unqualified employee's and would out rightly affect the professionalism is service delivery. In addition to this, when politician employs staffs into the commission, they would be considerate of people who share the belief of their party and this people may not have the technical know-how to deliver the right information to the public. This in itself has the ability to influence the authenticity of the information being disseminated to the masses of the state. The interest of every Broadcasting commission is to pass timely and accurate information to the general public, the Broadcasting commission of Ekiti state is not left out of it. Hence, measures must be put in place to reduce or stop the interference of politician information that is passed across in other to ensure efficiency in delivering their service.

Conclusion

The main objective of the study is to investigate the effect of political interference on the efficiency of the public sector by looking at Ekiti State Broadcasting Service. Based on the findings of the study, the level of political interference in the commission is very high, from the follow up question on the reason why respondents selected their preferred interference level, it was clear that the government is interested in using the commission for it interest alone. Respondents went on to state that appointment of head of the commission, promotion of staffs of the commission, personalities who host programs on air and directors dominate the activities of the commission are additional ways in which politicians have interfered. Hence, in conjunction with statistical findings, the study therefore concluded that political interference has significant effect on the efficiency of public sector in Broadcasting service of Ekiti state.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made;

- Since the study discovered that politicians are being appointed by the government of the day into the position of the general manager who is to oversee all the activities of the commission, this act should be stopped so that professionals from high and administrative level who would be able to run the activity of the commission in an efficient manner should be allowed.
- Also, the study revealed that politicians select the persons they prefer to listen to on air. In other to reduce this, politician should stop interfering in

the staffing and recruitment process. This should be done based on the best suited candidate for the job.

- National Broadcasting Commission should intensify their monitoring on the activities of publicly owned media houses.

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