

A Study of the Effects of Kokoro Alate, A Crisis Resolution Programme of Agidigbo 88.7 FM Radio Station on the People of Akinyele Local Government of Oyo State

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Abstract

This research was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Kokoro Alate, a crisis resolution programme on Agidigbo 88.7FM radio station, in promoting community resilience and mitigating crises in Akinyele Local Government, Oyo State. The research aimed to examine the programme's influence on listeners' perceptions and attitudes towards crisis, its effectiveness in promoting community resilience, and the challenges and opportunities associated with its implementation. A descriptive survey method was employed, targeting, 80 adults (50 unmarried and 30 married) selected through simple random sampling from Ajibode, Akinyele Local Government. The study revealed that crisis management radio programs significantly influence listeners' perceptions and attitudes towards crisis, with education being the most impactful aspect. Kokoro Alate has educated a large number of people on how to conduct themselves during crises and resolve disputes. However, despite awareness of the importance of feedback, respondents hesitated to contribute, limiting the programme's effectiveness. The study concludes that crisis resolution programmes like Kokoro Alate are vital tools for combating social crises. To enhance programme effectiveness, awareness campaigns on crisis resolution

programmes should be conducted. Further research is recommended to investigate reasons for low feedback and declining radio audiences. Additionally, government and private broadcasts should prioritize crisis-resolution programming. By addressing these areas, Kokoro Alate's influence can expand, enhancing community resilience and crisis management in Akinyele Local Government.

Keywords: Crisis Resolution, Radio Programming, Community Resilience, Social Cohesion, Conflict Resolution, Akinyele Local Government

INTRODUCTION

Radio as a channel of communication utilize electromagnetic radio waves through transmitters and antennas, to inform, educate, and entertain listeners. Attributed to the Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) and many other inventors in Europe and the USA; the development of radio started in the 1890s to become one of the most widely used means of communicating with the masses in the world. It is argued that despite the immense popularity of television and the internet, radio remains the mass medium that reaches the widest audience in the quickest possible time. Statistics make it known that radio as a communication channel reaches over 5 billion people, representing 70 percent of the total world population (William N. Ryerson, President, Population Media Center). There are over 44,000 functional radio stations worldwide (The World Fact book, 2010. Central Intelligence Agency, USA). Predictions based on research findings by Nielsen and Deloitte in their technology, media and telecommunications predictions for 2019 shows that people aged between 18 to 34 will most likely spend more of their time listening to radio than watching television by 2025, (Zhow, 2020). Thus, currently in Nigeria, community radio together with more established state- and privately-owned radio stations, work together to disseminate public information to listeners in cities, towns and at the grassroots.

The responsibility of radio is not just for entertainment and dissemination of information, but also to disseminate crisis resolution information, as witnessed during the End Sars in 2020. The masses learnt so much about crisis in general as well as crisis resolution through the media, and what they learnt from the media during that period could influence their thinking and behavior (Gollust & Lantz, 2009) in different ways and

manners. This is because the masses relied on the media as the key source of information on crisis management after the government. This shows that most people became aware of crisis and crisis resolution through the mass media, radio to be specific.

Radio is one of the most efficient media mobilization instrument that gets to the farthest region of a nation with programs that rural, literate and non-literate listeners can easily understand (Anatsui, 2014). Reason because radio can be attributed to the medium's suitability for development communication and its relative simplicity, cheapness and ubiquity without dependence on electricity supply. An intriguing peculiarity of radio is the manner in which it encourages behavioral change among the populace. Behavioral change can be regarded as the hardest aim to achieve, yet radio campaigns provide the only reliable communication system that gets to wide numbers of the population and thus constitutes a potent weapon in the behavior change process (Ezaka, 2017).

Statement of the problem

A Local Government in Oyo State, Akinyele Local Government has been plagued by various social and security challenges, including incidents of crisis and unrest that have significantly impacted the well-being and livelihoods of its residents. Amid these challenges, the influence and effectiveness of radio crisis resolution programs in addressing the needs and concerns of the local populace remain underexplored. Understanding the specific effects of “kokoro alate” on agidigbo 88.7fm radio station program on the people of Akinyele is essential for assessing their impact on community cohesion, conflict resolution, and overall social resilience. As such, there is a pressing need to conduct a comprehensive study to investigate the efficacy and influence of radio crisis resolution programs in the context of Akinyele Local Government. This study will serve to address the gap in existing research and provide actionable insights for policymakers, media practitioners, and community stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of crisis resolution initiatives tailored to the unique socio-cultural dynamics of the

Furthermore, this research aims to analyze the impact and effects of “kokoro alate” on agidigbo 88.7fm radio program on the residents of Akinyele Local Government, Oyo State, Nigeria. This research seeks to determine how these programs affect the community's ability to manage and resolve crises, as well as the overall social cohesion and individual psychological well-being of the listeners. The research will address the gap in

understanding the role of radio-mediated communication in crisis management at the local government level as well as its potential as a tool for enhancing community resilience.

Objectives of the Study

Some of the objectives of these research are:

1. To determine the reach of radio crisis resolution program among the people of Akinyele Local Government.
2. To determine the effectiveness of radio crisis resolution programs in promoting community resilience and mitigating the impact of crises.
3. To determine the challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of radio crisis resolution programs in the context of Akinyele Local Government.
4. To determine the local context and how people in Akinyele respond to radio programs can provide insights into crisis management.
5. To determine the role of listener feedback play in shaping the content and approach of radio crisis resolution programs

Significance of the study

The outcome of this research will contribute to enhancing the design and delivery of crisis resolution programs through radio broadcasting, ultimately fostering community resilience and promoting conflict resolution within the Akinyele community. Additionally, the study will offer actionable insights for improving the coordination and implementation of crisis communication strategies, thereby aiding in the management of socio-economic and security challenges in the local government area. Furthermore, the study's results may provide a framework for understanding the potential roles and responsibilities of media in addressing community crises, with the aim of strengthening social cohesion and well-being within the Akinyele Local Government.

Purpose of Study

By conducting this study, the aim is to better understand the impact of radio programming on the perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors of the local population in the context of crisis resolution and management. The study also seeks to explore the potential benefits and challenges associated with leveraging radio as a tool for promoting community resilience and addressing sociopolitical tensions within the Akinyele community.

Furthermore, the study aims to provide valuable insights that may inform the design and implementation of effective crisis resolution programs through radio broadcasting, with the ultimate goal of contributing to the well-being and stability of the Akinyele Local Government.

Literature Review

This chapter examine the literature relevant to the study “influence/effects of Kokoro Alate, a crisis resolution programme of Agidigbo 88.7 radio station on the people of Akinyele local government”. The literature to be used in their study was obtained from primary and secondary data, textbooks, library, and online.

Concepts of crisis

Crisis' is one of the hard concepts which abound in the social sciences. Because of its wide usage the term lacks precision and specificity; so that even those who work in the area of crisis intervention and research are reluctant to commit themselves to a single definition. This paper reviews the existing literature on crisis in an attempt to clarify the term and to investigate its heuristic value.

Crisis is a state of feeling; an internal experience of confusion and anxiety to the degree that formerly successful coping mechanisms fail us and ineffective decisions and behaviors take their place. As a result, the person in crisis may feel confused, vulnerable, anxious, afraid, angry, guilty, hopeless and helpless. Perceptions often are altered and memory may be distorted.

The term “crisis” usually refers to an unpredictable situation, which is dominated by tension and insecurity and which may concern the individual, family, business, organization, society, institutions, or the international environment. The crisis often works as a test of the stability of a system (Stuckler et al., 2009; Maes et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2016; Chernobrov, 2016; Crouch, 2014).

According to Rosenthal and Kouzmin (1997), the concept of crisis is related to situations, which are occupied by a serious threat, uncertainty and a sense of urgency. According to Okumus and Karamustafa (2005), crisis is a large, sudden event that is likely to have negative effects. The event and its consequences can seriously damage an organization and its employees, its products, services, financial situation and reputation.

What is crisis/conflict resolution?

Bercovitch and Jackson (2009) define conflict resolution as a range of formal or informal activities undertaken by parties to a conflict, or outsiders, designed to limit and reduce the level of violence in conflict and to achieve some understanding on the key issues in conflict, a political agreement or jointly acceptable decision on future interactions and distribution of resources. They argue that conflict resolution is about accepting conflict, recognizing that there are many ways out of it and engaging in some tacit or explicit coordination without which none of these goals can be achieved.

In a crisis resolution context, a 'crisis' is defined as the breakdown of an individual's normal coping mechanisms. Crises may vary in form – they may be developmental, situational, or a result of severe trauma. Crisis resolution services are concerned with those crises associated with severe mental illness (Rosen, 1997). Gerald Caplan first used 'crisis' as a specific psychiatric term in his book *Principles of Preventive Psychiatry* (Caplan, 1964).

Crisis Management

Crisis management is the process of managing, preventing, or resolving crisis (Ritchie, 2004; Baldwin, 1979; Jaques, 2009). Also, with the crisis management methods is meant to minimize risk and uncertainty with the aim of having control over every situation. These are measures aimed at minimizing bad situations and preventing them from spreading (Jaques, 2007; Christensen et al., 2016).

The process of managing crisis involves making strict decisions. The factor that complicates this process is that these decisions need to be made under pressure and time constraints due to the variability of the environment and a set of busy people working in a context of uncertainty (Moynihan, 2008; Ansell & Boin, 2017; Uitdewilligen & Waller, 2018).

Radio and Crisis Resolution

Currently, radio is the most useful and widespread communication medium for social and political development in Africa. Statistical data on the development and spread of radio transmitters and the distribution of radio sets in Africa indicates that radio is the only modern communication medium which has attained the status of a mass medium in the region with access to radio in the region rising steadily. Indeed, radio has the widest

geographical reach and the highest audiences compared with TV, newspapers and other ICTs. (Myers, 2008)

Radio and new information and communication technologies (ICTs) – particularly mobile phones – are the most pervasive media available in Africa today. Although the area of radio and ICTs for development in Africa is increasingly being researched, adequate research on the uses of radio and ICTs in conflict resolution is yet to be done. (De Bruijn, Nyamnjoh, and Brinkman, 2009; Bosch, 2011; Gunner, Ligaga and Moyo, 2012)

Theoretical Frame Work.

The theoretical review for this research topic could dive into several relevant theoretical frameworks and concepts. Here is the theory use to examine the influence of radio program in crisis resolution.

Social cognitive theory

Social cognitive theory, developed by Albert Bandura, provides a valuable framework for understanding how individuals learn, process information, and acquire new behaviors through observational learning, modeling, and self-efficacy beliefs. In the context of crisis resolution, social cognitive theory offers insights into how individuals and communities may develop skills and strategies to effectively manage and respond to crises.

Crisis communication theory

Crisis communication theory provides a relevant theoretical framework for understanding how communication processes influence crisis resolution and management. This theory emphasizes the importance of effective communication strategies in mitigating the impact of crises and promoting positive outcomes. In the context of crisis resolution programs such as a radio crisis resolution program, crisis communication theory offers valuable insights into the dissemination of information, the management of public perceptions, and the facilitation of community response efforts.

Situational Crisis Communication Theory

Coombs, (2007) further developed the situational crisis communication theory based on attribution theory as a framework to protect reputational assets. SCCT was constructed to anticipate how stakeholders would react to a crisis and how that reaction would impose a threat to the reputation of the organization. The anticipation of the

stakeholder reactions also considers how crisis response strategies are perceived and thus what strategies that should be used to mitigate any negative impacts. SCCT centers on the examination of reputational threat level that a crisis presents, three factors determine the reputational threat: (Coombs, 2007).

Diffusion of Innovations Theory

Diffusion of Innovations Theory, developed by Everett Rogers, offers a valuable theoretical framework for understanding the adoption and dissemination of crisis resolution strategies within a community. The theory focuses on how new ideas, practices, or technologies spread and are adopted among members of a social system, which is relevant to studying the impact of crisis resolution programs like the radio crisis resolution program on community response to crises.

Rogers (2003) outlines the diffusion process, which involves the stages of innovation knowledge, persuasion, decision, implementation, and confirmation. Within the context of crisis resolution, the radio crisis resolution program can be analyzed according to these stages to understand how the program's messages are disseminated, accepted, and integrated into the community's crisis response strategies

METHODS

This chapter will emphasize on the research method that was used during this research, the steps and method that were employed in to access and obtain data for this research and the method that was used to interpret the data. It was discussed under the following items; Research Design, Population of the Study, Sample Size and Sampling Technique, Research Instrument, Validity of the Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Method of Data Collection and Method of Data Analysis.

Research Design

The design to be used in this study will be descriptive survey method. This method is adopted in attempts to describe the present condition of a given occurrence by collecting data from a defined subject.

Subject of the Study

The subject of this study will include adult in Ajibode, Akinyele local government.

Population of the Study

While some studies population may be small to warrant the inclusion of all of them in the study. But a study may entail a large population which cannot all be studied. That portion of the population that is studied is called a sample of the population (Nworgu 1991:69). A sample in this study is, therefore, a smaller group of elements drawn through a definite procedure from an accessible population. The elements making up this sample are those that are actually studied.

The sample of the population of this study stood at 80. A sample size of 50 unmarried adults and 30 married adults. The respondents will be selected using simple random method.

Selection of the Subjects

The respondents for this study will be selected randomly from adult in Ajibode, Akinyele local government. A sample size of 50 unmarried adults and 30 married adults. The respondents will be selected using stratified random method.

Sampling technique

Sobowale, (1983:57) says that sampling is done in order that the researcher may take some elements, subjects or respondents in the population to represent that population. Sampling is necessary because the entire population cannot be studied as it may be target and cannot be controlled. Sampling technique refers to the statistical method used to arrive at a sample size or at a good representation of the population.

A stratified random sampling procedure was used for selecting the participants in this study. This technique was employed to ensure a fairly equal representation of the variables for the study. The stratification was based on unmarried radio listeners and married radio listeners of people in Ajibode community.

Instrument of data collection

The instrument for data collection will be a self-designed questionnaire. It will be use to elicit information from every selected adult in Ajibode, Akinyele local government. The items in the instrument will be structure to address the questions raised.

Method of Data Collection

The study adopts primary and secondary methods of data collection. In the Primary methods, questionnaires were used to solicit answers that test if the kokoro alate, a crisis resolution programme of Agidigbo 88.7fm radio station actually has an effect on the people of akinyele local government of oyo state. This is done through administration of questionnaires to about 80 members of Ajibode area. This is complemented by secondary sources of data collection through data retrieval techniques, most notably scholarly textbooks, journals, official publications, seminar and conference papers, newspapers/magazines and the internet. Printed copies of questionnaire will be given to the respondents.

Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument

The validity of the instrument for the study will be ascertained by the researcher and the research supervisor who is an expert in education research.

RESULTS

This chapter is focused at explaining, and analysing data collected on the research exercise in a study of the influence/effects of kokoro alate, a crisis resolution programme of agidigbo 88.7fm radio station on the people of Akinyele local government of Oyo state.

This study will therefore discuss the selected characteristics of the respondents as they relate to the topic. Attention would also be paid to the analysis of the view of the respondents regarding the influence/effects of kokoro alate, a crisis resolution programme of agidigbo 88.7fm radio station on the people of Akinyele local government of Oyo state.

Selected Characteristics of the Respondents

Some of the characteristics of the respondents that are worthy of note as the topic is concerned includes; age, sex, educational qualification, and occupation.

Table 1: Age circle

Age / year	Respondents	Percentage%
Less than 30years	50	62.5%
39 – 40 years	20	25%
41 – and above	10	12.5%
Total	80	100%

Table 1 shows that 80 Respondents that filled the questionnaire given to them, 62.5% of them are less than 30 years old, 25% of them are within 39-40 years old, while 12.5 % are in Age 41 and above.

Table 2: Gender

Gender	Respondents	Percentage %
Male	38	47.5%
Female	42	52.5%
Total	80	100%

The above table shows that out of 80 respondents that filled the questionnaire, 38 were male, representing 47.5%, 42 respondents were female, representing 52.5%. This revealed that we had more female respondents than the male.

Table 3: Educational attainment

Attainment	Respondents	Percentage %
SSCE	10	12.5%
ND	25	31.25%
HND/BSc	40	50%
Masters	4	5%
Others	1	1.25%
Total	80	100%

The table above represents the educational attainment of the respondents that filled the questionnaire, 10 of the total number are SSCE that is 12.5%, 25 of them are ND holder which is 31.25%, 40 of them are HND/BSc certificates holder representing 50%, 5% are Masters holder, while 1 respondent have other certificates not represented, which show 1.25%.

Table 4: Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage %
Student	25	31.5%
Civil servant	15	18.75%
Trader	20	25%
Self employed	9	11.25%
Unemployed	4	5%
Others	7	8.75%
Total	80	100%

Table 4 shows that 25 people were student that's 31.5%, 15 of them are civil servant which is 18.75%, 20% of the total number are trader, 9 are self-employed that is 11.25 %, 4 are unemployed which signify 5%, and 7 of them are others that's 8.75%.

Media Assessment

Table 5: Are you familiar with media program?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	70	87.5%
No	10	12.5%
Not really	0	0%
Total	80	100%

The table above shows that 70 people out of the respondents which is 87.5% are familiar with media program which represents the majority, 12.5% of the respondents are not familiar with media program, 5% are not sure.

Table 6: what is you prefer media?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Radio	46	57.5%
Television	19	23.75%
Newspaper	5	6.25%
Others	10	12.5%
Total	80	100%

The table 6 show what type of media the respondents prefer, 46 of them representing 57.5% are radio media user, 19 respondents are television audience, 6.35% are newspaper reader, while 10 people with 12.5% use other forms of media.

Table 7: What program do listen to on radio?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
News	10	12.5%
Sport	10	12.5%
Relationship	27	33.75%
Entertainment	3	3.75%
Crisis management	16	20%
Others	10	12.5%
I don't use radio	4	5%
Total	80	100%

The table above shows that 10 people out of the respondents which is 12.5% listen to news program and sport program respectively, 33.75% listen to relationship program on radio, 3 people with 3.75% are entertainment radio program, 20% of the respondents listen to crisis management program, 12.5% of them have other program they listen to on radio, while 5% of the respondents don't listen to Radio program.

Research information

Table 8: Do you listen to kokoro Alate crisis management program on Agidigbo?

Options	Respondents	Percentage %
yes	45	56.25%
No	25	31.25%
Never hear of it	10	12.5%
Total	80	100%

The table shows the numbers of respondents who list to kokoro Alate on Agidigbo 88.9fm, 56.25% of the respondents which is the majority says they listen to kokoro Alate, 31.25% said they do listen to it, 12.5% of the respondents has never heard of kokoro Alate.

Table 9: Do you think crisis program like kokoro Alate are assessable to you?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	51	63.75%
No	9	11.25%
Maybe	20	25%
Total	80	100%

The table above shows most of the respondents representing 63.75% of them believe have access to kokoro alate, 11.25 % don't have access to it, while 20 respondents with 25% are neither of the opinion nor against it.

Table 10: Does radio programs have any impact on you?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	55	68.75%
No	20	25%
Maybe	5	6.25%
Total	80	100%

The table above shows most of the respondents representing 68.75% of them are being impacted by radio program, 25% are not being impacted, while respondents 5with 6.25 % are neither of the two options.

Table 11: Do you think radio program has a positive impact in shaping your perception towards crisis management?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	30	37.5%
No	28	35%
Maybe	22	27.5%
Total	80	100%

The above table shows 30 respondents which is 37.5% of them believe think radio program has a positive impact in shaping their perception towards crisis management, 35% of them do not believe, while 27.5% of the choose Maybe.

Table 12: Do make comments or program in-call during radio program?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	26	32.5%
No	44	55%
Maybe	10	12.5%
Total	80	100%

The table above explains that most of the respondents represented by 55% of them do not make comments or program in-call during radio program, 26 respondents with 32.5% give comments, while 12.5% of the respondents choose Maybe.

Table 13: Do you think your contribution will help to shape the content of a program?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Yes	45	56.25%
No	10	12.5%
Maybe	25	31.25%
Total	80	100%

Table 13 shows that majority of the respondents which are 56.25% of the population, beliefs that their contribution will help to shape the content of a program, 12.5% of the respondents believe it does not, while 25 persons choose Maybe.

Table 14: What role does your feedback play in shaping the content and approach of radio crisis resolution programs?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Developmental	46	57.5%
Strategic	20	25%
No idea	14	17.5%
Total	80	100%

The table above shows that 57.5% of the respondents which signify the large number of the respondents believes the role feedback plays in shaping radio program is to develop it, 20 respondents with 25% assumed the strategic role of feedback, while 14 which is 17.5% are of no idea.

Table 15: What are the specific ways in which “kokoro alate” radio crisis resolution program impacts your behavioral responses to crises?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Education	35	43.75%
Community engagement	15	18.75%
Psychological support	8	10%
Experience	10	12.5%
Warning	12	15%
Total	80	100%

The above table shows that 35 respondents (43.75%) are of the opinion that kokoro Alate educate them in crisis management, 18.75% respondents think it brought about community engagement to avoid crisis, 10% agreed that kokoro Alate support them

psychologically, 12.5% assumed the impact it brought was relating experience to them, while 15% says it has warned them from crisis.

Table16: How effective is “kokoro alate radio crisis resolution program on Agidigbo 88.9, in promoting community resilience and mitigating the adverse effects of crises on the well-being of the residents in Akinyele Local Government?

Options	No. Of Respondents	Percentage %
Very active	46	57.5%
Active	24	30%
Not active	10	12.5%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that 46 respondents with 57.5% agreed that kokoro alate radio crisis resolution program on Agidigbo 88.9, in promoting community resilience and mitigating the adverse effects of crises on the well-being of the residents in Akinyele Local Government, 30% of the respondents do see it fairly active, while 12.5% don't see it effective in any way.

DISCUSSION

The results of this research reflect several bio data features of respondents (i.e., age, education levels, and gender) that serve as contributing factors to the results that the researcher acquired.

The result proffer answers to various questions raised in this research work, and the following answers are being established.

1. What is the reach and accessibility of radio crisis resolution programs among the residents of Akinyele Local Government Area?

It was discovered from the research that crisis resolution program is far reaching in Akinyele community. From table 7 & 8 it was observed that most of the respondents listen to agidigbo (45 out of 80 respondents listen to kokoro alate), they are committed to listening to any crisis related program. It was also noted that most of those respondents do not have any limitation is channelling to crisis program. From table 8 it was noted that 51 respondents representing 63.75% of the sample size agreed that crisis program are easily assess.

2. In what ways do the contents of radio programs influence the perceptions and attitudes of the local population towards crisis management?

It was observed from the survey that most of the respondents agreed to the fact that radio program has an impact in shaping their perception toward crisis management. From table 9, 55 out of the respondents attest to the fact that radio programs are worth listening to, because of its impact. This answers the question as to if the program on radio actually impactful. Table 10 on the other hand give more clarity as to whether the radio program helps solve the issue of crises in the community, and to that 37.5% of the total respondent give a positive response, signifying the large number of the population who felt not in the same way.

To finally examine our question at hand, we summarily assume the position that crisis management radio programs have a great way in influencing the perception and attitude of the people towards crisis.

3. What role does listener feedback play in shaping the content and approach of radio crisis resolution programs?

The question of feedback was well address to in a three segmentation. The first phase was to deduce if the people of Akiyele actually get involved in comment and feedback process, and table 11 make justice to that question. From the result it was observed from the respondents 55% of the population size do not engage in feedback mechanism which shows a poor turn up as to feedback shaping content.

Additionally, on the issue of feedback a question was generated to know if feedback has any use, and it was observed that great number of the respondents attest to it as a significant part to shape content. In table 12, 45 out of 80 respondents agreed that feedback is important, this signifies 56.25% of the population support feedback.

The main question as to what role feedback plays, various respondents have various answers, but the answers were sub grouped into categories. First are those who believe in developmental role of feedback, 46 respondents are in this category. The second segment are those who accept the strategic role of feedback 25% of the respondents are in the group. While the last group are those who does not have any idea of feedback role, there are 14 people in this group.

In summery we can it observed that despite the great awareness of the people on the role of feedback and even believe it impacts in shaping crisis resolution content, the people of Akinyele have refrain in making the contribution on making their part of feedback.

4. What are the specific ways in which “kokoro alate” radio crisis resolution program impacts the behavioral responses of the people of Akinyele Local Government to crises?

From questionnaire it was observed that different people from the research area have different ideal as to ways kokoro Alate impacts their behavioral response to crisis. But for easy documentation all the ways ware summaries into 5 section and deferent persons were joined to each of them.

On the first group are those that believe in the educational impacts of kokoro Alate to their self, 43.75 of the respondents are this group which is also the largest among the groups. This group are the ones who are have been educated on crisis resolution by kokoro alate.

The next group are those who the program has helped by making them involved in community. Community engagement has to do with promoting collective response and support during crises. 18.75% of the respondents agrees to this group.

The third group are those who claim the psychological support of kokoro alate. Psychological support means helping individuals cope with crisis-related stress and trauma. On this group are 8 people.

The followed group is the those who had gained experience by the input of kokoro alate. These set of people have a fostering empathy and understanding during difficult times through the program. 12.5% of the respondents are in this category.

The last set of the people are those who gain warning by listening to the program, being warn means they are being enable to take necessary actions during crisis. 15% of the population are in this group.

Summary, there are five ways as to how kokoro alate as impacts individuals in crisis resolution. There is education, community engagement, psychological support, experience and warning. And from all these groups education seems to be highest group.

5. How effective is “kokoro alate radio crisis resolution program on Agidigbo 88.9, in promoting community resilience and mitigating the adverse effects of crises on the well-being of the residents in Akinyele Local Government?

The effectiveness of kokoro alate in promoting community resilience and mitigating the adverse effects of crisis was well attested to in the table 15. From the table we were able to observe that 46 of the respondents, representing 57.5% of the population claim the program is very active in achieving community resilience and mitigating the adverse effects of crisis.

Summary

With reference to the stated objectives in the beginning of this work, this research work determines or tries to examine the influence/effects of kokoro alate, a crisis resolution program of Agidigbo 88.7FM radio station on the people of Akinyele local government of Oyo state.

The research was to examine the effectiveness of radio crisis resolution programs in promoting community resilience and mitigating the impact of crises. To check if crisis resolution program has impact among its listener. It seeks to explain the challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of radio crisis resolution programs in the context of Akinyele Local Government.

To determine the local context and how people in Akinyele respond to radio programs can provide insights into crisis management. The research reveals that crisis management radio programs have a great way in influencing the perception and attitude of the people towards crisis.

The research also reveals that despite the great awareness of the people on the role of feedback and even believe it impacts in shaping crisis resolution content, the people of Akinyele have refrained from making their contribution on making their part of feedback.

Also, Summary, there are five ways as to how kokoro alate impacts individuals in crisis resolution. There is education, community engagement, psychological support, experience and warning. And from all these groups education seems to be the highest group.

CONCLUSION

The study came to realize that crises program is a very vital tool to combating all manners of social emanating crises in the society. It has a way of compelling and educating the citizen on a way to conduct themselves in the midst of crises. Among the people of Akinyele, Kokoro alate has really helped in educating large number of the people on a way to conduct themselves in crisis and also how to settle all manners of crises. The effect of Kokoro alate cannot be overemphasis among the people of Akinyele.

The research reveal that feedback is a key tool to help in promoting program effectiveness and presentation. It was also deduced that despite the recognition of the need for this feedback, the people mostly shy away from these practices which may have limited impact of this program. It is clear that the most of the people who chose to snub feedback has only limited the impact and effectiveness of Kokoro alate

Lastly, the influence of kokoro alate in Akinyele is very large in the local government and the more it be recognized and contributed to, the more result it produces.

Recommendations

After all the findings, the research came to realize there were some things to be studied.

There should be a general awareness to what crises seeks to achieve in the society. This will help encourage more people to be involve in this general means to end crises.

A study should be conducted on the reasons why people do not provide feedback to broadcast (radio & television) program. This will help to determine what is the cause for low feedback that can help enhance the delivery of program.

Also, a study may be conducted on the reasons for the reduction in radio program audience. It has been observed that over the years the rate at which radio program listener reduce is getting alarming, therefor research should be conducted to examine this fact.

Lastly, government and private broadcast should encourage more program that deals with crises and important issue among the community.

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