

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

In the research titled “The Role of Community Radio with the Political Role and Participation in ASEAN A Case Study of the 3 Southern Border provinces of Thailand (Yala- Pattani- Narathiwat)”, the research team gathered data.

Interviews were conducted with groups involved in news presentation at community radio stations to draw conclusions regarding the role of community radio and participation in news dissemination, specifically targeting community radio station managers/program hosts, participation officers, provincial election commissions, and provincial public relations representatives. Furthermore, the perspectives of individuals in regions receiving community radio broadcasts were assessed by a questionnaire to gather data for study. The study's results, debates, and suggestions will be presented sequentially.

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Structure of news programming provided by community radio stations
The presenter delivers the news.

1. The host will articulate and convey news in each portion of the show. The tone is amiable and informal. In regions where local languages prevail, the host endeavors to use these dialects to engage with the audience. The host believes that this manner makes the news given less grave. Initiate campaign advertisements.
2. These materials are generated as CDs or social media content obtained from relevant agencies and provincial public relations. The hosts of community radio stations may effortlessly and efficiently transmit broadcasts. The research revealed that organizations engaged in news campaigns used strategies like convening meetings, conducting training sessions, disseminating papers and information, and soliciting collaboration from community radio stations for broadcasting assistance. In actuality, the quantity and frequency of broadcasting mostly rely on the interest and disposition of the station management or presenter at each station.

3. Initiate campaign songs according to the delivered news. Musical compositions pertaining to current events are made on CDs or disseminated via social media, thereafter distributed by relevant agencies to community radio stations for transmission.
4. Collaboratively transmit news broadcasts from state radio stations. The discovered data pertains to radio. The community functions as a network that transmits signals from Thailand's provincial radio station, military radio stations, and various broadcasts, including expert programs and contributions from relevant citizens, as well as specialized programming from the army radio station, with signal transmission contingent upon the discretion of each community radio station.
5. Arrange specialized discussion sessions including news material. This discussion program style often asks relevant individuals, with expertise and credibility within the community, to engage in dialogue regarding the program.
6. The informative station designates news as its primary agenda. The community radio station, once dedicated to instructive and conversational programming, has altered its standard discussion format to emphasize news broadcasts. The presentation will focus on analysis and critique, including the operations of relevant agencies, management procedures, and methodologies.
7. It serves as a platform for listeners to articulate their views via the "Phone in" style, allowing them to inquire about unclear news information and to voice grievances on corruption issues. The structure of the Phone program, which enables residents to voice their ideas, is contingent upon the policies of each station, as well as the interests and experience of the presenters at those stations. Numerous stations express interest in undertaking the initiative but hesitate due to insufficient expertise and concerns over neutrality issues. All stations are prepared to serve as a resource for inquiries about elections. The mechanism for reporting corruption allegations was found to be limited, with many reports not being permitted due to concerns over their validity.

8. Community news services pertaining to current events. The majority of community radio stations have a news program portion. Consequently, upon the presentation of each news segment, it was seen that the station used this portion to convey news and community activities that aligned with the reported information.
9. Coordinating news reporting efforts throughout the region. This format is scheduled for the day the activity occurs in the region. Cooperation was seen among agencies and educational institutions within the community, villages, sub-districts, districts, and provinces. Numerous news reports were available for community listening. An initiative was undertaken to collaborate with community radio stations in adjacent regions for simultaneous broadcasting of the signal.

6.1.2 Election-related programming disseminated by community radio stations to their audiences.

The researcher assessed the perspectives of listeners of community radio stations in the case study region. 95.6% of the questioned sample group said that community radio stations provided news material, 59.9% stated that these stations exhibited moderate interest in delivering news information, and 28.5% expressed that community radio stations shown a high level of interest in providing news content. The research on the function of community radio in news reporting, including the viewpoints of three demographics community radio station operators or program hosts, listeners, and government agencies yields the following conclusions:

- 1) The function of news reporting from the viewpoint of community radio station owners and program presenters. Operators and program hosts of community radio stations unanimously believe that community radio should fulfill the following roles and responsibilities: disseminate news, encourage listener participation and expression of opinions, impart knowledge and understanding of processes and methods, offer analytical and critical insights on news-related issues, and serve as a platform for public opinion expression.

2) Function and responsibility in news delivery from the audience's viewpoint. The majority of listeners conveyed that community radio should maintain neutrality in news presentation, with 66% in agreement and 32% in strong agreement. They agreed that community radio must not disseminate programming that endorses any political party, with 61.3% and 33.7% expressing strong agreement. Community radio must provide information on local news to the public and offer all parties an equitable chance to engage in discussions about the radio program. Moreover, community radio needs to have a responsibility in disseminating news information to the people. Regarding this matter, 66.3% of respondents agreed, while 32.6% expressed strong agreement. They also served as a medium that facilitated the development of news in Thailand. The majority of listeners concurred that community radio offered programming advantageous to news, politics, and democracy in Thailand.

3) Responsibilities and functions in news reporting from the viewpoint of governmental entities Government entities overseeing community radio, such as the Provincial Election Commission (Participation Group) and the Provincial Public Relations Office, have provided their assessments, which may be succinctly described as follows:

3.1 Community radio is obligated to provide news information.

3.2 Community radio should advocate for listener engagement in activities and the articulation of their views via many means, including speaking, program organization, and the broadcasting of songs or campaign advertisements, whether self-produced or supplied by governmental entities.

3.3 Community radio need to assume a role in delivering news narratives in an impartial manner, ensuring neutrality and avoiding prejudice towards any perspective, while also providing accurate and equitable information.

6.1.4 Accountability of community radio stations in news dissemination

The community radio station manager and the appropriate government entities engaged in news management and distribution, including provincial public relations, provide comparable statistics in the table.

Table 6.1: Responsibility for news presentation, in the view of 200 people

No	Community Radio	Agree	Disagree	Total
1.	Yala Radio	62	18	80
	%	31	9	40
2.	PSU Pattani Radio	44	16	60
	%	22	18	30
3.	Su-ngai Kolok Radio	51	9	60
	%	25.5	4.5	30

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

The survey sample included 200 people, with 157 agreeing, representing 78.5%, and 43 disagreeing, constituting 21.5%.

Table 6.2: Responsibility for news presentation, in the view of the community radio station

No	Community Radio	Agree	Disagree	Total
1.	Yala Radio	16	7	23
	%	33.3	14.6	47.9
2.	PSU Pattani Radio	9	1	10
	%	18.8	2	20.8
3.	Su-ngai Kolok Radio	11	4	15
	%	23	8.3	31.3

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

The poll sample included 48 people, with 36 agreeing, representing 75.1%, and 12 disagreeing, constituting 24.9%.

Table 6.3: Responsibility of community radio stations in presenting news, in the view of government agencies

No	Community Radio	Agree	Disagree	Total
1.	Yala Radio	19	1	20
		36.5	2	38.5
2.	PSU Pattani Radio	16	4	20
		31	7.5	38.5
3.	Su-ngai Kolok Radio	10	2	12
		19.2	3.8	23

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

The poll sample included 52 people, with 45 agreeing, or 86.7%, and 7 disagreeing, accounting for 13.3%.

1. Community radio must embody the characteristics of mainstream media.
2. Community radio must prioritize public interest above commercial objectives. It should serve the public interest rather than individual profit. It must possess a civic-mindedness. It should prioritize news as a significant priority for the community.
3. Community radio must provide accurate and impartial information, avoiding favoritism towards any side, ensuring fairness to all parties, refraining from content distortion, and including all views for public comprehension. It must remain impartial, unbiased, and not favour any candidate.
4. It must be accountable for every word it disseminates to the public. Communication must be conducted with caution to prevent misunderstandings. It must enhance its status as an informed individual by delivering accurate and valuable information, using proper language, and persuading the audience to accept its assertions.
5. It must prioritize disseminating information to the public via the news it offers.

6. Community radio should serve as a platform for the public to disseminate information, news, and ideas, while respecting the people's perspectives by refraining from presuming to represent them or dictate their views.

Diagram 6.1: Number of agree listeners with content the radio community in Thailand (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat)

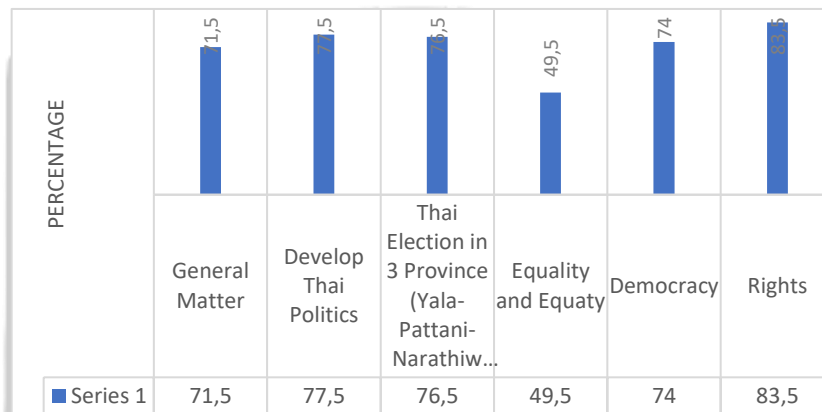
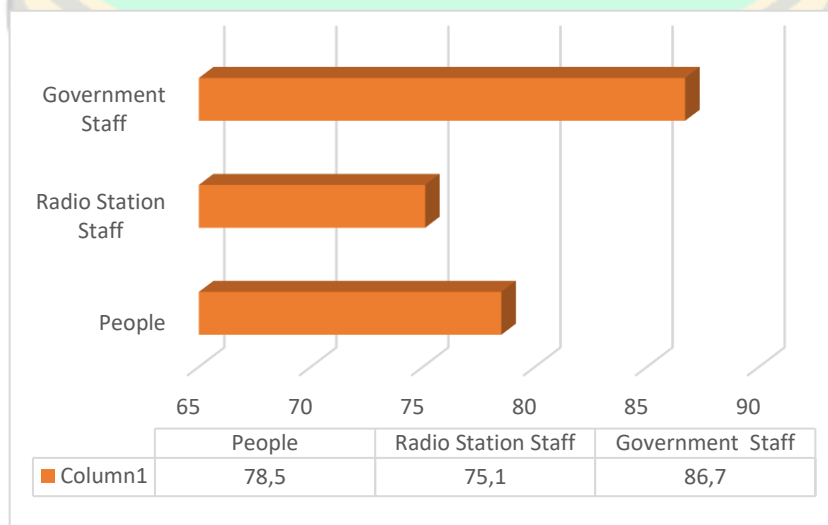


Diagram 6.2: Number of agree listeners think community radio should show responsibility by presenting matters that the public should know first with content in Thailand (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat)



While the data in figure 6.1 just presents the survey findings about the views of the sample population in the case study region, it clearly illustrates the attributes of the information provided to the public sector via community radio media. The majority of the content pertains to national politics, governmental policies, and rights and freedoms associated with national political issues. In the case study areas, community radio media do not present or disseminate issues related to local political conflicts, the activities of local administrative organizations, or matters concerning rights and freedoms under the constitution, excluding the right to vote and the freedom of political participation of the three southern border provinces: Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat.

The significance of community radio's neutrality in delivering news material, as shown by the research, aligned with the perspectives of listeners. 71.5% of listeners strongly agreed or agreed that broad matters are significant for news presentation via community radio. Moreover, participants in the sample group believed that if community radio were to report on developments in Thai politics, it should refrain from presenting information that favors any one party, with 77.5% of listeners expressing strong agreement to agreement. Inviting specialists to discuss the program is acceptable to listeners, provided it is grounded on provincial-level Thai elections. In this context, 76.5% of listeners expressed strong agreement to agreement. Furthermore, the presence of experts discussing the program is acceptable to listeners, provided it is grounded on principles of equality and justice. In this context, 49.5% of listeners expressed strong agreement to agreement. Subsequently, the presence of experts to discuss the program is acceptable to listeners, provided it is grounded on democratic principles. In this context, 74% of respondents expressed high agreement to agreement.

Ultimately, the inclusion of experts to discuss the program is acceptable to listeners, if it is grounded in rights. In this context, 83.5% of listeners expressed strong agreement to agreement. It is essential to provide information on local news to the public. A significant proportion of listeners believe that this information is crucial, and community radio ought to demonstrate accountability by prioritizing

issues of public interest, as evidenced by 78.5% of the populace, 75.1% of community radio stations, and 86.7% of government agencies.

Based on the aforementioned information, the research team needed to reevaluate the political activities of the populace in the southern border provinces (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat) to assess their engagement with local governance, regarded as the tier of administration most proximate to the citizens' daily lives. Based on the findings addressing the research aim of section 1, it can be concluded that community radio in the case study region has not adequately transmitted information about local government to the populace, instead prioritizing material related to national politics and government. Another significant observation is the dissemination of information on rights and freedoms under the Constitution via community radio. The contemporary mass media need to provide knowledge on rights and freedoms to enable effective political participation. Significant "political participation" should include elections, political rallies, and involvement in further political procedures, including endorsing draft legislation and signing petitions for the removal of officials.

The study team discovered via in-depth interviews that information on citizens' rights and freedoms, including electoral and political rights, has not been adequately presented and distributed to the public. The efficacy of community radio within the framework of decentralization to local communities. This research will divide the investigation into three sub-issues: the presenting style of community radio, the financial sources for community radio operations, and the communication methods used by community radio.

The study group indicated that community radio mostly employs the news presentation type over other forms. Hosts of community radio programs curate news from newspapers, electronic media, and other sources, collect it, and present it to the public. In news selection, show hosts consider the demographic of the radio frequency's regular audience. The majority are supporters of the Pheu Thai Party and the United Front of Democracy Against Dictatorship. The political crisis that culminated in violence in 2008 undeniably heightened popular knowledge of national political concerns via community radio. This is due to community radio's reduced communication and administrative expenses compared to other media

forms. Through comprehensive interviews with the sample group including community radio program hosts,

Currently, Amplitude Modulation (AM) and Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcasting technologies exhibit superior sound quality and enhanced manageability compared to previous standards. This has resulted in the proliferation of several community radio stations, which have become a vital instrument for political factions and party officials to engage with local populations.

The data about the sub-issues of community radio media performance illustrates the strong connection between community radio media and national political spheres. The presenting type is narrative, conveying news and information on national politics. The financing for community radio media activities is sourced from local political parties connected to national politics. The affordability of communication tools and administration expenses has led to the proliferation of community radio media affiliated with political organizations and national political parties in the case study regions of the three southern border provinces (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat).

The independence of community self-management is a significant problem; the media, as a conduit for disseminating political and administrative information to the public sector, must alter their duties and operational techniques to enhance local democracy.

Through comprehensive interviews with the sample population in this study, the researchers determined that local executives, civil servants, and public sector representatives unanimously concurred that the media serves as a vital conduit for engaging all community sectors in the reform of the political and administrative framework of the country, particularly in the enhancement of local communities. To enable local communities to serve as pivotal components in the advancement of the nation's economy and society, all public sector representatives surveyed in this study concurred that, in addition to disseminating diverse news information, mass media particularly community radio in remote areas must advocate for projects and activities that facilitate exchange, learning, and dialogue to bridge disparate or conflicting political ideologies. In this context, local administrators and public sector representatives expressed the opinion that knowledge exchange,

intended to bridge diverse political perspectives, is a crucial component of collaborative culture and values among individuals, which serve as essential foundations of democracy.

6.2 Discussion of Results

The fundamental principle of operating a community radio station should aim to serve the community, particularly in promoting democratic governance by disseminating information, fostering knowledge and understanding, offering educational content that enhances awareness, scrutinizing and critiquing local news, and, crucially, serving as a platform for experiential learning.

The clarity of community radio's portrayal in news reporting is contingent upon the specific community radio station, particularly regarding its intentions in station management and program execution, whether it operates for community service, commercial gain, or a combination of both. The examination of the political function and engagement of community radio via the lens of the election will address each problem as follows:

1. The function of community radio in disseminating news serves as a conduit for the state to convey information to local populations.

During the 27th Thai general election on May 14, 2023, the Election Commission (EC), as the election organizer, solicited assistance from community radio to serve as a medium for participating in the election campaign. The investigation revealed that the predominant function in news dissemination included vertically transmitting information from government entities about the election to the public. Community radio evidently functioned as a conduit for the state to disseminate information on the election.

The legal challenges faced by community radio may be a contributing element to its effective collaboration with government entities. The collaboration is evident in disseminating information regarding the election via the program, including encouraging voter participation, discouraging vote-buying, providing details on the election date and time, explaining the ballot casting process, and educating about Members of Parliament, the constituency system, and the proportional representation system, among other topics.

2. Community radio continues to lack a definitive function in disseminating news, particularly as a medium for articulating viewpoints and facilitating engagement for pertinent agencies and local residents.

According to Natthawat Pronghun's (2009) survey on public participation in the radio sector, it was concluded that Thai community radio tends to avoid broadcasting certain news topics, such as local politics, in order to mitigate potential conflicts and issues. The study conducted by Surachai Chuphaka in 2007.

Investigation of the function and significance of community radio and civic engagement. The expression of thoughts and political criticism shall transpire only in community radio stations managed by open-minded administrators and hosted by knowledgeable individuals with competence and credible information. They proposed that community radio assume supplementary functions, namely serving as a platform for opinion expression, a conduit between the public, and a route for grievances and queries. In the political sphere, community radio serves as a crucial platform for opinion expression and a conduit for engagement among pertinent agencies and local citizens, forming the bedrock of participatory democracy.

The study team asserts that community radio needs to enhance its engagement in delivering news presentations distinctively from previous practices. This research indicates that community radio mostly offers little news coverage, serving primarily as a platform for opinion expression and involvement for relevant organizations or local individuals. Numerous managers of community radio stations voiced apprehension over their potential involvement in such a capacity.

Numerous community radio stations who want to refrain from broadcasting certain news cited reasons including inability to cooperate with relevant authorities, lack of neutrality, and potential legal violations. Furthermore, the relevant authorities may lack interest in using communication channels like community radio. Regarding public engagement, several community radio stations recognize a deficiency of trained presenters capable of delivering news, which poses a concern if members of the public seeking to advocate for certain viewpoints use the community radio platform for broadcasting. The study team believes that community radio may operate legally provided it initiates with a policy and a strong commitment to serve the public, including identifying measurements and

establishing an appropriate structure for news presentation to address emerging issues. The acceptance of community radio by the appropriate authorities is contingent upon the quality of the station's programming. Nonetheless, there are hundreds of community radio stations around the country, including both high-quality and low-quality broadcasts.

It must be acknowledged that several community radio stations operate as commercial entities under the label of "community radio," and it is improbable that such stations, which conceal their commercial nature, would prioritize public interest or allocate programming space for electoral purposes. Community radio is a kind of public media. The community has and engages in the administration and creation of programs. The objective of operations is to serve the community's public interest rather than pursuing profit and personal gain. Consequently, community radio serves as a direct medium for the community. Community radio has an imperative obligation to provide material that, both directly and indirectly, enhances news presentations.

3. Community radio must uphold the notion of accountability in delivering news to its audience.

According to the principles of community radio, listeners have the obligation to provide valuable information, ensure factual reliability, verify correctness prior to dissemination for educational purposes, and refrain from using public media for political defamation or attacks against one another. The examination of community radios within the sample group revealed that station managers shown a commitment to responsibly convey news presentations to a considerable degree. In actuality, there are over two thousand community radio stations around the country, some of which disseminate news irresponsibly, and oversight by government bodies is challenging. The optimal solution to this issue is the engagement of listeners inside the community.

It has been noted that public sector leaders and local authorities have identified community radio as a "mediator" facilitating information sharing across diverse sectors. The inquiry pertains to the feasibility of a "mediator" job within the present political and social landscape of Thailand, as well as the specific attributes that such a post must include. In both instances, the sample group

of community radio program hosts and the public suggested guidelines for enhancing the role of community radio, stipulating that it should adopt a more direct and impartial approach to news and information presentation, and refrain from favouring any political group or party excessively. Furthermore, community media can assume a more definitive role as a "mediator" than previously by facilitating the integration of collaboration among communities, diverse sector organizations, and local administrative bodies to establish a cooperative network in community management and deliver various public services. Robust local communities provide a resilient democratic political system. The robustness of local communities needs people who possess knowledge and comprehension of democratic norms. The populace's awareness can only be achieved via media that disseminates information, including national news and details on numerous rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution, to the general public. In rural Thailand, community radio serves as the medium through which the government communicates with the public across all social strata. Community radio has proliferated because to the cheaper costs associated with administration and equipment compared to other media forms. The radio receiver is quite inexpensive and easily portable. Consequently, community radio is seen as a medium with which people in rural regions are acquainted.

The investigation into the characteristics of information disseminated by community radio in the three southern border provinces (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat) revealed that the various programs primarily concentrated on national politics, government policies, entertainment news, and certain rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution, particularly the right to vote and the freedom of political assembly, all of which pertain to national politics. Nevertheless, community radio in the case study region did not prioritize information about local politics and other rights and freedoms.

Despite the fact that community radio has fostered political awareness regarding voting rights among the public, the resultant political movement did not advance in a manner conducive to enhancing politics and governance at the local community level. Upon examining the data analysis results pertinent to the research objective outlined in section 2, it becomes evident that there are comprehensive

insights regarding community radio media within the case study regions of the three southern border provinces (Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat). Specifically, the program organizers of community radio stations prioritize the selection of news information tailored to specific audiences, rather than providing comprehensive coverage. Furthermore, the communication method predominantly employs descriptive messaging, lacking debate formats that could foster unbiased crystallization of ideas. Besides the presentation of news information that fails to encompass all aspects of the issue, the elements facilitating the operation of community radio media may also elucidate the strong connection between community radio media in the case study regions and national politics.

Moreover, the reduced cost of radio transmitters and receivers facilitates effective access to individuals in remote regions. The impact of national politics may therefore infiltrate every aspect of rural culture. The dynamics of civil political movements and the political consciousness of individuals in the case study regions align more closely with national political disputes than with the advancement of local administration. Another significant component is the prevailing approach to disseminating news via community radio, which, although enhancing public awareness and comprehension of political rights and freedoms, remains inadequate in successfully mitigating conflict within the community. According to the sample population, the existing function of mass media may be inadequate in fostering democracy at now. The mass media must transition from being just transmitters or interpreters to facilitators of dialogue, fostering the interchange of information on political attitudes and ideologies to cultivate unity within the society.

6.3 Recommendations

Radio is now commonly recognized as a medium capable of effectively reaching individuals in rural regions, while print media and television mostly serve metropolitan populations. This is due to the very low cost of radio equipment. Despite the absence of power, one may use a transistor receiver to listen to the radio, which is portable.

Consequently, community radio plays a crucial role in politics and national development by disseminating information and news that is accessible, clear,

succinct, and timely. Listeners are not need to possess extensive political expertise. Community radio serves as a crucial medium for coordinating ideas and fostering political trust and confidence in governance among local communities (Jirapon Wittayasakphan and Nataya Tananon, 2007).

In developing nations, political changes resulting from coups often lead to the immediate seizure of radio and television stations, since these media outlets are deemed crucial to the populace's everyday existence and may serve as instruments of influence to manipulate public perception to provide political legitimacy for those in authority.

Consequently, it can be said that community radio significantly influences public perception (Jirapon Wittayasakphan and Nataya Tananon, 2007). Additionally, it may assist governmental entities in addressing issues. Social issues, including the solicitation of funds for distribution to individuals in regions impacted by natural catastrophes. Mass communication is seen as a crucial institution for society. It is a fundamental institution in politics and governance, irrespective of the political system under which society operates. The media's performance influences the stability and legitimacy of the government structure inside that society. The media's function is often constrained by authorities that dictate its operational tasks, objectives, and methodologies. In nations ruled by dictatorships, the media is rigorously regulated and is unable to operate autonomously. The government will use the media as an instrument to establish stability and credibility for itself, contrasting with nations governed by liberal democracies, where the media operates with autonomy and little governmental interference. In liberal democracies, the media serves as a mirror that reflects the efficacy of governmental performance.

Currently, public access to information is more unrestricted owing to advancements in information technology. The media must simultaneously enhance its knowledge and quality to contribute to fostering citizenship in a comprehensive democracy by promoting respect for diverse opinions and disseminating information regarding constitutional rights and legal regulations. The media serves as a conduit for societal comprehension and awareness of news and events influencing political developments at both local and national levels.

In recent decades, the Thai political system has undergone a transition from a centralized government to a decentralized one, emphasizing local communities as the primary agents in Thailand's reform process.

The mass media, particularly community radio, significantly contributes to the reform of the Thai government within the framework of decentralization to local communities, effectively reaching individuals in remote areas. This position aims to enhance understanding of the democratic process, since community radio governs the quality and significance of information pertaining to constitutional rights and freedoms, in addition to political narratives. The dissemination of information to the public sector via community radio is predominantly perceived as a unilateral communication process, wherein government entities and political factions serve as the transmitters, community radio acts as the intermediary, and local populations in remote regions function as the recipients.

Moreover, while one-way communication is a conventional practice for the media, serving as a crucial instrument for the government in fostering good citizenship within a democratic framework or in managing public sentiment to align with the objectives of those in power, the contemporary dynamics of Thai society, characterized by pluralism, is undergoing a transition from a representative governance model to one that prioritizes public engagement and dialogue to achieve consensus solutions. During this shift, individuals have transitioned from passive information recipients or subjects of governance to essential stakeholders within the political system, necessitating their promotion and development to engage in politics innovatively and substantively. Amidst the dynamics of political and social change, the media has transitioned from being one-way information suppliers to being public media that is really free from conflicts of interest within the political sphere.

Amid the escalating political conflict that has intensified since 2008, it is indisputable that community radio has significantly encouraged political engagement among rural populations, particularly in the lower southern region, specifically the three southern border provinces adjacent to Malaysia: Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat, which have witnessed various forms of public political activities linked to national politics. Previous research and news on mass media and politics

have highlighted the correlation between the efficacy of community radio in rallying the populace and the condition of national political strife. Nonetheless, a definitive elucidation and empirical substantiation of the function and dynamics of community radio remain absent.

The advancement of democracy within local communities, particularly through decentralization, prompts inquiries regarding the function of community radio in enhancing the quality of public politics at the local level, including its form and essential content. The acquired responses will elucidate the dynamics of Thai politics at the local level and will be beneficial for further study on community radio and the evolution of media's function in a democratic framework.

1. For community radio, especially program organizers and OPMC, it is necessary to increase their role as mediators in local political conflicts within the community, in addition to the role of the media in presenting information to the people in the community.
2. Government agencies related to mass media, such as the Public Relations Department, must be strict with the methods and characteristics of information disseminated through community radio so that no content incites or creates hatred in society.
3. Local administrative organizations may consider organizing their community radio programs and use such channels to communicate with the public about the organization's duties, as well as to promote public participation in local communities.
4. There should be an in-depth study of the issue of funding support for community radio in the North and Northeast, which currently comes from political groups and political parties at the national level. It is also necessary to establish guidelines for managing and controlling support for community radio by political parties at the national level to be more appropriate than at present.