



APPRAISAL OF THE USE OF RADIO SOCIO-CULTURAL PROGRAMMES AS A PANACEA OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS TO THE FAMILY INSTITUTION IN KANO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper tries to assess the use of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State Nigeria, the study sets out to achieve the specific objectives as follows, to: identify Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria, determine the convenience of the time the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes being aired by Radio Station in Kano state Nigeria and examine the contents covered by the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria. The population of the study included the population of the Kano state Numbered 9,401,288 (NPC, 2021). Simple Random Samplings were employed to select the respondents of the study. 384 subjects this will serve as sample size for the study using Research Advisor (2006) Sample Size Table. Data were collected mainly from primary source using structured questionnaire that was administered to the 384 respondents. Non-parametric i.e. percentage and frequency were used to analyze the data to answer the research questions. The research finding in general positively reveals that 274 (65.3%) (0.71) Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as a Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State. The following recommendation have been made: considering convenient time, intervention in sponsoring the Radio Socio-Cultural Programme (RSCP), general awareness on family issues, and provision of law that force community for medical certificate before marriage and also recommended for further study. The study also could serve as a document and a guide to government and policy maker's formulation on how to use Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano state, Northern Nigeria and Nigeria in general, in addition to that, the research could provide some vital information on Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in the study area.

Key Words: Appraisal, Radio, Socio-Cultural, Programmes Community Awareness, Family Institution.

Introduction

No one can doubt that mass media have a very important place in contemporary society, radio and television played important roles in building a worldwide peace after Second World War, it is referred to as “watch dog”, because information is pivotal in our lives, we need information to do a lot of activities such as to resolve problems, to make a decision, to reduce the uncertainty, to resolve conflict, to answer questions and to satisfy curiosity, improve our productivity as well as in our political awareness. Radio and television today are important channels in the communication and broadcasting sector, radio is democratic in nature it reaches a large number of people, radio is portable, people can listen to radio anytime, anywhere, it does not need expensive and large infrastructures like other media, it remains the most used mass-communication medium, it has widest geographical and greatest audiences compared with the internet, television and newspapers, it doesn't run out of air time or data, it is free always and forever, it reaches rich and poor, educated, uneducated, young, old, every tribe, every region, each gender and race, radio informs and educates, it's the most effective way of delivering information, radio programmes are broadcast in local languages-whether it's nutrition information for mother, economic aspect, political awareness, social aspect, religious awareness, medical update for health workers, conservation farming for farmers, harvesting, hunger eradication or school lesson for children and therefore it can be accessed and used by almost everyone, this convenience makes radio the most extensive and widely used tool among other mass communication tools, radio still plays a vital role into day's world, radio is more than just announcers, news and songs, radio is about companionship and the emotional connection with the listener. Radio broadcasts provide real-time information, and some that broadcast 24 hours a day, can provide the most recent updates to listeners, radio has the ability to reach across borders and can become a valuable source of information where reliable news is scarce, radio has proved its worth in times of emergency such as when access to the mobile net work is down as a result of an overload, or phone lines are cut. For many decades, radio is life-saving; broadcasters have been the primary source of critical information to the public in the event of disasters such as tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, snowstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic and even terrorist attacks and industrial catastrophes, due to their wide coverage (Sanjay, 2013). In recognition of the unique nature of radio in terms of simplicity, wider coverage bringing the world to those who cannot read, its immediacy (Micleish, 1978), Kupuniyi, (2000) stated that: Radio is one broadcast medium which almost all experts identify to be the most appropriate for rural emancipation programme. It beats distances, and thus has immediate effect. It has been identified as the only medium of mass communication the rural population is very familiar with. Even when there is no electricity, most radio sets can be battery operated or has the ability to be hand-cranked. Radio is not just important for reception of emergency announcement sand communications during disasters; it provides an outlet for regular community messaging and activities such as local sports, community events, special events, local business advertising, etc. More importantly, radio is easy to use, it's live and it's human, radio has survived and prospered by being the easiest of media to use, wake up in the morning, have a shower, get in the car, and turn on the radio, Propaganda is another function of the radio that can be considered within the scope the news function. Radio is one of the most important inventions that effected and changed the social life substantially, radio drew the attention of large masses in a short time, (Bay, 2007). Radio is favoured as a medium of communication in rural communities because of the advantages ascribed to it in form of transcending the barriers of illiteracy and demanding less intellectual exertion than the print media messages (Folarin, 1990). In general, functions of the radio are classified in five

groups as: news information, education, advertisement, entertainment and persuasion and actuation (Ozturk, 2003). Radio like any other mass medium is used to educate, entertain, inform and socialize the people (Mcquill, 1998). It helps in providing individual reward, relaxation and reducing of tension, which makes it easier for people to cope with real life problems and for societies to avoid breakdown (Mendelson, 1966). Propaganda described as imposing an idea, attitude and behaviour to an individual, group or the entire society by using certain techniques and methods. It is something between news and education functions. Media, an important actor of the political communication, is used frequently by political powers for spreading and multiplying the effect of political messages particularly the radio has been used frequently. Radio maintained its dominance in propaganda until the start of television broadcasting (Mihalis, 2006). Radio is considered as an effective tool to disseminate political awareness/information among the community and it is one of the most powerful mass media for broadcasting Information quickly. It is a powerful communication medium, particularly in Nigeria people have to depend on radio to meet their needs for information. Radio can reach large audience at the same time. In terms of cost, it is an extremely economical medium as compared to other extension media and methods involving individual and group contacts. Radio is considered as a credible source of information and is taken as authentic, trustworthy and prestigious medium of communication” (Kakade, 2013). As well as its contribution to the development of a nation, it is still the most credible source of news and enlightenment in most part of Africa (Okigbo, 1990), its transmission in various languages (Moemeka, 1981). In Nigeria, various communication media are being used to transmit political awareness/information to people in line with National Fundamental Human Rights policy on Freedom of expression, everyone has the right to freedom of expression. The communication media include farm magazine, leaflets, newsletters, newspapers, pamphlets, radio and television, among others (Dare, 1990). Among them, radio is the most preferred tool of mass communication in Nigeria (Zaria and Omenesa, 1992; Omenesa, 1997; Ekumankama, 2000). Nwuzor (2000) observed that radio programmes are usually timely and capable of extending messages to the audience no matter where they may be as long as they have a receiver with adequate supply of power. The absence of such facilities as road, light and water are no hindrance to radio. Similarly, such obstacles as difficult topography, distance, time and socio-political exigencies do not hinder the performance of radio. He further observed, that illiteracy is no barrier to radio messages since such messages can be passed in the audience own language. Another advantage of radio programme is that it can be done almost anywhere through the use of a tape recorder. It is probably because of these advantages of radio that many governments accord high priority to it as a means of reaching people. Among other sources of information, radio and TV also depicted value for information dissemination (Okwu and Daudu, 2011).

Kano State have Radio stations as follows: AM 549 Manoma Radio Station, 729 AM Gidan Bello Dandago Radio Station, 88.5 Dala FM Radio Station, 89.3 FM Radio Kano Station, 90.3 Express FM Radio Station, 91.3 Sound FM Radio Station, 92.5 Vision FM Radio Station, 93.1 Arewa FM Radio Station, 94.7 Guarantee FM Radio Station, 95.1 Wazobiya FM Radio Station, 96.9 Cool FM Radio Station, 97.3 Rahama FM Radio Station, 98.5 Nasara FM Radio Station, 99.5 Freedom FM Radio Station, 100.7 Correct FM Radio Station, 101.1 ARTV FM Radio Station, 103.5 Pyramid FM Radio Station, 103.9 Aminci FM Radio Station, 88.5 Dala FM Radio Station, 106.5 Ray power, FM Radio Station, 91.1 Gotel FM Radio Station, 91.3 Sound City FM Radio Station, 91.7 Liberty FM Radio Station, 98.9 BUK FM Radio Station, and so on (NBS). In view of this therefore, Kano state Radio AM Station and FM Stations came up with different Radio socio-cultural programmes with the view of

enlightening Kano state community on family institution socio-cultural awareness (KBC, 2021). It is based on this background to us to assess the use of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State Nigeria

Statement of the Problems

Community started from individual family, it is the duty and responsibilities for every individual person try his best and work hard in making and establishing happiness from grassroots (individual houses), people complaining about marriage dispute and divorce in this community in radio stations for example “Kaddara ko Ganganci” hausa Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) discuss the issues of divorce every day from Monday to Thursday, Radio Kano FM station being a first station over 10 years started programme on the issues of marriage dispute. The programme’s purpose is to minimize dispute, conflicts and divorce among the community of the state. Therefore, in view of these radio stations such as 97.3 Rahama Radio FM station Kano, 90.3 Express Radio FM station Kano, 10.5 Pyramid Radio FM station Kano, 94.7 Guarantee Radio FM station Kano, 103.9 Aminci Radio FM station Kano, 89.3 Radio Kano Radio FM station Kano, 88.5 Dala Radio FM station Kano, 98.5 Nasara Radio FM station Kano etc come up with different Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as “Rayuwar dan Adam,” “Soron Yakumbo,” Farfajiyar Mata,” Mata Tushan Gida,” “Tushan Rayuwa,” “Sirrin Mata,” “Majalisar Mata,” “Ido ba Mudu ba,” “Kimiyyar Mata,” Kaddara ko Ganganci,” Mata da Aiki hausa Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) respectively with the view of enlightening communities on marriage and family affairs. Thus, based on this background that it is debt to us to undergo research on the Appraisal of the use of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State Nigeria

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess the use of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State Nigeria. The study sets out to achieve the specific objectives as follows, to:

1. Identify Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria
2. Determine the convenience of the time the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes being aired by Radio Station in Kano state Nigeria
3. Examine the contents covered by the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria

Methodology

The study was conducted in Kano state, it is one of 36 states of Nigeria, located in the northern region of the country, it has 44 Local Government Areas, and Kano State is the most populous in Nigeria. The recent official estimates taken in 2016 by the National Bureau of Statistics found that Kano State was still the largest state by population in Nigeria. Kano state created in 1967 from the former Northern Region. Kano State borders Katsina State to the northwest, Jigawa State to the northeast, Bauchi State to the southeast, and Kaduna State to the southwest. The state originally included Jigawa state which was made a separate state in 1997. The state's capital and largest city is the city of Kano, the second most populous city in Nigeria after Lagos (NPC, 2006), (NBS, 2021). Location of Kano State in Nigeria Coordinates: 11°30'N 8°30'E. It was created on May 27, 1967 Capital Kano Government.

Area Total 20,131 km² (7,773 sq mi), Area rank 20th of 36, Population (2006 census) Total 9,401,288, Estimate (2020) over 20 million (NPC, 2021), Rank 1st of 36, Density 470/km² (1,200/sq mi). According to the 2006 census figures from Nigeria Kano State had a population totaling 9,401,288. Officially, Kano State is the most populous state in the country. The state is mostly populated by the Hausa and Fulani people, Historical population, Year Pop. ±%, 1991 5,810,470. 2006 9,401,288 +61.8%, 2016 13,076,900 +39.1%. The official language of Kano State is Hausa and Fulfulde language (Kurawa, 2003). The population of the study included the population of the Kano state Numbered 9,401,288 (NPC, 2021). Simple Random Samplings were employed to select the respondents of the study. To ensure effective coverage of the study area, therefore, a total of 384 subjects this will serve as a population for the study. The Sample Size for the study will be determined using Research Advisor (2006) Sample Size Table. Data were collected mainly from primary source using structured questionnaire that was administered to the 384 respondents. Non-parametric i.e. percentage and frequency were used to analyze the data to answer the research questions. The study also could serve as a document and a guide to government and policy maker's formulation on how to use Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State Northern Nigeria and Nigeria in general, in addition to that, the research could provide some vital information on Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as A Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in the study area. Thus, the study also recommended for further study.

Result, Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Identify Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Ranking
“Rayuwar dan Adam” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	368	95.8%	4 th
“Soron Yakumbo” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	356	92.7%	5 th
“Farfajiyar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	345	89.8%	6 th
“Mata Tushan Gida” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	304	79.2%	9 th
“Ido Ba Mudu Ba” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	379	98.7%	1 st
“Kaddara Ko Ganganci” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	369	96.1%	3 rd
“Tushan Rayuwa” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	373	97.1%	2 nd
:Sirriri Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	305	79.4%	8 th
“Majalisar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	301	78.4%	10
“Kimiyyar Magabata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	315	82.0%	7 th
“Mata da Aiki” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme	299	77.9%	11 th
Total	347	90.4%	11

Source: field survey; 2021

multiple responses exist hence 384

Table 1: The table above identify the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria, 368 (95.8%) of the respondents were found listening to the “Rayuwar dan Adam” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme more than any Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 356 (92.7%) of the respondents agreed with “Soron Yakumbo” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 345 (89.8%) responded to “Farfajiyar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 304 (79.2%) listed “Mata Tushan Gida” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 379 (98.7) admitted to the “Ido Ba Mudu Ba” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 369 (96.1%) said that “Kaddara Ko Ganganci” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme as their best programme, 373 (97.1%) stated “Tushan Rayuwa” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 305 (79.4%) agreed with “Sirrin Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 301 (78.4%) agreed with the “Majalisar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme, 315 (82.0%) shows their interest on “Kimiyyar Magabata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme and 299 (77.9%) were agreed that “Mata da Aiki” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme as their best and most listening programme. In general this indicates that 347 (90.4%) (0.90) of the respondents positively identify and mentioned 11 Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) in Kano state, Therefore, this indicated that the most listening and most influential programme according to the respondents is Ido ba Mudu ba Radio Socio-Cultural programmes because is the first programme which started over one year and has sslisteners and respondents more than any Radio Socio-Cultural Programme (RSCP) in Kano State, Nigeria, this in line with the view of (Lawal, Amina, Musbahu, Fauziyya, Maryam, Wasila, Saidu and Abdullahi, 2021).

Table 2: The below table determines the convenience of the time for the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes being aired by Radio Station in Kano state Nigeria

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the morning is more convenient	185	48.2%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the afternoon/evening is more convenient	199	51.8%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the Night is more convenient	287	74.7%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes once in the week is more convenient	83	21.6%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes twice in the week is more convenient	288	75%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the week day is more convenient	86	22.4%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the working hours is more convenient	185	48.2%
Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the weekends is more convenient	298	77.6%
30 minutes allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient	145	37.8%
One hour allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient	239	62.2%
Total	384	100%

Source: field survey; 2021

multiple responses exist hence 384

Table 2: The above table determines the convenience of the time for the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes being aired by Radio Station in Kano state Nigeria. 185 (48.2%)

listened to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the morning is more convenient, 199 (51.8%) of the respondents were view that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the afternoon/evening is more convenient, instantly 287 (74.7%) of the listeners describe that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the Night is more convenient, 83 (21.6%) opinion of listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes once in the week is more convenient, 288 (75%) of the respondents outlook that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes twice in the week is more convenient, 86 (22.4%) of the respondents with the interest of listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the week day is more convenient, 185 (48.2%) agree with listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the working hours is more convenient, while 298 (77.6%) pointed that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the weekends is more convenient, 145 (37.8%) of the listeners agreed that 30 minutes allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient and 39 (62.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that one hour allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient. Additionally, table 2 determined the convenient time of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP). Result indicates that 49.5% of the respondents in need of reschedule of the presentation time of some Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) i.e. afternoon, night, twice in a week and one hour programme.

Table 3: Examine the contents covered by the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in Kano State, Nigeria

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered friendly language in communicating and manners of approach between couple	304	79.2%	3 rd
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered matrimony and love affairs	356	92.7%	1 st
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered technique on how to survive with mother, relatives, children, neighbors and antithesis (fellow wife) of the couple	249	64.8%	7 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered hygiene, healthy living, environmental management and sanitation	287	74.7%	4 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered method of sexual satisfaction and cure and prevention from sexual diseases	345	89.8%	2 nd
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered proper rapport between two parties (Husband and Wife)	261	68.0%	5 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advise on puberty, menstruation and child up bring awareness	256	66.7%	8 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered leadership, discipline and community intervention of the family institution	249	64.8%	6 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advise on latest contraceptive advice and discourage of cultural contraceptive	253	65.9%	9 th
Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered balanced diet and child nutrition advices	239	62.2%	10 th
Total	280	73.0%	10

Source: field survey; 2021

multiple responses exist hence 384

Table 3: Examine the contents covered by the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) in Kano State, Nigeria, 304 (79.2%) of the respondents agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural

Programmes covered friendly language in communicating and manners of approach between couple as 3rd position, 356 (92.7%) of the respondents indicate Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered matrimony and love affairs as 1st position, while 229 (64.8%) of the respondents are of the view that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered technique on how to survive with mother, relatives, children, neighbors and antithesis (fellow wife) of the couple as 7th position, 287 (74.7%) of the listeners shown that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered hygiene, healthy living, environmental management and sanitation as 4th position, while 345 (89.8%) of the respondents Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered method of sexual satisfaction and cure and prevention from sexual diseases 2nd position, 261 (68.0%) respondents agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered proper rapport between two parties (Husband and Wife) 5th position, while 256 (66.7%) of the respondents agreed with Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advise on puberty, menstruation and child upbringing awareness as 8th position, 249 (64.8%) respondents indicate Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered leadership, discipline and community intervention of the family institution as 6th position, while 253 (65.9%) of the listeners agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advice on latest contraceptive advice and discouragement on the use of cultural contraceptive 9th position and 239 (62.2%) of the respondents are of the view that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered balanced diet and child nutrition advices 10th position. Therefore, results reveal that 280 (73.0%) (0.73) positively examine the contents of the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) covered the needs of the listeners.

Summary and Conclusion of the Major Findings

Table 1: revealed that the listeners of the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes with the views of the following ranking order: 1st “Ido Ba Mudu Ba” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 379 (98.7%), 2nd “Tushan Rayuwa” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme 373 (97.1%), 3rd “Kaddara Ko Ganganci” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 369 (96.1%), 4th “Rayuwar dan Adam” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 368 (95.8%), 5th “Soron Yakumbo” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 356 (92.7%), 6th “Farfajiyar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme 345 (89.8%), 7th “Kimiyyar Magabata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 299 (77.9%), 8th “Sirrin Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 305 (79.4%), 9th “Mata Tushan Gida” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme 304 (79.2%), 10th “Majalisar Mata” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme 301 (78.4%) and 11th “Mata da Aiki” Radio Socio-Cultural Programme with 299 (77.9%) in terms of impacts, influence and listeners. Therefore, table one: indicates that 347 (90.4%) (0.90) of the respondents positively identify and mentioned 11 Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) in Kano state,

Table 2: The above table determines the convenience of the time for the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes being aired by Radio Station in Kano state Nigeria. 185 (48.2%) Listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the morning is more convenient, 199 (51.8%) of the respondents were view that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the afternoon/evening is more convenient, instantly 287 (74.7%) of the listeners describe that the listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the Night is more convenient, 83 (21.6%) opinion of listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes once in the week is more convenient, 288 (75%) of the respondents outlook that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the twice in the week is more convenient, 86 (22.4%) of the respondents with the interest of listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the week day in the week is more convenient, 185 (48.2%) agrees with listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the working hours is more convenient, while 298 (77.6%) pointed that listening to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes in the weekends is more

convenient, 145 (37.8%) of the listeners agreed that 30 minutes allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient and 39 (62.2%) of the respondents were strongly agreed that one hour allocated to the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes is sufficient. Additionally, table 2 determine the convenient time of Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) result indicates that 190 (49.5) (0.50) of the respondents in need of reschedule of the presentation time of some Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) i.e. afternoon, night, twice in a week and one hour programme. Result indicates that 190 (49.5) (0.49) of the respondents in need of reschedule of the presentation time of some Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) i.e. afternoon, night, twice in a week and one hour programme.

Table 3: Examine the contents covered by the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) in Kano State, Nigeria, table 3 revealed that 356 (92.7%) of the respondents indicate Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered matrimony and love affairs as 1st position, while 345 (89.8%) of the respondents Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered method of sexual satisfaction and cure and prevention from sexual diseases 2nd position, 304 (79.2%) of the respondents agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered friendly language in communicating and manners of approach between couple as 3rd position, 287 (74.7%) of the listeners shown that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered hygiene, healthy living, environmental management and sanitation as 4th position, 261 (68.0%) respondents agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered proper rapport between two parties (Husband and Wife) 5th position, 249 (64.8%) respondents indicates Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered leadership, discipline and community intervention of the family institution as 6th position, while 229 (64.8%) of the respondents with the view that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered technique on how to survive with mother, relatives, children, neighbors and antithesis (fellow wife) of the couple as 7th position, while 256 (66.7%) of the respondents agreed with Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advise on puberty, menstruation and child up bring awareness as 8th position, while 253 (65.9%) of the listeners agreed that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered an advice on latest contraceptive advice and discourage of cultural contraceptive 9th position and 239 (62.2%) of the respondents with the view that Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes covered balance diet and child nutrition advices 10th position. Therefore, results reveal that 280 (73.0%) that positively examine the contents of the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) covered the needs of the listeners. Table 3 Therefore, results reveals that 280 (73.0%) (0.72) that positively examine the contents of the Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) covered the needs of the listeners. Generally speaking result reveals that 274 (65.3%) (0.71) Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP) as a Panacea of Community Awareness to the Family Institution in Kano State

Recommendations

Going with the findings of the study the following recommendations have been made:

1. Convenience: the stakeholders of radio programmes should consider the needs of people during time allocation of the Radio Socio-Cultural programmes i.e. night, afternoon, twice in a week and one hour instead of 30 minutes.
2. Sponsorship: Government, NGOs, philanthropists should fully involve in sponsoring Radio Socio-Cultural Programmes (RSCP).
3. Awareness: Government, NGOs, community/religious leaders and parents should work together in organizing and providing anti marriage center, where workshop,

training and seminars take place especially for youth on duty, roles and responsibilities of couples before married take place.

4. Laboratory test: Kano state House of Assembly should provide law that force presentation of laboratory test before marriage in Kano state such as HIV/AIDS, Genotype, STDI, Psychiatry, pregnancies and so on.

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