

Effects of community radio on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Article History

Received on 26 December 2023

1st Revision on 8 January 2024

2nd Revision on 5 February 2024

Accepted on 6 February 2024

Abstract

Purpose: This study examines the effects of community radio programs on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Research methodology: This study adopted a survey research strategy, using a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative data. This was a cross-sectional study in which data were collected at one point in time to examine the effects of community radio programs on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study population consisted of students, staff, visitors, and residents of the university and its environment. However, Cochran's (1977) sampling technique was used to determine a sample size of 384 for questionnaire administration. Data were analyzed through descriptive methods using frequency distributions and percentages, as well as inferential statistics through multiple regression analysis.

Result: The results show that the regression coefficient for political news is -0.070 and is statistically significant, political advertising is 0.299 and is statistically significant, and political discussion is 0.199 and is statistically significant. From the analysis, only political news does not have a positive relationship but is significant for political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Contribution: This study has been able to establish the level of relationship between community radio programs and political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, and Nigeria.

Limitation: The study only covers the Ibadan metropolis due to a lack of funds. Extension to a state, region, or all of Nigeria would have provided a more robust argument.

Keywords: *Community Radio, Political Education, Community, Democracy, Politics, Cochran Sampling*

How to Cite: Makinde, W. A., & Abati, M. O. (2024). Effects of community radio on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Social, Humanity, and Education*, 4(4), 219-229.

1. Introduction

The effectiveness and validity of democracy may be questioned, or at best, viewed as mere appearance, unless the voter actively participates and is acknowledged as a substantial force in molding the character and form of the ruling body. The level of populace awareness and active participation in civic and political activities directly influences the stability and advancement of a political system (Mwesigwa, 2021). According to Appadorai (2000); Okafor and Madubuegwu (2015); Yuen and Leung (2009), for democracy to function, the general public must possess a certain level of morality and competence, including the ability to act rationally and actively participate in politics. Ojomo, Tejuoso, Olayinka, and Oluwashola (2015) claim that Nigeria's political activities and transition plans have been characterized by turbulence, unpredictability, and violence. Nigerian politics have been marked by avarice, a strong desire for power, and acts of violence, assassination, thuggery, and election manipulation since the start of the First Republic (Adedeji, 2022; Falade, 2014). This phenomenon can be partially explained by the

general public's lack of political education on topics that directly affect them. This shortcoming is caused by a dearth of readily available information, which might be efficiently fixed using community radio systems.

Community radio is an example of public service broadcasting, because it primarily benefits a specific community. This statement explains how a particular community's culture, philosophy, beliefs, norms, and values present themselves (Mogambi & Ochola, 2015; Nafiz, 2012). It has become increasingly common for locals to use community radio as a form of communication, which presents both media professionals and grassroots activists with fresh possibilities. In order to advance various facets of our society, such as education, healthcare, water and sanitation, disaster preparedness, social problem-solving at the local level, and fostering a connection between rural communities and the government, community radio plays a critical role in facilitating access to essential services and resources (Arowolo & Aluko, 2010; M. M. R. Khan, 2021; Kombol, 2014; Ufuophu-Biri, 2017). They contend that community radio offers a venue for these groups to air their grievances, find solutions to their problems, and offer original suggestions for national improvement (Fombad & Jiyane, 2019). In third-world nations such as Nigeria, the focus on governance concerns, politics, agriculture, education, health and sanitation, recreation, and other social problems within a particular community can play a key role in fostering rural development.

Community radio emerged largely as a result of a shift in control from public to private and local ownership, which started in the early 1990s. According to a 2006 survey by the BBC World Service Trust, almost 1,000% more community radio stations operated in Africa between 2000 and 2006. Commercial radio expanded at an average pace of 360% over the same period. This spread can be attributed to the rise in popularity of global political democratization in the 1990s (Seran, Pandie, & Sayrani, 2022; Udo, 2022). Technological advancements have made it possible to install and run small radio units even in the most remote parts of the region, which has further facilitated the liberalization of the media landscape (Ajibade & Alabi, 2017; Bello & Wilkinson, 2017; Ojomo et al., 2015). The possibility of small-scale community radio having a big civic impact on a globalized society when larger media corporations are in charge is still under debate.

The media in several sub-Saharan African countries, including Nigeria, have come under harsh criticism for their apparent incapacity to successfully promote public dialogue and support democratic processes since the late 1950s and the early 1960s when many countries in the region gained independence (Thomas & Okoro, 2017). The ability of a region's media networks to advance the democratic principles of widespread involvement is constrained by restrictive legislation governing public access and ownership structures. There is a lack of knowledge required for citizens to act responsibly in a democracy (Mwesigwa & Wahid, 2021; Tucker, 2013). The argument used to support the monopolization of broadcasting was that it serves as a vital public good by promoting growth, unity, national culture, and identity. (Ajibade & Alabi, 2017; Akingbulu, 2010). The media's traditional function as a "watchdog" that keeps elected officials responsible for abiding by their oaths of office and people's wishes is severely limited (Onu, Chiamogu, & Chiamogu, 2022).

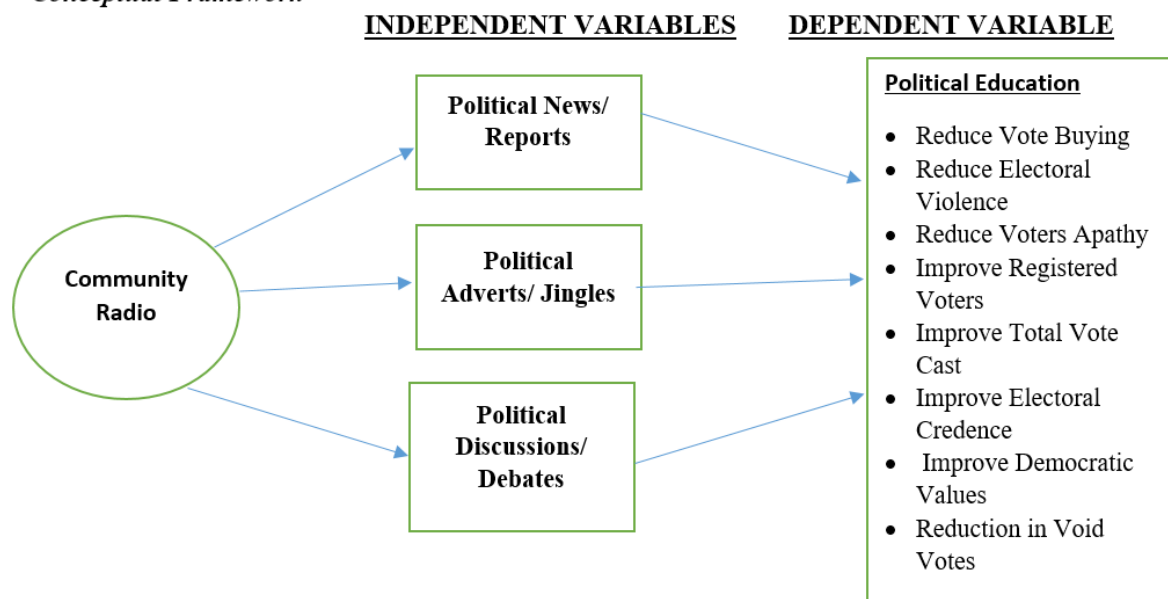
Community radio is intended to strengthen development, including political awareness and education, and to promote community values. However, in Nigeria, there are still problems of low turnout during elections, political violence, vote buying, increasing void votes, and poor information about government activities, among others. Since its return to democracy in 1999, Nigeria has experienced a gradual decline in voter turnout during elections. The climax was a decrease in the total vote cast of 42.72% of the total registered voters during the 2019 presidential general election from 64.56% of the total vote cast among registered voters in 1999 (Room, 2019). Are community radio programs not focused on political education that will shape participation in elections since 1999 in Nigeria? The political violence experienced in Nigeria can be traced to its inadequate political education. Electoral actors, especially citizens, are not fully aware of the dangers of violent conduct before, during, or after the election (Martínez-Roa & Ortega-Erazo, 2018). Are those involved in political violence inaccessible to community radio? Is there no effect of community radio on the present political dispensation? This is

because political education is expected to reduce concerns about vote buying, which is becoming rampant in the election process in Nigeria.

Prior research on traditional media operating within communities (such as community radio, community newspapers, and weeklies) has revealed the dynamic relationships between media and community that promote political participation and community integration (Arowolo & Aluko, 2010; Bello & Wilkinson, 2017; Khan, Khan, Hassan, Ahmed, & Haque, 2017; Ojomo et al., 2015; Viswanath, Finnegan Jr, Rooney Jr, & Potter Jr, 1990), but we have yet to fully understand the role that media plays in; however, the majority of writing about community radio in Nigeria focuses on ownership, historical context, contending for its legal standing, as well as its problems and challenges. According to Jankowski (2003), Suleiman (2018), Ajibade and Alabi (2017), Ufuophu-Biri (2017), and Ojomo et al. (2015), the lack of empirical research on the use and effects of community radio is particularly problematic because case studies typically make only a small dent in our theoretical knowledge and model-building of the medium. The above lacuna in the literature and the need to examine the relationship between community radio programs and political education necessitates the study of the effects of community radio programs on the political education of Ibadan Metropolis using Diamond FM, University of Ibadan, as a study area. The choice of the University of Ibadan resulted from the long existence of the university, the first university in Nigeria established in 1948, and the first community radio in southwestern Nigeria. The location of the university, within the commercial center of Ibadan Metropolis (a city with 11 local governments, the largest city in Nigeria by land space and third by population, according to the 2006 population census), Oyo State capital, the capital of the old Western Region, in which the country was first divided after amalgamation, and the acclaimed capital of Southwest politics since the colonial era, is suitable for information on the contribution and effects of community radio on political education in Nigeria.

The agenda-setting theory, developed by Max McCombs and Donald Shaw during their study of the 1968 presidential election in the United States, served as the study's theoretical foundation. According to this concept, the media exerts a significant influence on its audience by dictating what they should believe, as opposed to encouraging independent thoughts. When a novel topic is consistently and broadly discussed, the audience perceives the issue as having greater significance. The agenda-setting hypothesis posits that media, such as radio and print, plays an important role in determining the topics and issues discussed in public discourse. Additionally, it suggests that media can occasionally influence the cognitive framework of the audience. This fundamental premise asserts that the media plays a role in cultivating awareness or facilitating discourse on particular topics. The theory thus assists in understanding the pervasive and persuasive functions of mass media in making the audience engage in certain discussions, actions, and behaviors (Verma, Sharma, & Khan, 2020). The relevance of the theory to the study is premised on the ability of community radio to influence the political discussion, action, and behavior of listeners or audiences within their environment. The expectation is that the closeness of community radio to the local populace will affect the political orientation, action, and behavior of the audience or citizens listening to their programs, enhancing political education and development in Nigeria.

Conceptual Framework



Source: Conceptual Framework to test the effects of Community Radio on Political Education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State Nigeria, formulated from literatures.

2. Methods

The study was conducted at the University of Ibadan community in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria, within the coverage of the Diamond FM radio, a community radio station owned by the University of Ibadan. Ibadan was established in 1948 as a university college, an affiliation of the University of London, United Kingdom, before independence, making it the first university in Nigeria. Similarly, Diamond FM was officially opened on October 30, 2008, by the Executive Governor of Niger State, Dr. Muazu, Babangida Aliyu, as part of the activities marking the 60th anniversary of the university, making it one of the oldest community radio stations in Nigeria.

Adopting the research onion model propounded by Sanders in 2007, the philosophical basis of this study is positivism, in which what is being studied can only be done empirically and objectively, with only one reality. The approach is deductive, beginning with agenda-setting theory, and generates data to verify the assumptions of the theory through quantitative research. This study adopted a survey research strategy using a mixed method of both quantitative and qualitative data. This was a cross-sectional study in which data were collected at a point in time to examine the effects of community radio programs on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study population consisted of students, staff, visitors, and residents of the university and its environment. The estimation of this population is difficult to ascertain but can be estimated. However, Cochran (1940) sampling technique was used to determine the sample size for questionnaire administration. Cochran (1940) sampling technique is used when population is unknown, to determine the sample size for questionnaire purpose. Therefore, the sample size was 384 for questionnaire purposes to deduce information on the effects of community radio on political education in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. Primary and Secondary data sources were used. The primary source was the administration of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews to purposively select sampled respondents within the University of Ibadan community and its environment. The secondary sources were articles in journals, Internet materials, government reports or publications, and archival documents. The research instrument was subjected to Cronbach's alpha reliability test with a 0.910 result, which shows that the questions in the instrument were reliable for testing the objectives of the study. Data collected were analyzed descriptively using frequency distributions and percentages, as well as inferential statistics through multiple regression analysis. However, 366 questionnaires were returned out of 384 distributed copies, representing 95% of the total questionnaires distributed for the study and used for analysis.

3. Results and discussions

The data collected on the effects of community radio on political education in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria were measured on four scales: no effect, minor effect, moderate effect, and major effect. The results were analyzed based on the independent variables of political news, political advertisements, and political debates, as well as the dependent variable of political education.

According to the survey's results, it was found that a total of 18 respondents, or about 4.9% of the sample as a whole, expressed the opinion that community radio's reporting of political party events has no bearing on students' political education. Of the total respondents sampled, 166 indicated a high effect, 109 (29.8%) had a moderate effect, and 73 (19.9%) had a modest effect. 36 respondents, or 9.8% of the sampled respondents, agreed that community radio's coverage of the activities of the ruling party in government did not advance political education in the area of political news. On the other hand, 110 respondents, or 30.1% of the sampled respondents, said that the impact was minimal. In a similar vein, 110 respondents, or 30.1% of the sampled respondents, believed it to have a moderate effect, and 110 more, or 30.1% of the selected respondents, believed it to have a large effect. The results of the data collection on political news show that 55 participants (15.0% of the sampled respondents) agreed that community radio coverage of the opposition party versus the ruling party had no effect on political education in the Ibadan Metropolis. Additionally, 166 respondents, or 45.4% of the entire sample of respondents, indicated a major effect, whereas 108 respondents, or 29.5% of the entire sample, reported a modest effect. Regarding political news, a subset of 55 participants (15.0% of the total sample) indicated that community radio journalists' coverage of political party manifestos has no appreciable effect on political education. Similarly, 54 people (14.8 percent of the entire group) said it had no effect, while 72 participants (19.7 percent of the entire sample) said it had a moderate effect. In addition, a sizeable group of 185 participants—a total of 19 respondents, or 5.2% of the respondents—stated that they did not believe that community radio stations' political campaigns during election seasons had any effect on political education. However, 92 respondents (25.1% of the sampled respondents) said that the impact was minimal. In addition, 183 respondents, or 5.2% of the selected respondents, said it has a large influence, while 72 respondents, or 19.7% of the chosen respondents, said it has a moderate effect.

Political advertising is the second factor examined in this study. In particular, the effect of community radio on political education was examined in the Nigerian city of Ibadan Metropolis, which is situated in Oyo State. Nineteen individuals, or 5.2% of the sample as a whole, agreed that community radio's political campaigning during election seasons had little influence on political education. A total of 183 respondents (50.0%) indicated a major effect, 72 respondents (19.7%) reported a moderate effect, and 92 respondents (25.1%) reported a modest effect. Additionally, 56 people (15.3% of the sample as a whole) stated that sponsored political party advertising or jingles played on community radio had no effect on people's political knowledge. Of all respondents, 39.3% thought it had a significant impact. Similar conclusions were drawn from research on political advertising, which found that 57 participants, or 15.6% of the sample as a whole, believed that Ibadan Metropolis's non-organizational campaign by community radio to combat electoral fraud had little effect on political education. A total of 129 respondents (35.2 %) reported a moderate effect, while 180 respondents (49.2 %) reported a strong effect. Additionally, it was discovered that 127 respondents in total, or 34.7% of the participants in the sample, held the opinion that political commercials played on community radio, namely those endorsing internal democracy inside political parties, have little bearing on political education. In this study, 74 respondents (20.2% of the entire sample) reported a moderate effect, whereas 72 respondents (19.7% of the total sample) reported a mild effect.

To evaluate the effect of community radio on political education, the third variable examined political discourse and discussions in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study's findings show that 36 respondents, or 9.8% of the sample as a whole, expressed the opinion that community radio contestant conversations on political issues had no appreciable influence on political education. The effect is negligible according to 36 additional respondents (9.8% of the entire sample). On the other hand, a sizable majority of participants, particularly 146 (39.9% of the entire sample), thought that these talks had a modest impact. Additionally, 148 respondents (slightly more than 40% of the sample) claimed

that the effect was significant. A total of 149 participants (40.7 %) believed that the community radio's facilitation of debates between political candidates from different parties had a negligible effect on political enlightenment in the context of political dialogue and deliberation.

Ninety respondents (24.6 %) reported a strong effect, whereas 127 (34.7 %) reported a moderate effect. Similar conclusions were drawn from the data collected on political advertising, which showed that out of the total respondents sampled, 132 (36.1 %) stated that inviting incumbent political figures to speak on community radio had no appreciable effect on political education within the Ibadan Metropolitan Area. 72 respondents, 19.7%) reported a light effect among the total respondents, whereas 108 respondents (29.5%) reported a substantial effect. A total of 57 participants (15.6 %) expressed the opinion that the presence of political analysts in debates about current events had no appreciable impact on political education regarding the discourse and deliberation on political affairs. Similarly, 57 participants (15.6% of the sample) felt that the inclusion of such information had little impact. On the other hand, a moderate influence is exerted by the participation of political analysts in these conversations, according to 108 respondents (29.5% of the entire sample). In addition, 14.5% of the sample (14 respondents) asserted that the involvement of political experts had a significant effect. The incorporation of public participation in political discussions through community radio did not have any obvious impact on political education according to 38 participants (10.4% of the total sample). Of the sampled respondents, 55 (15.0 %) reported little effect. Additionally, 165 respondents (45.1% of the sample) said that the effect was moderate. Additionally, 108 respondents (10.4% of the population) said that the effect was strong.

Through the use of political news, political advertising, and political debate, this study investigates the impact of political education, operationalized as the dependent variable, on community radio. According to the findings of the analysis, 19.7% of the sample respondents believed that community radio, specifically through the broadcasting of political news, political discussions and debates, and political advertising, had no effect on reducing electoral violence. Additionally, 15.3% of the respondents saw a slight influence, 9.8% saw a moderate effect, and the majority (55.2 %) saw community radio as having a significant impact on reducing election violence. The analysis results also showed that 35.0% of the sample's respondents believed that community radio, specifically through the broadcasting of political news, political advertisements, and political discussions, did not significantly reduce voter apathy in the Ibadan Metropolis, reducing voter indifference. Similarly, it was discovered that 45.1% of the participants believed that the political viewpoints, advertisements, and discussions broadcast on community radio had little effect on reducing the practice of vote buying. Of those who responded to the survey, 39.9% reported negligible reduction in vote buying. 10.1 Of the respondents, 10.1% said community radio has a moderate impact on reducing the problem of vote buying, while 4.9% said political news, advertisements, and discussions or debates on community radio had a significant impact on reducing the incidence of vote buying.

However, according to the study's findings on political education through community radio programs, 25.4% of the participants believed that political news, advertisements, and discussions or debates broadcast on community radio did little to increase voter turnout on Election Day. Of the respondents, 10.1% claimed that their vote had a marginal impact on the increase in the number of votes cast on Election Day. As revealed by 14.8% of the sampled respondents in the poll performed in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria, there was only a minor improvement in the overall voter turnout on Election Day. Additionally, 49.7% of all respondents indicated considerable influence, indicating a noticeable increase in the overall number of votes cast in elections. Additionally, the data analysis showed that 10.4% of the sample respondents said that community radio coverage of politics had no effect on raising the level of political awareness among the general public. Similarly, 10.4% of the respondents said it had little to no impact on raising political knowledge, while 39.9% said it had a moderate impact. Additionally, 39.3% of respondents believed that community radio significantly contributed to raising the general public's level of political knowledge. The study's conclusions show that 9.8% of the sampled respondents felt that community radio coverage of political news, advertisements, and conversation did not advance accountability and openness in government. The

increase in the desire for accountability and transparency was also considered to have had small, moderate, and substantial effects by 30.1%, 25.1%, and 35.0% of respondents, respectively.

3.1 Testing of Hypothesis on the effects of community radio on political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria

Table 1. Correlations Analysis of the Effects of Community Radio on Political Education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria.

		Political Education	Political News	Political Adverts	Political Discussion
Pearson Correlation	Political Education	1.000	-.089	.727	.735
	Political News	-.089	1.000	.031	.013
	Political Adverts	.727	.031	1.000	.812
	Political Discussion	.735	.013	.812	1.000
Sig. (1- tailed)	Political Education	.	.045	.000	.000
	Political News	.045	.	.280	.406
	Political Adverts	.000	.280	.	.000
	Political Discussion	.000	.406	.000	.
N	Political Education	366	366	366	366
	Political News	366	366	366	366
	Political Adverts	366	366	366	366
	Political Discussion	366	366	366	366

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 1 presents the square correlation matrix of the four (4) variables (three independent variables and one dependent variable). Pearson correlations are shown in the first major row of the correlation table, and their corresponding probability levels are shown in the second row. Political advertisements and discussions are highly positively correlated with the dependent variable of political education, while political news is negatively correlated with the dependent variable of political education. Political advertisements and political discussions are significant to political education, but political news is not significant for political education (dependent variable). Therefore, the results of the analysis revealed that community radio's political advertisements and political discussions have a strong positive and significant relationship with political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria, while community radio's political news has a negative and insignificant relationship with political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The implication of this result is that political news on community radio does not influence the political education of people within Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria, whereas political advertisements and discussion/debates influence political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Table 2. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.776 ^a	.602	.598	.21168	.602	182.155	3	362	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Political Discussion, Political News, Political Adverts

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

Table 2 shows the results of model fit testing. According to the model summary table, the multiple regression coefficient (R) is 0.776, with an associated R-square value of 0.602. This means that the predictors included in the model, namely political advertisements, political news, and political discussion or debate, may explain over 60% of the variability in political education. The R-squared change was 0.602, suggesting that the explained variance increased significantly. When all predictors were included in the model, the R-squared value increased from zero to the full value. The adjusted R-squared score of 0.598 suggests that there is some R-squared shrinkage as a result of the model's inclusion of the three predictors.

Table 3. ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.487	3	8.162	182.155	.000 ^b
	Residual	16.221	362	.045		
	Total	40.708	365			

a. Dependent Variable: Political Education

b. Predictors: (Constant), Political Discussion, Political News, Political Adverts.

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The ANOVA table provided assesses the statistical significance of the regression model using a one-way between-subjects comparison. The presence of three predictors in the model confers three degrees of freedom to the regression model. One is subtracted from the sample size to ascertain the total number of degrees of freedom, which equals N-1 or 365. This leaves an error term with 362 degrees of freedom. $F(1,362) = 182.155$, $p = 0.001$ indicates that the model accounts for a significant proportion of the variability in the dependent variable. The value of eta square was obtained by dividing the regression variance by the total variance, yielding 0.602, or 24,487 divided by 40,708. This statement posits that ANOVA and linear regression can be deemed equivalent because of their shared foundation in a generic linear model.

Table 4. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	1.286	.100		12.846	.000			
	Political News	-.070	.022	-.106	-3.196	.002	-.089	-.166	-.106

Political Adverts	.299	.044	.388	6.813	.000	.727	.337	.226
Political Discussion	.199	.027	.422	7.412	.000	.735	.363	.246

a. Dependent Variable: Political Education

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4 presents coefficient tables for the variables in the regression model. The column on the left-hand side of the table shows the regression coefficients. The results show that the regression coefficient for political news is -0.070 and is statistically significant, political advertising is 0.299 and is statistically significant, and political discussion is 0.199 and is statistically significant. From the analysis, only political news does not have a positive relationship but is significant for political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. This semi-partial correlation indicates that political advertisements and political discussions were able to contribute much more unique explanatory power than political news. Based on the squared values, political advertisements and discussions uniquely explained approximately 9% ($0.299^2 = 0.0894$) and 4% ($0.199^2 = 0.0396$) of the variance in political education, respectively.

In addition, the three columns on the far right show correlations on the zero-order, partial, and part. Zero-order correlation is the Pearson value of the predictor (independent variables) with the criterion variable. For example, the Pearson's r between political news and political education is -0.089, political advertisement and political education is 0.727, and political discussion and political education is 0.735. Partial correlation is the correlation between each independent variable and the residual variance of the dependent variable when statistically controlling for all other predictors (independent variables). The results show that political news is correlated at -0.166, political advertising at 0.337, and political discussion at 0.363, with those portions of political education not explained by the other independent variables (these other independent variables are used as covariates in assessing each independent variable's relationship with the dependent variable). The part correlation is a semi-partial correlation, representing the unique association between each independent variable and the dependent variable. In Table 4, the squared semi-partial correlation between political news and political education is -0.1062, or approximately -1%, which means that controlling for all other weighted independent variables in the regression model, political news does not account for approximately 1% of the variance in political education. Similarly, the squared semi-partial correlation between political advertisements and political education is 0.226, or approximately 5%, which means that controlling for all other weighted independent variables in the regression model, political advertising uniquely accounts for approximately 5% of the variance in political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. In addition, the squared semi-political correlation between political discussion and political education is 0.2462, or approximately 6%, which means that, controlling for all other weighted independent variables in the regression model, political discussions uniquely account for approximately 6% of the variance in political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, and Nigeria.

4. Conclusion

Community radio is intended to strengthen development, including political awareness and education, and to promote community values. However, in Nigeria, there are still problems of low turnout during elections, political violence, vote buying, increasing void votes, and poor information about government activities, among others. The results show that the regression coefficient for political news is -0.070 and is statistically significant, political advertising is 0.299 and is statistically significant, and political discussion is 0.199 and is statistically significant. From the analysis, only political news does not have a positive relationship but is significant for political education in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study concluded that community radio programs of political advertisements and discussions affect the political education of residents in Ibadan Metropolis, but political news is insignificant to the political education of residents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study recommends the following.

1. Community radio should ensure more effort in political debate and political advertisements/jingles to enhance political education in Nigeria.
2. Community radio stations should consider local languages for their political news to enhance political education in Ibadan Metropolis and Nigeria in general.
3. The government should reduce license fees for community radio stations to improve political education in Nigeria.
4. Community radio should engage in empirical research on their programs to identify challenges impeding their potency.
5. The government should support community radio, either through tax havens or grants, to enhance its operations in political education in Nigeria.

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