

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

4 Agbebaku¹

5 ¹ Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria

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7

8 **Abstract**

9 This research is to evaluate the performance of community Development programmes and
10 poverty alleviation among the rural dwellers in Oluyole and Ibadan North East Local
11 Government Areas of Oyo state. The study is aimed to assess the high rate of Community
12 Development and poverty alleviation in some selected communities. The work was carried out
13 in this local government and random sample techniques were used to select respondents in this
14 study. The sample size used was 600 which gave 40

15

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

17 Oyo state has embarked on some community development projects, which include rural electrification, sinking
18 of boreholes, roads constructions and establishment of health facilities for rural dwellers. Some of these
19 programmes were completed while some are abandoned (LEEDS ATB and Government OYW, 2007). The
20 income dimension of poverty defines poverty as a situation of low income or low consumption.

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

35 **1 II.**

36 Objectives Of Study 1. To determine the socio-economic characteristics of people in study areas.
37 development programmed on poverty alleviation among rural dwellers in oluyole and Ibadan North East Local
38 Government Areas of Oyo State. 3. To provide possible solutions in poverty reduction in the areas of study.
39 III.

40 **2 Methodology a) Study Area**

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

43 **3 b) Sample and Sampling Techniques**

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

48 **4 c) Methods of data collection**

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

53 **5 Data analysis**

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

56 IV.

57 **6 Result And Discussions a) Demographic information**

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

60 **7 Table 1: Distribution of respondents by sex**

61 **8 Source: Field Survey, 2016**

62 Table ??: also shown that 6.0% of the respondents sampled were in the age bracket 18-25 years, 16.0% (26-35)
63 years, 46.0% (36-45) years, 18.0% (46-55 years) and 14.0% (56 and above). From the result, it was observed that
64 46.0% had the highest frequency, followed by 18.0% and the least was observed for 6.0% with frequency of 36
65 respectively. According to OECD (2000), the processing causing poverty affects both male and female in different
66 ways and degrees. Female poverty is of more prevalent and typically more severe than male. He further stated
67 that "Women suffer violence by Men on large scales. They are more likely to be illiterate as well as politically,
68 social excluded in their communities. Hence, ability for women to overcome poverty is generally different from
69 those of men." 2. To examine the influence of community d)

70 **9 Sex**

71 Frequency Percentage Table3 shows that the distribution of respondents religion was 46.0% with frequency 276
72 were Christian, followed by Islam with 38.0% (228) and the least was observed for others 16.0% (96) respectively.
73 Table4 indicated that 12.0% of the people sampled had primary education, 8.0% had secondary education, 38.0%
74 tertiary education, 8.0% indicated no formal education while 14% indicate others. This implies that majority of
75 the respondents were educated.

76 Theoretically, rural areas lie outside the density -built up environments of towns, cities and sub-urban villages'
77 and their inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic of rudimentary form of
78 secondary and tertiary activities. ??Adebayo,1998). Table5 showed the distribution of respondents by marital
79 status of which 28.0% of the population were single, 40% were married, 20.0% were separated while 12.0% were
80 widow(er). This eventually confirm that majority of the respondents sampled were married. Marital status,
81 according to (Ahmed, 2002) stated that women are the recipients of credit; the credit ends up with the male
82 member of the family, leading to misappropriations and credit diversion. Nenison, (2008), and Bowman (2010)
83 strongly emphases that partial / unequal education do lead to increase in poverty. Table 6 shows the distribution
84 of respondents by level of income per annum. Highest level of income was observed in 22% of the respondent
85 that received #30,000 and above per annum while 28% of the respondents that falls within less than #10,000
86 per annum had the least. Table 7 explains occupational distribution of the respondents. 73.3% of the sampled
87 respondents were unskilled labor while 26.7% were skilled labour. This connotes that majority of the respondents
88 were unskilled labor. A corollary to the above entrepreneur theory by (Sheriffden 1997), which posits that the
89 exploitation of the poor by means of poor conditions of services and low wages accounts for high incidence of
90 poverty in urban areas. The central Bank of Nigeria (1991) views poverty as a state where an individual is not
91 able to meet his social economics obligations such as employment of occupation of skills chances of his or her
92 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
93 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, we reject that there is no significant effect on provision of social amenities
94 programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. Therefore, there is great significant effect
95 on provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. provision of
96 infrastructure and social amenities gear toward helping to improving the welfare of the rural dwellers. williams
97 ??1981). From the findings, it was concluded that there was appreciable significant effect on provision of social

98 amenities, education and health programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. This brought
99 expansion of business activities of the community, access to computer education, vocational training and reduce
100 literacy through adult education programme. The health programme promotes good sanitation and gives room
101 for easy access to health care services in the maternal mortality and morbidity. According to (Nenison, 2008,
102 Bowman 2010) stated unequal education tends to have a negative impact on per capital income and thereby
103 increase poverty in many countries.

104 **10 V. Conclusion and Recommendations**

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

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

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237 **25 ?**

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Figure 4:



Figure 5: Figures:



Figure 6:

3

	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

	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 :

40 PROCEDURES (METHODS AND MATERIALS):

6

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

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 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.

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

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.

Figure 15: Table 10

10

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 16: Table 10 :

11

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			

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 :

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

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Figure 20: :

40 PROCEDURES (METHODS AND MATERIALS):

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

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

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