

HISTORY OF RADIO

- **Meaning of Radio and Radio Broadcasting**
 - **History of radio world wide**
 - **History of radio in Tanzania**
 - **Current situation of Radio in Tanzania**
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MEANING OF RADIO AND RADIO BROADCASTING

MEANING OF RADIO

- Guglielmo (1897) defines radio as the wireless transmission of signal through free space by electromagnetic radiation of a frequency significantly below that visible light, in the radio frequency range from about 3kHz to 300 GHz. These waves are called radio waves. OR
- Is an audio device of passing message to a large audience. Radio involves the process by which messages are sent through electrical waves. In other words, the sound could be sent and received through these waves.

RAIO BROADCASTING

- THIS IS THE FORM OF JOURNALISM THAT INVOLVES DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH RADIO.
 - **RADIO BROADCASTING** IS THE TRANSMISSION OF AUDIO SIGNALS—SUCH AS MUSIC, NEWS, AND TALK PROGRAMS—TO A WIDE AUDIENCE USING RADIO WAVES. TRADITIONALLY A ONE-WAY WIRELESS MEDIUM, IT ALLOWS LISTENERS WITH A COMPATIBLE RECEIVER TO TUNE IN TO SPECIFIC FREQUENCIES TO HEAR CONTENT IN REAL-TIME.
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HISTORY OF RADIO WORLDWIDE

- The history of radio worldwide is considered to be the complex issue due to the fact that it differs from one country to another. Most of the textbooks, scholars and authors argue that the development of radio in the world can be traced back in the 20th century.
- However, the development of radio in the world did not erupt like fire in the bush, thus it developed stage by stage.
- Morse (1835) discovered the pulses of electricity. On 24 May 1844 he transmitted the first telegraph messages. This stage was geared by Christian (1880) when he discovered the relationship between electricity and magnetism.
- There for Maxwell (1861) moved to another stage of the history of radio when he discovered electromagnetic waves known as radio waves.
- The development and history of radio did not end there simply because in 1887 Heinrich Hertz used electromagnetic signal without wires termed as wireless radio waves.
- These efforts were supported by Guglielmo in 1897 who was nicknamed as the “father of radio” in 1897 whereby he sent the first wireless message over great distance with respective antennas in London. He managed to consolidate and establish the first wireless station at Alum Bay London. In August 1898, he made the representation of his wireless station to Queen Victoria.

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- The world radio also appears in a 1907 article by Lee de Forest. It was adopted by the United States Navy in 1912, to distinguish radio from several other wireless communication technologies such as the photo phone.
 - But most sources reveal that radio broadcasting firstly began in New York, USA in 1916 whereby voice and music transmission were made. In August 1920, Argentina began regular wireless broadcasts for entertainment.
 - This was followed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in 1922 in which radio sets were bulky and expensive. So, the term radio was firstly used in the USA, derived from radiation the principle that governs radio waves.
 - Consequently, radio began when the first radio broadcasting service was launched for the first in the world when BBC, on 5 December 1922 began to broadcast.
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IN TANZANIA

MAINLAND

- In the right of discussing the history of radio in Tanzania it is better to discuss in Tanganyika Tanzania (mainland) and Zanzibar respectively .so, the development of radio in Tanzania can be traced back during the colonial phase where by the ideal for establishing radio goes back to the Second World War (WWII) in which Tanganyika by then were under colonial rule.
 - It must be noted that, the radio station was an instrumental for propagating colonial propaganda in the colonies. for the reason, the first radio station in Tanzania mainland (Tanganyika) was “Sauti ya Dar es Salaam “that was established on 1 July 1951.the station broadcast only for one hour per week in Kiswahili.
 - However, the name of the radio changed according to time, needs and political aspiration.in 1956 the name changed to Tanganyika broadcasting corporation (TBC), with little autonomy from the government /colonial rule.
 - After independence, in 1965 “Sauti ya Dar es Salaam” Tanganyika broadcasting corporation (TBC), was transformed to Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD) whereby the station was closely controlled and monitored by the government. today, the radio station is called TBC Taifa.
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ZANZIBAR

- In Zanzibar radio broadcasting started in 1957. the radio station was called “Sauti ya Unguja”. in 1964 Sauti ya Unguja was changed into “Sauti ya Tanzania Zanzibar” (STZ)
 - In 1990 the Tanzanian government introduced the liberalization of media sector thus ceasing the state monopoly of radio broadcasts. Hence the rise of private radio and tv stations in Tanzania.
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CURRENT SITUATION OF RADIO IN TANZANIA

- Today, there are, many radio stations state/public, private, community, religious, political and special radio stations established. These includes Radio Free Africa (RFA), Radio One, Kiss FM, East African Radio, Uhuru FM, TBC Taifa, TBC FM, Crown FM, Wasafi FM, just to mention a few.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RADIO

- In regard to the nature and characteristics well as strength of the radio different scholars tried to discuss the nature of the radio.
 - Brosseau (1998) says that radio creates picture into people's mind, it speaks to a single person , it is portable , less costing, easy to prepare programs and cheap.
 - Stead (2005), argues that the nature and characteristics of radio includes simplicity, transient that means message is irreversible, selective whereby audience cannot select what to listen to and finally, it lack space that means no/ideal free time in the radio.
 - Generally, the strength and characteristic of radio differ from one scholar to another .but the best ones are, cheap, portability, selective, simplicity to personal and imaginative.
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ADVANTAGES OF RADIO

- There are many advantages of radio in the society these comprises,
- To unity people by drawing strength from cultural diversity.
- To help people develop together and create democracy in multi-parties' elections.
- It gives real voice to local concerns and help people take actions concerning various issues e.g. natural calamities(flood), diseases .
- It creates a true alternatives national networks which would have the advantages of bottom-up development .

WEAKNESS OF RADIO

- Radio uses only sound without picture which are more illustrative
- Radio is limited to deaf people
- Radio waves in some areas face some difficulties to penetrate hence leads to network problem

The end

Thank you
