

An Assessment of the Programs of Spider Radio FM in Promoting Renewable Energy in Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria

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Abstract

Community radios aims at promoting education, creating awareness and informing its target audience within its reach. This study assessed the impact of Spider Radio FM, a community radio of Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria on promoting renewable energy in the institute. The study is based on the Magic Bullet Theory and the Media Development Theory using the Krejcie and Morgan sample size. The study recommended that Spider Radio FM should provide inclusive programs that advocate the use and protection of renewable energy in Kaduna Polytechnic.

Keywords:

Community: This refers to a unified body of individuals or a social group of any size whose members resides in a specific locality and shares the same government. In the context of this study, the community is the entire Kaduna State polytechnic and its neighboring society.

Radio: This is the technology of signaling and communicating using radio waves. They are generated by an electronic device called a transmitter connected to an antenna which radiates the waves, and received by a radio receiver connected to another antenna (Steven, 2016).

Community Radio: It is the media of citizens of a particular community that has become popular and new opportunity for both the media practitioner and grassroots people (Fraser, 2001). However, in the context of this study, the community radio is Spider FM station.

Spider FM: This refers to a Campus radio station that operates within and outside the confines and boundaries of Kaduna Polytechnic.

Social Development: This refers to the general welfare and/or the improvement in the well-being of the listeners of Spider FM radio station.

Economic Development: This refers to the improvement in the Financial well-being of the listeners of Spider FM.

INTRODUCTION:

Campus radio stations serve as vital platforms for disseminating localized content tailored to the specific needs of their audiences. Community radio stations facilitate interactive communication between the community and experts, empowering communities to engage in development activities such as renewable energy solutions which can

significantly reduce carbon emission and climate change. Moreover, campus radio as a community radio fosters a participatory approach that encourages students and staff to share their experiences and challenges related to renewable energy adoption. By creating a dialogue around these issues, radio programs can effectively address misconceptions and provide genuine solutions

tailored to local contexts. The evidence from various studies of campus radio stations indicate that students, who engage with community radio, are more likely to adopt innovative practices and technologies that contribute to sustainability. Overall, community radio plays a crucial role in bridging the information gap in knowledge, promoting renewable energy solutions that align with climate change. By leveraging local knowledge and fostering community engagement, these stations not only empower students but also contribute to broader environmental goals.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Community radio is defined as a non-profit, community-based broadcasting service that serves the interests of local populations (Yates et al., 2022). Its unique features include participatory programming, local language broadcasts, and a focus on community issues, distinguishing it from commercial radio (Mutaqi et al., 2023). Historically, community radio has evolved to address the need for local voices in the media landscape, particularly in rural areas where mainstream media often overlooks community concerns (Patel and Lepcha, 2023). Community radio has become a vital source of information on agricultural practices, health and local governance, thereby contributing to the development of the target audience (Ankuyi et al., 2023; Lwoga, 2010).

The intersection of community radio and renewable energy encompasses a broader socio-economic landscape, including community empowerment, local governance, and sustainable development. As renewable energy technologies become increasingly vital in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable climate change, the role of community radio in facilitating this transition cannot be overstated. Broadcasting information about renewable energy practices in tertiary institutions helps the community to adapt to change in climate conditions. For instance, community radio programs can educate students on the use of biofuel than using wood to cook. This will help reduce the risk of

climate change and fire outbreak in our Nigerian institutions.

However, community radio serves as an effective platform for disseminating information about renewable energy solutions for a sustainable power supply. Through targeted programming, community radio educates the campus community on the benefits and applications of renewable energy technologies (Silvestri et al., 2020). For instance, in Bundelkhand, India, community radio initiatives successfully promoted solar energy adoption by providing practical advice and success stories (Blakney, 2023). Case studies show that people who engage with community radio are more likely to adopt innovative practices for the progress of their own communities. Interactive communication allows the targeted people to ask questions, share experiences, and receive expert advice, thereby enhancing their understanding of renewable energy technologies (Agalo, 2023).

Community radio plays a vital role in promoting renewable energy solutions and sustainable development in power and development, especially in isolated schools where access to information is limited. By providing localized content and fostering community engagement, these stations empower the targeted people to adopt renewable energy technologies that enhance their productivity and environmental sustainability.

In September 2000, 189 countries of the world including Nigeria signed the Millennium Declaration in New York, with eight times bound that member states were expected to achieve. The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria began when the Federal Government pledged to apply from the Paris Club Debt Relief in 2005 which was announced in October a relief worth \$18 billion and over reduction of Nigeria's debt stock by \$30 billion (www.cgdev.org retrieved 18/9/2019). This deal was completed in April 21, 2006, thereby reclassifying Nigeria as an International Development Association (IDA) only country in Africa as well as putting forward an innovative

solution to Nigerian debt problem (Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala Former Nigeria Minister of Finance).

Engagement strategies employed by community radio, such as call-in shows and participatory discussions, encourage farmers to actively participate in dialogues (Willems, 2013). These methods enhance the relevance of the content and empower farmers to share their experiences and challenges related to renewable energy adoption. Participatory approaches empower communities by providing them with the knowledge necessary to adopt renewable energy solutions, especially in rural areas where access to information is limited.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Africa is facing an enormous energy challenge due to a growing population and really slow energy progress (IRENA, 2019). Although Africa's economy is growing at unprecedented speed, one of its core challenges is energy, which stops its development (IRENA, 2019). While Also, Nigeria and tertiary institutions in country are moving from power energy to renewable energy, this study will assess the level of Kaduna Polytechnic renewable energy despite the advocacy of Spider Radio FM whether the messages are effective to the community.

IMPORTANCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Renewable energy has the potential to play an essential role in providing clean energy to the population of developing countries who as yet have low access to energy and almost no access to clean energy. In addition, renewable energy sources are not only necessary to establish a sustainable shift, but they are also cost-competitive with conventional energy in several applications (Painuly, 2001). In the specific case of developing countries, renewable energy might be a solution to the inefficiency related to the energy sector. In developed countries, efforts related to increasing the renewable energy share are also coming from environmental considerations. Our research will seek to find the reasons that do not permit the potential for renewable energy to be

exploited in Nigeria. In fact, in later sections, we will analyze and describe the potential for renewable in the country of interest, its current state of development, to then focus our attention on the barriers behind the investment of renewable energy in Nigeria. Moreover, our intention is to develop strategies to overcome those barriers to reach an adequate environment for economic progress.

Despite its potential, several challenges hinder community radio's efforts to promote renewable energy solutions. Limited literacy and language barriers can impede effective communication, making it difficult for some farmers to engage with radio content (Lucas et al., 2021). Additionally, misconceptions about renewable energy technologies, such as concerns over costs and reliability, lead to resistance among farmers (Wittwer et al., 2021). Community radio plays a crucial role in addressing these misconceptions by providing accurate engagement.

Energy is the heart of development; hence generating a sustainable type of energy is among the primary focuses for developed nations, especially during the last decade. At the same time, the necessity of change towards renewable energy sources is even more crucial for the part of the world which cannot provide energy to their population and strongly relies on fossil fuels, increasing the climate change challenges for the whole world.

In Nigeria, around 60 million people do not have access to electricity. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, the second-largest economy in Africa and the 7th larger exporter of petroleum globally. At the same time, it is one of the most energy-poor countries in the world, which makes it the perfect candidate for our research on sustainable energy generation.

Moreover, this lack of electricity access is recognized to be one of the primary reasons behind the current status of electrification in SSA. According to a Daily Chart published on The Economist (2019), despite the worldwide growing

demand for energy, Africa is still lagging behind when it comes to electrification. Home to almost a fifth of the global population, the continent only accounts for less than 4% of electricity use. While North Africa is steadily increasing its percentage of the population with direct access to electricity, more than half of the population of SSA -about 600 million people- is still in the dark (data retrieved from IEA report, Nov 2019). Looking at the World Bank visuals from 2018, it is clear that almost all countries with less than 50% access to electricity are located in Africa. With the necessity of improving the electric condition, a further step in the process was to focus on the world unsustainable past practices when it comes to energy production.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission is the primary driver of climate change (Ritchie & Roser, n.d.); hence it needs an urgent reduction. Moreover, fossil fuels strongly contribute to the local air pollution, which is linked to premature deaths every year (Ritchie & Roser, 2019). Several studies in the last decades have analyzed the impact of the combustion of fossil fuels. This is the leading cause of the change in the atmospheric composition, producing air pollution that interacts with human bodies in different ways. From direct inhalation and ingestion to the contamination of food and water, there are different routes for pollutants to enter our bodies (Kampa and Castanas, 2007). For example, according to a 2002 report by the World Health Organization, as reported by Autrup (2005), around 800,000 yearly deaths and 4.6 million lost life-years are a result of air pollution (data relative to 2002).

The new environmental conditions are strongly increasing the necessity of a shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. The effects fossil fuels technology has had are significant, both on the environment and humans' health. As a result, researchers argue that it is no longer time for fossil fuels and carbon as the primary energy sources. For all these reasons, renewables have proved to be a hot topic for discussion in the energy field for the past decades, bringing together all leaders across the

world and creating the global goal of exploiting them to improve living conditions worldwide.

RADIO AS POWERFUL TOOL OF INFORMATION

Radio can play a very important role in promoting the concepts of the renewable energy; thereby reducing effects on climate change and breed development. Spider Radio FM of Kaduna Polytechnic can play an important role in eradicating problems in regards to sustainable development, and this study will investigate how Spider Radio FM in promoting renewable energy.

The radio is a technology that uses waves to carry out information with sound using systematic modulation properties through space electromagnetic energy waves such as amplitude, frequency and phase. The radio which is also referred as sound communication is a medium that transmit programmes from the broadcasting station to multitudes of individuals. Sambe (2008) sees the radio as any medium that could conduct the process whereby sound and messages are sending and received through waves. Rodman (2012) sees it as the changing technology as well as the backbone of national development which began in 1842 with Samuel Morse's invention of the telegraph which was an important precursor to radio which has to do with the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves of radio frequency, especially those that are carrying sound message.

Community radio is defined as a non-profit, community-based broadcasting service that serves the interests of local populations (Yates et al., 2022). Its unique features include participatory programming, local language broadcasts, and a focus on community issues, distinguishing it from commercial radio (Mutaqi et al., 2023). Historically, community radio has evolved to address the need for local voices in the media landscape, particularly in rural areas where mainstream media often overlooks community concerns (Patel and Lepcha, 2023). Community radio has become a vital source of information on agricultural practices, health and

local governance, thereby contributing to rural development (Ankuyi et al., 2023; Lwoga, 2010). By fostering a sense of community ownership and participation, these stations empower local populations to engage with issues affecting their lives, including the adoption of renewable energy solutions (Hafida et al., 2018).

Section 22 of the 1999 constitution states that the central role of the media as in: the press, radio, television and other agencies of the mass media shall at all times be free to uphold the fundamental objectives of the state, uphold these responsibilities make government to be accountability to the people. It is also required from the media to report the activities of the government to the people and to carry the plight of the people back to government based on the high level of dependence of audiences on the media in a democratic setting like Nigeria (Okpoko 2010). Based on the satisfaction of the needs of the audience in attainment of its goals from the news sources, the need to clearly state and understand government's policies and programmes by members of the society and communicate properly to the society in order to have better understanding is key to sustain the agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Back in 2003, an original master plan of the National Energy Policy (NEP) was drafted (launched in 2005), and it was developed by the commission and approved by the federal government. Nigeria is blessed with abundant primary energy resources. These include reserves of crude oil and natural gas, coal, tar sands and renewable energy resources such as hydro, fuelwood, solar, wind and biomass. However, since the late 1960s, the economy has been solely dependent on the exploitation of oil to meet its development expenditures. In 2000, oil revenue alone accounted for about 98.50% of exports and 83.50% of total government revenues.

However, its contribution to GDP was only 32.50%. By year 2009, the contribution of petroleum to total exports remains high at 95.80%, while its

contribution to GDP dropped to 16.10%. Between 2000 and 2009, petroleum accounted for 79.60% of total government gross revenue on average. However, its contribution has generally been declining over the period. The contribution of energy peroxide by petroleum to GDP, has been declining from 15.50% in 2010 to 13.70% in 2013 and currently 7.24% as at 2021.

After the 1970's energy crisis, the relationship between energy consumption and economic growth has been studied thoroughly, and research suggested that energy has a high positive correlation with economic growth (Zahid, 2008). Energy is the key to economic growth, given its involvement as an essential input in many production and consumption activities. In fact, energy is also responsible for at least half of the total growth of the modern economy, whereas it only accounts for 10% of the total costs related to it (Zahid, 2008). As shown by the World Bank Development indicators, the consumption of energy heavily influences the wealth, health, nutrition, water, infrastructure, education, and even life expectancy of individuals.

Okuna and Omemnugha (2012) sees the mass media as the industrialized production and multiple distribution of message through technological devices, adding that it is the media (machines) that carry information, ideas, attitudes, etc. and the audience they transmit these message to. The sender of the message may be one person but the receivers of the message at the same time are mass and its messages before now were regarded as perishable or expendable (Ndimele and Innocent 2006). Okon (2012) add it that, this nature of communication comprises the institutions and techniques by which specialized groups employ technological devices such as the press, radio, films etc. to disseminate symbolic control to large, heterogeneous and widely dispersed audience thereby, making it possible for a mechanical reproduction process of the message.

It is visible how energy development has improved people's lives throughout the last 50 years. Since the industrial age, billions of people's lives have changed, and thanks to energy, they were able to enjoy an unprecedented level of comfort and mobility (Ahuja & Tatsutani, 2009). The biggest threat to the environment and the world economy in the middle to the long-term future is climate change. There is an increase in air pollution, oceanic temperatures and the rapid melting of snow and ice making sea levels rise. Climate change tends to affect developing countries significantly harder than industrialized countries (Cronin, Anandarajah & Dessens, 2018).

Despite the growing awareness of the impacts of renewable energy mass media stations, there is still lack of effective communication strategies that can effectively reach the masses. While various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society groups, have initiated campaigns to raise awareness about climate change, there is still a need for more comprehensive communication strategies that can reach all sectors of the society. The complexity of the issue requires a multifaceted approach that involves different communication channels, including mass media, social media, community outreach, and education (Hügel & Davies, 2020: Pg.4).

Community radio plays a crucial role in educating listeners about renewable energy technologies such as solar power. Broadcasting localized content that addresses misconceptions and provides practical solutions empowers farmers to adopt innovative practices. Programs discussing the benefits of solar energy for irrigation can significantly enhance agricultural productivity (van der Waal, 2020).

In December 2015 the Paris Agreement was instituted. "The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change" (United Nations Climate Change, n.d.) with the purpose to limit global warming to below 2, preferably to 1.5

degrees Celsius on a comparison scale with the pre-industrial times, Therefore, all countries participating aim to reach a global peak of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world before the middle of the century (United Nations Climate Change, n.d.) According to the report of "Checkup on Country's Efforts to Implement the Paris Agreement" (ClimateScorecard, 2017), Nigeria signed the agreement in September 2016 and then ratified it in March 2017. Nigeria has been classified as one of the few countries that were "Moving Forward". Nigeria has indeed promised to reduce by 2030 its GHG emissions by 20%, which, if true, will completely honor the agreement. On the other hand, as also mentioned in the plan itself (Final draft Renewable Energy Master Plan, 2005), several factors underscore the urgency to develop the urgency to develop the REMP, as we will later consider in the legal section.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology adopted for this research was monitoring and questionnaire. Three months Spider Radio programs were monitored to assess the level of promoting renewable energy in Kaduna Polytechnic and 200 questionnaires were used to get information of the Kaduna Polytechnic renewable energy development. The questionnaires were distributed randomly to the students of the four campuses of the Institution.

FINDINGS

Based on the research questions set out for this study, the data collected from the students and staff shown that 20% respondents are not awareness of Spider Radio FM existence, while 20% respondents don't know about any program that is designed to promote renewable energy, 40% said they know about a segment on weather focus and safety protocols in using renewable energy in Good Morning Kaduna and Ankwana Lafiya programs.

**SPIDER RADIO FM PROGRAMS FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD IN THE YEAR 2026
 JANUARY – MARCH 2026**

MONDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00 – 8: 02am	National Anthem	Computer
2.	8:02 – 8:05am	Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:05 – 8:30 am	Introduction of Programs	Duty Continuity Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Good Morning Kaduna	Presenter
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Student Drama Recorded Program	Recorded Project Programs
7	10:00am – 11:28 am	Ankwana Lafiya	Gospel Musics
8	11:30 – 11:58	Student Hausa Recorded Program	
9	12:00-12:15 pm	Spider News @ Noon	Students
10	12:15 -12-30pm	Labarun Spider	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
11	12:30 1:00pm	Student Hausa Recorded Program	Kadpoly MSSN
12	1:00 – 2:00pm	Barkan mu da Warhaka	
13	2:30 – 3:00pm	Student English Recorded Program	Hauwa Abdullahi
14	3:00 -3:15pm	Spider News @ 3	
15	3:15 – 3: 30pm	Labarun Spider	
16	3:30 -4:00pm	Student English Recorded Drama	
17	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

TUESDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00am	National Anthem	Computer
2		Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:10am	Introduction of	Duty Continuity

		Programs	Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Good Morning Kaduna	
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Student Drama Recorded Program	Recorded Project Programs
7	10:00am – 11:28 am	Ankwana Lafiya	Gospel Musics
8	11:30 – 11:58	Student English Recorded Program	
9	12:00-12:15 pm	Spider News @ Noon	Students
10	12:15 -12-30pm	Labarun Spider	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
11	12:30 1:00pm	Student Documentary program	Kadpoly MSSN
12	1:00 – 2:00pm	Barkan mu da Warhaka	
13	2:30 – 3:00pm	Student English Recorded Program	Hauwa Abdullahi
14	3:00 -3:15pm	Spider News @ 3	
15	3:15 – 3: 30pm	Labarun Spider	
16	3:30 -4:00pm	Student English Recorded Drama	
17	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

WEDNESDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00am	National Anthem	Computer
2		Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:10am	Introduction of Programs	Duty Continuity Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Good Morning Kaduna	
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Student Hausa Recorded Program	Recorded Project Programs
7	10:00am – 11:28 am	Ankwana Lafiya	Gospel Musics
8	11:30 – 11:58	Student English Recorded Program	

9	12:00-12:15 pm	Spider News @ Noon	Students
10	12:15 -12-30pm	Labarun Spider	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
11	12:30 1:00pm	MSS Program	Kadpoly MSSN
12	1:00 – 2:00pm	Barkan mu da Warhaka	
13	2:30 – 3:00pm	Student English Recorded Program	Hauwa Abdullahi
14	3:00 -3:15pm	Spider News @ 3	
15	3:15 – 3: 30pm	Labarun Spider	
16	3:30 -4:00pm	Student English Recorded Drama	
17	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

THURSDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00am	National Anthem	Computer
2		Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:10am	Introduction of Programs	Duty Continuity Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Good Morning Kaduna	
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Student Hausa Recorded Program	Recorded Project Programs
8	10:00am – 11:28 am	Ankwana Lafiya	Gospel Musics
9	11:30 – 11:58	Student English Recorded Program	
10	12:00-12:15 pm	Spider News @ Noon	Students
11	12:15 -12-30pm	Labarun Spider	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
12	12:30 1:00pm	MSS Program	Kadpoly MSSN
13	1:00 – 2:00pm	Barkan mu da Warhaka	
14	2:30 – 3:00pm	Nakasa ba gajiyawa ba	Hauwa Abdullahi
15	3:00 -3:15pm	Spider News @ 3	

16	3:15 – 3: 30pm	Labarun Spider	
17	3:30 -4:00pm	Student English Recorded Program	
18	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

FRIDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00am	National Anthem	Computer
2		Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:10am	Introduction of Programs	Duty Continuity Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Good Morning Kaduna	
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Islamic Supplication	Recorded Project Programs
7	10:00am – 11:28 am	Ankwa Lafiya	Gospel Musics
8	11:30 – 11:58	Sami Yusuf & Maher Zain	
9	12:00-12:15 pm	Spider News @ Noon	Students
10	12:15 -12-30pm	Labarun Spider	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
11	12:30 1:00pm	Sahawa	Arab Music
12	1:00 – 2:30pm	Qur’anic Recitation	
13	2;30 – 3:00pm	Islamic Tunes	Students
14	3:00 -3:15pm	Spider News @ 3	
15	3:15 – 3: 30pm	Labarun Spider	
16	3:30 -4:00pm	Student English Recorded Program	
17	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

SATURDAY

NO.	TIME	PROGRAMME	PRESENTER
1	8:00am	National Anthem	Computer

2		Christian Prayer	Computer
3		Muslim Prayer	
4	8:10am	Introduction of Programs	Duty Continuity Announcer
5	8:30 – 9:30 am	Christian Meditation	
6	9:30 – 10:00 am	Student Recorded Program	Recorded Project Programs
7	10:00am – 11:28 am	Christian Tunes	Gospel Musics
8	11:30 – 11:58	Student Recorded Program	
9	12:00-12:15 pm	Drama	Students
10	12:15 -12-30pm	Documentary	
SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT	SHIFT
11	12:30 1:25pm	Sahawa	Arab Music
12	1:30 – 2:30pm	Tafsir	Muslim Ummah
13	2;30 – 3:00pm	Student Recorded Program	Students
14	3:00 -3:30pm	Islamic Supplication	
15	3:30 -4:00pm	Student Recorded Program	
16	4:00pm	Greetings, prayers and sign out	Duty Continuity Announcer

SUMMARY:

Spider Radio FM is a community station established in 2019 for the training of the students of the Department of Mass Communication in radio production. The radio station advocate in mainly English programs of 70% and 30% other programs that include news and information. However the radio station operates on the main Nigerian languages apart from English to reach its other community close to the main campus at Tudun Wada, Kaduna South. In her responsibility of teaching, disseminating news and information, the Spider Radio FM through its reportage educate students about a lot of issues ranging from health, economy, education and safety and through all these and more the station create awareness platform to educate the target audience about the importance and

safety of renewable energy. Through its Good Morning Kaduna, the presenters of the programs talk about issues of renewable energy on how students and the staff can work with renewable energy machineries. Also, its Weather Focus segment in the Good Morning Kaduna shares information on the safety of the earth and the weather. Meanwhile, in its news bulleting at 12 pm and news at 3, the radio station brings information of happenings on education and social activities within the institution.

CONCLUSION

Spider Radio can be very important tools of creating a good change in Kaduna Polytechnic. Through, its advocacy the station can promote the use and safety of renewable energy in the institution. Through its programming and interviews, the station can bring

good development in Kaduna Polytechnic for the progress of renewable energy. Meanwhile, programs on this topic should be considered and adopted to promote the use of renewable energy in the school.

RECOMMENDATION

This study has recommended that:

1. Spider Radio should design exclusive programs on renewable energy for safety use.
2. The Kaduna Polytechnic should provide speakers and at some places for listening Spider Radio FM as many students talked about non-existence of the station.
3. The Spider Radio FM should organize campaigns and activities that will create knowledge of its existence for the purpose of information sharing and enlightenment.

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