**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE**



**COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**PROJECT TITLE: MAZIMBU WAVES: AMPLIFYING COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS TROUGH RADIO BROADCASTING**

**CASE AREA: SOLOMON MAHLANGU CAMPUS SUA**

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# DECLARATION

I whereby declare that this final project report in its form is my original work. It has not been presented by any one for any academic award and all sources of information have been acknowledged.

Student Name. MAHINDA, BATHOROMEW SAID

Registration number: BIT/D/2022/0020.

Signature: ………………………………

Date…………………………………….

**SUPERVISOR APPROVAL**

I certify that I have read and here by recommend for acceptance by the Sokoine University of Agriculture. This project proposal in fulfillment of the requirement of the information technology at SUA.

Dr Alcardo Barakabitze

Signature: ………………………………

Date signed……………………………...

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# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

# 1.1: Background of the study

The Solomon Mahlangu Campus of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), located in Mazimbu, Morogoro, has long been a hub for education, research, and community engagement. The introduction of “Mazimbu Waves: Amplifying Community Connections through Radio Broadcasting” aligns with SUA’s mission to enhance societal impact through outreach and innovation.Radio broadcasting, recognized by UNESCO (2019) as the most accessible medium globally, is particularly vital for rural and semi-urban communities like Mazimbu, where internet penetration is limited It offers a unique platform to address local challenges, share knowledge, and foster unity, Before were using differences medias like WhatsApp, email, Facebook, and Instagram for exchanging information which all this were needs internet access quite for equipment’s that are not access internet be a challenges so through this platform will bring up the solution even those who were not ability to access through internet will have ability to access information through their devices and in form of voice

SUA’s Outreach Policy (2017) emphasizes innovative community engagement in areas like agriculture, environmental conservation, and public health. “Mazimbu Waves” aligns with these priorities by bridging communication gaps and fostering active participation in development programs. According to the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA, 2021), radio penetration in Tanzania exceeds 80%, making it a critical tool for reaching rural populations and promoting education, culture, and economic development. Inspired by successful initiatives like the University of Dar es Salaam’s “Fahari Yetu” program (Mpehongwa, 2024), “Mazimbu Waves” aims to create an inclusive platform amplifying community voices while fostering collaboration with SUA students and staff.

The program’s content will focus on sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, health awareness, and entrepreneurship, reflecting SUA’s expertise. Interactive segments like live discussions and call-in sessions will engage listeners in real-time, empowering the community to contribute to solutions influencing their lives (Research with Children and Young People in Physical Education and Youth Sport, n.d.). “Mazimbu Waves” will also strengthen SUA’s relationship with the Mazimbu community, fostering mutual learning and providing students with practical experience in media and community outreach.

In conclusion, “Mazimbu Waves” represents a visionary initiative leveraging radio to foster development, knowledge sharing, and unity. Rooted in SUA’s mission and aligned with national priorities, it addresses local challenges while promoting inclusivity and innovation in Tanzania’s development agenda.

# 1.2 Problem Description

The Mazimbu community in Tanzania faces significant communication challenges due to limited internet access and infrastructure, hindering their ability to access vital information in areas like agriculture, health, and environmental conservation. Although digital platforms like WhatsApp, email, Facebook, and Instagram are popular, they remain out of reach for many due to low internet penetration and affordability issues. Radio broadcasting, however, remains a powerful solution, with over 80% radio penetration in Tanzania (TCRA, 2021), offering an accessible and affordable way to reach even the most remote populations.

“Mazimbu Waves,” an initiative by SUA, aims to bridge this communication gap by creating a dedicated radio platform that will enhance knowledge sharing between SUA and the community. The project will provide vital information on local issues, while also offering a space for community engagement, allowing residents to voice concerns and participate in decision-making. This initiative will strengthen the connection between the university’s research and the surrounding community, ensuring that SUA’s expertise can directly benefit local development.

While digital tools are valuable, they cannot fully address the needs of rural communities. “Mazimbu Waves” will ensure that important information reaches everyone, regardless of their access to the internet or digital literacy, empowering the community and fostering a stronger, more informed society.

# 1.3 objectives

# 1.3.1 General objective

**Enhance community engagement:** Strengthen the sense of community by providing a platform for local voices, fostering dialogue, and promoting cultural expression through radio broadcasting

# 1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. Provide a platform for residents to share information, discuss local issues, and participate in dialogues that promote social cohesion
2. Broadcast content highlights local tradition, music, and cultural events, fostering a sense of pride and preserving the community’s heritage.
3. Offer program that inform and educate listeners on same topics like agriculture, health, contributing to community’s overall development.
4. Content in various languages spoken within the community to cater to diverse audiences and encourage widespread participation.

# 1.4 Research hypothesis

1. **Will radio broadcasting through "Mazimbu Waves" increase the accessibility of critical information on agriculture, public health, and environmental conservation to the Mazimbu community?**
2. **Will the "Mazimbu Waves" radio platform promote active community engagement and participation in local development initiatives?**
3. **Will the establishment of "Mazimbu Waves" strengthen the relationship between Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the surrounding community?**

# 1.5 Justification of the study

Radio broadcasting remains a critical communication tool, especially in areas where digital infrastructure is lacking. (*Community Radio Broadcasting and Local Governance Participation in Ghana: A Study of Simli Radio in the Kumbungu*, n.d.; Vega Casanova et al., 2019) states, "Community radio plays a pivotal role in overcoming the digital divide, particularly in remote areas where traditional media and internet access are limited". This highlights the relevance of the "Mazimbu Waves" project, which utilizes radio to bridge the communication gap, providing the Mazimbu community with access to essential information in areas such as agriculture, health, and environmental conservation.

Moreover, (Servaes, 2008; Servaes & Leuven, n.d.)argue that, "By fostering community dialogue, radio strengthens participation and supports inclusive decision-making processes, allowing for greater community engagement". This aligns with the core objective of the "Mazimbu Waves" project, which seeks not only to inform but also to promote active community engagement. By offering a space for local voices to be heard, the project enhances social cohesion and helps ensure that development efforts are responsive to the community’s needs.

# 1.6 Significance of the project

The initiative will focus on enhancing community awareness in crucial areas such as agriculture, environmental conservation, and public health, which are directly linked to improving livelihoods and overall well-being as which explained with (Mpehongwa, 2024). Additionally, the project creates a bridge between Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the community. This project will also promote community participation by providing a platform for dialogue, empowering residents to voice concerns, share local knowledge, and collaborate on development initiatives. The radio initiative further underscores SUA’s commitment to social responsibility and inclusive development, positioning the university as a driver of positive change. In the long term, "Mazimbu Waves" will strengthen the bond between academia and the community while contributing to sustainable development in the region.

# ****1.7. Delimitation of the study****

The scope of this study is focused on the Mazimbu community and its immediate surrounding areas within the Morogoro region of Tanzania. It aims to evaluate the use of radio broadcasting as a medium for enhancing information dissemination and community engagement. Specifically, the study will assess how "Mazimbu Waves" addresses challenges in communication, promotes local participation, and supports development in agriculture, public health, and environmental conservation. The study will primarily concentrate on residents who rely on traditional communication methods, including those in rural and underserved areas, where internet penetration and access to modern technologies remain low.

# ****1.8 Limitations of the study****

The study faces several limitations that may influence its outcomes. One key limitation is the dependency on community engagement and participation. The success of the "Mazimbu Waves" initiative hinges on the willingness of community members to actively listen, participate, and provide feedback through the radio platform. Low participation rates or resistance to change may hinder the project’s ability to meet its objectives.

Another limitation is the availability of financial and technical resources to sustain the radio station over the long term. Ensuring consistent content quality, maintaining equipment, and funding operational costs may present challenges, especially in resource-constrained environments. Additionally, the study may face logistical challenges in collecting feedback from all segments of the community, particularly in remote areas. This could limit the ability to fully assess the impact of the radio initiative. Finally, external factors such as political, economic, or technological changes may affect the implementation and effectiveness of the project. For example, changes in government policy or competition from emerging communication technologies could influence the relevance and sustainability of the radio platform.

# 1.9 Definition of terms and abbreviations

**SUA**: Sokoine University of Agriculture - A public university in Tanzania, known for its commitment to academic excellence and community development.

**DES:** digital eye strain

**Mazimbu waves**: The proposed radio station designed to enhance communication and engagement within the Mazimbu University community.

**Agile methodology**: A project management approach emphasizing flexibility, collaboration, and iterative progress.

**Community engagement**: Active participation and involvement of individuals in initiatives aimed at improving collective well-being.

**FM**: Frequency Modulation - A method of radio broadcasting using frequency variation to transmit signals.

**Broadcasting equipment**: Tools and devices such as transmitters, microphones, and consoles used to facilitate radio broadcasting.

**Stakeholder**: Individuals or groups with an interest in the project, including students, staff, and local community members.

**LC**: lineal current

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

# 2.1 Overview

Community radio serves as a powerful medium for fostering connections, sharing information, and engaging in participatory activities. It bridges gaps in communication by offering an inclusive platform for cultural exchange, education, and emergency communication. In the context of Mazimbu Campus, a radio broadcasting system can provide students and staff with a shared voice, promoting unity and addressing key community challenges.

Recent advancements in broadcasting technologies and methodologies have enhanced the efficiency and adaptability of community radio stations, making them more reliable and accessible. "As (Timalsina & Pradhan, 2019) observe, community radio remains integral to strengthening collective identity and amplifying local voices, particularly in settings with limited access to other forms of media." This is especially relevant to Mazimbu Waves, which seeks to establish a localized broadcasting system to address the unique needs of the campus community.

By utilizing affordable and efficient broadcasting tools, Mazimbu Waves can create a system that serves its intended audience effectively while remaining easy to maintain and sustain. This section reviews both theoretical and empirical perspectives on the role, technology, and best practices of community radio stations, focusing on their potential to connect and empower communities like those at Mazimbu Campus.

# 2.2 Theoretical literature review

The role of community radio has been explored through various theoretical frameworks, each emphasizing its capacity to democratize communication and empower marginalized groups. One prominent framework is **social constructivism**, which highlights the importance of shared experiences and collaborative knowledge creation. As (*Community Radio Broadcasting and Local Governance Participation in Ghana: A Study of Simli Radio in the Kumbungu*, n.d.; Servaes & Leuven, n.d.) argue, "the participatory nature of community radio aligns with theories of social constructivism, which argue that knowledge is co-created through shared experiences and dialogue." This perspective underscores the role of feedback mechanisms and interactive programming in creating a successful campus radio system.

Another relevant theoretical concept is **technological determinism**, which suggests that advancements in technology shape how communities interact and access information. This aligns with the project's aim to leverage modern broadcasting components to improve communication at Mazimbu Campus. (Nindhasari & Fsm, 2025; Sjuchro et al., 2024) notes that "advances in broadcasting equipment, such as operational amplifiers and antenna designs, have significantly improved the quality and accessibility of community radio stations." This theoretical lens highlights how technology enables small-scale broadcasters to deliver high-quality content without requiring extensive resources.

Theories of **media as a tool for social change** also resonate with the goals of Mazimbu Waves. Community radio systems are often seen as instruments for raising awareness, building solidarity, and empowering underrepresented groups. "According to (Merskin, 2020), community radio plays a crucial role in fostering civic engagement by giving a voice to those who might otherwise remain unheard." This aligns with the project’s mission of amplifying connections within the campus, ensuring that all students and staff feel included and represented.

The combination of participatory and technology-driven approaches forms the backbone of effective community radio systems. For Mazimbu Waves, these theories provide guidance on how to balance listener engagement with technological efficiency, ensuring that the station meets the needs of the campus community while fostering collaboration and inclusion.

# 2.3 Empirical literature review

Empirical studies on community radio provide valuable insights into its practical applications, benefits, and challenges. For instance, (Joao dos Santos, 2021) conducted research on small-scale radio systems in rural areas, demonstrating how affordable and innovative broadcasting components can overcome limitations such as signal interference and limited range. Welt’s study concluded that "cost-effective solutions like capacitors and antennas enhance the coverage and reliability of broadcasting systems, making them more accessible to underserved communities." These findings are directly applicable to Mazimbu Waves, which seeks to implement a broadcasting system that is both affordable and effective for the campus environment.

Another key study by (Timalsina & Pradhan, 2019) examined the role of listener feedback in shaping programming. Their research highlighted that "stations that actively incorporated community input into their content reported higher listener satisfaction and stronger community engagement." This aligns with the project’s goal of creating a participatory broadcasting platform that reflects the interests and needs of the Mazimbu Campus community. By involving students and staff in content creation, Mazimbu Waves can foster a sense of ownership and collaboration among its audience.

Guidelines provided by the National Broadcasting Commission (2020) emphasize the importance of adhering to technical and operational standards for local radio stations. These include selecting appropriate broadcasting frequencies, ensuring compliance with regulations, and maintaining reliable infrastructure. "According to the (Oluwaseun, n.d.)adherence to technical guidelines ensures the sustainability and effectiveness of community radio systems, preventing operational disruptions." For Mazimbu Waves, following these guidelines will be crucial in establishing a system that is not only impactful but also compliant with regulatory requirements.

Additionally, studies have highlighted the social impact of community radio stations in promoting education, cultural preservation, and social cohesion. (“The Reach and Community Perspective of BT Radio Programs as Supplemental Teaching and Learning Platforms,” 2024) found that "community radio serves as a vital platform for preserving local cultures and traditions while addressing contemporary social issues." By integrating educational content and cultural programming, Mazimbu Waves can contribute to the holistic development of its campus community, ensuring that the station remains relevant and engaging.

# 2.4 Role of community radio

Community radio plays a transformative role in connecting people, promoting dialogue, and fostering development. Its ability to amplify local voices and address community-specific challenges makes it a valuable asset for institutions like Mazimbu Campus.(Nanjunda et al., n.d.; Padfield, n.d.) observes that "community radio stations serve as hubs for local engagement, providing a voice to marginalized groups and facilitating dialogue on critical issues." This role is particularly important in academic settings, where effective communication can enhance both learning and collaboration.

The participatory nature of community radio is another key factor in its success. By involving listeners in content creation and decision-making processes, stations can ensure that their programming reflects the interests and needs of their audience. "(Backhaus, 2019) emphasize that the participatory and adaptive nature of community radio makes it an invaluable tool for addressing social inequalities and fostering collective action." For Mazimbu Waves, incorporating community input into its operations will help build trust and engagement among students and staff.

Technological advancements have further enhanced the capabilities of community radio systems, enabling them to deliver high-quality content with greater efficiency. For example, innovations in broadcasting components, such as antennas and audio processors, have improved signal clarity and reliability. "As noted by (Bosibori, 2011), technological improvements allow community radio stations to overcome common challenges, such as interference and limited range, thereby expanding their reach and impact." These advancements provide Mazimbu Waves with the tools needed to create a robust and effective broadcasting system.

# 2.5 Relevance to the research problem

The findings from this literature review highlight the critical role of community radio in enhancing local engagement, addressing communication gaps, and fostering collaboration. For Mazimbu Waves, the insights gained from both theoretical and empirical studies provide a clear roadmap for creating a broadcasting system that meets the needs of the Mazimbu Campus community.

Studies on affordable and efficient broadcasting technologies (McMenamin et al., 2023) demonstrate the feasibility of implementing a reliable system within the campus’s budget constraints. By leveraging these technologies, Mazimbu Waves can ensure consistent signal quality and coverage, even in challenging environments.

Incorporating community feedback into programming (Timalsina & Pradhan, 2019) aligns with the project’s goal of fostering participatory engagement. By creating content that reflects the interests and needs of its audience, Mazimbu Waves can build a strong sense of community and ownership among its listeners.

Finally, adherence to best practices and regulatory standards (Anele et al., 2023; Phimolsathien, 2024) will ensure the long-term sustainability and impact of the project. By following these guidelines, Mazimbu Waves can establish itself as a reliable and valuable resource for communication, education, and cultural exchange on campus.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

# ****3.1 Introduction****

This study investigates how community radio broadcasting can address the communication challenges faced by the Mazimbu community. A well-structured methodology ensures the collection of relevant data and meaningful insights into the effectiveness of radio as a tool for disseminating critical information and fostering community engagement. This section describes the research approach, design, area of study, target population, and sampling techniques employed in the study

# ****3.2 Research approach****

The research utilizes a **mixed-methods approach**, blending qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a holistic understanding of the problem. This approach was chosen because it allows for the exploration of both measurable impacts and in-depth perspectives from participants. (Akotia, n.d.; Kaur et al., 2019) notes that “Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a richer understanding of complex social issues, as numerical data is complemented by human experiences and narratives” . For this study, quantitative surveys were conducted to measure the reach and effectiveness of radio broadcasting, while qualitative interviews and focus group discussions captured the voices and experiences of community members.

Mixed methods also enable triangulation, ensuring the validity of findings by cross-verifying results from different data sources. This dual approach was particularly important in understanding the multidimensional communication needs of the Mazimbu community and how the "Mazimbu Waves" project could address these effectively.

# ****3.3 Research design****

The study utilizes a **descriptive research design**, which is effective for providing an accurate portrayal of characteristics within a particular population or phenomenon. This design facilitates the identification of trends and relationships without manipulating variables. As noted by (Babbie et al., 2021), descriptive research is fundamental in social sciences for understanding the "what" aspect of a research problem, laying the groundwork for further exploratory or explanatory studies.

# ****3.4 Area of study****

The **Mazimbu community**, located in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania, was chosen as the study area. The region is characterized by limited internet penetration, which makes radio an essential tool for communication. Proximity to **Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)** also makes Mazimbu a strategic choice for fostering collaboration between academia and the community. The area’s socio-economic diversity—comprising farmers, educators, health workers, and small business owners—ensures that the study captures insights from a wide range of stakeholders..

# ****3.5 Target population****

The target population includes residents of the Mazimbu community, particularly those who are directly impacted by communication challenges. This includes students, teachers or lectures , farmers needing agricultural advice, health workers seeking to disseminate public health information, and youth who can benefit from educational broadcasts. According to (Bekele & Ago, 2022), “A clearly defined target population enhances the relevance and applicability of the research findings, as it focuses on those most affected by the issue under study” . By targeting these groups, the study ensures its recommendations are actionable and beneficial.

# ****3.6 Sampling technique****

A **stratified random sampling** technique was employed to ensure representation from each subgroup within the target population. This method enhances the generalizability of the findings by capturing diverse perspectives and experiences. As highlighted by (MULİSA, 2022), stratified sampling improves the precision of research outcomes by reducing sampling bias and ensuring that specific subgroups are adequately represented.

# ****3.7.0 Data collection instrument and sources of data****

The study employed a combination of primary and secondary data collection methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the communication challenges faced by the Mazimbu community and the potential of community radio to address these issues. Using a combination of methods allowed the study to cross-verify findings and provide well-rounded insights.

# ****3.7.1 Sources of data****

**Primary data:** Questionnaires were distributed to a diverse group of community members, including farmers, youth, educators, and small business owners. The questions focused on the participants’ access to communication platforms, their preferred sources of information, and their perceptions of radio broadcasting. Structured questionnaires ensured that data collected were standardized, making it easier to analyze patterns across the population

**Secondary data:** Obtained from existing records, reports, and platform analytics to provide contextual background and support the primary data findings.

# 3.8 Data analysis

The data analysis process is vital to understanding the effectiveness of Mazimbu Waves: Amplifying Community Connections Through Radio Broadcasting in addressing communication challenges. The approach will involve both **quantitative** and **qualitative** data analysis to comprehensively evaluate the project's impact on the community.

# 3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data analysis will involve the use of statistical tools to evaluate the responses collected through structured questionnaires. These questionnaires will gather numerical data on how the community interacts with and benefits from Mazimbu Waves radio broadcasts. The analysis will focus on identifying trends in communication access and participation, utilizing software like SPSS or Excel to generate statistical measures such as averages, frequencies, and percentages. Under this which have been ststed by (Kaur et al., 2019) , “research with detailed description of qualitative and quantitative methods and their integration. Data were extracted from included studies and grouped using a conceptual framework comprised of three theoretical types of MM integration” For example, it will assess if increased radio access correlates with higher awareness of local agricultural or health issues in the community.

# 3.9 Validity and reliability

**Validity** will be ensured by carefully designing the data collection instruments to accurately reflect the project's objectives, with expert reviews to confirm that the questions measure what they are intended to. **Reliability** will be maintained by testing the data collection methods beforehand and ensuring consistency in how questionnaires and interviews are administered. This ensures that the findings are dependable and can be replicated under similar conditions.

# 3.10 Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations in this study will focus on ensuring the rights and well-being of participants are protected. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants, ensuring they understand the purpose of the study and their role in it. Confidentiality will be maintained, with personal information being anonymized to protect participants' identities. Participants will also have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without consequences. The study will adhere to ethical guidelines set forth by the research institution, ensuring transparency and integrity in data collection and reporting.

# 3.11 Components for forming the project

1. **Wood circuit**
2. **Resistor (R330Ω, R 22k, R 47k)**
3. **Capacitors (C 10pF (2), C 1uF, C 1nF, C 22nF)**
4. **Mic of radio**
5. **Power supply (B 3V-9V)**
6. **Coil (6-7 turns, 26 AWG and 3mm dia)**

# 3.11.1 Mechanism of reaching the completeness of this project

This circuit is a basic AM/FM radio transmitter or receiver that processes and transmits audio signals. The microphone converts sound waves into electrical signals, which are modulated onto a carrier frequency. Resistors (R22k, R47k, and R330Ω) regulate voltage and current, ensuring stable circuit operation. Capacitors (C10pF, C1μF, C1nF, and C22nF) perform critical roles in frequency selection, filtering, and signal coupling. The inductor (6-7 turns of 26AWG wire, 3mm diameter) works with the capacitors to form an LC circuit, enabling the tuning or generation of radio frequencies. Powered by a 3V-9V supply, the circuit generates RF signals or receives and demodulates them for playback. As (*Low-Cost-Microcontroller-Based-ECG-Machine*, n.d.)notes, "Microphones act as the bridge between acoustic energy and the electrical domain, enabling audio to be processed" , while (Sakaci & Özenli, 2024) emphasize that "capacitors are vital for filtering and frequency selection in RF circuits" . This integration of components allows the circuit to amplify community connections effectively.

# APPENDIXES

The appendices provide supplementary details to enhance the transparency and structure of the study on "Mazimbu Waves: Amplifying Community Connections." They include a schedule of activities with a time framework and a detailed research budget breakdown.

# Appendix 1: A Schedule of Activities and Time Framework

The study's timeline was structured to ensure systematic progress across all stages of the research process. Key activities included proposal development, data collection, analysis, and reporting.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **2 WEEKS** | **3 WEEKS** | **1 WEEK** | **5 DAYS** | **3 WEEKS** | **1 WEEK** | **2 WEEKS** | **1 WEEK** |
| Proposal Development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Literature Review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Research Instrument Design |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pilot Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data Collection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report Writing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final Review and Submission |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Appendix 2: Research Budget Breakdown

The research budget outlines the financial resources required for the study, ensuring transparency and accountability.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Description** | **Estimated Cost** |
| Personnel | Research assistants and transcription services | 2,000 |
| Data Collection | Travel, surveys, and focus group materials | 1,500 |
| Equipment | Recording devices and software | 10000 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | Printing, communication, and utilities | 6500 |
| Total |  | **20,000** |

According to Smith and Jones (2023) emphasized, “Transparent budgeting ensures that research resources are allocated efficiently and stakeholders remain informed of financial expenditures.”

# Appendix 3: project-specific questionnaire questions both Listeners and Technicians

1. Multiple-Choice Questions for Listeners:

1. **How often do you listen to community radio broadcasts?**

(a) Daily

(b) A few times a week

(c) Occasionally

(d) Never

1. **What type of content do you prefer on a local radio station?**

(a) News and Current Affairs

(b) Music and Entertainment

(c) Educational Programs

(d) Cultural and Community Shows

1. **What is the main challenge you face while accessing local radio?**

(a) Poor signal quality

(b) Lack of interesting content

(c) No access to a radio device

(d) Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

1. **How would you rate the current quality of community radio broadcasts in your area?**

(a) Excellent

(b) Good

(c) Fair

(d) Poor

1. **Do you participate in radio call-ins or feedback programs?**

(a) Yes, frequently

(b) Yes, occasionally

(c) Rarely

(d) Never

**What time of day do you typically listen to the radio?**

(a) Morning

(b) Afternoon

(c) Evening

(d) Night

2. Multiple-Choice Questions for Radio Hosts/Presenters:

1. **What is your primary challenge when hosting a radio show?**

(a) Managing equipment

(b) Lack of training

(c) Engaging listeners

(d) Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

1. **How do you monitor the quality of audio during broadcasts?**

(a) Using system feedback tools

(b) Listener feedback

(c) Relying on personal judgment

(d) No specific method

1. **Do you feel equipped to handle live broadcasting challenges?**

(a) Yes, completely

(b) Partially

(c) No, additional training is required

(d) Not sure

1. **What kind of support do you need to improve your broadcasts?**

(a) Better equipment

(b) Training and workshops

(c) More engaging content ideas

(d) Technical assistance

3. Field-Filling Questions for Listeners:

1. What is your favorite program on the radio station?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What improvements would you suggest for the radio station?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the biggest benefit you gain from listening to the radio?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If you rarely or never listen to the radio, why?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Field-Filling Questions for Radio Hosts/Presenters:

1. Describe a typical challenge you face during live shows.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What features or tools would help you engage with listeners more effectively?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How do you ensure your content remains relevant to the community?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Describe how you handle technical issues during a broadcast.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Field-Filling Questions for System Administrators:

1. What is the most common technical issue you encounter with the system?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How often do you perform maintenance on the equipment?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What additional resources or tools would help you improve system reliability?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How do you ensure compliance with local broadcasting regulations?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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