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# Perceived Effects on Community Development and Poverty Alleviation in Selected Local Government Areas of Oyo State of Nigeria

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*Abstract-* This research is to evaluate the performance of community Development programmes and poverty alleviation among the rural dwellers in Oluyole and Ibadan North East Local Government Areas of Oyo state. The study is aimed to assess the high rate of Community Development and poverty alleviation in some selected communities. The work was carried out in this local government and random sample techniques were used to select respondents in this study. The sample size used was 600 which gave 40% of the population to be sampled from each of the community. Primary and Secondary data were used for the study. Six hundred and ten (610) questionnaires were personally administered to the respondents randomly selected from the six communities within the Local Government. The data collected was coded and processed into computer and spss software package was used to analysis the data collected. The tools of analysis were frequency distribution (percentage) and Chi-Square analysis.60% of the respondents sampled where male while 40% were female. 46.0% with frequency of 276 were Christian.

*Keywords:* *poverty, alleviation, rural, dwellers, community development, programmes.*

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# Perceived Effects on Community Development and Poverty Alleviation in Selected Local Government Areas of Oyo State of Nigeria

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*Keywords: poverty, alleviation, rural, dwellers, community development, programmes*.

## I. Introduction

Community development programmes are designed to alleviate the poverty condition of the rural people, who are majorly farmers. This has been demonstrated through programmed like National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP), Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Programme (LEEMP), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Federal Agricultural Development Union (FADU), Oyo state Agricultural Development Project (OYSADEP) (FADAMA ) among others. Oyo state has embarked on some community development projects, which include rural electrification, sinking of boreholes, roads constructions and establishment of health facilities for rural dwellers. Some of these programmes were completed while some are abandoned (LEEDS ATB and Government OYW, 2007). The income dimension of poverty defines poverty as a situation of low income or low consumption.

Accordingly people are counted poor when their measure standard of living in term of income or consumption is below poverty lines. Thus, poverty lines are a measure that separates the poor from the non-poor. However, poverty has both income and non-income dimension usually intertwined. The poor are those who are unable to obtain an adequate income, find a stable job, own property or maintain healthy conditions. They also lack an adequate level of education and cannot satisfy their needs.(Sancho, 1996).Thus, the poor are often illiterate, in poor health, and have a short life span (World Bank,1995).They have no or limited access to basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, decent shelter, are unable to meet social and economic obligations, they lack skills and gainful employment, have few, if any economic assets, and sometimes lack of self-esteem (Olayemi,1995).Very often, the poor lack the capacity to escape from their situation by themselves. This characteristic is what causes the social condition of extreme poverty to persist and to be transmitted from one generation to the next. Sen, (1992) saw poverty as low levels of capability or the failure of basic capability to reach certain minimally acceptable level. However, there were various challenges and constraints which serve as an impediment to the social and economic development, and poverty alleviation of the people of the communities in general which necessitated this study.

## II. Objectives Of Study

1. To determine the socio-economic characteristics of people in study areas.

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2. To examine the influence of community development programmed on poverty alleviation among rural dwellers in oluyole and Ibadan North East Local Government Areas of Oyo State.
3. To provide possible solutions in poverty reduction in the areas of study.

## III. Methodology

*a) Study Area*

The study area for this Research work consist of all rural dwellers in six, community in two selected local Government. The two rural areas are oluyole and Ibadan North- Local Government of Oyo state.

*b) Sample and Sampling Techniques*

Random sample techniques were used to select respondents in this study. This gave the members in the simply fare equal chances of being selected. The sample size used was 600 which gave 40% of the population to be sampled from each of the community, One hundred respondents 100) were selected and used for the study. The samples comprised of adult rural dwellers between the ages of 18 and above.

*c) Methods of data collection*

Primary and Secondary data were used for the study. Six hundred and ten (610) questionnaires were personally administered to the respondents randomly selected from the six communities within the Local Government. Ten questionnaires were added to give room for those that might be discarded as a result of non-responses or other lapses in filling the questionnaires.

*d) Data analysis*

The data collected was coded and processed into computer and spss software package was used to analysis the data collected. The tools of analysis were frequency distribution (percentage) and Chi-Square analysis.

## IV. Result And Discussions

*a) Demographic information*

Table1 Indicated that 60% of the respondents sampled where male while 40%were female. This implies that majority of the respondents sampled were male.

*Table 1:* Distribution of respondents by sex

| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 360 | 600 |
| Female | 240 | 400 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table 2: also shown that 6.0% of the respondents sampled were in the age bracket 18-25 years,16.0% (26-35) years, 46.0% (36-45) years,18.0% (46-55 years) and 14.0% (56 and above). From the result, it was observed that 46.0% had the highest frequency, followed by 18.0% and the least was observed for 6.0% with frequency of 36 respectively. According to OECD (2000), the processing causing poverty affects both male and female in different ways and degrees. Female poverty is of more prevalent and typically more severe than male. He further stated that "Women suffer violence by Men on large scales. They are more likely to be illiterateas well as politically, social excluded in their communities. Hence, ability for women to overcome poverty is generally different from those of men."

*Table 2:* Age distribution of respondents

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 18-25 Years | 36 | 60 |
| 26-35 Years | 96 | 160 |
| 36-45 Years | 276 | 460 |
| 46-55 Years | 108 | 180 |
| 56 Years and above | 84 | 140 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table3 shows that the distribution of respondents religion was 46.0% with frequency 276 were Christian, followed by Islam with 38.0% (228) and the least was observed for others 16.0% (96) respectively.



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*Table 3:* Distribution of respondent by religion

| Religion | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Christianity | 276 | 460 |
| Islam | 228 | 380 |
| Others | 96 | 160 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table4 indicated that 12.0% of the people sampled had primary education, 8.0% had secondary education, 38.0% tertiary education, 8.0% indicated no formal education while 14% indicate others. This implies that majority of the respondents were educated.

Theoretically, rural areas lie outside the density –built up environments of towns, cities and sub-urban villages' and their inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic of rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities. (Adebayo,1998).

*Table 4:* Distribution of respondents by level of education

| Level of Education | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Primary Education | 72 | 120 |
| Secondary Education | 168 | 280 |
| Tertiary Education | 228 | 380 |
| No Formal Education | 48 | 80 |
| Others | 84 | 140 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table5 showed the distribution of respondents by marital status of which 28.0% of the population were single,40%were married, 20.0% were separated while 12.0% were widow(er).This eventually confirm that majority of the respondents sampled were married. Marital status, according to (Ahmed, 2002) stated that women are the recipients of credit; the credit ends up with the male member of the family, leading to misappropriations and credit diversion. Nenison, (2008), and Bowman (2010) strongly emphases that partial / un-equal education do lead to increase in poverty.

*Table 5:* Marital Status of respondents.

| Marital | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Single | 160 | 280 |
| Married | 240 | 400 |
| Separated | 120 | 200 |
| Widowed | 72 | 120 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents by level of income per annum. Highest level of income was observed in 22% of the respondent that received #30,000 and above per annum while 28% of the respondents that falls within less than #10,000 per annum had the least.

*Table 6:* Distribution of respondents by level of income per annum

| Level Of Income Per Annum | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Less Then N10,000 | 168 | 280 |
| N10,000-30,000 | 180 | 300 |
| N20,000-30,000 | 120 | 200 |
| N30,000 and above | 132 | 220 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*



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Table 7 explains occupational distribution of the respondents.73.3% of the sampled respondents were unskilled labor while 26.7% were skilled labour. This connotes that majority of the respondents were unskilled labor. A corollary to the above entrepreneur theory by (Sheriffden 1997), which posits that the exploitation of the poor by means of poor conditions of services and low wages accounts for high incidence of poverty in urban areas. The central Bank of Nigeria (1991) views poverty as a state where an individual is not able to meet his social economics obligations such as employment of occupation of skills chances of his or her welfare to the limit of his or her capabilities.

*Table 7:* Distribution of respondents by occupation

| Occupation | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Unskilled Labour | 400 | 733 |
| Skilled Labour | 160 | 267 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table 8 indicated that 6.0% of the respondents sampled had lived in the community between 3-5 years with frequency of 36, 23.8% lived in the community for 6-8 years with frequency of 143, 32.2% lived for 9-11 years, and 38.0% lived for 12 years. Majority of the respondents had been living in the community for more than 10 years.

*Table 8:* Distribution of respondents by the year of living in the community

| How Long Have You Been In This Community? | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 3-5 Years | 36 | 60 |
| 6-8 Years | 143 | 238 |
| 9-11 Years | 193 | 322 |
| 12 Years and above | 228 | 380 |
| Total | 600 | 1000 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

As shown below on table 9. $X^2$ cal $=34.302 < X^2$ tab $=5.99$ at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, we reject that there is no significant effect on provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. Therefore, there is great significant effect on provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. provision of infrastructure and social amenities gear toward helping to improving the welfare of the rural dwellers. williams (1981).

*Table 9:* Effect of provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation

| Observed | Expected | $X^2$ cal | $X^2$ tab | Df p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little extent 206 | 1000 | 34.302 | 5.99 | 0.00 |
| Small extent 1415 | 1000 | | | |
| Great extent 13751 | 1000 | | | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table 10 showes $X^2$ cal $=40.683 < X^2$ tab $=7.815$ at 0.05 level of significant. Hence there is significance influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state.

*Table 10:* Influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation

| Observed | Expected | X 2 Cal | X 2 tab | Dfp |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Extent 306 | 750 | 40.683 | 7.815 | 3.000 |
| Little Extent 172 | 750 | | | |
| Small Extent 1256 | 750 | | | |
| Great Extent 1266 | 750 | | | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table 11 as shown below $X^2$ cal $=82.424 < X^2$ tab $=7.815$ at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, no significant influence of health Programmes on poverty alleviation on rural dwellers in Oyo state. Hence, there is significance influence of health programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state.



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*Table 11:* Influence of health programme on poverty alleviation

| Observed | Expected | $X^2$ cal | $X^2$ tab | DF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Extent 50 | 750 | 82.424 | 7.815 | 3 |
| Little Extent 33 | 750 | | | |
| Small Extent 1502 | 750 | | | |
| Great Extent | 1266 | 750 | | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

From the findings, it was concluded that there was appreciable significant effect on provision of social amenities, education and health programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. This brought expansion of business activities of the community, access to computer education, vocational training and reduce literacy through adult education programme. The health programme promotes good sanitation and gives room for easy access to health care services in the maternal mortality and morbidity. According to (Nenison, 2008, Bowman 2010) stated unequal education tends to have a negative impact on per capital income and thereby increase poverty in many countries.

## V. Conclusion and Recommendations

This finding shows that poverty alleviation is an issue that concerns every person in the society. People come together for the satisfaction of their common needs which bring change for better living. Thus, this change will help to build capacity building, reduces suffering and creates employment that will better the way of life of the rural dwellers. This comes in various forms through educational, health, agriculture, socio-economic, women empowerment, and housing and employment opportunities.

Based on the result of the findings, the following recommendations were made:

- The government should make concerted efforts to ensure that all abandoned community development programmer in selected local government areas are completed and commissioned for people's usage.
- Community members should reciprocate the government's good gesture through active participation and involvement in community development programme.
- Community should ensure sustainability of community development programmes.
- Non-Governmental organizations should compliment government efforts by providing socio-economic, educational and health programmes for rural dwellers in local government, health and other needed areas of human life.
- More resources should be annexed towards community development particularly Oyo state and Nigeria in general, to ameliorate the suffering of the people in the rural society.
- All community programmes must be rehabilitative, Productive and being re-creative in nature. This will help to retain sustainability of knowledge acquired in the training.

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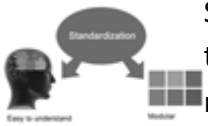



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Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) By-laws states that an individual Fellow may use the designations as applicable, or the corresponding initials. The Credentials of individual Fellow and Associate designations signify that the individual has gained knowledge of the fundamental concepts. One is magnanimous and proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice.

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- • This individual has learned the basic methods of applying those concepts and techniques to common challenging situations. This individual has further demonstrated an in–depth understanding of the application of suitable techniques to a particular area of research practice.

**Note :**

"

- In future, if the board feels the necessity to change any board member, the same can be done with the consent of the chairperson along with anyone board member without our approval.
- In case, the chairperson needs to be replaced then consent of 2/3rd board members are required and they are also required to jointly pass the resolution copy of which should be sent to us. In such case, it will be compulsory to obtain our approval before replacement.
- In case of "Difference of Opinion [if any]" among the Board members, our decision will be final and binding to everyone.

"

# Process of submission of Research Paper

The Area or field of specialization may or may not be of any category as mentioned in 'Scope of Journal' menu of the GlobalJournals.org website. There are 37 Research Journal categorized with Six parental Journals GJCST, GJMR, GJRE, GJMBR, GJSFR, GJHSS. For Authors should prefer the mentioned categories. There are three widely used systems UDC, DDC and LCC. The details are available as 'Knowledge Abstract' at Home page. The major advantage of this coding is that, the research work will be exposed to and shared with all over the world as we are being abstracted and indexed worldwide.

The paper should be in proper format. The format can be downloaded from first page of 'Author Guideline' Menu. The Author is expected to follow the general rules as mentioned in this menu. The paper should be written in MS-Word Format (*.DOC,*.DOCX).

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# Preferred Author Guidelines

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Page Size: 8.27" X 11'"

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- Font type of all text should be Swis 721 Lt BT.
- Paper Title should be of Font Size 24 with one Column section.
- Author Name in Font Size of 11 with one column as of Title.
- Abstract Font size of 9 Bold, "Abstract" word in Italic Bold.
- Main Text: Font size 10 with justified two columns section
- Two Column with Equal Column with of 3.38 and Gaping of .2
- First Character must be three lines Drop capped.
- Paragraph before Spacing of 1 pt and After of 0 pt.
- Line Spacing of 1 pt
- Large Images must be in One Column
- Numbering of First Main Headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman Letters, Capital Letter, and Font Size of 10.
- Numbering of Second Main Headings (Heading 2) must be in Alphabets, Italic, and Font Size of 10.

**You can use your own standard format also.**
**Author Guidelines:**

1. General,

2. Ethical Guidelines,

3. Submission of Manuscripts,

4. Manuscript's Category,

5. Structure and Format of Manuscript,

6. After Acceptance.

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Before submitting your research paper, one is advised to go through the details as mentioned in following heads. It will be beneficial, while peer reviewer justify your paper for publication.

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Complete support for both authors and co-author is provided.

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Original research paper: Such papers are reports of high-level significant original research work.

Review papers: These are concise, significant but helpful and decisive topics for young researchers.

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The recommended size of original research paper is less than seven thousand words, review papers fewer than seven thousands words also.Preparation of research paper or how to write research paper, are major hurdle, while writing manuscript. The research articles and research letters should be fewer than three thousand words, the structure original research paper; sometime review paper should be as follows:

**Papers**: These are reports of significant research (typically less than 7000 words equivalent, including tables, figures, references), and comprise:

(a)Title should be relevant and commensurate with the theme of the paper.

(b) A brief Summary, "Abstract" (less than 150 words) containing the major results and conclusions.

(c) Up to ten keywords, that precisely identifies the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.

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(f) Results should be presented concisely, by well-designed tables and/or figures; the same data may not be used in both; suitable statistical data should be given. All data must be obtained with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage. As reproduced design has been recognized to be important to experiments for a considerable time, the Editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned un-refereed;

(g) Discussion should cover the implications and consequences, not just recapitulating the results; conclusions should be summarizing.

(h) Brief Acknowledgements.

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Authors should very cautiously consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate efficiently. Papers are much more likely to be accepted, if they are cautiously designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and be conventional to the approach and instructions. They will in addition, be published with much less delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and to make suggestions to improve briefness.

It is vital, that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

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Abbreviations supposed to be used carefully. The abbreviated name or expression is supposed to be cited in full at first usage, followed by the conventional abbreviation in parentheses.

Metric SI units are supposed to generally be used excluding where they conflict with current practice or are confusing. For illustration, 1.4 l rather than 1.4 × 10-3 m3, or 4 mm somewhat than 4 × 10-3 m. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

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A major linchpin in research work for the writing research paper is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and Internet resources.

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Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art.A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:

- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

*Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.*

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

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*Figures: Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always take in a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g. Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in electronic form by e-mailing them.*

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**18. Pick a good study spot:** To do your research studies always try to pick a spot, which is quiet. Every spot is not for studies. Spot that suits you choose it and proceed further.

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**21. Arrangement of information:** Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments to your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

**22. Never start in last minute:** Always start at right time and give enough time to research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

**23. Multitasking in research is not good:** Doing several things at the same time proves bad habit in case of research activity. Research is an area, where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work in parts and do particular part in particular time slot.

**24. Never copy others' work:** Never copy others' work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

**25. Take proper rest and food:** No matter how many hours you spend for your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health then all your efforts will be in vain. For a quality research, study is must, and this can be done by taking proper rest and food.

**26. Go for seminars:** Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.



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**27. Refresh your mind after intervals:** Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

**28. Make colleagues:** Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

**29. Think technically:** Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

**30. Think and then print:** When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

**31. Adding unnecessary information:** Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

**32. Never oversimplify everything:** To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren't essential and shouldn't be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

**33. Report concluded results:** Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

**34. After conclusion:** Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print to the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects in your research.

## Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

**Key points to remember:**

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

**Final Points:**

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record keeping are the only means to make straightforward the progression.

**General style:**

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear

· Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

· Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)

· Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper

· Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)

· Align the primary line of each section

· Present your points in sound order

· Use present tense to report well accepted

· Use past tense to describe specific results

· Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives

· Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

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An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for briefness. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study, with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to maintain the initial two items to no more than one ruling each.

- Reason of the study - theory, overall issue, purpose
- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
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Approach:

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Approach:

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- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

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- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

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Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
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Approach:

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| ***Methods and Procedures*** | Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads | Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed | Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning |
| ***Result*** | Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake | Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend | Irregular format with wrong facts and figures |
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| ***References*** | Complete and correct format, well organized | Beside the point, Incomplete | Wrong format and structuring |

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