PERCEIVE EFECTS OF RADIO AND ITS ROLE IN INFLUENCE THE RATE OF CRIME AMONG YOUTHS IN THE SOCIETY

(A CASE STUDY OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

BY

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CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah the omnipresence and the omnipotent for his mercy, kindness, faithfulness and love for me. Also my gratitude to my parent whose experience and contribution to make my education and project a complete success, May God bless you (Amen).

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the perceived effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. The research seeks to examine how radio programming and content contribute to shaping the attitudes, behaviours, and decisions of young people in relation to criminal activities. With the increasing penetration of radio as a medium of communication, especially in rural and semi-urban communities, there is a need to assess whether it serves as a tool for positive behavioural change or if it inadvertently promotes antisocial behaviour among youths. The study adopted a survey research design, with structured questionnaires administered to selected youth respondents within the local government. A total of 150 youth in Ilorin South Local Government were randomly sampled for the study. Findings reveal that while radio remains a vital platform for information dissemination, entertainment, and education, its content can have both positive and negative impacts depending on how it is consumed. Many respondents acknowledged that certain radio programmes raise awareness about the consequences of crime, promote civic responsibility, and encourage youth engagement in productive activities. However, there were also concerns about the glorification of violence and criminal lifestyles in some radio broadcasts, which could potentially influence vulnerable listeners. The study concludes that the radio has a significant role to play in crime prevention and youth development if its programming is carefully monitored and tailored towards constructive messaging. Therefore, the researcher recommended that Radio stations should prioritize programming that encourages positive behavior, educates youths about the consequences of crime, and promotes community involvement. This includes featuring content related to crime prevention, conflict resolution, and stories of youths who have overcome challenges through lawful means. Programs should be designed to inspire youths to engage in constructive activities rather than criminal behavior.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Study

Radio remains one of the most influential mass communication tools globally, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria, where it serves as an accessible and affordable medium for disseminating information. As a platform for education, entertainment, and public enlightenment, radio has significantly shaped societal behavior and perceptions (Esha, 2019). However, its role in influencing youth behavior, particularly concerning crime, has become a critical area of academic inquiry. Furthermore, radio's unique ability to blend entertainment with education makes it a vital medium for addressing societal challenges, especially among youths. Unlike television or social media, radio is more accessible and affordable, requiring minimal infrastructure and equipment (Bastola and Lopchan, 2020).

In addition, radio stands out as a primary source of information and connection for many households. Its portability and wide reach mean that even individuals in remote areas can tune in, making it a powerful tool for community mobilization and advocacy. One of the most compelling features of radio is its immediacy. Radio broadcasts can deliver real-time information, which is especially critical during emergencies or crises. For youths, this immediacy can make radio an influential source of news and trends. Programs tailored to younger audiences often feature engaging formats such as music, interviews, and interactive segments, which not only entertain but also educate. For instance, discussions on career opportunities, mental health awareness, or civic responsibilities can shape youths' attitudes and decisions positively (Ayad and Saoudi, 2022).

Additionally, radio's power lies not only in its accessibility but also in its ability to build a sense of community and shared experience among its listeners. By broadcasting stories, opinions, and messages that resonate with diverse audiences, it fosters a connection between individuals and their society. For youths, this connection can be transformative, as radio programs often highlight relatable challenges and provide practical solutions. For example, motivational programs featuring success stories of young entrepreneurs or reformed individuals can inspire listeners to pursue constructive paths, even in the face of adversity (Briers and Baker, 2022).

Moreover, radio excels in targeting specific audiences through tailored content. Programs that address issues like substance abuse, peer pressure, and violence are particularly relevant for young listeners. These broadcasts not only raise awareness but also equip youths with the knowledge and tools to navigate complex social dynamics. Religious and cultural programs, which are prominent in Nigerian radio, often reinforce moral values and encourage ethical behavior, contributing to crime reduction efforts (Peng and Shengliang, 2023).

Moreover, radio remains a vital tool for societal development when used responsibly. It can serve as a bridge between policymakers and the public, disseminating government initiatives and policies in an engaging and understandable format. For example, campaigns on youth employment, skill acquisition, and civic responsibilities gain traction when amplified through radio. Furthermore, partnerships between radio stations and community organizations can ensure that content is not only relevant but also impactful, addressing the root causes of youth crime (Doroshkin and Kus, 2019).

Moreover, radio's ability to blend entertainment with education ensures that its messages resonate on a deeper level. Music programs, dramas, and storytelling segments are not only enjoyable but also serve as vehicles for promoting positive behavior. For instance, songs with uplifting messages about hard work, perseverance, and respect for the law can instill important values in young listeners. Similarly, radio dramas that depict the consequences of crime or the importance of education can influence youths' choices, steering them away from negative behaviors and towards more constructive pursuits (Kliks and Bogucka, 2021).

Furthermore, radio's potential to influence crime prevention cannot be overlooked. Community-based programs that focus on educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior, providing information on conflict resolution, and promoting healthy lifestyles can help mitigate the factors that lead to youth crime. By featuring local role models or individuals who have overcome adversity, radio can inspire youths to make better choices and avoid the path of crime (Bora, 2017).

Furthermore, the perceived effects of radio, particularly in the context of influencing youth behavior and societal outcomes, are multifaceted. As a mass communication tool, radio reaches a wide audience and has the potential to shape public opinion, attitudes, and actions. Its influence on youths, who are often highly impressionable and seeking direction, can be both positive and negative, depending on the content and programming (Farooq and Soler, 2017).

Furthermore, radio is often seen as a source of entertainment, but its role as an educational tool is equally significant. Through informative programs, discussions, and talk shows, radio can educate young listeners about important social issues, such as health, education, and the law. When used effectively, radio can instill values such as discipline, respect, and

responsibility, which are crucial for youth development. Programs that focus on personal growth, conflict resolution, and career opportunities provide youths with the knowledge and motivation to pursue positive paths, potentially reducing their involvement in criminal activities (Oyeyemi and Wynn, 2015).

In combating crime among youths, radio can play a proactive role through partnerships with law enforcement, educational institutions, and community leaders. Programs that involve experts discussing legal consequences, conflict resolution strategies, and personal development can empower youths with knowledge and practical skills. Additionally, interactive segments, such as live Q&A sessions, provide an opportunity for listeners to engage directly with resource persons, fostering a sense of inclusion and agency (Chen, 2021).

Another significant advantage of radio is its capacity to adapt to emerging trends and technologies. With the rise of internet radio and podcasting, traditional radio has expanded its reach, enabling content to be accessible on-demand. This evolution allows stations to connect with tech-savvy youths who consume media through smartphones and other digital devices. The integration of social media further enhances this connection, creating a two-way communication channel that amplifies the impact of radio campaigns (Zadorozhny and Gorev, 2022).

On the other hand, the rate of crime among youths is a significant concern for societies worldwide, as it directly impacts social stability, community safety, and the future prospects of young people. Youths are particularly vulnerable to engaging in criminal activities due to a combination of factors such as peer pressure, socio-economic challenges, lack of positive role models, and limited access to education or employment opportunities. The nature and frequency of youth crime vary depending on cultural, economic, and environmental influences, but it is

often driven by a desire for status, financial gain, or a response to feelings of disenfranchisement and social exclusion (Purwono and Rohmawati, 2023).

In many communities, youths may resort to crime as a way of expressing their frustration or rebellion against societal norms, authority, or family expectations. Inadequate support systems and the lack of positive social structures can make crime seem like an attractive alternative for those who feel disconnected or marginalized. Peer influence is another critical factor—young people who associate with peers involved in criminal behavior are more likely to mimic those actions, especially when they perceive these behaviors as offering rewards like recognition, power, or material wealth (Chen and Wang, 2022).

Furthermore, the availability of opportunities for criminal activities, such as drug dealing, theft, or gang involvement, also contributes to the rate of crime among youths. In areas with high unemployment or limited access to education and vocational training, young people may feel they have few legitimate avenues for achieving success. This lack of opportunity can push them toward illegal activities as a means of survival or as a way to gain the material goods they desire. For instance, the attraction of quick financial gains from illegal activities may outweigh the long-term risks associated with criminal involvement, particularly when young people are unaware of the consequences or feel indifferent toward them (Gruszczyńska, 2023).

In some cases, youth crime is also influenced by media portrayals that glamorize criminal behavior or highlight stories of individuals who gain fame or success through illegal activities. When young people are exposed to such narratives, whether through television, movies, or music, they may begin to internalize the idea that criminality is a viable or even desirable path. This is particularly concerning when youths lack proper guidance and are influenced by the

negative aspects of media consumption, such as radio programs or music that glorify violence, drug use, or lawlessness (Myachin, 2022).

Addition, the impact of youth crime is far-reaching, affecting not only the individuals involved but also their families, communities, and the wider society. Criminal behavior among young people often leads to a cycle of incarceration, which can further alienate them from society and limit their future opportunities. Additionally, high rates of youth crime contribute to public fear and the breakdown of community trust, creating an environment where people feel unsafe and disconnected. As a result, addressing youth crime requires a multi-faceted approach that includes providing better educational opportunities, promoting positive role models, and creating a supportive environment where young people feel valued and empowered to pursue positive goals (Wang and Shijian, 2023).

However, efforts to reduce youth crime must involve both preventative and corrective measures. Prevention focuses on addressing the root causes of criminal behavior, such as poverty, lack of education, and poor family dynamics, while also promoting constructive alternatives like sports, mentorship programs, and community engagement. On the other hand, corrective measures aim to rehabilitate young offenders, offering counseling, skills training, and reintegration programs that help them transition back into society successfully. By tackling the underlying causes of youth crime and providing positive opportunities for growth, it is possible to reduce the rate of crime among youths and pave the way for a safer and more prosperous future for all (Simamora, 2021).

Furthermore, the rate of crime among youths continues to be a critical issue, as it not only disrupts the well-being of individuals involved but also affects the larger community. Young people, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds, are often more susceptible to engaging in criminal behavior due to the interplay of various socio-economic, psychological, and environmental factors. These factors can include poverty, unemployment, lack of education, exposure to violence, family instability, and peer pressure. For many youths, crime may seem like the only avenue to gain financial resources, recognition, or a sense of power in environments where opportunities are scarce (Wong, 2022).

In addition, one of the primary drivers of youth crime is the lack of economic opportunities. When young people are unable to access stable employment or educational opportunities, they may resort to illegal activities such as theft, drug trafficking, or gang involvement as a way to meet their material needs. In many urban and rural areas, youths facing high unemployment rates may feel trapped, believing that crime is a way to improve their financial standing. This lack of legitimate opportunities can be exacerbated by the absence of family support or positive role models, leaving youths vulnerable to criminal influences (Stickle and Felson, 2020).

Additionally, peer pressure plays a significant role in shaping the behavior of young people. Adolescence is a period of identity formation, where individuals are highly influenced by their social circles and the need to belong. Youths who associate with peers engaged in criminal behavior are at a higher risk of becoming involved in similar activities themselves. For some, committing a crime or joining a gang may offer a sense of belonging or status, especially when those involved are seen as powerful or influential within their community. The desire for

acceptance, coupled with the thrill or excitement of criminal acts, can be powerful motivators for youths to engage in illegal activities (Borhan and Hadrawi, 2022).

Another contributing factor to the rate of youth crime is the portrayal of criminal behavior in the media. Television shows, movies, and music that glorify or romanticize crime can have a profound effect on young people's perceptions of what is acceptable or desirable. When crime is depicted as a path to wealth, fame, or respect, it can lead youths to believe that breaking the law is a legitimate route to success. This is especially true when young people lack access to positive role models or guidance from trusted adults who can help them critically assess these portrayals (Sahu and Mohanty, 2016).

Additionally, family dynamics also play a crucial role in shaping the likelihood of youth involvement in crime. Children who grow up in unstable or abusive households, where there is little supervision or emotional support, may be more likely to engage in criminal activities as a way to cope with their circumstances or to assert their independence. The absence of a positive parental figure or guidance can leave young people more vulnerable to external influences, including peers, gangs, and criminal networks. In contrast, supportive family structures that promote education, discipline, and open communication can help protect youths from falling into a life of crime (Nielsen and Smyth, 2020).

Furthermore, the influence of substance abuse cannot be overlooked. Many young people involved in criminal activities are also struggling with issues related to alcohol or drug use. Substance abuse can impair judgment, lower inhibitions, and increase aggression, making youths more likely to engage in violent or illegal behavior. The availability of drugs and alcohol in certain communities can lead to a cycle of addiction and crime, where youths commit crimes to

fund their addiction or find themselves in dangerous situations while under the influence (Pak and Gannon, 2022).

Moreover, the consequences of youth crime are far-reaching, not only for the individuals involved but also for society at large. Youth offenders often face legal penalties, including imprisonment, which can limit their future opportunities for education, employment, and personal development. This can result in a cycle of criminal behavior, where young offenders struggle to reintegrate into society and may become repeat offenders. Moreover, high rates of youth crime contribute to community instability, creating environments of fear and distrust. This can lead to strained relationships between law enforcement and local residents, further complicating efforts to reduce crime (Rahman and Prasetyo, 2018).

However, addressing the rate of crime among youths requires a comprehensive approach that tackles both the underlying causes and the immediate consequences. Preventive measures, such as improving access to education, providing job training, and offering mentorship programs, can help steer young people away from crime by giving them the tools and opportunities to succeed through legal means. Strengthening family structures and community support systems is equally important, as these provide the foundation for healthy development and reduce the likelihood of youths engaging in criminal behavior (Goh and Law, 2023).

Additionally, rehabilitation and reintegration programs for young offenders are essential in breaking the cycle of crime. These programs should focus on helping youths understand the consequences of their actions, while also providing them with the skills needed to reintegrate into society as productive, law-abiding citizens. Programs that address substance abuse, anger

management, and life skills are critical for helping youths turn their lives around and avoid reoffending (Rummens and Snaphaan, 2021).

In conclusion, the rate of crime among youths is a complex issue influenced by a range of social, economic, and psychological factors. While the challenges are significant, a combination of prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation strategies can reduce the likelihood of young people engaging in criminal activities. By providing better opportunities, positive role models, and support networks, society can help guide youths toward healthier, more productive paths, ultimately reducing crime rates and fostering safer communities for future generations.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The statement of problem on the perceived effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths poses a significant problems, one of the main issues is the unclear role of radio in shaping youth attitudes toward crime. While some radio stations focus on educational, cultural, and entertainment programming that could promote positive behavior, others may inadvertently air content that glamorizes crime, promotes violence, or trivializes criminal actions. This discrepancy raises questions about whether radio is mitigating or exacerbating criminal tendencies among youths in Ilorin South, where local content and community concerns could influence the impact.

Another issue is the influence of radio in the changing media landscape. With the rapid advancement of digital platforms and social media, the way youths interact with media has drastically shifted. In the past, radio was the primary source of information, entertainment, and education. However, the rise of the internet and social media has diminished the influence of traditional radio. Despite this, radio remains an important medium in rural and semi-urban areas

like Ilorin South, where it still has a wide reach. Understanding how radio fits into this modern media landscape and its influence on youth behavior is crucial for a full picture of its role in society.

Another significant challenge is the lack of consistent monitoring and regulation of radio content. While some radio stations may strive to offer positive, socially responsible programming, there are no uniform guidelines to ensure that all radio broadcasts adhere to ethical standards that prioritize the well-being of youths. As a result, certain programs may feature content that is either inappropriate or potentially harmful, including explicit language, violent behavior, or unlawful activities. This inconsistency in content regulation can contribute to the desensitization of young listeners to criminal behavior, or worse, normalize criminal activities. Addressing this issue requires proper regulation to ensure that radio broadcasts align with societal values and contribute positively to youth development.

Additionally, limited Collaboration between Radio Stations and Youth-Centered Organizations, that is many radio stations operate in isolation, without sufficient collaboration with organizations focused on youth development, crime prevention, or community welfare. This lack of partnership reduces the potential for radio to effectively engage youths in programs aimed at crime prevention or positive behavioral change. By working together, radio stations and youth-centered organizations could develop more targeted programming, provide youths with relevant role models, and create meaningful discussions that address the causes of crime and offer preventive strategies. Strengthening collaboration between these entities could enhance the effectiveness of radio as a tool for influencing youth behavior and reducing crime.

Another problem is the limited research available on how youths perceive radio content. While studies have been conducted on the broader influence of media on society, few have focused specifically on how youths in Ilorin South or similar regions perceive the messages transmitted via radio. Understanding this perception is crucial for determining whether radio is perceived as a positive or negative influence. For example, youths may view certain programs as educational, while others may see them as unrealistic or harmful. Research that explores how youths interpret and internalize radio content is essential for developing programming that resonates positively with them and contributes to crime prevention.

Lastly, limited Focus on Localized Content: Many radio stations in Ilorin South may broadcast content that is not entirely relevant to the specific socio-economic conditions, challenges, or cultural realities of the local youth population. National or international content may not resonate with the local youth, whose experiences are shaped by the specific circumstances of Ilorin South, such as unemployment, lack of educational opportunities, and exposure to crime. Radio content that fails to address these local issues may miss the opportunity to provide meaningful solutions or prevent crime. There is a need for localized programming that directly speaks to the problems youths face in the region and provides them with actionable solutions. Radio stations must focus on producing content that reflects the realities of the local youth, which can foster a stronger connection and potentially influence their behavior in a more positive direction.

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study focus on the perceived effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in Ilorin South Local Government. The specific objectives are to:

i.   To assess the role of radio in shaping youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community.

ii.   To investigate how radio content influences youths' social values and moral beliefs in relation to criminal activities.

iii.   To explore the types of radio programs that most significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South.

iv.   To determine the extent to which radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, affects youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior.

v.   To investigate the perceived role of radio in educating youths about crime prevention and its impact on reducing crime rates.

1.4   Research Questions

i.   How does radio shape youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community?

ii.   In what ways does radio content influence youths' social values and moral beliefs regarding criminal activities?

iii.   Which types of radio programs most significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South?

iv.   To what extent does radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, affect youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior?

v.   What is the perceived role of radio in educating youths about crime prevention, and how does this influence crime rates in Ilorin South?

1.5   Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its potential to shed light on the critical role that radio plays in influencing the behavior of youths, particularly in relation to crime, within Ilorin South Local Government. Understanding how radio content impacts youth crime can inform policy decisions, educational programs, and community interventions aimed at reducing criminal behavior among young people. This study is significant in several key areas:

The significant study will add to the body of literature on the relationship between media, particularly radio, and youth behavior. Although various studies have explored the influence of media on crime, there remains a gap in research specifically focused on radio's impact on youth crime rates. By focusing on a local context, this study can provide new insights into how radio programming shapes the social and moral values of young people.

The significant study will offer valuable information for policymakers in Ilorin South Local Government and beyond. It will provide a better understanding of how radio can be used as a tool for crime prevention and youth development. The study's outcomes could guide the formulation of media regulations, particularly concerning the type of content that can be aired to minimize its negative influence on young listeners.

The significant study will enable local radio stations to tailor their content more effectively. Radio broadcasters can use the findings to create more engaging and educational programming that addresses crime prevention, promotes positive values, and offers solutions to social issues. This empowerment could lead to a more responsible use of radio in shaping societal attitudes.

The significant study will highlight the potential of radio as a community tool for crime prevention. By understanding the influence of radio content, community leaders and organizations can harness its power to engage youths in positive activities and foster a sense of responsibility. This can lead to greater community cohesion, lower crime rates, and enhanced social welfare for youths in Ilorin South.

The significant study will provide valuable insights for organizations working on youth development and crime prevention. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and youth-centered initiatives can use the findings to design programs that complement radio's role in shaping positive youth behavior. These programs can include workshops, discussions, and campaigns that reinforce the positive messages promoted by radio and provide youths with alternatives to criminal behavior.

The significant study will help increase public awareness about the potential risks and benefits of radio as a socializing agent for young people. By educating the public about the effects of radio content on youth crime, the study may foster a more informed and proactive approach to media consumption among parents, educators, and youth leaders. It may also encourage listeners to critically assess the content they consume and its impact on their behavior.

The significant study will lay the groundwork for future studies on the relationship between media and youth crime, especially in the context of radio. Other researchers can build on the findings to explore broader trends or conduct comparative studies in different regions, providing further insights into how different media types influence youth behavior and crime.

The significant study will aims to contribute to social change by exploring how media—specifically radio—can play a role in reducing crime and promoting positive social behaviors. By engaging youths in constructive dialogues through radio programs, it is possible to influence their attitudes toward crime and law enforcement, thereby contributing to the overall social development of the community.

The significant study will highlight the need for greater collaboration between radio stations, local governments, educational institutions, and community organizations. By recognizing the power of radio to influence youth behavior, these stakeholders can form partnerships to create media programs that address community concerns, such as youth crime, and support local development initiatives. This could foster a more cohesive approach to youth engagement and crime reduction at the community level.

The significant study will identify the positive role models portrayed through media. If radio content highlights stories of successful, law-abiding youths or community leaders who have overcome challenges, it can inspire other young people to follow similar paths. This could provide a much-needed counter-narrative to criminal behavior and show youths that success does not require resorting to illegal activities.

The significant study will will be instrumental in offering data that can be used in developing targeted crime prevention strategies. Local authorities, law enforcement, and youth organizations can use the findings to create more effective programs that integrate media strategies. These programs could leverage radio to engage youths in discussions about the consequences of crime, alternative lifestyles, and the benefits of staying on the right path.

The significant study will also contribute to the empowerment of young people by emphasizing the role of media in shaping their futures. By providing positive, crime-free content, radio can help youths feel included in society, instill hope, and encourage them to actively participate in social change. This empowerment can lead to better life choices and a reduction in criminal behavior.

Lastly, the significant study will also provide a comprehensive framework for future research on the role of media in influencing youth behavior. By addressing specific issues such as crime, this research can guide future studies on other aspects of youth culture, including health, education, and social relationships. It will serve as a valuable resource for academic scholars, media experts, and policymakers interested in the intersection of media and youth development.

1.6   Scope of the Study

The scope of the study focus on perceives effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society (A case study of Ilorin South Local Government). The study will focus on Ilorin South Local Government, a region located in Kwara State, Nigeria. The study will explore the perceptions of youths from various neighborhoods within Ilorin

South, Kwara State, Nigeria to provide a comprehensive view of the influence of radio on young people across different settings.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Radio is a form of mass communication that uses electromagnetic waves to transmit audio content such as news, music, dramas, and discussions to a broad audience. In the context of this study, radio refers to the medium used by broadcasters to communicate messages to youths, with a particular focus on how such content can shape their behaviors and perceptions toward crime. It encompasses both local and national radio stations available in Ilorin South Local Government.

Youth: Youth refers to individuals between the ages of 15 and 35, a developmental stage where individuals undergo significant physical, social, and psychological changes. In the context of this study, youth refers specifically to young people in Ilorin South Local Government who may be influenced by radio content. The study explores how radio programming affects their attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions about crime and law enforcement.

Crime: Crime refers to any act that is forbidden or prohibited by law, punishable by the state. This includes illegal activities such as theft, assault, drug abuse, and other criminal behaviors that may be prevalent among youths. In this study, crime specifically refers to behaviors considered illegal or harmful to society, especially those that young people may engage in or perceive to be acceptable due to their exposure to radio content.

Youth Crime: Youth crime is a term used to describe illegal activities or delinquent behavior committed by individuals within the youth age group (15-35 years). In this study, youth crime

refers to the criminal activities committed by young people in Ilorin South Local Government, which may be influenced by factors such as media consumption, peer pressure, and societal values. The study aims to investigate how radio content may affect youths' likelihood to engage in such activities.

Perceived Effects: Perceived effects refer to the way individuals or groups believe they are influenced by a particular stimulus, such as radio content. In this study, perceived effects are the opinions and beliefs of youths, educators, and community leaders about the impact of radio on their behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions of crime. These perceptions might be subjective and can vary depending on individual experiences and interpretations.

Radio Programming: Radio programming refers to the variety of content broadcasted on radio stations, including news, talk shows, music, dramas, and advertisements. The programming can be educational, entertaining, or informative, and in this study, it refers to the content aired by radio stations that may influence the attitudes of youths in Ilorin South toward crime. The study will examine how different types of radio programming (e.g., news reports, crime-related dramas, music) impact youth behavior.

Crime Prevention: Crime prevention refers to strategies and actions taken to reduce the occurrence of criminal activities. This can include educational programs, community involvement, law enforcement efforts, and media campaigns aimed at discouraging criminal behavior. The study will explore how radio programming, especially programs focused on crime prevention, can help reduce crime rates among youths in Ilorin South.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Radio Broadcasting and Its Social Influence

Radio broadcasting is a powerful form of communication that has played a significant role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and influencing behaviors for more than a century. It is a medium that uses electromagnetic waves to transmit audio signals, typically including music, news, talk shows, drama, and advertisements. Radio broadcasts are received by receivers tuned to specific frequencies, making it a widely accessible and often affordable source of information and entertainment. Despite the rise of newer technologies like television and the internet, radio remains a key player in mass communication, particularly in areas with limited access to other media (Mwaura, 2018).

The concept of radio broadcasting extends beyond just transmitting sound. It is a multifaceted medium that integrates various content types—such as news, music, talk shows, and educational programs—to reach diverse audiences. Radio broadcasting has a broad scope, as it can serve as a platform for information dissemination, entertainment, and even education. This versatility allows it to address a wide range of issues, from politics and health to crime and social issues, which makes it an influential tool for shaping societal norms and behaviors (Arede & Oji, 2022).

Furthermore, radio broadcasting's social influence is particularly evident in the way it reaches and impacts its audience. For example, radio often has a stronger emotional connection with listeners due to its auditory nature. Unlike visual media such as television, radio requires listeners to engage their imagination, which can lead to a deeper emotional bond with the content. Furthermore, radio can be more immediate and personal, as it often involves direct communication with the audience through live shows, phone-ins, and listener participation, making it a medium that is both intimate and engaging (Mhagama, 2015).

In societies with a significant youth population, radio plays a pivotal role in influencing social attitudes and behaviors. Young people, especially those in rural or underserved areas, are often more reliant on radio for information and entertainment. As such, radio has the potential to mold their views on a range of issues, including crime, health, politics, and education. The content that is broadcast—whether it is a news report on crime, a song that glamorizes illegal behavior, or a talk show discussing societal issues—can all shape the attitudes of listeners. The social influence of radio is most evident in its ability to both reflect and shape societal values. For instance, radio can help reinforce existing norms and values by consistently presenting them in its programming. A show that repeatedly airs messages about the importance of family, community, or law and order can reinforce these concepts among its audience (Anosike, 2018).

One of the most notable ways radio influences society is through shaping perceptions of crime. Radio broadcasts, particularly news reports, documentaries, and dramas, often highlight incidents of crime, offering a platform to discuss issues such as law enforcement, justice, and the consequences of criminal activities. The portrayal of crime in radio programming can influence how listeners perceive criminal behavior, law enforcement agencies, and societal responses to

crime. For instance, a radio program that emphasizes the consequences of criminal behavior and promotes crime prevention can have a positive effect on reducing crime rates among youths, encouraging law-abiding behaviors (Somlok, 2018).

In addition, radio's role as a socializing agent is another critical aspect of its influence. Socialization is the process by which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, and behaviors of their society. Radio contributes significantly to this process by exposing listeners to different aspects of life, including criminal justice systems, ethical decision-making, and moral values. For example, youth-targeted programs or dramas may depict characters involved in criminal activities, and their experiences may serve as both cautionary tales and forms of escapism. These portrayals can shape young people's understanding of crime, justice, and social order, influencing their behavior and attitudes toward criminal acts (Beldad & Kusumadewi, 2018).

Furthermore, radio's social influence extends beyond individual listeners to the wider community. In a communal context, radio can serve as a platform for collective social change by promoting community-based crime prevention programs, conflict resolution strategies, and youth empowerment initiatives. For instance, community radio stations in many parts of the world have successfully advocated for social change by organizing discussions around important social issues such as crime, education, and health. By fostering public awareness and promoting discussions on critical issues, radio broadcasting can influence societal attitudes toward crime and other social challenges (Jonason & Webster, 2020).

In conclusion, radio broadcasting is a powerful tool for social influence. It reaches a large and diverse audience, shaping their perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors through its programming.

The social influence of radio is particularly significant among youths, who may be more impressionable and receptive to the messages conveyed through radio content. As such, radio plays an important role in shaping social values, influencing attitudes toward crime, and contributing to the socialization process, ultimately impacting the behaviors of young people in society.

2.1.2   The Role of Media in Crime Prevention and Promotion

The media, including radio, television, print, and digital platforms, plays a critical role in shaping public perception and behavior. As a powerful tool for communication, media influences how individuals and society at large perceive crime, law enforcement, and social issues. This role can be either constructive, aiding in crime prevention and the promotion of positive social values, or detrimental, contributing to the normalization and glorification of criminal behavior. In examining the role of media in crime prevention and promotion, it is essential to understand both the positive and negative impacts that media content can have on audiences, particularly youths (ESHETU, 2019).

However, one of the most significant ways that media, particularly radio and television, influences society is by acting as an educational tool in the prevention of crime. Through programs designed to raise awareness of crime-related issues, the media can inform the public about the consequences of criminal behavior, the importance of law enforcement, and the need for social responsibility. Crime prevention programs often focus on educating communities about how to protect themselves from crime, how to report illegal activities, and how to become active participants in creating safer neighborhoods (Baratto, 2019).

Radio, in particular, is a highly effective medium for disseminating crime prevention messages, as it can reach wide and diverse audiences, even in remote areas. Public service announcements (PSAs), educational programs, and call-in shows dedicated to crime prevention can offer vital information about safety practices, legal rights, and the consequences of engaging in illegal activities. These programs can also provide listeners with tools and strategies for avoiding criminal behavior, particularly for vulnerable populations like youths. Radio dramas or storytelling programs can depict the lives of individuals who have been affected by crime, illustrating the real-life consequences and the importance of making positive decisions. In this way, media can serve as a preventative force by promoting healthy, law-abiding behavior and encouraging the community to take an active stance against crime (MUSSA, 2022).

Moreover, the media plays an essential role in promoting crime prevention campaigns initiated by government bodies or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). By broadcasting such initiatives, radio stations and other media outlets can increase awareness and encourage public participation in crime prevention efforts. These campaigns can include topics such as anti-gang initiatives, drug abuse prevention, domestic violence awareness, and community policing strategies. Media outlets that partner with local law enforcement and community organizations can amplify the impact of these campaigns, reaching wider audiences and reinforcing the importance of crime prevention (DOMINGOS, 2021).

The media also plays a crucial role in shaping social norms and behaviors. When the media consistently promotes messages about the value of respect, justice, and lawfulness, it can influence the public's collective understanding of what is acceptable behavior. For example, radio programs that highlight the positive effects of community involvement, education, and

respect for the law can help foster a culture that values peaceful coexistence and discourages criminal activities (Baratto, 2020).

Media representations of crime can affect how society views criminals and criminal justice processes. Crime dramas, news reports, and documentaries can either reinforce or challenge stereotypes about criminals, the justice system, and law enforcement. By choosing to focus on the rehabilitative aspects of the justice system or by portraying the long-term consequences of crime, the media can play a role in shaping a more empathetic and rehabilitative approach to crime prevention (Yoade & Atoyebi, 2023).

In addition, the media can also serve as a vital bridge between law enforcement agencies and the community. By acting as a conduit for information, the media can help law enforcement agencies disseminate important updates about crime, security concerns, and public safety initiatives. For instance, radio and television stations often broadcast appeals for information on unsolved crimes or missing persons, helping to solve cases and prevent further crimes. When the media collaborates with law enforcement, it can enhance public awareness and promote cooperation between citizens and the police (Ibrahim, 2023).

In conclusion, the role of media in crime prevention and promotion is multifaceted. It serves as both a tool for educating the public on crime prevention strategies and as a platform that can either reinforce or challenge societal norms around crime and law enforcement (Bhati & Pearce, 2016). While the media has a significant potential to prevent crime through educational programs, public awareness campaigns, and crime reporting, it can also promote criminal behavior if it glamorizes illegal activities. The impact of media on crime prevention or

promotion ultimately depends on the content being broadcast and the way it is consumed by the audience.

2.1.3   **Radio as a Tool for Youth Engagement**

Radio has long been recognized as a powerful medium for communication, particularly in its ability to reach diverse audiences across geographic and socio-economic boundaries. Among its many roles, one of the most important is its capacity to engage youth. As a tool for youth engagement, radio offers a unique platform for interaction, education, entertainment, and community involvement. The ability of radio to influence young people's attitudes, behavior, and participation in social issues makes it an invaluable resource for promoting positive change and shaping the future of society (Mukiri, 2024).

In addition, radio's role in youth engagement is particularly significant because of its accessibility. In many parts of the world, radio is still one of the most widely accessible forms of media. Unlike the internet, which may require specific devices and data plans, radio is relatively inexpensive and does not require internet access. This makes it an effective tool for reaching youth in both urban and rural areas, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds. As such, radio stations targeting young people can have a profound impact by offering content that resonates with their experiences and challenges (Bulani, 2021).

Moreover, radio serves as a vital source of entertainment for youth, offering music, comedy, dramas, and other forms of creative content that align with their interests. Music is one of the most influential aspects of radio programming, as it allows young people to connect with artists and genres that reflect their cultural identity and personal tastes. The music played on

youth-targeted radio stations often includes a mix of contemporary hits, local artists, and global trends, helping young listeners stay connected with both local and international cultural movements (Somlok, 2018).

In addition to music, radio programming often includes talk shows and discussions on topics relevant to youth, such as education, career opportunities, relationships, and social issues. These programs not only provide entertainment but also help inform and empower young listeners by addressing the challenges they face. Youth-focused radio can create a sense of belonging and connection, as it allows listeners to hear their concerns and aspirations reflected in the media they consume (Nyambala, 2021).

Radio is also a tool for educating young people about important issues affecting their lives and communities. Radio programs can provide valuable information on topics like health, mental well-being, civic engagement, and social justice. For instance, public service announcements (PSAs) and special programs can raise awareness about issues such as drug abuse, sexual health, gender equality, and the importance of education. Radio can also be used to promote positive social behaviors, such as non-violence, conflict resolution, and respect for diversity (Ikenye, 2018).

Furthermore, radio programs can serve as supplementary educational tools. Many youth-focused radio stations produce educational content that is designed to improve literacy, numeracy, and general knowledge. These programs are often produced in collaboration with schools, educational institutions, and government agencies to ensure that the content aligns with curricular objectives and addresses the needs of students (KIMANI, 2020).

Radio offers a platform for young people to express themselves, advocate for their rights, and engage with social issues that are important to them. Through call-in shows, live interviews, and community-based projects, youth can actively participate in radio programming. This fosters a sense of ownership and agency, as young people can voice their opinions, share their experiences, and discuss solutions to issues they face (Msileni, 2021). Radio stations that engage with youth often provide opportunities for young listeners to become involved in the production of content. This can include opportunities to host shows, create music, or participate in discussions on pressing social topics. By involving youth in the creation of radio content, stations empower them to take an active role in shaping the media they consume. This type of engagement also fosters critical thinking and media literacy, as young people learn how to analyze and create content that reflects their perspectives and interests (Azubuike-Oba, 2023).

In conclusion, radio serves as a vital tool for youth engagement, offering both a means of entertainment and an opportunity for education and social participation. By providing relevant content that addresses the interests and challenges of young people, radio helps create a sense of connection, belonging, and empowerment. Whether through the promotion of cultural expression, educational programs, or opportunities for youth participation and advocacy, radio plays an essential role in shaping the lives of young people and equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to thrive in society (Zakaria, 2017).

2.1.4   Radio as a Medium for Socialization

Radio, as a powerful communication tool, plays a significant role in socializing individuals within a society. It is through radio that many people, especially youths, learn social norms, values, and behaviors that help them navigate the world around them. Socialization,

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which refers to the process by which individuals internalize societal values, beliefs, and norms, is greatly influenced by the media. In this regard, radio, with its widespread reach and capacity for mass communication, has become a key player in shaping the social lives of listeners. Through various programs, radio influences how individuals perceive themselves, their relationships with others, and their roles within the community(Njiru, 2024).

Radio is an accessible medium that provides information on a wide range of topics, such as health, education, politics, and social issues. For young listeners, radio plays a significant role in their education and awareness about societal expectations. Programs that discuss issues like education, respect, social responsibility, and community engagement help socialize young people by guiding them toward acceptable social behavior. By listening to these programs, individuals are exposed to the norms and values that are upheld in their society (Asare, 2021).

Moreover, radio can offer youth the opportunity to learn about diverse cultures, traditions, and social practices, fostering a broader understanding of the world. In countries with diverse populations, radio programs often highlight different cultural practices and languages, contributing to greater inclusivity and acceptance. This educational aspect of radio helps shape individuals' worldview and their understanding of different perspectives, facilitating socialization on a broader, global scale (BABAWALE, 2018).

Radio plays a crucial role in the formation of personal and social identity. The music, stories, and topics discussed on the radio often serve as a reflection of the values, interests, and desires of a particular age group or community. By tuning into certain radio stations or programs, individuals identify with the content and personalities that align with their beliefs and preferences, which in turn helps shape their self-concept. For instance, radio programs targeting

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youths often focus on music, fashion, and lifestyle choices, which are central to youth culture. As a result, young people may adopt behaviors and attitudes that are influenced by the media they consume, helping them define their social identity (Ambuchi, 2014).

Additionally, radio's role in identity formation extends to how individuals identify with their social groups. Programs that focus on issues such as family dynamics, peer pressure, relationships, and community values encourage individuals to reflect on their personal experiences and their place within a larger societal framework. By discussing common issues and providing advice or solutions, radio can shape how individuals view themselves in relation to others, fostering a sense of belonging and social cohesion (Siakacha, 2015).

Furthermore, radio has the power to reinforce social norms and influence behavior through its programming. The way issues are discussed on the radio whether in news reports, entertainment, or public service announcements can shape listeners' perceptions of what is considered acceptable behavior in society. For example, radio programs that focus on issues such as drug abuse, crime, and violence can help establish norms related to these behaviors. If these issues are presented in a way that emphasizes their negative consequences, listeners may internalize these messages and be less likely to engage in similar behaviors (Potts & Maadad, 2018).

Conversely, when radio programs glorify certain behaviors or lifestyles, such as materialism or crime, they can contribute to the normalization of these behaviors. Radio also plays an important role in socializing individuals toward the accepted behavior in the context of law and order. News programs and discussions on public policies help shape listeners' understanding of the rule of law, justice, and civic duties. By emphasizing the importance of

respecting laws, obeying authorities, and participating in societal development, radio helps reinforce the societal norms that govern behavior (Belay, 2018).

In conclusion, radio serves as a powerful medium for socialization, influencing how individuals form their identities, engage with their communities, and internalize social norms and values. Through its diverse programming—ranging from educational content to entertainment—radio helps shape how people perceive themselves, their relationships with others, and their roles within society. Its accessibility and interactive nature make radio an ideal platform for engaging individuals in meaningful conversations, providing them with information, and fostering a sense of community. As a result, radio continues to be an essential tool in socializing individuals and guiding them toward becoming informed, responsible, and active members of society.

2.2 Theoretical review

1. Social Learning Theory: The Social Learning Theory was proposed by Albert Bandura in 1977. This Theory, posits that individuals learn behaviors through observing others, especially those they perceive as role models. In the context of radio, this theory suggests that youths may learn criminal behavior by listening to radio programs that depict or glamorize illegal activities. For example, radio dramas, music, or talk shows that normalize violence, substance abuse, or other criminal activities can influence young listeners to adopt these behaviors. According to this theory, if youths observe that certain criminal behaviors lead to rewards (e.g., social recognition, power, or material wealth), they may be more likely to engage in similar behaviors. Application: This theory can be applied to investigate how radio programming, particularly entertainment content, can influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement. It also emphasizes the

importance of role models and the portrayal of criminal behavior as a potential source of learning (Bandura, 1977).

2. Cultivation Theory: Cultivation Theory was developed by George Gerbner in 1976. This theory suggests that prolonged exposure to media content gradually shapes individuals' beliefs and perceptions about the world. In the context of radio, repeated exposure to crime-related content (e.g., news reports about crime, crime stories, or public service announcements) could lead youths to perceive their environment as more dangerous and crime-ridden than it actually is. Over time, these perceptions may lead to fear or even desensitization to criminal activities. Application: This theory is helpful for understanding how radio's portrayal of crime can impact youths' perception of crime rates and their own safety. It can also shed light on how continuous exposure to criminal narratives might influence youths' behavior and attitudes toward crime (Gerbner, 1986).

3. Framing Theory: Framing Theory was introduced by Erving Goffman in 1974 . This Theory explains how media outlets present and organize news stories in ways that influence public perception. In radio, the way crime is framed (e.g., focusing on the victim's experience versus the criminal's background) can influence how listeners perceive the causes of crime and who is to blame. For instance, if radio broadcasts frame youth crime as a result of economic hardship or societal neglect, it may evoke empathy and encourage supportive measures. Conversely, framing youth crime as a result of moral failing or bad behavior might stigmatize young people and promote punitive attitudes.: This theory helps explain how the language and presentation of crime on radio can influence societal attitudes toward youth and crime. It can be used to explore how radio

stations frame crime stories and how this impacts public opinion about the causes of crime and youth delinquency (Goffman, 1974).

2.3   Empirical Review

Malatji, (2019) Conducted study on the language and messaging used in radio content which plays a critical role in shaping the attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of listeners, particularly among youths. Radio, as a powerful medium of mass communication, has the ability to influence its audience through the choice of words, tone, and framing of messages. This influence can have significant implications on how youths perceive crime, social norms, and their role in society (Efstathiou, 2020). Language in radio content is not just a tool for communication; it is a powerful means of shaping beliefs and ideologies. The choice of words and phrases used in radio programming can either reinforce existing social norms or challenge them. For example, when radio programs report on criminal activities, the language used can either sensationalize the crime or provide a more neutral, objective portrayal. Sensationalized language that dramatizes crime or uses terms like "ruthless" or "violent" can invoke fear, highlight negative stereotypes, and create an atmosphere of moral panic. This can lead to youths developing skewed perceptions of crime, seeing it as more prevalent or threatening than it may actually be (Mashau, 2019). On the other hand, the use of empowering language in radio programming can promote positive behavior among youths. Radio content that emphasizes community involvement, social responsibility, and the value of education can instill a sense of purpose and belonging. By highlighting role models who overcome adversity through positive actions, radio programming can encourage youths to emulate constructive behaviors rather than engage in criminal activities. The words chosen in such content are designed to inspire hope and

self-improvement, reinforcing pro-social values and offering alternatives to criminal behavior (Nyambala, 2019). The tone and delivery of radio messages also have a significant impact on how they are received by youths. A persuasive or authoritative tone can be effective in conveying serious messages, such as crime prevention or public safety, while a more conversational or informal tone may make the content feel more relatable and accessible. For instance, a radio talk show that discusses crime prevention in an engaging and approachable manner might be more effective in educating youths about their role in reducing crime than a stern, formal announcement. The tone of a message can make a difference in how well it resonates with the audience and how likely they are to internalize the message (Mostafa, 2019). Furthermore, the framing of messages in radio content is essential in determining how youths interpret the information. Framing refers to how information is presented and contextualized, influencing the listener understands of an issue. For instance, framing a discussion on youth crime in terms of societal neglect or economic hardship may evoke empathy for young offenders, focusing on the root causes of their behavior. Alternatively, framing it as a moral failing or individual irresponsibility could stigmatize youths and reinforce punitive attitudes. The way crime is framed in radio content can shape youths' beliefs about criminal behavior, social justice, and the role of law enforcement (Mligo, 2023). Overall, language in radio content can influence broader social and cultural attitudes. For example, radio programs that discuss gender roles, race, or identity can shape how youths perceive these concepts and how they relate to crime (Wamanji, 2022).

Kanyi, (2020), carry out empirical study on gender dynamics which play a significant role in how radio content influences youths' perceptions of crime and their likelihood to engage in criminal behavior. The way gender is portrayed in radio programming-whether through news

reports, dramas, or talk shows can shape attitudes toward crime, justice, and social norms, influencing youths differently depending on their gender. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for addressing how media messages impact male and female youths in diverse ways, particularly in relation to crime and antisocial behavior (Mohapanele, 2017). Radio programming often reflects societal gender norms, which can shape how young listeners perceive their roles and behaviors in relation to crime. For instance, traditional gender roles that associate masculinity with aggression, dominance, or the use of violence may be reinforced in certain radio content, especially in music genres or crime-related discussions. Young male listeners may be more likely to internalize these portrayals, leading to the normalization of violent behaviors and an increased propensity for engaging in criminal activities (Mwanzia, 2017). On the other hand, females may be influenced by gendered expectations of passivity or emotionality, which could result in a different type of criminal involvement or victimization. For example, females might be more likely to engage in crimes of survival, such as theft or prostitution, which are sometimes less visible but still deeply linked to gendered socio-economic pressures (Kinyuru, 2018). Conversely, female youths involved in crime are sometimes portrayed in ways that emphasize manipulation, deceit, or victimhood. These portrayals can shape how male and female listeners perceive crime and their own potential involvement in it. For young males, the association between masculinity and criminal behavior may normalize or even glamorize crime, while for young females, the victimization narratives may evoke feelings of vulnerability or desperation (Bulani, 2021). Additionally, gender dynamics in radio programming can influence the way crime prevention is framed (Modupeola, 2021). For male youths, programs that focus on empowering individuals through education, sports, or community service may be effective in preventing criminal involvement, while female youths may benefit more from programs that

address issues like self-esteem, emotional intelligence, or safety. Tailoring crime prevention messages to the specific needs and gendered experiences of young listeners can make radio programming more effective in reducing crime rates and encouraging pro-social behaviors (Mkoko, 2015).

Semahagne (2019) conducted a study on radio content that has a profound impact on shaping the behavior of its audience, especially among youths, who are particularly impressionable during their formative years. The messages conveyed through radio programming can influence listeners' attitudes, perceptions, and actions, making it an important tool in both promoting positive social behaviors and, in some cases, reinforcing negative ones. The nature of radio content whether it focuses on crime, social issues, entertainment, or education plays a key role in determining how it affects youth behavior (Pedsuwan & Wang, 2018). One of the primary ways radio content influences behavior is through the portrayal of social norms and values. Programs that present positive role models, community involvement, or constructive behaviors can encourage youths to emulate those behaviors. For example, radio content that highlights individuals overcoming challenges through education, hard work, and respect for the law can inspire youths to adopt similar attitudes toward personal success and crime avoidance (Tadesse, 2018). Moreover, the language and tone used in radio programming can also significantly impact listeners' behaviors. Persuasive or authoritative messages that promote moral values, respect for authority, or the benefits of law-abiding behavior can lead to changes in how youths approach issues like crime and social responsibility (Berhanu, 2018). In contrast, radio programming that sensationalizes crime or presents illegal activities as exciting or justified can normalize criminal behavior and make it seem more acceptable to young listeners. For instance, songs with violent lyrics or talk shows that trivialize the consequences of criminal

actions may encourage youths to become desensitized to violence or see it as a normal part of life (Shemsu, 2022). Radio also serves as a tool for socialization, with youths often looking to media content to understand societal expectations and their role within the community. When youths listen to radio content that reflects the values of their community or challenges harmful stereotypes, it can have a positive influence on their behavior (Kimani, 2020). In contrast, when radio programming perpetuates stereotypes, such as those associated with criminal behavior, or encourages harmful behavior patterns, it can reinforce negative actions. The influence of radio on behavior is not just about the content itself, but also how it is consumed—whether it is discussed in peer groups, used to reinforce certain ideologies, or simply absorbed passively (Obonyo, 2021).

Vitacco & Batastini (2020) conducted a study on the media, including radio, which significantly shapes public perceptions of crime and influences behavior. Given its widespread reach and influence, the media plays a pivotal role in both preventing and, at times, inadvertently promoting crime. It is therefore essential for media outlets, especially radio stations, to be mindful of how they portray crime, criminal behavior, and justice, as their content can either contribute to social change or exacerbate societal problems (Hussin, 2014). One of the primary ways the media can contribute to crime prevention is through the dissemination of information that educates the public on crime-related issues, including prevention, intervention, and legal rights (Lestari & Hartono, 2023). Radio programs, particularly those that focus on community issues, can offer practical solutions to reduce crime. These may include discussions on conflict resolution, mental health support, and the importance of education, all of which are important in preventing youths from engaging in criminal behavior. When media outlets use their platforms to share information about programs that help at-risk youths, promote social cohesion, and

highlight community initiatives, they help foster an environment where crime is less likely to thrive (David, 2021). Furthermore, the media can serve as a powerful tool in promoting pro-social behavior by showcasing positive role models and highlighting stories of individuals or communities that have successfully reduced crime or overcome adversity. By focusing on these positive narratives, radio stations can provide alternative models of behavior for youths, showing them that there are other ways to gain respect and success without resorting to criminal activity. Positive reinforcement in the media can empower young listeners to make better choices, reducing the likelihood of criminal involvement (Tundu, 2015). In conclusion, the media, particularly radio, holds significant responsibility in crime prevention. By providing accurate information, promoting positive role models, and ensuring responsible coverage of crime-related issues, radio stations can play an instrumental role in reducing crime and fostering safer, more cohesive communities. The media's ability to influence societal attitudes and behaviors makes it an invaluable tool in crime prevention efforts, but it must be used ethically and responsibly to ensure that it serves the public good (Zhao & Tang, 2018).

Goddard (2019) conducted a study on the psychological impact of radio on youths that is profound, as it shapes their emotional and cognitive development during critical stages of growth. Radio, as a widely accessible medium, influences the way young people perceive the world around them, form their identities, and engage with societal issues. Whether through music, news, talk shows, or dramas, radio content can trigger a range of emotional responses and influence youths' attitudes, behaviors, and mental well-being (Alikor, 2023). One of the most significant psychological effects of radio is its ability to shape youths' perceptions of reality. Radio programs often present idealized or dramatized versions of life, which can distort young listeners' understanding of social norms and expectations. For example, when youths listen to

radio content that glamorizes criminal behavior, violence, or substance abuse, they may internalize these portrayals as acceptable or even desirable behaviors. Such content can influence youths' decision-making processes, contributing to risky behaviors or anti-social tendencies (Semahagne, 2011). Alternatively, radio programming that emphasizes positive themes, such as resilience, education, and social responsibility, can enhance youths' self-esteem and promote pro-social behaviors. Music, a central component of many radio stations, also plays a powerful role in shaping the psychological state of youths (Olufemi-adeniyi, 2021). Studies have shown that the type of music youths listen to can affect their mood, stress levels, and overall mental health. For instance, aggressive or violent lyrics in certain music genres may contribute to feelings of anger, frustration, or even aggression (Nyambala, 2011). In contrast, uplifting or calming music can improve youths' emotional well-being and help manage stress. The emotional connection that youths develop with their favorite songs and radio personalities can also serve as a form of emotional expression or coping mechanism, allowing them to process complex feelings or experiences (Kunnuji, 2019).

Ikenye (2018) conducted a study on youth perception of radio content that is shaped by various factors, including personal experiences, social context, and the specific content they are exposed to. Radio, as an accessible and influential medium, has a significant impact on how young people perceive themselves, their peers, and the broader society. Understanding how youths perceive radio content is essential for assessing its potential to influence their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors, particularly concerning issues like crime, social responsibility, and identity (NESRA, 2020). For many young people, radio serves as a primary source of entertainment, information, and social connection. The way radio programs are framed—whether through music, talk shows, news segments, or dramas—can influence youths' worldviews. When

radio content aligns with their interests and social values, youths are more likely to perceive it positively and engage with it regularly (SANNI, 2018). For example, youths who enjoy a particular genre of music may form a connection with the radio station that broadcasts it, allowing them to become more receptive to other types of content, such as discussions on social issues or crime prevention. In such cases, the perception of radio content is shaped by the emotional resonance and relatability of the programming (Hareesh, 2018). However, youths' perception of radio content can be influenced by the content's relevance and appropriateness to their lives. If radio programming portrays criminal activities or risky behaviors in an unrealistic or exaggerated manner, it may affect how youths perceive crime (Balogun, 2020). For instance, when crime is depicted as glamorous or without significant consequences in radio dramas or music, youths may come to view it as an acceptable or even desirable behavior. This perception can influence their attitudes toward crime, potentially lowering their resistance to engaging in criminal activities. Conversely, radio programs that provide realistic portrayals of the consequences of crime, or promote positive social values like education and community involvement, can help shape more constructive perceptions (Ojo, 2017).

Babawale, (2021). conducted study on radio has the potential to be a powerful tool for positively influencing youths; there are several challenges that can hinder its effectiveness in promoting positive behaviors and attitudes. These challenges arise from various factors, including content limitations, audience engagement, and broader societal influences. Addressing these challenges is crucial to harnessing radio's full potential in shaping the attitudes and behaviors of young people in a constructive way (Hamungole, 2015). One of the primary challenges is the quality and nature of the content being broadcast. Although there are numerous radio programs aimed at educating and inspiring youths, much of the content is often centered

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around entertainment, which may not always convey positive messages (Oluwaje, 2023). The prevalence of sensationalized content, including crime dramas, violence, or materialistic portrayals, can inadvertently glamorize negative behaviors. If radio stations fail to balance entertainment with educational and socially responsible content, youths may absorb harmful messages that contradict positive social values. Moreover, certain radio content that caters to youth interests may emphasize unrealistic ideals or foster negative stereotypes, such as those related to gender, race, or social class, further complicating the positive influence of radio (Oyoo, 2020). In conclusion, while radio has significant potential to positively influence youths, several challenges must be addressed. These include the nature and quality of content, lack of diversity in programming, competition from digital media, issues of accessibility, and the need for greater audience engagement. Overcoming these challenges will require a concerted effort from radio stations, content creators, and policymakers to ensure that radio remains a relevant and impactful tool for shaping positive youth behavior (Nieves-Pizarro, 2018).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Area of the Study

The study area in this research is mainly focus on perceive effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society (A case study of Ilorin South Local Government which will be limited to youth in Ilorin South Local Government.

3.2   Research Design

The research design to be adopted in this research work is the descriptive survey research which involves the usage of self-designed questionnaires in the collection of data. Under the survey design, primary data will be used to determine the perceive effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society. The design was chosen because it enables the researcher to collected data without manipulation of any variables of interest in the study.

3.3   Population of Study

Conceptually, the population for this study includes youth in Ilorin South Local Government who are relevant to the study. In this case, the Study is about the perceive effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society. Therefore, the population of the study consists of all the youth in Ilorin South Local Government, who are involved in the study. The population for this study consists of 400 youth in Ilorin South Local Government.

3.4   Sampling Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size of this study was 150 drawn out from the population of 400 of youth in Ilorin South Local Government using stratified simple random sampling technique. The simple random sampling is a procedure of giving every subject in the population from which the sample was drawn an equal chance of being selected. The choice of the proportionate sampling technique was informed by the variation of the population of youth in Ilorin South Local Government. This process enabled the researcher to give a fair representation of youth in Ilorin South Local Government.

3.5   Method of Data Collection

The study used primary methods of data gathering, the primary method of data collection was used to generate data from the field of study through structured questionnaire to elicit response from the respondents who are strictly the youth in Ilorin South Local Government who are involves in this study. There are several reasons which inform the distribution of questionnaire, one of such reasons is that it can gather more information and increase commitment from different perspectives in the target audience. It also helps respondent to freely express themselves. it is a less expensive way of gathering data

3.6   Research Instruments

This study adopted questionnaire for data collection and it was structured into two sections:- section A will elicit information about Socio - Demographic data of respondents, while section B will contain measurable questions with sets of answers from which respondents are expected to choose the options that most reflects their opinions.

3.6   Method of Data Analysis Techniques

Method of analysis used was descriptive analysis, however, descriptive analysis: - this involves the use of table histogram or data presented are analyzed in tabular form. The method involves the systematic arrangement of figures and facts in series of boxes made up of rows and columns.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT

4.1   Presentation of Results

SECTION A

Table 1:

Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Male	90	60%
Female	60	40%
Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Field survey 2024

From the Table 1 under the gender, 90 (60%) respondents, were male, while 60 (40%)

were female.

Table 2:

Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age Group	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
16-18	20	13,33
18-25	35	23.33
26-35	67	44.7
35 and above	28	18.7
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field survey 2024

From the Table 2 under the age group 20 (13.33) respondents were from 16-18, 35

(23.33) respondents were from 18 – 25, 67(44.7) respondents were from 26-35, while 28(18.7)

respondents were from 35 and above. This means most of the respondent were from 26-35.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Education Level	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Primary	25	16.7
Secondary	40	26.7
Tertiary	85	56.7
Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Field survey 2024

From table 4 under the education level, 25 (16.7%) respondents were primary holder , 40(26.7) respondents were secondary holder, while 85(56.7) respondents were tertiary. This means most of the respondent were Tertiary.

Table 4:

Distribution of Respondents by Employment Status

Employment Status	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Student	30	20
Employed	75 20	50 13,33
Unemployed	25	16.7
Self-employed	75	50
Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Field survey 2024

From Table 4 under the Employment Status, 30 (20%) respondent were student, 20(13.33) respondents were employed, 25 (16.7) respondents were unemployed while 75 (50) respondent were self employed. This mean most of the respondent were self employed .

Table 5: How frequently do you listen to the radio? (a) Daily (b) Weekly (c) Occasionally

Option	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Daily	90	60
Weekly	40	26.7
Occasionally	20	13.3
Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Field survey 2024

From Table 5, 90 (60) respondent ticked daily, 40 (26.7) respondents ticked weekly, while, 20 (13.33) ticked occasionally. This mean most of the respondent ticked daily.

SECTION B:

Table 5:

Research question one: Radio plays a role in shaping youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community**.**

RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Strongly agreed	80.0	53.3%
Agreed	60.0	40%
Strongly disagreed	5.0	3.3%
Disagreed	0	0
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field survey 2024

The table 5 above showed that about (80%) strongly agreed that Radio plays a role in shaping youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community and 60% respondent agreed while % disagree and 5% also strongly disagree. From the indication of the

respondent strongly agreed that strongly agreed that Radio plays a role in shaping youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community.

Table 6: Radio content influences youths' social values and moral beliefs regarding criminal activities.

RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agreed	90.0	60%
Agreed	45.0	30%
Strongly disagreed	10.0	6.6%
Disagreed	5	3.3%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table 6 above showed that about (90%) strongly agreed that Radio content influences youths' social values and moral beliefs regarding criminal activities and 45% respondent agreed while 5% disagree and 10% also strongly disagree. From the indication of the respondent strongly agreed that Radio content influences youths' social values and moral beliefs regarding criminal activities.

Table 7:

Research Question Three: Different types of radio programs significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South?

RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Strongly agreed	85.0	56.6%
Agreed	42.0	28%
Strongly disagreed	13.0	8.6%
Disagreed	10.0	6%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table 7 above showed that about (85%) strongly agreed that different types of radio programs significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South. and 42% respondent agreed while 10% disagree and 13% also strongly disagree. From the indication of the respondent strongly agreed that different types of radio programs significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South.

Table 8:

Research Question Four: Radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, impacts youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior?

RESPONDENTS	FREQENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Strongly agreed	90.0	60%
Agreed	40	26.6%
Strongly disagreed	10	6.7
Disagreed	10	6.7%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey 2024

The Table 8 above showed that about (90%) strongly agreed that radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, impacts youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. and 40% respondent agreed while 10% disagree and 10% also strongly disagree. From the indication of the respondent strongly agreed that radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, impacts youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior.

Table 9:

Research Question Five: Radio plays a perceived role in educating youths about crime prevention and its impact on reducing crime rates?

RESPONDENTS	FREQENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Strongly agreed	100	66.7%
Agreed	30	20%
Strongly disagreed	15	10
Disagreed	5	3.3%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey 2024

The Table 8 above showed that about (100%) strongly agreed that radio plays a perceived role in educating youths about crime prevention and its impact on reducing crime rates and 30% respondent agreed while 15% disagree and 5% also strongly disagree. From the indication of the respondent strongly agreed that radio plays a perceived role in educating youths about crime prevention and its impact on reducing crime rates.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1   **Summary**

This study was conducted among the respondents, on the perceive effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society (a case study of Ilorin South Local Government. The descriptive statistics was used to organize analysis and the data collected from the respondent. The study was designed for Survey with questionnaire as instrument for data collection. Following the data presentation, data analysis and discussion of findings, this chapter is concern with the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

However, the perceived effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in society, particularly in Ilorin South Local Government, are multifaceted and complex. Radio, as a significant mass communication tool, has the potential to shape youths' attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions, either positively or negatively. Its influence is particularly notable because of its widespread reach and the nature of its content, which can range from news and music to talk shows and dramas. While radio is generally seen as a platform for entertainment and information, its role in shaping societal norms and influencing behaviors, especially among the youth, is a subject of increasing interest.

In addition, the relationship between radio content and youth behavior is primarily defined by the nature of the programming that is offered. In many cases, youths engage with radio content that either aligns with their personal interests or offers them a sense of connection and belonging. For example, music and entertainment programs are particularly popular among young people, as they offer a means of escape and emotional expression.

However, the types of messages conveyed in these programs can significantly influence their perceptions and actions. Positive and responsible radio content, such as programs that address crime prevention, social responsibility, and community engagement, can foster constructive behaviors and attitudes. In contrast, radio content that glamorizes criminal behavior, portrays violence as acceptable, or sensationalizes crime can contribute to an increased tolerance for antisocial actions and even encourage youths to engage in criminal activities.

The influence of radio on youths is also shaped by the framing of social issues, particularly crime. When radio programs report on crime or criminal behavior, the way these issues are presented can either exacerbate or reduce youths' tendencies to engage in similar activities. For example, sensationalized reports on crime or excessive focus on negative news stories can create a distorted perception of the world, making it seem as though crime is more prevalent or inevitable. This can foster feelings of fear or insecurity, or, conversely, lead to desensitization to crime. On the other hand, radio programs that emphasize the consequences of criminal behavior or offer alternative solutions, such as conflict resolution and community involvement, can act as deterrents to crime and promote a sense of responsibility and social cohesion.

In addition to the content itself, the psychological impact of radio on youths cannot be understated. Radio has the power to shape youths' emotional responses and cognitive development. For instance, music and spoken word content that highlights emotions like anger, frustration, or hope can either trigger positive coping mechanisms or fuel negative behaviors. The portrayal of crime in media can also normalize these behaviors for youths, making them more likely to accept criminal activities as part of everyday life. Radio's role in shaping youths'

values, particularly concerning crime and law enforcement, can significantly affect their decision-making and long-term behavior patterns.

Another key factor influencing the effectiveness of radio in impacting youth behavior is the level of engagement and interactivity it fosters. Radio stations that incorporate social media or interactive elements into their programming can engage youths more effectively, providing them with a sense of connection and involvement. This engagement is crucial for ensuring that radio content resonates with young audiences and that they feel a sense of agency in their media consumption. Interactive content allows youths to share their views, ask questions, and contribute to discussions, which can further enhance their understanding of social issues like crime and encourage active participation in positive social behaviors.

However, there are significant challenges that hinder radio's potential to positively influence youths. These challenges include the predominance of entertainment-focused content, a lack of diversity in programming, and competition from other forms of media, particularly digital platforms. Many youths now turn to the internet and social media for their entertainment and information needs, leaving traditional radio with a smaller audience base. Additionally, the portrayal of criminal activities in radio programs can sometimes reinforce stereotypes or sensationalize crime, making it difficult for radio to fulfill its potential as a tool for positive social change. Accessibility issues, such as lack of equipment or internet connectivity in certain regions, also limit the ability of some youths to engage with radio content.

Despite these challenges, radio continues to hold immense potential for positively influencing youth behavior, especially when it comes to crime prevention and socialization. By offering relevant and educational content that addresses issues such as crime prevention, community involvement, and pro-social behaviors, radio can contribute to shaping the attitudes

and behaviors of young people. Furthermore, by promoting inclusive content that represents a diverse range of youth experiences and identities, radio can encourage a sense of belonging and social responsibility.

In conclusion, radio has a significant role to play in shaping the behaviors and attitudes of youths, especially in relation to crime. While there are challenges to be addressed, including content quality, engagement, and competition from digital media, the potential for radio to serve as a force for positive influence remains high. With the right programming, a focus on interactivity, and a commitment to social responsibility, radio can continue to be a vital tool in reducing crime and promoting positive youth development in communities like Ilorin South Local Government.

5.2   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the perceived effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in society, particularly in Ilorin South Local Government, have been explored in depth throughout this study. Radio, as a powerful and accessible medium, has the potential to shape the attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions of youths, either positively or negatively. The study highlights that radio's influence on youth behavior largely depends on the content being broadcast and how that content resonates with young listeners.

Moreover, radio programs that sensationalize crime or portray it as a common or acceptable behavior can inadvertently normalize criminal actions, influencing youths to adopt similar behaviors. On the other hand, radio content that focuses on social issues, crime prevention, and community engagement has the potential to positively influence youths, promoting responsible behavior and providing them with alternatives to crime. By educating

youths on the consequences of criminal behavior and promoting values such as respect for the law and social responsibility, radio can play a pivotal role in crime prevention.

Additionally, the psychological impact of radio on youths cannot be overlooked. The emotional and cognitive responses triggered by radio programming can either reinforce positive social values or lead to negative outcomes, depending on the nature of the content. Youths who are exposed to content that glamorizes crime or portrays violence as a solution to conflict may develop distorted views of society, increasing the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities themselves. Conversely, radio programming that offers alternative narratives, such as stories of redemption, conflict resolution, and community action, can help mitigate the risk of youths turning to crime.

While radio has the potential to positively influence youths, the study also acknowledges the challenges that come with using this medium for crime prevention. The rise of digital media and the increasing preference for interactive platforms have reduced radio's dominance among young people. As a result, radio stations must evolve by integrating new technologies, promoting more interactive content, and ensuring that their programming remains relevant and engaging to young audiences.

In conclusion, radio continues to be an important tool for shaping the attitudes and behaviors of youths. By promoting positive, responsible, and informative content, radio can serve as a powerful force in reducing crime rates and fostering a more socially responsible generation of young people.

5.3   RECOMMENDATION

Based on the perceive effects of radio and its role in influencing the rate of crime among youths in the society. The recommendations listed as its follows:

1. Radio stations should prioritize programming that encourages positive behavior, educates youths about the consequences of crime, and promotes community involvement. This includes featuring content related to crime prevention, conflict resolution, and stories of youths who have overcome challenges through lawful means. Programs should be designed to inspire youths to engage in constructive activities rather than criminal behavior.

2. Radio stations should develop more youth-focused programs that reflect the interests, concerns, and challenges of young people. Engaging youth through relevant content such as music, talk shows, and drama that resonate with their daily lives can help foster a sense of connection. Additionally, including discussions on the dangers of crime and providing alternative narratives could significantly reduce the allure of criminal behavior.

3. Radio content should be carefully crafted to avoid sensationalizing crime or portraying negative behaviors as glamorous. The language used in radio programs should be responsible, with an emphasis on the impact of criminal activities on individuals, families, and communities. Positive language can help create a more informed and conscientious youth audience that understands the long-term consequences of their actions.

4. Radio stations should collaborate with psychologists, law enforcement officers, community leaders, and youth advocates to develop programs that educate young people about crime prevention. By incorporating expert opinions and real-life experiences, these

programs can offer practical advice and solutions for avoiding criminal activity and promoting pro-social behaviors.

5. Radio stations should create opportunities for youths to engage interactively with the content. This could include live call-ins, social media integration, or youth participation in discussions. By giving youths a platform to voice their opinions, ask questions, and contribute to the conversation, radio stations can help build a sense of ownership and responsibility, while also addressing the issues that matter most to young people.

6. Radio stations should use their platform to run periodic crime prevention campaigns that target youths directly. These campaigns could include discussions on how to avoid becoming involved in crime, the importance of education, and the value of building strong, supportive community networks. Providing practical solutions and emphasizing the benefits of staying on the right side of the law can reduce the temptation to engage in criminal activities.

7. Local and national governments, in collaboration with private organizations, should consider establishing youth-focused radio stations or programs. These platforms should be tailored to meet the specific needs of young people, offering content that is both educational and entertaining. These stations can focus on providing constructive programming that highlights positive role models, success stories, and activities that steer youths away from crime.

8. Radio stations should regularly evaluate the impact of their programming on youth behavior and perceptions of crime. This could be achieved through surveys, focus groups, and feedback from listeners. Understanding the effectiveness of their content will help

radio stations make necessary adjustments and ensure they are contributing positively to the community.

9. Radio hosts should be trained on the specific communication strategies that appeal to youths. These strategies should involve active listening, empathy, and the ability to engage young listeners in a meaningful way. Hosts should be equipped to handle sensitive topics, such as crime, mental health, and societal pressures, with care and understanding, ensuring they create a safe and supportive environment for youths to engage.

10. Radio stations can collaborate with schools, universities, and youth organizations to promote peer education and mentorship programs. By featuring successful young mentors on their programs, radio can provide youths with role models who inspire them to make positive life choices. These mentors can share their personal experiences and offer advice on overcoming challenges without resorting to crime.

11. Radio stations should embrace digital platforms and social media to reach younger audiences who may not be tuning into traditional radio. Creating podcasts, online radio stations, or live streaming content can allow radio stations to engage with youths in real-time and promote content that encourages crime prevention and personal development.

12. Radio stations should incorporate family-oriented programming that addresses the root causes of crime among youths, such as family dysfunction, lack of education, and poor socio-economic conditions. By involving parents and caregivers in these discussions, radio can create a more holistic approach to crime prevention that involves the entire community, including families, schools, and local authorities.

13. Radio stations should feature community leaders, activists, and organizations that are working on the ground to prevent crime and provide opportunities for youths. By showcasing community-based initiatives, youths can learn about available resources, programs, and support systems designed to help them stay on the right path. These discussions can also help dismantle stereotypes and misconceptions about youths and crime.

14. Radio stations should involve youths directly in the creation of programs that target their peers. This could include youth panels, focus groups, or youth-driven radio shows. Involving youths in the creative process allows them to feel more connected to the content and ensures that the programming reflects their interests, challenges, and aspirations. This empowerment can help foster a sense of responsibility and leadership among young listeners.

15. Radio stations should expand their campaigns on social justice issues that directly affect youths, such as inequality, discrimination, and access to education. Addressing these broader societal issues can help reduce the frustration and alienation that often lead to criminal behavior. By providing a platform for youths to express their concerns and advocating for social change, radio can promote a more inclusive society where youths feel valued and heard.

16. Radio stations should establish partnerships with law enforcement agencies to promote safety and awareness. Collaborative programs could include discussions on crime trends, safety tips, and law enforcement efforts to reduce criminal activity. This partnership can help build trust between youths and the police, reduce fear of law enforcement, and encourage more proactive behavior in communities.

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PERCEIVE EFFECTS OF RADIO AND ITS ROLE IN INFLUENCING THE RATE OF CRIME AMONG YOUTHS IN THE SOCIETY (A CASE STUDY OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Respondent,

This instrument is meant to collect information for research purpose. The information provided will be used for research purpose only and confidentiality is assured. Please, respond to each item as it best affects you and your opinion. There are no rights or wrong responses to the items. Please respond honestly.

Please tick (√) the response option corresponds to your feeling and opinion.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Section A: Demographic Information

1. **Age:** (a) Below 18 (b)18–25 (c) 26–35 (d) 35 Above

2. **Gender:** (a) Male (b) Female

3. **Educational Level:** (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c)Tertiary

4. **Employment Status:** (a) Student (b) Employed (c) Unemployed (d) Self-employed

5. **How frequently do you listen to the radio?** (a) Daily (b) Weekly (c) Occasionally

SECTION B

QUESTIONS ON PERCEIVE EFFECTS OF RADIO AND ITS ROLE IN INFLUENCING THE RATE OF CRIME AMONG YOUTHS IN THE SOCIETY (A CASE STUDY OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SA – Strongly agreed A – Agreed DA – Disagreed SD – Strongly Disagreed

S/N	QUESTIONS	SA	A	SD	D
1.	Do you agree that radio plays a role in shaping youths' perceptions of crime and criminal behavior in the community?				
2.	Do you agree that radio content influences youths' social values and moral beliefs regarding criminal activities?				
3	Do you agree that certain types of radio programs significantly influence youths' views on crime and law enforcement in Ilorin South?				
4	Do you agree that radio content, such as news, music, or dramas, impacts youths' likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior?				
5	Do you agree that radio plays a perceived role in educating youths about crime prevention and its impact on reducing crime rates?				