

Mitigating Security Challenges Through Effective Communication: A Case Study of Hausa Programs on Radio and Television in Katsina State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

One of the major problems taking ground all over the Nigeria state is the security challenge. Each state of the six geo-political zones has its varieties of security issues. North-West zone, Nigeria, where Katsina State is an essential part, is facing numerous security challenges. These challenges span a variety of issues, such as kidnapping, banditry, cattle rustling etc. Mitigating the ugly and painful security challenges in Katsina State, North-West zone, and by extension, Nigeria requires specifically the services of radio and television stations operating in the states. This study, therefore, represents a pivotal response to the enduring security challenge confronting Katsina State, Nigeria. In recognizing the urgent need for strategic intervention, this project aims to delve into the heart of these security concerns through the prism of effective communication, specifically within the influential Hausa program on radio and television. The region's protracted battle with security threats necessitates a nuanced exploration of media's role in mitigating challenges and bolstering community resilience. The research is poised to execute a meticulous and thorough examination, dissecting the intricate layers of the Hausa program's impact on public awareness and perception of security issues in Katsina State. Through an amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including the services of questionnaire and content analysis, this project seeks to unearth invaluable insights into the communication dynamic at play. Identifying and implementing effective communication strategies within the Hausa program becomes the linchpin of our endeavor, aiming not only to enhance security measures but also to fortify community resilience in the face of adversity. By revealing the intricate tapestry of communication within the media landscape, this research offers blueprints for targeted security measures and community-driven initiative that foster stability, harmony and well-being. The anticipated outcomes to this research hold the promise of not only addressing existing security challenges but also laying the groundwork for a more robust and proactive approach to future threats.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Katsina State is located in the North-West region of Nigeria. The state was created from former Kaduna state on August 27, 1987 by the military government of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (IBB). Its capital city is Katsina, 570km away from the Federal Capital, Abuja, Nigeria. The state has three senatorial zones of Katsina, Funtua and Daura. Katsina is bordered by Niger Republic to the North, Kaduna State to the South-West, Kano to East, and Jigawa State to the North-East. Katsina State has livestock rearing such as cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys.

Katsina State has 34 local government areas and is renowned for its agricultural production, particularly of guinea corn, onions, tomatoes, maize, sorghum, cotton, beans, and groundnuts. Additionally, Katsina is known to be famous for Hausa traditional, specializing in crafting of weapons production of swords and spears, a skill path down through generation. Moreover, Katsina State remains a significant center for Islamic education in Nigeria, attracting students from far and wide.

For the past decade, Katsina State, Nigeria has remained a violence-ridden state in the North-West of Northern Nigeria. Banditry and insurgency are the major security

challenges facing Katsina State. The rural areas of the state, streets and settlements closer to the state capital are the most affected by these challenges. According to Katsina City News (2024), banditry in Katsina State originated from pockets of armed robbery and cattle rustling in the southern part of the state, especially in villages and towns of the Rugu Forest, which shares borders with Kaduna State and a vast expanse of forest in Zamfara State. Consequently, the state is witnessing an increase in bandit attacks and kidnappings of individuals or family members for ransom. Such attacks occur day and night, almost daily in various parts of the state. During these attacks, innocent people are killed or wounded by the armed bandits, properties burnt and animals carted away.

The security challenges in Katsina State can be attributed to internal and external pressures. The state's proximity to thick forests, rocks and mountains in the most affected local government areas making it vulnerable as these areas served as hideout for criminals. Unfortunately, these areas are not adequately policed by government, living them largely unchecked. The situation is further exacerbated by the influx of refugees from neighboring countries such as Niger, Cameroon and Chad who flee from their own internal challenges, and border control issues. Katsina

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City News (2024) confirmed that over the first decade, the menace has evolved into a full-blown armed banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping fueled by cross border crimes such as drug trafficking and the smuggling of weapons into the country through its lengthy and porous borders with Niger Republic.

Katsina State is now contending with cross-border crime, kidnapping, banditry and other security challenges. Despite measures taken by the state and local government areas, the security institutions, the media and individual citizens to address, mitigate and investigate the security challenges, they still persist.

The most vulnerable local government areas in Katsina State, with high security challenges involving banditry and kidnapping and other crimes are Batagarawa, Dutsin-ma, Jibia, Batsari Kurfi and Safana under Katsina senatorial zone, Kankara, Faskari, Funtua, Musawa, Matazu and Kafur in Funtua senatorial zone, and Kankia local government area of Daura senatorial zone.

The state is blessed with radio and television services that are expected to play a key role in mitigating the security challenges through Hausa program. The Radio and Television Stations are Katsina State Television, the Nigerian Television Authority, Katsina, the Vision FM, Al-fijir, Gram FM, Companion FM. These Radio and Television Stations run Hausa programs on security issues that are aired to the general public in the state. Of particular concern to this study are the target audience's outlook on the security challenges and their willingness to cooperate with security institutions and state/local government areas.

More than ever before, Nigeria state is currently grappling with rising security challenges. The nation state of insecurity varies from state to state or geo-political zones. In the North-West zone, banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping are the major features of insecurity in the area. The insecurity challenges facing innocent citizens of the area has risen at an alarming rate.

In Katsina State, the issues of acute insecurity is threatening farming, social, and commercial activities. This development started as pockets of armed robbery and cattle rustling, which escalated to full blown armed banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping. The menace of banditry in Katsina State from 2017-2019 spread to more local government areas in the southern and central parts of the state namely; Faskari, Sabuwa, Dandume, Kankara, Danmusa, Safana, Batsari, Dutsin-ma and Jibia. While from 2020-2023, the crisis further spread to even more local government areas such as Malumfashi, Bakori, Kafur, Matazu, Musawa, Kurfi, Kankia and Charanchi (Katsina City News, 2024). These security challenges are common in especially eight local government areas of the state. These local government areas are contagious to the vast and deep Rugu forest, which serves as permanent 'hideout' to the bandits (City News, 2021). The state of insecurity in Katsina state rose to a level in March, 2014 where bandits cold-bloodily massacred one hundred and forty two (142) people at Sabuwa and Faskari local

government areas. The notorious activity took the bandits five hours of operation.

To domesticate the incident, on 11th December, 2020, over three hundred (300) students from Government Science Secondary School, Kankara were kidnapped by a gang of bandits believed to be loyal to one of the neutralized kingpins, Auwalu Daudawa (DSS, 2022).

The operational activities of bandits in the state is now structured into camps of armed bandits and kidnapers led by gang leaders who serve as commanders that coordinate operations, negotiating ransoms and purchasing of arms, food and drugs. This development is further compounded by some commercial drivers associated with bandits and the increasing role of marabouts who provide bandits with luck charms and spiritual directions.

Confirming the state of insecurity in the state, the Commissioner of Police, Buba, said, "so many people even so-called religious, individual and some people who have a relationship with village heads and others, are involved in one way or another in these dastardly acts" (City News, 2021).

Insecurity in Katsina State has recently risen to an alarming rate following series of protracted bandits' attacks and kidnapping of people in different parts of the state. City News (City News, 2022) reported that right now, you find out that in most places, the bandits are bold enough to move and operate without much challenge. This situation still remains with the latest attack at Karfi village of Malumfashi local government area (Eye witness, 2023). While the insecurity and the challenges associated to it persist, the immediate past and the current governments of Katsina State are taking different measures at addressing the unpleasant situation. The state government is spending over 60 million naira monthly in assisting and supporting security agencies to maintain security in the state according to Gov. Masari (Echoes From Katsina, 2018). The current Governor Dikko Radda is committing 7 billion naira in setting a new security structure that will fight the menace of insecurity in the state (Channel TV, 2023).

Similarly, in his efforts to contain and mitigate security challenges in the state, the Katsina State Governor, Dr. Dikko Radda, in his first six months in office signed a bill passed by the State House of Assembly, establishing the Katsina State Special Security Outreach, known as Community Watch, created Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs, purchased arms and ammunitions worth N1.2 billion to security agents, recruited and trained 150 vigilante group of personnel in each local government. These are in addition to regular payment of security personnel/agents allowances and maintenance of Armed Police Carrier, 65 Toyota Hilux and 700 units of motorcycles, the state government purchase at the cost of N5.4 billion (Katsina City News, 2024).

The above are in addition to measure taken by the federal government through its national security architecture. Radio and television services in the state as stakeholders

in the development of the state and nation provide programs in Hausa that have bearing with security information in forms of news, discussion, special reports on insecurity challenges aimed at mitigating the ugly situation.

Statement of the Problem

Katsina State is grappling with a dire security situation, characterized by a wide range of security challenges, including cattle rustling, banditry, kidnapping, burglary, house breaking, theft of motorcycles and political thuggery. Despite concerted efforts of the state government, the security agents and the residents of the affected areas, the insecurity persists. This has heightened the need for effective policing, robust security structures, and efficient information dissemination across the state. In light of the numerous security challenges facing Katsina State, this study aims to investigate the role of Hausa programs on radio and television services in addressing security issues in the state. The study analyzes the impact of these programs on public awareness, perception and engagement with security concerns, ultimately informing strategies to enhance security and stability in Katsina State.

Research Objectives

This study is to achieve the following research objectives:

1. To examine how Hausa language programs on radio and television influence public awareness and understanding of security issues in Katsina State.
2. To investigate the impact of these programs on public awareness and participation in security efforts.
3. To assess the strengths and weaknesses of these programs in addressing security concerns in Katsina State.

Research Questions

To achieve the above objectives, the following research questions are formulated for the study:

1. How do Hausa language programs on radio and television influence public awareness and understanding of security issues in Katsina State?
2. What is the impact of these programs on community engagement and participation in security efforts?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these programs in addressing security concerns in Katsina State?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Approach

In contemporary Nigeria, uncertainty pervades every aspect of life. Consequently, the issue of security has become dominant issue in the nation's media and political discourse. Security has emerged as pressing concern for all stakeholders including individuals, the government agencies, security forces, religious leaders and opinion leaders (Usman, 2022). This development underscores the widespread of insecurity and presence of security

challenges plugging most states in Nigeria, particularly the northern part of the country.

Insecurity, the antithesis of security, refers to a vulnerability that arises from inadequate measures to protect individuals, groups and properties from entities such as criminals and armed groups (Siro, 2016; Ladan & Danjuma, 2023). In Nigeria, the pervasive state of insecurity is attributed to various factors, including conflicts, exploitation, kidnapping, military insurgency, armed robbery, drug abuse, corruption, heinous utterances, youth restiveness and regional agitations, among others (Usman, 2022).

In a study, "Banditry and Insecurity: An Analysis of Insecurity in Nigeria", Igbini (2022) analyzes the phenomenon of banditry and impact on security in Katsina State. Maiga *et al.* (2021), the study notes that banditry has endangered widespread insecurity in the region over the past few years. Additionally, drawing on Oyinloye (2020) & Igbini (2020) affirms that rural banditry in Katsina State has led to rampant killings and destruction of properties, perpetuating a cycle of violence and instability.

Banditry is a major security challenge in Katsina State, Nigeria. This criminal act refers to the incidences of armed robber, or allied violent crimes such as kidnapping, cattle rustling and village or market raids. It involves the use of force or threat to that effect, to intimidate a person or groups in order to rob, rape or kill perpetrated by criminal opportunists and syndicates in the country side and frontiers of countries, (Okolie & Okpaleke, 2014; Igbini, 2022). These criminal activities are common in most rural areas and cities border settlements of Katsina State. According to Igbini (2022), the problem of banditry in Nigeria, especially in Katsina State borders on existing over common economic interests and is inextricably tied to farmer-harder conflicts. These people often fight over space, the same geographical landscape. Confirming the consequences of banditry and the existing security challenges in Katsina State, Igbini (2022) notes the growing threat of banditry is claiming victims in hundreds. Several children have been orphaned and women became widows overnight, while people were murdered in thousands and hundreds of thousands displaced internally, and others fleeing to neighboring states.

In a security tip presentation on students abduction and kidnapping, the Department of State Security Services, Katsina Command (2022) notes that domesticate the incident, on 11th December, 2020, over three hundred (300) students from Government Science Secondary School, Kankara were kidnapped by a gang of bandits believed to be loyal to one of the neutralized kingpins Auwalu Daudawa. "This may not be unconnected to the gang plant" to embarrass government and its forces, demand for huge and juicy ransom as well as initiate acts of reprisal over the ongoing military action against bandits by troops of Joint Security Task Force" DSS stressed.

Ladan & Danjuma (2023) publish a Journal article titled “Analysis of Insecurity in Katsina Metropolitan, Katsina State” in which they conducted a comprehensive review of metropolitan security challenges globally. In addition to depriving key concepts related to security and providing an overview of the state of insecurity within and outside Nigeria, the study highlighted various security challenges faced by metropolitan cities. The literature review cited example of metropolitan insecurity challenges with a particular focus on the African perspective and specifically the Nigerian context.

In Katsina State, Abdulkadir (2020) conducts a review of the security architecture at Kwado residential area of Katsina city. Findings of the study indicated that security challenges of the area are generally by youth burglars. The challenges persist despite security personnel and community engagements to control the menace (Ibrahim & Halliru, 2022). The study on the socio-economic impact of unemployment in urban Katsina, Katsina state reveals that thuggery arising from unemployment is a significant security challenge facing the metropolitan area. Findings indicated that unemployment has contributed to increase thuggery, forcing a major threat to the security of the urban population in Katsina.

Highlighting Hausa language strength and its unique potentials in complementing the existing struggle for national security as well as mitigating the security challenges facing citizen across most states, Usman (2022) cited the language application by traditional, religious and political leaders to persuade, mobilize and enlighten their follows and the populace. Examples, in 2017, Nigerian leaders at all levels employed the use of Hausa language to douse tensions and crisis arising from the hate speeches among the major tribes and sections of Nigeria. Also, Usman (2022) reviews the role of the broadcast media in Northern Nigeria. According to the review, more than half of the broadcasting in Northern Nigeria Radio and TV stations are in Hausa. Through the language medium, local radio and television stations air news and other current and scheduled programs in the language. The programs, the review stated, play key role in educating, enlightening, mobilizing and persuading people on current and regular events, and happenings locally and globally. Some of the programs are dedicated to peace and national security.

Through a research titled “Insight into Factors, Actors and Contours of Armed Banditry in Katsina State” Rufa’i and Bawa identify 31 bandit leaders that are existing in Katsina State with their brief bio-data, also the study indicated the membership of the bandit groups to 3,127 members across the state (Katsina City News, 2024).

Following the above literature review, the issue of security challenges is real and concern for all. The concept of insecurity and banditry are defined, some of the courses and effect of banditry in Nigeria, especially in Katsina have been stated. It is observed that of all the literature review, four are related to Katsina State while only one centered on the role of radio and television

services complement to the struggle for national security. Therefore, this study is poised to execute a meticulous and thorough examination, dissecting the intricate layers of the Hausa program’s impact on public awareness and perception of security issues in Katsina State.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology employed in this study involves a quantitative research approach utilizing administered questionnaire to assess the coverage and effectiveness of Hausa program on radio and television in Katsina State mitigating security challenges in vulnerable local government areas. The primary data collected, through questionnaire is complimented by secondary sourced data to desk research and analyzed using descriptive statistics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. The research adopted agenda-setting theory as its theoretical framework.

Area of the study

The study area are Katsina State vulnerable local government areas (towns and villages) with high security challenges of banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling, rape and murder. The study local government areas are Batagarawa, Batsari, Jibia, Kurfi, and Dutsin-ma, Safana (Katsina Senatorial Zone), Kankara, Funtua, Faskari, Musawa, Matazu, Kafur (Funtua Senatorial zone) and Kankia LGA (Daura Zone).

Population of the study

The population of this study covered the area of study as above. Thirteen out of the thirty four local government areas of the state representing 38% of the local government areas served as sampled population of the study. Each local government area of the study was represented by four administrations/political wards. Three questionnaires were be administered in each of the four wards of the local government. Meaning, each local government was represented by 12 respondents. A total of 156 represented the population of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anticipated outcomes include a comprehensive understanding of security challenges, insights into the effectiveness of current communication strategies, and actionable recommendations for enhancing the impact of the Hausa program in radio and television in Katsina State.

The table 1 presents mean scores and standard deviations for 10 items assessing the influence of Hausa language programs on public awareness and understanding of security issues in Katsina State. With a decision mean of 3.00, scores above this threshold indicated positive influence or agreement.

All items in the table have mean scores above the decision mean of 3.00, suggesting that Hausa language programs generally have a positive influence on public awareness and understanding of security issues.

Table 1: How do Hausa language programs on radio and television influence public awareness and understanding of Security Issues in Katsina State?

	Items	Mean	S.D
1	I regularly listen to/watch Hausa language programs about security issues on radio or TV	3.786	0.804
2	These programs have increased my knowledge of security challenges in Katsina State.	3.627	0.961
3	I understand security terminologies better after exposure to these programs.	3.182	0.8773
4	The programs have made me more aware of security measures I can take personally.	3.800	0.754
5	I feel better informed about government security initiatives because of these programs	3.766	0.908
6	The programs help me understand the roles of different security agencies.	4.769	0.999
7	I often discuss information from these programs with friends and family.	3.894	0.569
8	These programs have changed my perception of security issues in Katsina State	3.400	0.668
9	I find the information provided in these programs to be clear and easy to understand.	3.650	0.837
10	The programs have motivated me to be more vigilant about security in my community	3.983	0.975

Decision mean = 3.00

The highest mean score (4.769) is for item 6, “The programs help me understand the roles of different security agencies.” This indicated that the programs are particularly effective in clarifying the functions of various security organizations.

The second highest mean (3.983) is for item 10, “The programs have motivated me to be more vigilant about security in my community.” This suggested that the programs are successful in encouraging active participation in community security efforts.

Items 4 and 1, with means of 3.800 and 3.786 respectively, indicated that the programs are effective in raising awareness of personal security measures and attracting regular viewership/listenership.

The lowest mean (3.182) is for item 3, “I understand security terminologies better after exposure to these programs.” While still above the decision mean, this

suggests an area where programs could potentially improve.

Most items have standard deviations between 0.5 and 1.0, indicating moderate variability in responses. The highest variability (SD = 0.999) is for item 6, suggesting diverse opinions on understanding security agencies’ roles.

This table 2 presents mean scores and standard deviations for 10 items assessing the impact of Hausa language programs on community engagement and participation in security efforts. The decision mean is set at 3.00, with scores above this threshold indicating positive impact or agreement.

All items in the table have mean scores above the decision mean of 3.00, suggesting that these programs generally have a positive impact on community engagement and participation in security efforts.

Table 2: What is the impact of these programs on community engagement and participation in security efforts?

	Items	Mean	S.D
1	After watching/listening to these programs, I feel more inclined to report suspicious activities.	3.285	0.982
2	The programs have encouraged me to join or support local vigilante groups.	3.825	0.640
3	I have participated in community security meetings as a result of information from these programs.	3.00	0.705
4	These programs have improved trust between my community and security agencies	3.800	0.754
5	I am more likely to cooperate with security personnel due to information from these programs.	3.450	0.648

6	The programs have inspired me to educate others about security measures.	4.133	0.789
7	I have changed my daily routines based on security advice from these programs.	3.155	0.869
8	These programs have encouraged me to use emergency hotlines when necessary.	3.316	0.767
9	I feel more confident in approaching security agencies after exposure to these programs.	3.754	0.887
10	The programs have motivated me to contribute resources to community security efforts	4.137	0.717

Decision mean = 3.00

The highest mean score (4.137) is for item 10, “The programs have motivated me to contribute resources to community security efforts.” This indicates that the programs are particularly effective in encouraging tangible support for community security initiatives.

The second highest mean (4.133) is for item 6, “The programs have inspired me to educate others about security measures.” This suggested that the programs are successful in creating a ripple effect, with viewers/listeners becoming advocates for security awareness in their communities.

Item 2, “The programs have encouraged me to join or support local vigilante groups,” has a high mean of 3.825, indicating that the programs are effective in promoting active participation in community-based security efforts.

Item 4, “These programs have improved trust between my community and security agencies,” has a mean of 3.800, suggesting that the programs play a significant role in building trust and improving community-security agency relations.

The lowest mean (3.155) is for item 7, “I have changed my daily routines based on security advice from these programs.” While still above the decision mean, this suggested that the programs have a less direct impact on

personal daily behaviors compared to other aspects of community engagement.

Item 3, “I have participated in community security meetings as a result of information from these programs,” has a mean of 3.000, which is exactly at the decision mean. This indicated a neutral impact on attendance at community security meetings.

Standard deviations range from 0.640 to 0.982, indicating moderate variability in responses across items. The highest variability is for item 1, suggesting diverse opinions on reporting suspicious activities.

In conclusion, the data indicates that Hausa language programs have a significant positive impact on community engagement and participation in security efforts in Katsina State. They are particularly effective in motivating resource contribution, encouraging the spread of security awareness, promoting support for local vigilante groups, and improving trust between communities and security agencies. While the programs influence all aspects positively, their impact on changing daily routines and participation in community security meetings appears to be less pronounced. Overall, these programs seem to be a valuable tool for enhancing community involvement in security efforts.

Table 3: What are the strengths and weaknesses of these programs in addressing security concerns in Katsina State?

	Items	Mean	S.D
1	The use of Hausa language in these programs makes the content more accessible to me.	4.265	0.924
2	The programs provide practical and actionable security advice.	3.309	0.871
3	The timing of these programs is convenient for my schedule.	2.987	0.918
4	The programs adequately cover a wide range of security issues relevant to Katsina State.	3.000	1.017
5	The information provided in these programs is up-to-date and timely.	3.566	0.708
6	The programs effectively use diverse formats (e.g., interviews, call-ins) to engage the audience	3.769	0.963
7	The presenters of these programs are knowledgeable and trustworthy.	3.674	0.569
8	The programs sometimes oversimplify complex security issues.	3.763	0.698
9	These programs could benefit from more frequent updates or longer airtime.	3.950	0.739
10	The programs effectively balance the need for public awareness with avoiding panic.	3.683	0.875

The table 3 presents mean scores and standard deviations for 10 items assessing the strengths and weaknesses of Hausa language programs in addressing security concerns. While a decision mean is not explicitly stated, we can assume it to be 3.00 based on previous tables.

Strengths

1. The most significant strength is the use of the Hausa language, with item 1 having the highest mean of 4.265. This indicated that the language choice greatly enhances the accessibility of the content for the target audience.

2. Item 9, "These programs could benefit from more frequent updates or longer airtime," has a high mean of 3.950. While framed as a potential improvement, this high score suggested that viewers/listeners find the content valuable and desire more of it, which is a strength of the current programming.

3. The programs effectively engage the audience through diverse formats (item 6, mean 3.769) and are presented by knowledgeable and trustworthy presenters (item 7, mean 3.674).

4. The programs maintain a good balance between raising awareness and avoiding panic (item 10, mean 3.683), which is crucial for effective security communication.

5. The information provided is generally perceived as up-to-date and timely (item 5, mean 3.566).

Weaknesses

1. The timing of the programs appears to be a weakness, with item 3 having a mean of 2.987, slightly below the assumed decision mean. This suggested that the scheduling of these programs could be improved to better accommodate audience availability.

2. The programs' coverage of a wide range of security issues relevant to Katsina State (item 4) has a mean of 3.000, which is at the threshold. This indicated a potential area for improvement in terms of comprehensiveness.

3. The provision of practical and actionable security advice (item 2, mean 3.309) is above the decision mean but relatively lower compared to other aspects. This suggested room for improvement in making the content more practical and actionable for the audience.

4. Item 8, "The programs sometimes oversimplify complex security issues," has a relatively high mean of 3.763. This could be seen as a weakness if it leads to misunderstanding of complex security situations.

The standard deviations range from 0.569 to 1.017, with the highest variability in responses for item 4, suggesting diverse opinions on the range of security issues covered.

Discussion

The three tables above provide insights into different aspects of Hausa language radio and TV programs addressing security issues in Katsina State. Their influence on public awareness, their impact on community engagement, and their strengths and weaknesses were revealed.

Public Awareness and Understanding

The programs have shown a significant positive influence on public awareness and understanding of security issues. They are particularly effective in explaining the roles of security agencies (mean 4.769) and motivating community vigilance (mean 3.983). The programs also successfully increase knowledge about security challenges and personal security measures. However, there's room for improvement in explaining security terminologies (mean 3.182).

Community Engagement and Participation

The programs have a strong positive impact on community engagement and participation in security efforts. They are especially effective in motivating resource contribution to community security efforts (mean 4.137) and inspiring viewers/listeners to educate others about security measures (mean 4.133). The programs also encourage support for local vigilante groups and improve trust between communities and security agencies. However, their impact on changing daily routines (mean 3.155) and participation in community security meetings (mean 3.000) is less pronounced.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The primary strength of these programs is their use of the Hausa language, which significantly enhances content accessibility (mean 4.265). They effectively engage the audience through diverse formats and trustworthy presenters. However, the timing of the programs (mean 2.987) and the range of security issues covered (mean 3.000) are areas that could be improved. There is also a need for more practical and actionable security advice.

Summary of the Findings

1) Overall, Hausa language programs on radio and television play a crucial role in addressing security issues in Katsina State. They effectively raise public awareness, encourage community engagement, and provide valuable information on security matters.

2) The use of the local language is a significant strength, making the content accessible to a wide audience.

3) However, there are areas for improvement, particularly in program timing, comprehensiveness of coverage, and provision of practical advice.

CONCLUSION

Hausa language on radio and TV programs are valuable tools in addressing security concerns in Katsina State. They significantly contribute to public awareness, understanding, and community engagement in security efforts. The programs' use of the local language, diverse formats, and trustworthy presenters are key strengths that should be maintained and leveraged further.

While the programs are generally effective, there are opportunities for enhancement. Improving program timing, expanding the range of issues covered, and

providing more practical advice could increase their impact. The strong motivation they provide for community involvement in security efforts is particularly noteworthy and should be built upon.

These programs serve as a crucial bridge between security agencies and the community, fostering trust and encouraging active participation in security efforts. By addressing the identified weaknesses and building on their strengths, these programs can further enhance their role in improving the security situation in Katsina State. The high levels of engagement and the desire for more content indicate that these programs have become an important part of the security ecosystem in Katsina State. Continued investment in and refinement of these programs could yield significant benefits for community security and resilience.

Recommendations

The research recommend that, the radio and television service stations in Katsina State in conjunction with security stakeholders in state should:

1. Improve program scheduling to better accommodate audience availability.
2. Expand the range of security issues covered to ensure comprehensive coverage of Katsina State's security concerns.
3. Increase the focus on providing practical, actionable security advice.
4. Consider extending program duration or frequency to meet audience demand for more content.
5. Develop strategies to encourage more direct participation in community security meetings.
6. Balance the need for simplification with providing adequate depth on complex security issues.
7. Enhance efforts to influence daily routines for better security practices.
8. Maintain and possibly expand the use of diverse engaging formats (interviews, call-ins, etc.).
9. Continue leveraging the programs' ability to motivate resource contribution and community education.
10. Regularly assess and update content to ensure it remains timely and relevant.

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