

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 Oluoyole 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

Index terms— poverty, alleviation, rural, dwellers, community development, programmes.

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 nonpoor. However, poverty has both income and nonincome 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.

1 II.

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

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.

2 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.

3 b) Sample and Sampling Techniques

Random sample techniques were used to select respondents in this study. This gave the members in the sample equal chances of being selected. The sample size used was 600 which gave 40% of the population to be sampled from each of the communities, 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.

4 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.

5 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.

6 Result And Discussions a) Demographic information

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

7 Table 1: Distribution of respondents by sex

8 Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table ?? 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 illiterate as well as politically, social excluded in their communities. Hence, ability for women to overcome poverty is generally different from those of men." 2. To examine the influence of community d)

9 Sex

Frequency Percentage 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. 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). 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 emphasizes that partial / unequal education do lead to increase in poverty. 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 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. 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). 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.

10 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, socioeconomic, women empowerment, and housing and employment opportunities.

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

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Figure 1:



Figure 2:



Figure 3: ©

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Figure 4:



Figure 5: Figures:



Figure 6:

3

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 7: Table 3 :

4

[Note: Source: Field Survey, 2016]

Figure 8: Table 4 :

5

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 9: Table 5 :

6

| Level Of Income Per Annum | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less Than 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

Figure 10: Table 6 :

7

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 11: Table 7 :

8

indicated that 6.0% of the respondents years, and 38.0% lived for 12 years. Majority of the sampled had lived in the community between 3-5 years respondents had been living in the community for more than 10 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

Figure 12: Table 8

8

| 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

Figure 13: Table 8 :

9

| 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

Figure 14: Table 9 : Effect of provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation

10

shows $X^2_{cal} = 40.683 < X^2_{tab}$ significance influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. Hence there is

Figure 15: Table 10

10

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 16: Table 10 :

11

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

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.

[Note: significance influence of health programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state.]

Figure 17: Table 11

11

| 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 | | |

[Note: Source: Field Survey, 2016]

Figure 18: Table 11 :

16. Obadan M.I. (1996). Poverty in Nigeria: Characteristics, Programmed. NCEMA policy Analysis series Vol.2 NO3.

17. Some Psychological Aspects of Understanding the

Alleviation Strategies'

? All community pro-grammes must be rehabil-itative, Productive and being re-creative in nature. This will help to retain sustain-ability of knowledge acquired in the training. references références referencias

poor in Allen V. L. (ed), Psychological Factors in poverty pg. 9-28 Chicago, Markham.

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sustainable Development). Social

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? 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

12

organizations

should

compliment government efforts by providing socio-economic, educational and health programmes for

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Figure 20: :

Acknowledgements: Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned under acknowledgement. The specifications of the source of funding for the research if appropriate can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with address.

- 1) Substantial contributions to conception and acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of the findings.
- 2) Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
- 3) Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

All authors should have been credited according to their appropriate contribution in research activity and preparing paper. Contributors who do not match the criteria as authors may be mentioned under Acknowledgement.

.1 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 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 Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es) Approach:

Single section, and succinct As a outline of job done, it is always written in past tense A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table Center on shortening resultsbound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

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The Introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

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Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.

.4 Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript-must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing references at this point.

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.

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Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present. One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain? Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

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