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Comparative Analysis of Poverty and Income Inequality Among Food Crop and Livestock Farmers in Ilesa Metropolis, Osun State

By Ogunniyi, L.T., Adepoju, A.A., Olapade-Ogunwole. F.

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Abstract - The study focus on the living conditions of respondents in the study area, determine their poverty level and examine the existence of income inequality among farmers in the study area. A multistage random sampling was used to select the 150 respondents from the two Local Governments Areas; a well structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the farmers. Data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics, Gini coefficient and FGT poverty ratio. Majority of the farmers are male and the mean age for food crop, livestock and mixed farmers are 51years, 50years and 49 years respectively. Household size of 5 members or less is generally above average in the study area. Livestock farmers accounted for the highest value respondents without formal education i.e. 32.5 percent; most of the farmers are educated. While personal savings and cooperative sociteis are the major source of fund for agricultural production in the study area, commercial banks are least patronized for funding in the 3 categories of farm practices. Result of the living condition of the respondents reveals that 58 3 percent of the mixed farmers lived in family house, while 20 percent of livestock farmers lived in their personal apartment. While 62 percent of crop farmers uses pit latrine for faecal disposal, 13.3 percent of mixed farmers used water closet. Majority of the respondents sourced their water from dug well, only 1.7 percent of those engaged in mixed farming sourced water from government provision of pipe borne water. The result showed that the moderate poverty line are 1,222.86, 1566.45 and 1381.26 for food crop farmers, livestock farmers and farmers that engage in mixed farming respectively while the core poor are 611.43, 783.22 and 690.63 for the three group of farmers. Poverty is most pervasive among mixed farmers with a value of 21.7 compared to other categories. Farmers growing food crops recorded the least poverty incidence, depth and severity. Income is most unequally distributed among livestock farmers as represented by a value of 0.04 and also they have the highest social welfare (7145.24) because of the higher mean income of N17, 863.10. Integrated community development is recommended because rural community problems are multifaceted and need several approaches of various institutions to meet these problems to improve levels of living.

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Comparative Analysis of Poverty and Income Inequality Among Food Crop and Livestock Farmers in Ilesa Metropolis, Osun State

Ogunniyi, L.T.^α, Adepoju, A.A.^Ω, Olapade -Ogunwole. F.^β

Abstract - The study focus on the living conditions of respondents in the study area, determine their poverty level and examine the existence of income inequality among farmers in the study area. A multistage random sampling was used to select the 150 respondents from the two Local Governments Areas; a well structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the farmers. Data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics, Gini coefficient and FGT poverty ratio. Majority of the farmers are male and the mean age for food crop, livestock and mixed farmers are 51years, 50years and 49 years respectively. Household size of 5 members or less is generally above average in the study area. Livestock farmers accounted for the highest value respondents without formal education i.e. 32.5 percent; most of the farmers are educated. While personal savings and cooperative sociteis are the major source of fund for agricultural production in the study area, commercial banks are least patronized for funding in the 3 categories of farm practices. Result of the living condition of the respondents reveals that 58.3 percent of the mixed farmers lived in family house, while 20 percent of livestock farmers lived in their personal apartment. While 62 percent of crop farmers uses pit latrine for faecal disposal, 13.3 percent of mixed farmers used water closet. Majority of the respondents sourced their water from dug well, only 1.7 percent of those engaged in mixed farming sourced water from government provision of pipe borne water. The result showed that the moderate poverty line are 1,222.86, 1566.45 and 1381.26 for food crop farmers, livestock farmers and farmers that engage in mixed farming respectively while the core poor are 611.43, 783.22 and 690.63 for the three group of farmers. Poverty is most pervasive among mixed farmers with a value of 21.7 compared to other categories. Farmers growing food crops recorded the least poverty incidence, depth and severity. Income is most unequally distributed among livestock farmers as represented by a value of 0.04 and also they have the highest social welfare (7145.24) because of the higher mean income of ₦17, 863.10. Integrated community development is recommended because rural community problems are multifaceted and need several approaches of various institutions to meet these problems to improve levels of living.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the inability to adequately meet the basic human necessities, such as food, shelter, clothing and medicare. It is also a state of deprivation of human needs to which a person, household, community or nation can be subjected. It is a broadly multi-dimensional, partly subjective phenomenon, often viewed as both the cause and symptoms of

underdevelopment. It is manifested in many ways including the lack of capability by individual or group to function and feed well in the society (Sen,1996). The incidence of poverty among farmers and farm labourers is related to the broader society in which they live. Poverty is a result of low level of assets, coupled with low returns. The poor have very few assets beyond their own labour, which is inevitably spent in tedious, back-breaking, low paid work. Poverty breeds poverty. A poor individual or family has a high probability of staying poor. Low incomes carry with them high risks of illnesses, limitations on mobility, limited access to education.

Poverty manifests itself not only in economic deprivation but also in terms of an individual's inability to access basic social amenities (CBN/World Bank, 1999). It can also be said that poverty as a way of live is characterized by low calorie intake, inaccessibility to adequate health facilities low quality education system, low income, unemployment, and under employment and inaccessibility to various housing and societal facilities (Onibokun and Kumuyi, 1996).

In Nigeria, studies reveal that income inequality is increasing in rural and urban areas and this can be linked to the growing dimension of poverty. Aigbokhan (2000), argued that inequality adversely affects growth through a number of channels. Firstly inequality may generate social conflict over dimensional issues that diminish the security of property rights thereby lowering investment and economic growth, Secondly, he said that the need to reduce poverty through lowering inequality in the face of social conflict might encourage higher taxes. These higher taxes lower the rate of return to private access and thereby affect accumulations; such imperfections would mean that people cannot really borrow to finance education from their own resources and this affect the rate of growth as it affect the rate of growth of labour force. And thirdly, inequality through its effects on investment in human capital may increase fertility.

Meludu and Adekoya (2005) reported that poverty is also strongly influenced by education and location, in Nigeria poverty is seen as a rural problem where majority of the inhabitants engage in agricultural productions as a means of livelihood. The agricultural sector employed about 65 percent of the population for

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the production of food and livestock for consumption, raw materials for agro allied industries as well as pharmaceutical industries etc. the low performance of the agricultural sector can be attributed to subsistence level of production which consequently result in reduced income thereby causing disparity in income compared to their counterparts. To make up for this low income, farmers engage in other income earning activities which further widens the gap created by income inequality (Ipinnaiye, 2001) .

According to Caninada and Goudsward (2001), agricultural activities are common in rural areas while non-farming activities dominate the urban area. Intra-sectorally, income inequality is lower within the agricultural sector than the non-agricultural sector. Kuznet (1963) observed that average income from non-agricultural sector were higher than those from agricultural activities and were associated with differences in organization, technology and productivity. He also deduced that, income inequality in agricultural sector was still higher than income inequality in non-agricultural sector for the undeveloped than the developed countries.

Jacobs (2000) in his study stated that total income inequality accounted for, by differences between age groups is very low (less or equal to 5 percent) , therefore age does not explain much of the observed income inequality. Inequality was observed to be more prevalent between individual for the same groups. Bovillon *et al.*, (2001) identify the contribution of micro economics factors to increasing income inequality. They reported that changes in returns to household characteristics in particular, changes to education are responsible for about 50 percent change in income inequality, this was also supported by Alayande (2003). Omonona (2001) also reported the varying levels of inequalities in the sources of per capita income of the households, according to the study, the higher the years of education of the household head the higher the incentive to get income from non farm wage employment.

It is also worthy to note that reduction in rural infrastructure on the part of the government can also contribute to poverty hence, income inequality. A good road network especially in rural areas, efficient and cost effective irrigation system, rural electrification and improvement in per capita energy consumption apart from upgrading of marketing infrastructure the need to improve health delivery system, improve quality of education and provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation to all can reduce income disparity and alleviate poverty. In view of this, the study examines the socio economic characteristics of the respondents, the level of income as well as the living conditions that determine poverty levels of households in the study of area.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in Ilesa metropolis, Osun state. Ancient Ilesa city used to be a single Local Government Area, until November 1988, when it was divided into two LGAs i.e. Ilesa West and Ilesa East local Government Areas accordingly which makes up the metropolis. Ilesa East local Governmet is about 113km² in land area and size and it is located on 17° 30¹ North of the equator and West local Government is about 114km in land area and size and it is located on 19° 30¹ South of the equator and 5° - 75¹ west of the Greenwich Meridian.

Ilesa which is about 30km from Osogbo, the state capital, shares boundaries with Obokun Local Government Area of Osun State in the North, Oriade Local Government Area in the West, Atakumosa West Local Government Area in the South West. According to NPC (2006) Ilesa East has a home based population of about 189, 445 while Ilesa West has 194,445 inhabitants. They are predominantly Yorubas. The major occupation of the people is trading and they also specialize in the cultivation of food and cash crop such as yam, cocoa, kola nut, citrus, and oil palm, and production of livestock animals such as poultry birds, pig, cattle and sheep.

A multistage random sampling technique was used to select the respondents. The first stage involves the random selection of two wards each from the 2 LGAs. Two villages each was also selected at random from each of the ward to make a total of eight villages, this forms the second stage. The last stage involves random selection of 20 farmers from each village to give a sample population of 160 respondents. However, data from 150 respondents was finally used for the analysis. The remaining 10 questionnaire were discarded due to incomplete information.

a) Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics, poverty indices and Gini coefficient was used to analyse data collected. The estimation of Gini coefficient involves ranking the units of observation on the basis of some quality of interest and then estimating cumulative proportions. It shows the distribution of expenditure above the poverty line. The closer the distribution, the better the people while the more dispersed the distribution, the more pronounced poverty is in the area of study. Gini coefficient is estimated according to Sen (1996).

b) Gini Coefficient

The estimation of the Gini -coefficient involves ranking the units of observation on the basis of some quality of interest and then estimating cumulative proportions. It shows the distribution of expenditure above the poverty line. The closer the distribution, the better the people while the more dispersed the distribution, the more pronounced poverty is in the area of study.

Gini coefficient is estimated as:

$$GC = |1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X_{i-1})(Y_i + Y_{i-1})|$$

Where

X = Percentage of household

Y = Cumulative percentage of expenditure-distribution

c) FGT Poverty Measures

The Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures are additive. This means that the poverty measures of the population as well as a whole is equal to the weighted sum of the poverty measures for the population subgroups, with the weights defined by the population shares of the subgroups.

It is written as:

$$P_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\pi - y_i}{\pi} \right]^n$$

Where

π = Poverty line

y_i = Income of the i th person/household

N = Total sample

n = FGT Parameter which takes the value of 0, 1, and 2

q = Number of person/ households below poverty line

d) Headcount Ratio

This is the proportion of people below the poverty line. Mean per capita income is calculated and the poverty line is drawn to separate the poor from the non poor. Head count ratio is used to calculate the number of households whose members have per capital income below the poverty line. When there is no aversion to poverty, it is expressed as:

$$P_0 = \frac{q}{N}$$

Where

H = Headcount ratio.

This index measures the incidence of poverty.

e) Poverty Gap Ratio

Poverty gap is the aggregate short fall of income of all the poor from the specified poverty line. It measures the difference between actual income and minimum non-poverty income. It is denoted as P_1 and is expressed as:

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\pi - y_i}{\pi} \right]$$

f) Severity Indices

The severity of poverty indices, denoted by P_2 , is the sum of the square of poverty depth divided by the number of poor households. It allows for concern about the poorest of the poor by attaching greater weight to the poorest of the poor than of those just below the poverty line. It is expressed as:

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\pi - y_i}{\pi} \right]^2$$

Where

π = poverty line

q = number of households below the line

N = total sample of population

y_i = income of the i th person

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic characteristics is presented in table 1. The result reveals that 86 percent food crops farmers are male, 66.7 percent of farmers engaging in mixed farming are also male, while only 14 percent of the food crops farmers are female. This is an indication that most of the food crops and livestock farmers, as well as respondents engaged in mixed farming are male. The reason for this is not far fetched as agricultural production is tedious in nature especially growing food crops relative others. About 50 percent of the respondents are between the age range of 40 -59 with an exception of live stock farmers. The mean age is 51.34 years, 50.30 years and 49.37 years respectively for food crops, livestock and farmers engaged in mixed farming respectively. This implies that most of these farmers are in their productive age and therefore they can participate actively in various agricultural productions. Majority of the respondents (88% of food crops, 77.5% of livestock and 81.7 of mixed farming) are married while others are single, divorced or widowed. This indicates that married people were more involved in agricultural production in the study area. The higher percentage of married respondents agrees with Jibowo (1992) who reported that the higher percentage of farming populace is made up of married people.

The table further reveals that 46 percent of food crop farmers have about 5 household members while other categories have above average i.e. 70 and 68 percent for livestock and mixed farming respectively. this implies that majority of the farming households in the study area do not have large household size, hence income earned from farming activities will be expended on these members which will consequently improve their welfare. Most of the farmers in the three categories of farmers have one form of formal education or the other ranging from primary education to tertiary education, about 22 percent accounted for respondents who grow food crops that have no formal education while 32.5 and 21.7 percent represent respondents that engage in livestock and mixed farming that have no formal education respectively. Literacy level among the respondents is high which may affect their productivity in various enterprises.

Furthermore, the distribution of respondents based on sources of funding for their agricultural activities shows that personal saving (76.0%, 55.0%, and 73.3%) and cooperative (46.0%, 32.5%, and 41.7%) are the predominant sources of funding for food crop and livestock farmers and those who are involved in mixed farming respectively. Source of funding

from commercial banks accounted for lowest percentage i.e. 6.0, 5.0 and 3.3 percents for the three (3) categories of farmers. The result reveals that commercial banks are less patronized for financial support for farming in the study area. This may be due to avoidance high interest rate on collected loan.

While 90.0 and 98.0 percent of food crop farmers cultivate cassava and maize respectively, about 70.0, 76.0, and 31.0 percent of respondents that engage in mixed farming produce cassava maize and yam along with livestock production respectively. Also, the distribution of respondents according to types of livestock

raised shows that 52.5 and 32.5 percent engage in goat and poultry production, 63.3% and 33.3% are mixed farmers raising goat and poultry along side with food crop farming. Few of the farmers rear pig (12.5%) or rear it along side crop farming (6.7%). This therefore implies that mixed farming of goat, poultry and crops are predominant. Majority of the respondents in the study area earn less than ₦40,000 from their farming activities in the study area. Only 6.0, 7.5 and 15.0 percent earn as much as ₦80,000 in food crop and livestock production and mixed farming respectively. This is an indication that earning from farming activities is generally low in the area.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents based on their socio economic characteristics

Variables		Foodcrops farmers		Livestock farmers		Mixed farming	
		Freq	Percentage	Freq	Percentage	Freq	Percentage
Sex :	Male	43	86.0	26	65.0	40	66.7
	Female	7	14.0	14	35.0	20	33.7
Age (Y) :	< 40	8	16.0	10	25.0	15	25.0
	40-49	16	33.0	16	40.0	21	35.0
	50-59	14	28.0	3	7.5	12	20.0
	60 and above	12	24.0	11	27.5	12	20.0
	Mean	51.34		50.30		49.37	
Marital status :	Single	6	12.0	9	22.5	11	18.3
	Married	44	88.0	31	77.5	49	81.7
Household size :	<= 5	23	46.0	28	70.0	41	68.3
	6 -10	19	38.0	8	20.0	13	21.7
	Above 10	8	16.0	4	10.0	6	10.0
Educational level :	No formal education	11	22.0	13	32.5	13	21.7
	Primary Education	15	30.0	10	25.0	21	35.0
	Secondary Education	16	32.0	6	15.0	15	15.0
	Tertiary Education	8	16.0	11	27.5	11	18.3
*Sources of funding :	Commercial Bank	3	6.0	2	5.0	2	3.3
	Cooperative Society	23	46.0	13	32.5	25	41.7
	Personal savings	38	76.0	22	55.0	44	73.3
	Gift	9	18.0	13	32.5	14	23.3
	Friends and relatives	13	26.0	9	22.5	21	35.0
*Food crops grown :	Yam	20	40.0			19	31.7
	Cassava	45	90.0			42	70.0
	Maize	49	98.0			46	76.7
	Cocoyam	3	6.0			10	16.7
*Livestock Raised :	Goat			21	52.5	38	63.3
	Poultry			13	32.5	20	33.3
	Sheep			7	17.5	11	18.3
	Pig			5	12.5	4	6.7
	Cow			27	67.5	40	66.7
Income from farming :	< 20,000	23	46.0	13	32.5	17	28.3
	20,000 – 40,000	11	22.0	10	25.0	14	23.3
	40,000 – 60,000	8	16.0	9	22.5	15	25.0
	60,000 – 80,000	5	10.0	5	12.5	5	8.3
	above 80,000	3	6.0	3	7.5	9	15.0
Total		50	100.0	40	100.0	60	100.0

*Multiple choices

Table 2 discusses the distribution of the respondents according to the standard of living in the study area. Majority of the farmers are indigene in all the categories of farming under consideration. While 76.0 percent of food crop farmers and 55.0 percent of

livestock farmers are indigenes about 56.7 percent of respondents that engage in mixed farming are indigenes but there is a wider variation in those that are indigenes under the mixed farming category, which is 43.3 percent of those in this category are non indigenes against the 24.0 and 15.0 percent in others

that are also non indigenes. The distribution of respondents according to ownership of house of residence shows that about 58.3% and 52.5% of farmers that engage in mixed farming and livestock farmers respectively live in family houses while 40.0% of food crop farmers reside in rented apartment. However, 42.0, 20 and 23percent of food crop farmers, livestock producers and those who engage in mixed farming live in their personal place of abode. It therefore implies that the farmers live in varying categories of houses with family house and rented house having a larger proportion.

Based on type of apartment that the farmers reside, majority of the food crop farmers (66.0%), livestock farmers (57.5%) and mixed farming respondents (46.7%) dwell in face to face houses. While, 35.0% of farmers that engage in mixed farming live in flat, only about 20.0 percent of food crop and livestock farmers live in flats. This implies that majority of the respondents dwell in face to face apartment. Sixty-two, 57.5 and 46.7 percent of food crop farmers, livestock farmers and mixed farming respondents live in apartments that uses pit latrine to dispose faecal waste. Apartments that uses water closet in the study area accounted for only 20.0, 22.5 and 13.3 percent of food crop and livestock farmers and mixed farmers respectively. it is observed that use of conventional toilet is predominant in the study area.

The major source of water in the study area is dug well, 64.0%, 60.0%, and 48.3% of food crop farmers, livestock farmers and those who engage in both get their water from the well, while 43.3% of both food crop and livestock farmers get their water from stream, 26.0% of food crop farmers source from pipe borne water provided by government. About 50.0%, 47.5% and 31.7% of food crop farmers, livestock farmers and both livestock and food crop farmers respectively affirmed the presence of tarred but damaged road in their locality, while, 35.0%, 30.0% and 26.7% of livestock, food crop and mixed farming farmers claimed that the roads in their communities are not tarred but they are motorable. Only about 5 percent livestock and food crop farmers have roads that are not motorable. This can consequently affect easy transportation of their produce from their farm gate. On the means of transportation in the study area 52.0 and 20.0 percent of food crop farmers travel by public transportation respectively while 35.0 percent of the livestock farmers uses motorbike as a means of transportation, while 48.3% of those farmers who cultivate both food crop and rear livestock trek to their farmland. This implies that the farmers employ various means of transportation.

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents based on their living condition

Variables	Food crops farmers		Livestock farmers		Mixed farming	
	Freq	Percentage	Freq	Percentage	Freq	Percentage
Indigene	38	76.0	34	85.0	34	56.7
Non indene	12	24.0	6	15.0	26	43.3
Ownership of House :						
Rented apartment	20	40.0	11	27.5	11	18.3
Family house	9	18.0	21	52.5	35	58.3
Personal	21	42.0	8	20.0	14	23.3
Type of apartment :						
Flat	10	20.0	8	20.0	21	35.0
Face to face	33	66.0	23	57.5	28	46.7
Bungalow	2	4.0	2	5.0	2	3.3
Boys quarters	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.0
Room and parlor	5	10.0	7	17.5	6	10.0
Toilet type :						
Pit latrine	31	62.0	23	57.5	28	46.7
Bush	8	16.0	8	20.5	9	15.0
Bucket latrine	1	2.0	0	0.0	15	25.0
Water closet	10	20.0	9	22.5	8	13.3
Source of drinking Water :						
Stream	5	10.0	8	20.0	26	43.3
Borehole	0	00.0	6	15.0	4	6.7
Well	32	64.0	24	60.0	29	48.3
Pipe borne water	13	26.0	2	5.0	1	1.7
Accessibility of roads :						
Tarred and motorable	8	16.0	5	12.5	11	18.3
Tarred but damaged	25	50.0	19	47.5	19	31.7
Not tarred but motorable	15	30.0	14	35.0	16	26.7
Not motorable	2	4.0	2	5.0	14	23.3
Means of Transportation :						
Trekking	2	4.0	4	13.0	29	48.3
Bicycle	4	8.0	0	0.0	6	10.0
Private Motorbike	10	20.0	14	35.0	9	15.0
Public transport	26	52.0	8	20.0	10	16.7
Private vehicle	8	16.0	5	12.5	6	10.0
Total	50	100.0	40	100.0	60	100.0

The farmers that cultivate crops and rear animals have highest level of poverty incidence, poverty gap and poverty severity of 21.7%, 18.0% and 14.9% respectively. This implies that farmers who engage in mixed farming are the poorest compared with their counterpart. However, it is worthy to note that the category that has the lowest incidence of poverty (Po) was for food crop farmers (14.0%), with poverty gap (8.6%) and poverty severity (5.3%). The result shows that poverty is more pervasive among farmers that engage in mixed farming compared with food crop farmers and livestock farmers. The values of 14.0%, 17.5% and 21.7% poverty head count are lower when compared with 38%, 35% and 37% reported for urban areas in Nigeria in 1985, 1992 and 1996 (Aigbokan, 2000, FOS, 1997, 1999). The low values of poverty severity index that is, 5.3%, 12.0% and 14.0% for food crop farmers, livestock farmers and both food crop and livestock farmers respectively, indicate that poverty is not too severe in all the cases. For instance, the poverty severity index of food crop farmers of 5.3% reveals that approximately three (3) farmers out of fifty (50) sampled food crop farmers are extremely poor, the poverty severity index of livestock farmers of 12.0% means that approximately five (5) farmers out of forty (40) sampled livestock farmers are extremely poor. Lastly, the

poverty severity index of mixed farming is 15%, indicating that approximately nine (9) farmers out of sixty (60) sampled food crop and livestock farmers are extremely poor.

The Gini coefficient of income distribution among food crop farmers as shown in Table 3 is 0.33 for food crop farmers, livestock farmers is 0.40 while that of crop and livestock farmers is 0.39. The Gini coefficient of income distribution of livestock farmers is the highest. This mean that income is most unequally distributed among livestock farmers while it is more unequally distributed among respondents that engage in mixed farming and least among food crop farmers. The higher the value of social welfare, the higher the general welfare of the farmers group. Social welfare value is derived from the mean income and the Gini coefficient of a particular group of people. The higher the mean income and the lower the Gini coefficient, the higher is the social welfare of the group (Salimonu *et al.*, 2006). Livestock farmers have the highest social welfare (7145.24) because of higher mean income (17863.10) and highest Gini coefficient (0.40) while the social welfare of crop and livestock farmers is higher (6351.64), due to higher Gini coefficient (0.39) and high mean income (16286.25).

Table 3 : Poverty and income inequality of respondents

Variables	Food crops farmers	Livestock farmers	Mixed farming
Poverty indices			
Relative poverty	1222.86	1566.46	1381.26
Core poor	611.43	783.22	690.63
Poverty profile			
P ₀ (poverty incidence)	14.0	17.5	21.7
P ₁ (poverty depth/gap)	8.6	14.5	18.0
P ₂ (poverty severity)	5.3	12.0	14.9
Income inequality			
Gini coefficient	0.33	0.40	0.39
Mean income	18865.67	17863.10	16286.25
Social Welfare	6225.67	7145.24	6351.64

IV. POLICY RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

This study had found out that poverty and income inequality exist among farmers in the study area especially among the farmers practicing mixed farming. Poverty alleviation strategy can be effective only if measures are simultaneously taken on several fronts with a view to increase the income of the poor families. In view of this, it is recommended that, integrated community development should be adopted in providing rural infrastructures to improve the living standard of the rural community. Also, government will also need to step up investment in rural infrastructure. Private sector / Voluntary sector can play a very effective role in dissemination of knowledge and providing backward and forward linkages necessary for making any economic activity of the poor viable.

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Application of Geographic Information System To The Effects of Climatic Variability on Sustainable Agricultural Production in Kwara State of Nigeria

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Keywords : *Applications, GIS, Effects, Climatic Variability, Agricultural Production, Kwara State, Nigeria.*

GJHSS-B Classification : *FOR Code : 070108*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



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I. INTRODUCTION

Climate variability is rapidly becoming the most important environmental challenge facing mankind. Small temperature changes may seem inconsequential to the unwary, but only because small temperature shifts are often inconspicuous to people. A small temperature change to the vast volume of oceans covering the earth represents immense changes in the energy system. These energy changes can become

concentrated and focused, resulting in massive hurricanes and storms. The slightest temperature change at the right moment can trigger outbreaks of insect pests or disease vectors, which can destroy entire landscapes, forest or croplands. Everything in nature is related, so outbreaks or changes in one area trigger changes in other areas. For example; the immediate survival of many coastal areas, populations, forests and wildlife may now depend on our ability to study, understand and share the small changes we observe in the environments and ecosystems around man.

The current talk about climatic variability has been correlated with the activities of man which have in turn generated microclimate variations, pollution of environment by forest fuels burnt daily from industries and automobiles all of which generate heat, there by altering the heat balance. Specifically, urbanization has been found to modify the city climate (Bryson and Ross, 1972). And this include the effects of the changes in physical land surface, which increases in roughness and wind speed. Further, several human activities generate enormous particles into space that are capable of greatly modifying the solar energy incident on the earth surface (Landsberg 1970).

Abnormal changes in temperature and rainfall, increasing frequency, intensity of droughts and floods have long-time implications for the viability and productivity of world agro-systems. Essentially, agriculture is the sector most affected by changes in climate patterns and will be increasingly vulnerable in the future. Especially at risk are developing countries, which are highly dependent on agriculture and have fewer resources and options to combat damages from climatic variation. Agriculture is the production, processing, marketing and use of foods and bye products from plants and animals. As a matter of fact, agriculture was the key development that led to the rise of human civilization, with the husbandry of domesticated animals and plants (i.e crops) creating food surplus that enabled the development of more densely populated and stratified societies. The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibres, fuels and raw materials. Specifically, in the 21st

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century, plants have been used to grow biofuels, biopharmaceuticals, bioplastics etc. specific foods include; cereals, vegetables, fruits and meat. Fibres include; cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include; lumber and bamboo, other useful materials produced by plants are resins. Biofuels include; methane from biomass, ethanol and biodiesel. Cut flowers, nursery plants, tropical fish and birds for the pet trade are some of the ornamental products too. To appreciate the relevancies of GIS in all of these discussions, the basic components of a GIS are the computer system, geospatial data and users. To this end, a GIS will permit the performance of three fundamental stages of work namely;

- i. Data Entry:- early stage in which data about the studied phenomena is entered into the GIS and representations are built.
- ii. Data Analysis:- middle stage in which representations are manipulated and studied to gain (new) insight.
- iii. Data presentation:- final stage in which the results of analysis are presented in maps or otherwise. With GIS, we operate on and manipulate a representation of real world phenomena (model of it).

Man has for ages been interested in climate and the study of climate is as ancient as man's curiosity about his environment. This is hardly surprising since climate influences man and his diverse activities in numerous ways. The air that man breathes, the food he eats are weather related, even his occupation, clothing and forms of shelter are to a large extent determined by the micro climatic condition of his area. Modern man not willing to live at the mercy of weather like his primitive ancestors wants to study, understand, manage and even control weather especially for his immediate locality in order to predict, modify or control it where possible. Some areas of man's life where weather and climate is posing serious challenges is largely on agriculture.

II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main focus of this work is to examine the climatic characteristics and the trends in relation to agricultural production. To achieve this, the following specific objectives are have being focused as follows:

- i. To study and present some climatic parameters in relation to agricultural production,.
- ii. To determine the trends of agricultural productivity over a decade; and
- iii. To forecast the possible climatic conditions as it may affect agricultural production.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The atmosphere is not static, rather it is in constant turmoil. Its characteristics change from place to place and over time at any given place on time scales

ranging from microseconds to hundreds of years. There are important interactions within the atmosphere causing such changes. Thus, the changes within the atmosphere may be internally induced within the earth atmosphere system of externally induced by extraterrestrial factors. Essentially, weather variations and climatic variations. Weather is extremely variable particularly in the temperate region. But whether in the tropics or in the temperate region the existence of diurnal and seasonal weather changes cannot be denied. The weather changes collectively make up climate. There are variations in climate itself. When these fluctuations follow a trend we talk of climatic trends. Over a long period of time, climatic fluctuations may be such that, a shift in type of climate prevailing over a given area takes place. In that case, we talk of a change in climate or climatic change. Importantly, the components of climate that seriously influence agricultural productivity levels are temperature, humidity and rainfall, others are air pressure, sunshine rate, cloudiness, nature of surfaces among others (see tables 1 and 2).

Table 1 : Temperature requirement for selected crops

S/N	Crops	Effective Growth Energy (EGE)
1	Swamp rice	Greater than 350°F
2	Oil palm	250-350°F
3	Rubber, cocoa, coconut	250-300°F
4	Rice, maize, beniseed	200-250°F
5	Sourghum	100-250°F
6	Cotton & groundnut	100-200°F
7	Millet	75-150°F

Source : Oshodi, (1966)

Table 2 : Rainfall requirement for selected crops.

S/N	Crops	Mean Annual Rainfall
1	Yam	At least 1250mm
2	Kolanut	At least 1250mm
3	Ground nut	500-1000mm
4	Beniseed & soya beans	1250-1500mm
5	Oil palm	1500-3000mm
6	Cocoa	1250-2000mm
7	Rubber	2000-2500mm
8	Cotton	652-1250mm

Source : Ayoadé, 2004

As a matter of fact, the impact of climatic variability on agriculture in most developing countries with crop failure and livestock deaths are causing higher economic losses and thus contributing to higher food prices and under mining food security with great frequency. Also, increasing population's demand for food is rising. Below are some of the areas of agriculture that has been affected by climatic variability;

a) Soil processes

The potential of soils to support agriculture and distribution of land use will be influenced by changes in soil water balance;

- Increase in soil water deficits i.e dry soil becomes drier, therefore increased need for irrigation.
- Could improve soil workability in wetter regions and diminish poaching and erosion risks.

b) *Crops*

The effects of increased temperature and CO₂ levels on arable crops will be broadly neutral;

- The range of current crops will move northward.
- New crop varieties may need to be selected.
- Horticultural crops are more susceptible to changing conditions than arable crops.
- Field vegetables will be particularly affected by temperature change.
- Phaselous bean, onion and sweet corn are most likely to benefit commercially from higher temperature.
- Water deficits will directly affect fruit and vegetable production.

c) *Grass lands and Livestock*

- There is unlikely to be a significant change in suitability of livestock in some systems.
- Pigs and poultry could be exposed to higher incidence of heat stress, thus influencing productivity.
- Increase in disease transmission by faster growth rates of pathogens in the environment and more efficient and abundant vectors e.g insects.
- Consequences for food quality and storage.

d) *Weeds, Pests and Diseases*

Weeds evolve rapidly to overcome control measures, short lived weeds and those that spread vegetatively (creeping, buttercup, couch etc) evolve at the greatest rates;

- Rates of evolution will increase in hotter, drier conditions and in extreme years; could lead to some types of herbicide tolerance becoming more common.

- Possible increase in the range of many native pests and species that at present are not economically important may become so.
- Surveillance and eradication processes for other significant pests such as the colarado beetle will become increasingly important.

Essentially, the output from a GIS in the form of maps combined with satellite imagery allow researchers to view the subject in an impressive way that are also invaluable for conveying the effects of climate change to non-scientists. Prediction of impact of the variation in climate on any area of interest, especially, agriculture inherently involves many uncertainties stemming from data and models. This of course is the place GIS application in this paper and have been in part documented in the work of De Smith Goodchild, (2008).

IV. THE STUDY AREA

Kwara state lies in the middle-belt region of Nigeria and its situated between latitudes 8°-10°N and longitude 2°45'-6°4'E of the Greenwich meridian. It covers an area of about 36,825 square kilometers, with census figure of about 2,591,555people (NPC,2005) spread across the sixteen Local Government Areas including; Ilorin East, Asa, Ilorin West, Oyun, Ilorin South, Ifelodun, Offa, Moro (fig.1).

The vegetation belongs to the Tropical Savannah which comprises dense forest population in most parts of the state and derived vegetation within and around the urban centres and characterized with scattered trees among grasses that grow high such as spear grass, elephant grass and goat weed while the trees include; Baobab, Acacia, Locust-beans Shea butter trees among others. The weather type in the State belongs to the Humid tropical climate (see tables 3 and4).

Table 3 : Average temperature values (°c)(2007). Source : NIMET, Ilorin International Airport.

TEMP	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX°C	33.4	36.4	36.9	33.9	32.2	30.7	30.0	29.0	30.1	31.4	33.8	34.3
MIN°C	18.3	22.6	23.8	23.5	22.8	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.6	22.2	20.2
AVG	25.9	29.5	30.4	28.7	27.5	26.4	26.0	25.4	25.7	26.5	28.0	27.2



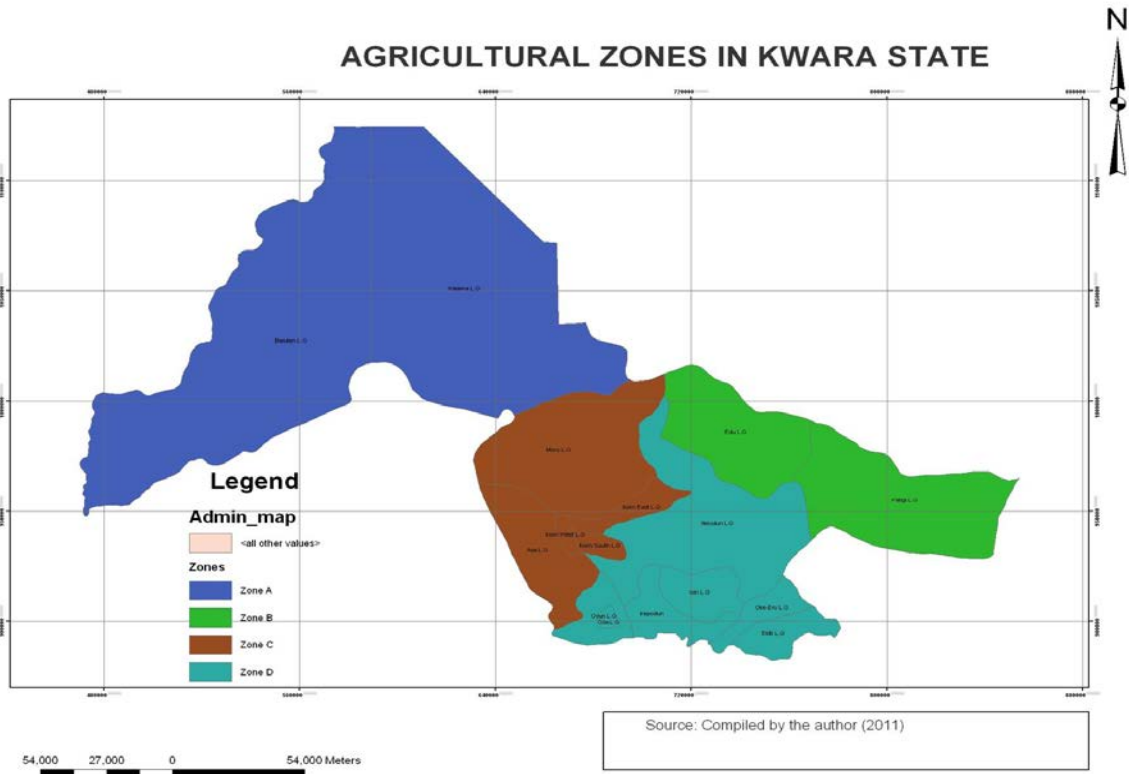


Table 4 : Monthly average rainfall values(mm) in Ilorin. Source: NIMET, Ilorin International Airport.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Annual Avg.
2007	00.0	00.0	31.6	98.9	285.5	158.2	199.3	134.1	241.7	152.9	00.3	06.6	100.7
2006	00.6	01.0	79.4	97.5	192.4	129.7	195.4	86.0	259.0	250.7	00.0	00.0	107.4
2005	00.0	08.0	60.1	108.0	255.7	211.5	133.8	63.8	271.5	179.8	01.0	11.9	93.8
2004	02.1	00.0	45.1	77.5	210.3	310.4	192.5	156.8	187.9	104.1	09.2	00.0	182.3
2003	00.0	00.0	25.3	81.5	98.0	370.8	94.2	80.7	400.1	125.7	18.4	00.0	107.9
2002	07.4	07.6	98.4	106.7	145.8	96.8	160.0	257.9	93.3	155.1	05.9	00.0	94.5
2001	00.0	06.0	13.8	53.3	145.1	137.3	85.1	87.0	173.6	31.9	00.0	00.0	60.6
2000	04.5	00.0	19.6	45.9	105.6	194.2	81.0	185.0	279.7	142.5	00.0	00.0	72.3
1999	00.0	15.1	68.0	118.5	171.3	296.2	179.4	138.1	268.9	248.3	36.1	00.0	12.3
1998	00.0	00.3	19.0	107.4	169.2	241.6	229.0	131.6	388.1	176.3	05.0	06.0	122.3

Source : The Authors

The monthly temperature values are in Jan 25.9°C, June 26.4°C and Sept 25.7°C, while the corresponding rainfall figures are 00.0mm, 158.2mm and 241.7mm respectively with the annual rainfall value of 100.7mm for the year 2007. Annual average rainfall values in 2005, 2004 and 2002 shows a clear range of variation.

The Tropical Maritime air mass from the Atlantic Ocean is prevalent from March to Oct, while the tropical Continental air mass from the Sahara desert takes over from Nov to Feb (Olaniran, 2002). This results in two seasons; raining season (March-Oct) exhibiting double maxima rainfall pattern with peak periods in the months of June and Sept. it is succeeded by prolonged dry (harmattan) dry season between Nov- March. Humidity vary seasonally ranging from 75% to 80%.

V. MATERIALS AND METHODS OF STUDY

The study area (Kwara state) is made up of 16 Local Government Areas grouped into four (4) zones (see table 5).

Table 5 : The Zonal Divisions of Kwara Agricultural Development Project areas

ZONE A	ZONE B	ZONE C	ZONE D
Baruten LGA	Patigi LGA	Ilorin west LGA	Ifelodun LGA
Kaiama LGA	Edu LGA	Ilorin south LGA	Irepodun LGA
		Ilorin east LGA	Isin LGA
		Moro LGA	Offa LGA
		Asa LGA	Oyun LGA
			Ekiti LGA
			Oke Ero LGA

Source : Kwara Agricultural Development Project (2010)

The data required for accomplishing the philosophy of this work have been drawn from: Primary source (geo-spatial data and the attribute data of the study area to get a digital map of Kwara), and Secondary source (the meteorological data for the climatic parameters that was obtained from the records of Nigerian Meteorological Agency), Ilorin International Airport, while information on the trends of agricultural production were collected from the records of Kwara Agricultural Development Project, Ilorin.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Many issues of relevance are as considered for achieving the philosophy or the central tenets of this research endeavour as follows.

- a) *The roles of climatic parameters on agricultural production*

Table 6 : Some components of climatic parameters over a ten year period

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Temperature	34.8	37.9	40.1	36.4	34	35.7	35.9	36.8	37.1	36
Relative Humidity	69	78	76	77	83	82	83	82	79	84
Rainfall	1104.5	946.7	907.6	1028.9	893.8	1600.2	1144.5	1236.9	1481.6	1381.9

Source : Kwara Agricultural Development Project (2010).

Essentially, the rate of the variability of the climatic parameters used in this paper are as indicated by figs 1 to 4.

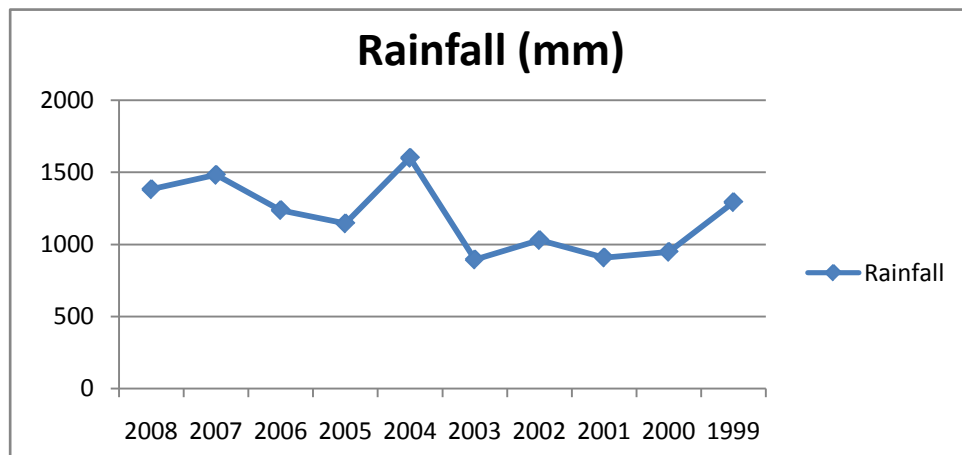


Fig 1 : Rainfall variability over the past ten years. Source : The Authors, 2011.

From fig 1 it is observed that rainfall amount fluctuates through the decade with the highest value 1600mm recorded in 2004 and the lowest value 893.8mm in 2003. Average rainfall amount for the decade is 1172.7mm, therefore the values recorded in

the years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2005 are below the average thus can be regarded as years with low rainfall amount while the values for 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008 are above the average value and are said to have high rainfall amount.

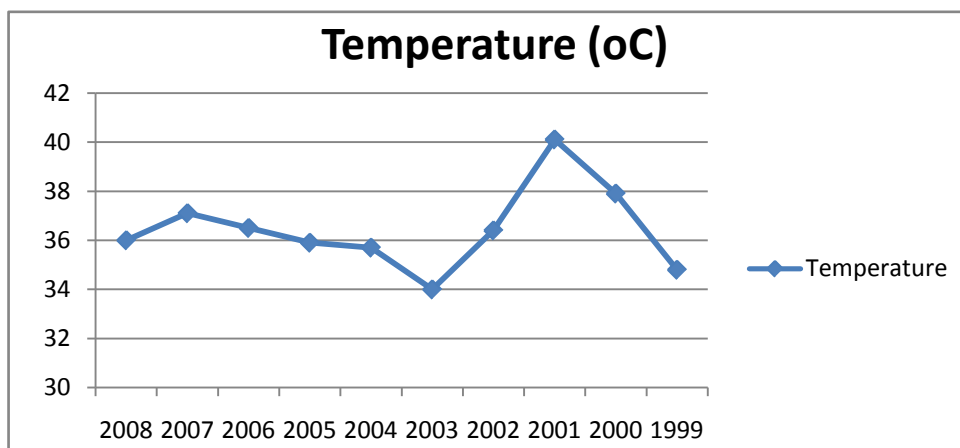


Fig 2 : Temperature variability over the past ten years. Source : The Authors, 2011.

Fig 2 shows that temperature values gently fluctuates until it suddenly escalated in Year 2001 which had the highest value of 40.1°C while the lowest value 34°C was in 2003. The average value for the decade is 36.47°C thus, years 1999, 2003, 2004, and 2005 with values lower than average can be regarded as years

with low temperature while year 2000, 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008 with values higher than average can be called hot years but year 2002 has a temperature value equal to the average therefore can be regarded as a year with moderate temperature.

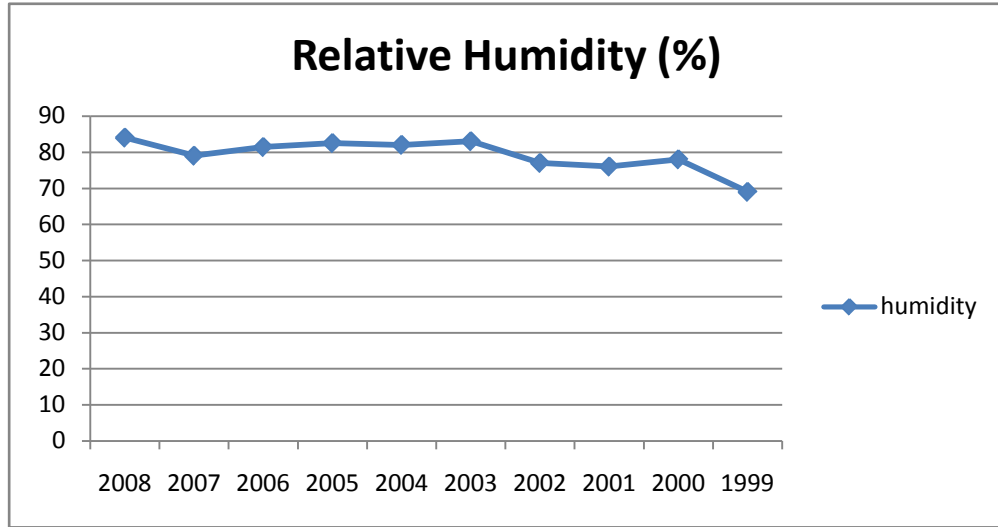


Fig 3 : The variability of Relative humidity over the past ten years. Source : The Authors, 2011

This fig 3 had values for the decade and is relatively moderate with very slight fluctuations too. The highest value is 84% in 2008 and 69% in 1999 as the lowest value. Average value for the decade is 79.3% therefore, years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 can be referred to as less humid years, while year 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2008 can be regarded as very humid years, but humidity values in 2007 equals the average value.

VII. TRENDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OVER THE YEARS

Selected crops were used to sample agricultural production in the study area for the because of their consistency and good production rate in the various agricultural zones. Such crops includes rice, cassava, yam, sorghum and maize (fig 4).

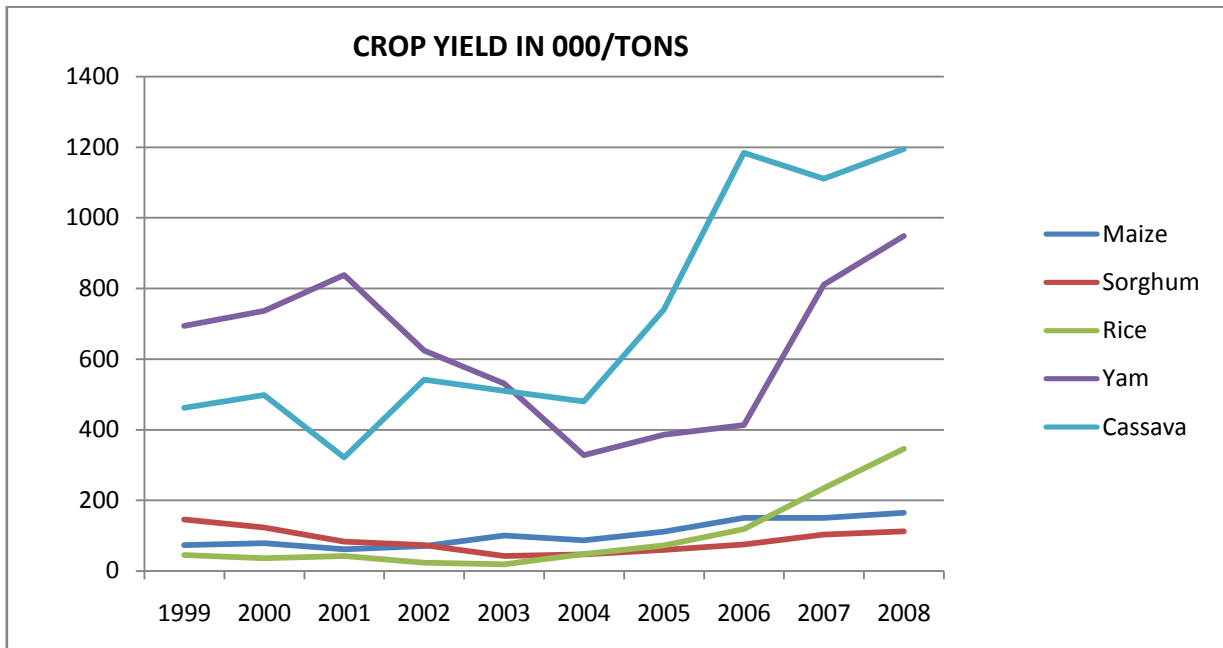


Fig 4 : chart showing the selected crops over the decade. Source : The Authors, 2011

Cassava recorded its highest yield value 1195.2 thousand tons in 2008 and its lowest value 321.8 thousand tons in 2001, with an average of 704.6 thousand tons for the decade thus 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 experienced low cassava yield while 2005-2008 had very high yields of cassava. Yam had its highest yield value, 948.6 thousand tons in 2008 and lowest value, 327.8 thousand tons in 2004 with an average value of 631 meaning 2002-2006 had low yam yields while other years recorded high yields. Also, Rice yields is most in 2008 and least in 2003 with average of 98.2 thousand tons to have 1995-2005 with low yields and 2006-2008 with high yield records. Further, Maize recorded highest yield values in 2008 and lowest values in 2001 with average values of 104.9 thousand tons which implies that the years 1999-2004 experienced low yields while 2005-2008 had high maize yields. Finally, Sorghum reached its peak of productions in 1999 and lowest in 2003 with average value of 86.8 thousand tons listing 2001 to 2006 with low yields while 1999, 2000, 2007 and 2008 had high sorghum yields. Essentially, it has been observed that most of the crops had the highest yield for the decade in the year 2008.

Generally, the comparison between the rates of variability in climatic conditions and the yield rates of the selected crops covering the years under study indicates the level of influence the climatic parameters have on the rates of crop yields between the periods under study.

In year 2001 the highest value of temperature was recorded (regarded as a hot year), relative humidity and rainfall had second to the lowest values while cassava and maize recorded the lowest yield and the values for rice and sorghum were below average. In 2003, lowest values were recorded for temperature and rainfall but relative humidity had its second highest value, sorghum and rice also recorded their lowest yield while maize, cassava and yam yield values were below average value. Year 2004 had highest rainfall thus can be regarded as a "wet year", temperature and relative humidity were moderate where as maize, cassava and rice recorded below average yields then sorghum had its second to the lowest yield value. 2008 recorded the highest yield value for most of the crops except sorghum which was also above average yield, while relative humidity was highest, rainfall value was above average and temperature had the exact average value.

VIII. FORECASTS ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In observing the trends of climatic variability and agricultural production as demonstrated earlier it becomes obvious that the climatic variability has been for a very long time and is still in operation in the environment. The challenges posed by climate may worsen if necessary checks are not taken and this will certainly affect agricultural production as it may drop drastically in the next few years.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Strong relationship has been found to exist between agricultural production and climatic variability. The trend in the climatic variables under study shows that the variability is felt where local factors of climate directly affects agricultural production. For instance, many places still depend on rain-fed crop production system and agricultural production rate is therefore easily affected by any slight adverse condition of weather. Thus, the use of GIS technology has greatly enhanced both the scope and quality of environmental management and planning, which has become more focused and goal oriented.

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Basic and Non-Basic Simple Sentence Constituent Patterns of Contemporary Nigerian Advertisement Messages

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Abstract - The advertisement messages of some products, services, ideas or organisations are phrases, dependent clauses or sentence fragments. Some are sentences that are syntactically, orthographically and semantically complete. The advertisement Messages that are complete sentences however, have different constituent patterns. This paper presents the constituent patterns of some 140 complete simple-sentence advertisement messages identified among some carefully selected 250 advertisement messages. Eighty-five (85) out of the one hundred and forty (140) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. 61% have the basic simple sentence patterns. Four (4) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. three percent (3%) have expanded basic sentence patterns making a total of eighty-nine (89) advertisement messages i.e. sixty-four percent (64%) with both the basic and modified basic simple sentence patterns. Fifty-one (51) of the whole one hundred and forty (140) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. thirty-six percent (36%) are those with the non-basic simple-sentence patterns.

Keywords : Simple Sentences, Constituent Patterns, Advertisement Messages.

GJHSS-C Classification : FOR Code : 200199



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Basic and Non-Basic Simple Sentence Constituent Patterns of Contemporary Nigerian Advertisement Messages

Samson Olasunkanmi Oluga

Abstract- The advertisement messages of some products, services, ideas or organisations are phrases, dependent clauses or sentence fragments. Some are sentences that are syntactically, orthographically and semantically complete. The advertisement Messages that are complete sentences however, have different constituent patterns. This paper presents the constituent patterns of some 140 complete simple-sentence advertisement messages identified among some carefully selected 250 advertisement messages. Eighty-five (85) out of the one hundred and forty (140) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. 61% have the basic simple sentence patterns. Four (4) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. three percent (3%) have expanded basic sentence patterns making a total of eighty-nine (89) advertisement messages i.e. sixty-four percent (64%) with both the basic and modified basic simple sentence patterns. Fifty-one (51) of the whole one hundred and forty (140) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages i.e. thirty-six percent (36%) are those with the non-basic simple-sentence patterns.

Keywords : *Simple Sentences, Constituent Patterns, Advertisement Messages.*

I. INTRODUCTION

A sentence according to Ballard (2001:137) is the largest unit of a syntactic structure which consists of at least a main clause but which may consist of several. To Radford (2009:479) as sentence is simply a term synonymously used to refer to a root clause which is basically a free standing clause that is not a component of another expression. Swan (2005:24) also defines a sentence as a group of words expressing a statement, command, question or an exclamation, consisting of one or more clauses, having at least a subject and a predicator and starting with a capital letter and ending with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark especially in writing. Finch (2005:109) points out that the traditional definitions of sentences describe them as grammatically complete units of language capable of standing on their own and semantically independent. This to him is true of so many sentences but not all sentences.

A sentence constituent simply refers to each of the elements or components of a given sentence. A simple major sentence according to Finch (2005:110-111) is a complete sentence that has just a single

clause and consists of elements or components like subject, predicator, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement and adverbial. The various elements or components of a simple major sentence are usually combined in various ways to form the different sentence constituent patterns. Aremo (2004) identifies nine basic simple sentence patterns with obligatory constituents or components which can not be omitted or deleted without rendering the sentence incomplete. The nine basic simple-sentence patterns are the SP, SPO^d, SPOiO^d, SPCs⁽ⁿ⁾, SPCs^(adj), SPA, SPO^dC^(adj), SPO^dC^{(o(n))} and SPO^dA patterns. Some of the basic simple sentence patterns can be expanded by appropriately adding some other optional adverbial(s) to the basic patterns. The non-basic simple sentences are formed by altering the basic sentences in a number of ways as in interrogative, imperative, exclamatory and negative sentences.

Advertisement according to Bearden, Ingram and La Forge (2001:393) is a marketing communication that is persuasive, non-personal, paid for by an identified sponsor and disseminated through mass channels of communication to promote the adoption of goods, services, persons or ideas. Robin (2010) also defines an advertisement as a specific message constructed to inform, persuade, promote, provoke or motivate members of a target audience in respect of a particular brand or on behalf of a group. She adds that a group in this context could be commercial concerns, government agencies or non-profit making organisations. To Needham and Dransfield (2000), advertisement is a message or information about products, services or ideas sent through the media to inform, persuade or influence the people to receive them. Oluga (2003:117) also defines an advertisement as a means of publicizing the activities of a given firm, business or organization with a view to making the goods or products sold or services rendered known to the target audience.

Advertisements according to Okanlawon and Oluga (2008:45) usually have verbal messages apart from their visual images or messages. The verbal messages, spoken or written, are usually specially worded using captivating incomplete expressions like phrases, dependent clauses or sentence fragments as well as complete sentences. The complete sentence advertisement messages however, have grammatical

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10. Benylin → You can trust Benvlin
S P O
11. Canon Printers & Copiers → We have the solution
S P O
12. Starcoms → We speak your language
S P O
13. DHL² → We move the world
S P O
14. Carat Soap → Your skin deserves the best
S P O
15. Mattew Worm Elixir → You have got one thing to lose
S P O
16. Funman Juice → We have got the quality. (We've = we have)
S P O
17. Climax Hotel → A sincere reception awaits you
S P O
18. Stallion Rice → We serve the nation
S P O
19. Ovaltine → Malt makes the difference
S P O
20. IGNIS → Your wife is having an affair.
S P O
21. Fidson Health Care → We value life.
S P O
22. Full-Tox paint → Quality tells the difference
S P O
23. Macmillan → Reading makes a man.
S P O
24. Harp → I like a beer that has nothing to hide.
S P O
25. Mutual Assurance Plc → We keep our promises.
S P O
26. Bournvita → Every child deserves Bournvita
S P O
27. Unity Bank → Success story awaits you
S P O
28. Bank PHB → Everybody loves a happy ending
S P O
- b) *The SPC Advert Message Sentence Pattern*
This is the second basic sentence pattern identified among the one-hundred and forty complete sentence advertisement messages. Thirty-six (36) out of the one hundred and forty (140) complete sentence advertisement messages i.e. 26% have this pattern. This means the sentences of the advertisement messages have the combination *Subject plus Predicator plus Complement* i.e. (SPC) pattern as indicated below:
29. Skoda Octavia → The best decision are those you enjoy.
S P C
30. Pension Trust Fund → Pension is all about trust
S P C
31. Legend → It is your life
S P C
32. Seven (7) Up → The difference is clear
S P C
33. SACA → AIDS is real.
S P C
34. L.G. → Life is good
S P C
35. Sagem Myx7 → It is an experience (It's = it is)
S P C
36. Knorr Cube → Every meal is a story
S P C
37. Interswitch → Life is simple
S P C
38. Thermocool → The choice is yours.
S P C
39. Gillette Blue 2 → Two is better than one.
S P C
40. Maggi cube → Taste is everything.
S P C
41. MTN¹ → Life is beautiful.
S P C
42. Chevrolet → Envy is inevitable.
S P C
43. Hi Malt → I feel good.
S P C
44. IBTC → Your Pension is your future.
S P C
45. Pincanto Kia → Life is more beautiful.
S P C
46. Child Care Trust → It could have been you.
S P C
47. First Inland Bank → You are welcome.
S P C
48. Epson Printers → What you put in is what you get out.
S P C
49. Sovereign Trust Insurance → All our policy is to brighten your life.
S P C
50. Dangote Cement → Dangote is what everybody now uses.
S P C
51. Volkswagen Passat → It is love at first sight.
S P C
52. Top Lait Milk → That is my milk.
S P C
53. Vono Foam → Great comfort is our promise.
S P C
54. Stanbic IBTC → Our door is open.
S P C
55. Nigerian Police → Police is your friend.
S P C
56. Total Oil → Our energy is your energy.
S P C
57. Super Master¹ → Our name is guarantee of originality.
S P C
58. Eskimo Cooler → It is the coolest one.
S P C
59. Thermolineo Food Flask → It is the right choice.
S P C
60. Super Master² → God is the Supermaster.
S P C

61. Lotto Nigeria → Everyone is a winner.
S P C

62. Lafia Hotels → Privacy is our strength.
S P C

63. Globe Motors → Life is a journey.
S P C

64. Coca Cola → Life tastes good.
S P C

c) *The SPA Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

This is the third basic simple-sentence patterns identified among the one hundred and forty (140) complete simple - sentence advertisement message. There are just ten (10) advertisement messages out of one hundred and forty (140) complete simple-sentence advertisement messages which represent just 7%. The sentences of these advertisement messages have the combination *Subject plus Predicator plus Adverbial* i.e.(SPA) pattern as illustrated below:

65. Diamond Bank¹ → Welcome ideas come in mini packages.
S P A

66. Macleans¹ → The mac of fresh confidence is back.
S P A

67. Mercury Cameras → Memories are forever.
S P A

68. Listerine → The world number one is here.
S P A

69. Diamond Bank¹ → Diamonds are forever.
S P A

70. EFCC → Nobody is above the law.
S P A

71. Wema Bank → Great things happen when we talk together.
S P A

72. Peak Milk → It is in you. (It's = it is)
S P A

73. Guinness Stout → Actions speak louder than words.
S P A

74. Omo Detergent → It washes brighter than it shows.
S P A

75. Investment and Allied Assurance → We are by your side
S P A

d) *The SPOA Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

This is the fourth basic sentence pattern of some of the complete sentence advertisement messages syntactically examined. The advertisement messages whose sentences falls within this category have the combination obligatory *Subject plus Predicator plus Object plus Adverbial* i.e.(SPOIA) pattern. There are eight (08) advertisement message sentences out of the one hundred and forty (140) i.e. 6% with this pattern as enumerated below:

76. Tastee Fried Chicken → We do chicken right.
S P O A

77. Siemens² → We touch lives in many ways.
S P O A

78. IGI Insurance → We pay a genuine claim promptly.
S P O A

79. Macleans² → I have got my confidence back (I've= I have)
S P O A

80. Union Bank → We have struck Nigeria with just a click.
(We've = We have) S P O A

81. DHL³ → No one knows Europe like we do.
S P O A

82. Dunlop → Nothing profiles you better.
S P O A

83. Crusader → We give security and comfort in retirement.
S P O A

e) *A The SP Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

This is the fifth basic sentence pattern which some three (3) complete sentence advertisement messages follow and this number represents just 2% of the total one hundred and forty (140) complete sentence advertisement messages examined. The few advertisement messages with this pattern have just two obligatory components or elements which are the subject and the predicator i.e. the S + P combination or pattern as shown below:

84. Tetmosol → It works.
S P

85. FRSC → Speed kills.
S P

86. Zain → Our future is blossoming.
S P

V. EXPANDED BASIC ADVERT MESSAGE SENTENCE PATTERNS

There are four (4) advertisement messages with four (4) other expanded basic sentence advertisement message patterns namely the SPAA, SPCA, ASPO and ASP. These four patterns of advertisement messages are mere modification or expansion of the already discussed SPA, SPC, SPO and SP basic simple-sentence patterns. However, there is the addition of an optional adverbial to the obligatory elements or constituents of the sentences with these basic sentence patterns. The four (4) out of the one hundred and forty (140) represent 3% while each of the four represent 0.7% of the total complete sentence advert messages. Below are the advertisement messages with the four patterns:

87. Premier Hotels → We are with you through life.
S P A A

88. Dana Motors → Life is more beautiful with Picanto.
S P C A

89. Nigeria Police → Together, we fight crime.
A S P O

90. Etisalat¹ → Now, you are talking.
A S P

VI. THE NON-BASIC ADVERTISEMENT MESSAGE SENTENCE PATTERNS

These unlike the basic advertisement message sentence patterns are not the constituent patterns of positive declarative sentences or statements. Rather,

they can be other forms of sentences like the imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences as well as the negative forms of the declarative sentences. However, the non-basic advertisement messages identified among the one-hundred and forty (140) complete sentence advertisement messages are mainly the imperative and some exclamatory sentences. They are fifty-one (51) all together which represent 36% of the total complete sentence advertisement messages. They have four different patterns which are the PO, PC, PA and POA sentence constituent patterns.

a) *The PO Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

This is the first non-basic sentence pattern of the syntactically examined contemporary Nigerian advertisement messages. The advertisement messages with this pattern are thirty-three (33) i.e. 24% of the one hundred and forty (140) examined in the study. They are imperative sentences that implore or request the advertisement target audience to take certain steps or do certain things. The subjects of these sentences are not expressly stated but they are understood hence, only the predicators and the objects are obvious as in the following advert messages:

91. Sprite → Obey your thirst
P O
92. Mountain Dew → Do the dew
P O
93. MTel → Talk the talk
P O
94. Global Technical Careers → Make a difference
P O
95. Nescafe → Taste the other side of coffee
P O
96. Fanta → Share the fun
P O
97. Lipton Tea → Create your style
P O
98. Mirinda → Get a great taste
P O
99. Fanafrik → Settle for cool breeze
P O
100. Guinness Extra Stout → Discover the smoothness
P O
101. Jumbo soap → Show your colour
P O
102. Power Horse → Free your energy
P O
103. Calypso Cream → Ignite your passion
P O
104. Jik → Fight stains that detergent alone cannot remove
P O
105. Gold Spot → Feel the excitement
P O
106. Qlink Iron → Enjoy the Qlink newest household dry iron
P O

107. Vedan → Get natural taste
P O
 108. Peugeot 307 → Redeem your image
P O
 109. MTN² → Achieve what you can achieve
P O
 110. Nigerian Supporters Association (NSA) → Go for goal
P O
 111. MTN³ (Super Booster) → Boost your profit.
P O
 112. Gordon Spark → Spark up your life
P O
 113. Delta Soap → Upgrade your skin
P O
 114. Imperial Leather → Experience the luxury
P O
 115. Star Beer → Share the brighter life
P O
 116. Maggi → Enjoy your cooking
P O
 117. Mirinda² → Taste the thrill
P O
 118. New Legend → Carry da torch (da = the)
P O
 119. Etisalat² → Enjoy home advantage
P O
 120. Glo → Follow the leader
P O
 121. Tom Tom → Clear the airways
P O
 122. Caleb University → Fulfill your dreams
P O
 123. Samsung → Capture memories of brilliant moments
P O
- b) *The P. C. Advert Message Sentence Pattern*
- The advertisement messages with *Predicator plus Complement* sentence pattern are just four (4) in number i.e. 3% of the total one hundred and forty (140) complete sentence advertisement messages.
- The sentences with this pattern also have implied or understood subjects that are not stated or mentioned. Below are the advertisement messages whose sentences fall within this category:
124. Amstel Malta → Be renewed
P C
 125. Siemens MC60 → Be inspired
P C
 126. Dettol¹ → Be absolutely sure
P C
 127. Baby Pear → Be what you are
P C

c) *The P A Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

There are three (3) advertisement messages among the one-hundred and forty syntactically

examined that fall within the *Predicator plus Adverbial* sentence patterns which represents just 2%. The sentences also do not have expressly mentioned subjects as illustrated in the following:

128. Krest → Stand up from the crowd
P A
129. NBA African Scholarship → Go where ambition takes you
P A
130. Multivite → Go extra mile
P A

d) *The P O A Advert Message Sentence Pattern*

We have ten (10) complete - sentence advertisement messages out of the one hundred and forty (140) advertisement messages i.e. seven percent (7%) that have the *Predicator plus Object plus Adverbial* sentence pattern. These complete sentence advertisement messages just like others with the non basic sentence patterns do not have stated subjects as can be seen in the following:

131. Samsung L700 → Set the bar high
P O A
132. Michelin → Have a safe journey with Michelin
P O A
133. Trophy → Get your bearing right
P O A
134. Seaman's Schnapps → Don't offend our ancestors with fake wine
P O A
135. DSTV → Bring the world into your living room
P O A
136. Jik → Jik it up
P O A
137. Bacchus Tonic Wine → Celebrate life everyday
P O A
138. Dansa Juice → Juice it up
P O A
139. Dettol² → Protect your skin from germs
P O A
140. Flourish Tooth Paste → Express it with flourish gel
P O A

VII. CONCLUSION

It is crystal clear from the analyses of the constituent patterns of the one hundred and forty (140) complete-sentence advertisement messages identified from the total of two hundred and fifty carefully selected that most of the advertisement messages considered have the basic simple-sentence patterns. This is because eighty five (85) of the complete-sentence advertisement messages i.e. 61% have the basic simple-sentence patterns *SPO* (28 in number i.e. 20%), *SPC* (36 in number i.e. 26%), *SPA* (10 in number i.e. 7%), *SPOA* (8 in number i.e. 6%) and *SP* (3 in number i.e. 2%). Four (4) other advertisement messages out of the total one- hundred and forty have one each of the modified or expanded basic simple-sentence patterns *SPAA*, *SPCA*, *ASPO* and *ASP*. This means those with

both the basic and modified basic simple-sentence patterns are eighty-nine (89) in number which represent 64% of the one hundred and forty (140) complete-sentence advertisement messages.

The complete sentence advertisement messages with the non-basic sentence patterns constitute the remaining fifty-one (51) advertisement messages which represent 36% of the entire one hundred and forty complete sentence advertisement messages. Four (4) non-basic sentence patterns were identified namely the PO, PC, PA and POA patterns. The advertisement messages with the *Predicator plus Object* pattern are thirty three (33) i.e. 24% of the one hundred and forty (140). Those with the *Predicator plus Complement* pattern are just four (4) i.e. 3% of the one hundred and forty (140). Those with the *Predicator plus Adverbial* pattern are three (3) i.e. 2% of the one hundred and forty (140) while those with the *Predicator plus Object plus Adverbial* pattern are ten (10) i.e. 7% of the entire one hundred and forty complete-sentence advertisement messages.

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Protection of Rights of Oldage Person in India: A Challenging Facet of Human Rights

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Abstract - Oldage is an indispensable stage of life of a human being which a man cannot refute except untimely death. The childhood and oldage are natural reliant conditions of life where children depend on parents and vice-versa. The concept of nuclear family affected this usual cycle resulting in misbalance of the normal life of elderly people by defeating thousand years old practice of India where parents are treated as a pious form of God. Nowadays, the parents are becoming burdensome for their child whenever they lost their strength to work and earn. Available legal, social, moral and governmental norms are analyzed in this article to find out the possible ways by which elderly people's human rights are infringed and they bound to suffer pain and agony. The article also reflects the available laws, policies and guidelines for the protection of the rights of oldage person in India.

Keywords : Oldage person, Human Rights, Protection, Abuse.

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Abstract - Oldage is an indispensable stage of life of a human being which a man cannot refute except untimely death. The childhood and oldage are natural reliant conditions of life where children depend on parents and vice-versa. The concept of nuclear family affected this usual cycle resulting in misbalance of the normal life of elderly people by defeating thousand years old practice of India where parents are treated as a pious form of God. Nowadays, the parents are becoming burdensome for their child whenever they lost their strength to work and earn. Available legal, social, moral and governmental norms are analyzed in this article to find out the possible ways by which elderly people's human rights are infringed and they bound to suffer pain and agony. The article also reflects the available laws, policies and guidelines for the protection of the rights of oldage person in India.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights are the basic rights which fundamentally and inherently belong to each individual. In other word these are the freedoms established by custom or international agreement that impose standards of conduct on all nations. These rights are distinct from civil liberties, which are freedoms established by the law of a particular state and applied by that state in its own jurisdiction. Thus, these are the Fundamental rights which human being possesses by the fact of being human, and which are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government. Supported by several international conventions and treaties (such as the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human rights in 1948), these include cultural, economic, and political rights, such as right to life, liberty, education and equality, and right of association, belief, free speech, information, religion, movement, and nationality. Promulgation of these rights is not binding on any country, but they serve as a standard of concern for people and form the basis of many modern national constitutions. Although they were defined first by the English philosopher John Locke as absolute moral claims or entitlements to life, liberty and property, the best-known expression of human rights is in the US Declaration of Rights in 1776 which proclaims that —All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent natural rights of which when they

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enter a society they cannot by an compact deprive or divest their posterity.

II. TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES AND STATUS OF OLDAGE

Many traditional societies of the past considered family harmony to be an important factor governing family relationships. This reverence for the family was reinforced by philosophical traditions and public policy. In Chinese society, it was embedded in a value system that stressed —filial piety . Mistreatment of older people was unrecognized and certainly unreported. These traditions are still influential today. Studies in the United States of attitudes towards older abuse revealed that citizens of Korean origin believed in the primacy of family harmony over individual well-being as a yardstick for determining whether a particular behaviour was regarded as abusive or not¹ Similarly, people of Japanese origin considered the —group to be paramount, and that an individual's well-being should be sacrificed for the good of the group.²

In some traditional societies, older widows are abandoned and their property seized. Mourning rites of passage for widows in parts of Africa and India include practices that elsewhere would certainly be considered cruel, for example sexual violence, forced levirate marriages³ and expulsion from their homes⁴. In some places, accusations of witchcraft, often connected with unexplained events in the local community, such as a death or crop failure, are directed at isolated, older women.⁵

In sub-Saharan Africa, accusations of the practice of witchcraft have driven many older women from their homes and their communities to live in poverty in urban areas. In the United Republic of Tanzania, an estimated 500 older women accused of witchcraft are murdered every year⁶. These acts of violence have become firmly entrenched as social customs and may not be considered locally as —elder abuse .

III. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN HUMAN RIGHTS

Bunches of rights protecting and safeguarding basic human dignity including the dignity of oldage persons are globally recognized human rights. Nowadays, these remarkable rights are also known as fundamental rights in different countries of constitutional

democracy. Modern human rights law developed out of customs and theories that established the rights of the individual in relation to the state. These rights were expressed in legal terms in documents such as the English Bill of Rights of 1688, the U.S. Declaration of Independence of 1776, the U.S. Bill of Rights added to the U.S. Constitution in 1789, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen added to the French Constitution in 1791. Human rights law also grew out of earlier systems of International Law. These systems, developed largely during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, were predicated on the doctrine of national sovereignty, according to which each nation retains sole power over its internal affairs without interference from other nations. As a result, early international law involved only relations between nation-states and was not concerned with the ways in which states treated their own citizens.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the notion of national sovereignty came under increasing challenge, and reformers began to press for international humanitarian standards. In special conferences such as the Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907, nations created laws governing the conduct of wars and handling of prisoners.

IV. NATIONAL POSITION

In India for the first time in the year 1993 the law relating to human rights was passed in the name of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Under which a National Human Rights Commission in the national level and State Human Rights Commissions were established for smoothen the protection of human rights in India. Presently in India we have apart from national commission 18 state human rights commission in ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KERALA, KARNATAKA, MADHYA RADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MANIPUR, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMILNADU, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, CHHATTISGARH, GUJARAT AND IN BIHAR.

A human being is not beyond the reach of the old age in its general cycle of the life. Ageing is a

natural process, which inevitably occurs in human life cycle. It brings with a host of challenges in the life of the oldage, which are mostly engineered by the changes in their body, mind, thought process and the living patterns. Ageing refers to a decline in the functional capacity of the organs of the human body, which occurs mostly due to physiological transformation, it never imply that everything has been finished. The senior citizens constitute a precious reservoir of indispensable human resource coupled with knowledge of various dimensions, varied experiences and deep insights. May be they have formally retired, yet an overwhelming majority of them are physically fit and mentally alert. Hence, they should be given an appropriate opportunity as they remain in a position to make significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the nation.

a) *Problems of the Old Age Person:*

From past to present study of various enriched resources during different periods comprehensibly consolidated following major problems of the aged for which they have been suffering deeply and required thorough implication not only through legal measures instead requires socio-legal mechanism to curb out this long waited problem:

- i. Economic problems include problems like loss of employment, income deficiency and economic insecurity.
- ii. Physical and physiological problems including health and medical problems, nutritional deficiency, and the problem of adequate housing etc.
- iii. Psycho-social problem which cover problems related with their psychological and social maladjustment as well as the problem of elder abuse etc.

b) *Growing Population of Old Age Person:*

The population of the oldage persons has been increasing over the years. As per the UNESCO estimates, the number of the aged (60+) is likely to 590 million in 2005. The figure will double by 2025. By 2025, the world will have more Oldage than young people and cross two billion mark by 2050. In India also, the population of elder persons has increased form nearly 2 crores in 1951 to 7.2 crores in 2001. In other words about 8% of the total population is above 60 years. The figure will cross 18% mark of total population by 2025 in India.

c) *Abuse of Oldage Person:*

Older abuse is also very often the result of long-term family conflict between parent and child or between spouses. Increasingly, the relationship between domestic violence and older abuse is understood to be important. In few studies which examine the phenomenon as a specific category, domestic violence accounts for a significant percentage of cases identified as 'elder abuse'. In many of these cases, the abuse is

¹Moon A, Williams O. Perceptions of elder abuse and help-seeking patterns among African-American, Caucasian American and Korean-American elderly women. *The Gerontologist*, 1993, 33:386-395.

²Tomita SK. Exploration of Elder Mistreatment Among the Japanese. In: Tataro T, ed. *Understanding Elder Abuse in Minority Populations*. Philadelphia, PA, Francis & Taylor, 1999:119-139.

³Where a man is obliged by custom to marry the childless widow of his brother.

⁴Owen M. *A world of widows*. London, Zed Books, 1996.

⁵Gorman M, Petersen T. *Violence Against Older People and its Health Consequences: Experience from Africa and Asia*. London, Help Age International, 1999.

⁶Witchcraft: A Violent Threat. *Ageing and Development*, 2000, 6:9.

the continuance of long-term domestic violence into old age. With the onset of disability and the intervention of community services, behaviour which has long been carefully concealed is exposed and labeled as —older abuse . However, once again, the relationship is not straightforward. In some cases, the situation is reversed—the long-term perpetrator becomes dependent upon their victim and the domestic violence victim now becomes the abuser under changed power relations. As well as domestic violence, a history of other forms of family violence such as child abuse plays an important role. An abusive care may also be the victim of domestic violence or the adult survivor of child abuse who is now in a position of power over their past perpetrator. A full understanding of older abuse must also move beyond individual risk factors, and concentrate upon the problem as a function of broader social structural issues such as poverty, isolation, ethnicity and gender.

d) Risk Factors for Older Abuse:

Most of the research on risk factors has concentrated upon identifying individual pathologies, either on the part of the victim or of the perpetrator, or pathologies of the family environment. Studies have shown the important influence of dependency of the abused upon the abuser. In some cases, this is due to some form of cognitive or physical impairment of the abused (Kurrle et al. 1992; Sadler 1994). Carer stress, the most common early explanation for the existence of elder abuse, appears to be a less influential factor than first thought. Rather, where carer stress is a contributing factor, it is usually associated with dependency or other mediating influences. Predisposing individual factors in the abuser, such as dementia, substance abuse or psychiatric illness, have also been identified (Kurrle et al. 1992; Sadler 1994; Sadler & Weeks 1996).

Older abuse is also very often the result of long-term family conflict between parent and child or between spouses. Most of the early work on abuse of the elderly was limited to domestic settings and carried out in developed countries. In seeking explanations for elder abuse, researchers drew from the literature in the fields of psychology, sociology, gerontology and the study of family violence. To accommodate the complexity of older abuse and many factors associated with it, many other researchers have turned to the ecological model, which was first applied to the study of child abuse and neglect⁷ and has been applied more recently to older abuse^{8 9}. The ecological model can take into account the interactions that take place across a number of systems¹⁰.

e) The Consequences of Older Abuse:

For oldage people, the consequences of abuse can especially serious. Oldage people are physically weaker and more vulnerable than younger adults, their bones are more brittle and convalescence

takes longer. Even a relatively minor injury can cause serious and permanent damage. Many Oldage people survive on limited incomes, so that the loss of even a small sum of money can have a significant impact. They may be isolated, lonely or troubled by illness; in that case they are more vulnerable as targets for fraudulent schemes.

f) The Example of Oldage Abuse in India:

An eighty four year old women living with her son and daughter- in-law, she was ill treated by her family members putting her in the corridor of the house and she cannot go anywhere just like prisoner she was treated and also she was forced to do all the work of the house. The cruel part of the story is that her daughter-in-law was forcing her to bath by the toilet water.¹¹

V. INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND OLDAGE PERSON

Human Rights are universal in nature and includes, and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights which belongs to all human being irrespective of any restrictions, including Oldage people. The Human Rights of the aged are explicitly set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and other widely adhered to international human rights treaties and Declarations. From different international and national instruments term human rights of older person includes the Human Rights of the old aged includes the following indivisible, interdependent and interrelated human rights. The human rights;

- to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, shelter and clothing.
- to adequate social security, assistance, and protection.
- to freedom from discrimination based on age or any other status, in all aspects of life including employment and access to housing, health care, and social services.
- to the highest possible standard of health.
- to be treated with dignity.
- to protection from neglect and all types of physical or mental abuse.
- to full and active participation in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life of society.
- to full and effective participate in decision - making concerning their well-being.

a) Development:

The question of ageing was first debated at the United Nations in 1948 at the initiative of Argentina. The issue was again raised by Malta in 1969. In 1971 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the elderly and to

suggest guideline for the national and international action. In 1978, Assembly decided to hold a World Conference on the Ageing. Accordingly, the World Assembly on Ageing was held in Vienna from July 26 to August 6, 1982 wherein an International Plan of Action on Ageing was adopted. The overall goal of the Plan was to strengthen the ability of individual countries to deal effectively with the ageing in their population, keeping in mind the special concerns and needs of the elderly. The Plan attempted to promote understanding of the social, economic and cultural implications of ageing and of related humanitarian and developed issues. The International Plan of Action on Ageing was adopted by the General Assembly in 1982 and the Assembly in subsequent years called on governments to continue to implement its principles and recommendations. The Assembly urged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that follow-up action to the Plan is carried out effectively.

- i. In 1992, the U.N.General Assembly adopted the proclamation to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of the Older Persons.
- ii. The U.N.General Assembly has declared —1st October as the International Day for the Elderly, later rechristened as the International Day of the Older Persons.
- iii. The U.N.General Assembly on December 16, 1991 adopted 18 principles which are organized into 5 clusters, namely-independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and dignity of the older persons.

b) Principles Providing Action for Old Age Person:

- i. Older Persons should have the opportunity to work and determine when to leave the work force.
- ii. Older Persons should remain integrated in society and participate actively in the formulation of policies affecting their well-being.
- iii. Older Persons should have access to health care to help them maintain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being.
- iv. Older Persons should be able to pursue opportunities for full development of their potential and have access to educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources of society.
- v. Older Persons should be able to live in dignity and security and should be free from exploitation and mental and physical abuse.

⁷Garbarino J, Crouter A. Defining the Community Context for Parent-Child Relations: The Correlates of Child Maltreatment. *Child Development*, 1978, 49:604-616.

⁸Schiemberg LB, Gans D. An Ecological Framework for Contextual Risk Factors in Elder Abuse by Adult Children. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, 1999, 11:79-103.

⁹Carp RM. *Elder Abuse in the Family: An Interdisciplinary Model for Research*. New York, NY, Springer, 2000.

¹⁰The model consists of a nested hierarchy of four levels of the environment: individual, relationship, community and society.

¹¹Sahara samay M.P.(news television program), 29/10/05 (8.30 am morning news) at jaipur.

c) Governmental Obligation under International Instrument:

Everyone is entitled to all ... rights and freedoms ... without distinction of any kind.... Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization ... of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity.... Everyone has the right a standard of living adequate for ... health and well-being..., including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of ... sickness, disability, widowhood, old age.¹²

States Parties ... undertake to guarantee that ... rights ... will be exercised without discrimination of any kind.... States Parties ... recognize the right to work.... Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted ... subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence.... States Parties ... recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance...; ... the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living..., including adequate food, clothing and housing...; ...the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger...; the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.¹³

Each State Party ... undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals ... rights ... without distinction of any kind.... No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.... In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical ... experimentation.... All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human being.... No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, and home.¹⁴

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: the right to work...; the right to the same employment opportunities...; ... the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service...; the right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement,... sickness, invalidity and old age.... States Parties shall ... eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services.... States Parties shall ... eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure ... in particular ... the right ... to benefit directly from social security programmes...; to enjoy adequate living conditions.¹⁵

d) Commitments of International Organisation for the Protection of Oldage Persons' Rights:

The General Assembly.... urges the support of national initiatives on ageing ... so that: Appropriate national policies and programmes for the oldage are

considered as part of overall development strategies;...Governmental and non-governmental organizations collaborate in the development of primary health care, health promotion and self-help programmes for the Oldage; Older persons are viewed as contributors to their societies and not as a burden;... Policies and programmes are developed which respond to the special characteristics, needs and abilities of older women; Families are supported in providing care.¹⁶

Objectives of the programme is to develop systems of health care as well as systems of economic and social security in old age....paying special attention to the needs of women; To develop a social support system ...with a view to enhancing the ability of families to take care of elderly people within the family....Governments should seek to enhance the self-reliance of elderly people to facilitate their continued participation in society. In consultation with elderly people, Governments should ensure that the necessary conditions are developed to enable elderly people to lead self-determined, healthy and productive lives and to make full use of the skills and abilities they have acquired in their lives for the benefit of society....Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, should strengthen formal and informal support systems and safety nets for elderly people and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against elderly people in all countries, paying special attention to the needs of elderly women.¹⁷

We heads of State and Government ...will create ... action to improve the possibility of older persons achieving a better life...Develop and implement policies to ensure that all people have adequate economic and social protection during...widowhood, disability and old age.¹⁸ The eradication of poverty requires universal access to economic opportunities that will promote sustainable livelihood and basic social services, as well as special efforts to facilitate access to opportunities and services for the disadvantaged.... There is ... an urgent need for: ... Policies ensuring that all people have adequate economic and social protection during ... disability and old age....Particular efforts should be made to protect older persons, including those with disabilities, by:..... Improving the situation of older persons, in particular in cases where they lack adequate family support....Ensuring that older persons are able to meet their basic human needs

meet their basic human needs through access to social services and social security, that those in need are assisted, and that older persons are protected from abuse and violence and are treated as a resource and not a burden...Strengthening measures... to ensure that retired workers do not fall into poverty.¹⁹

With the increase in life expectancy and the growing number of older women, their health concerns require particular attention....Diseases of ageing and the interrelationships of ageing and disability among women...need particular attention....Actions to be taken: ..Develop information, programmes and services to assist women to understand and adapt to changes associated with ageing and to address and treat the health needs of older women...Discrimination in...hiring and remuneration, promotion...continue to restrict employment, economic, professional and other opportunities...for women....Actions to be taken:...Adopt and implement laws against discrimination based on sex in the labour market, especially considering older women workers, hiring and promotion, the extension of employment benefits and social security, and working conditions.²⁰

Older persons are entitled to lead fulfilling and productive lives and should have opportunities for full participation in their communities and society, and in all decision-making regarding their well-being, especially their shelter needs. Their many contributions to the political, social and economic processes of human settlements should be recognized and valued. Special attention should be given to meeting their evolving housing and mobility needs in order to enable them to continue to lead rewarding lives in their communities....We commit ourselves to...:Promoting shelter and supporting basic services and facilities for education and health for...older persons.²¹

VI. PROTECTION UNDER NATIONAL LAWS

a) *Constitutional Protection:*

Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases: The State shall, within the limits of economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Promotion of educational and economic interests of ... and other weaker sections: The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.....and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.²³

However, these provision are included in the Chapter IV i.e., Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution. The Directive Principles, as stated in Article 37, are not enforceable by any court of law. But Directive Principles impose positive obligations on the state, i.e.,

¹² Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 2, 22, and 25

¹³ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Articles 2, 7, 9, 11, and 12

¹⁴ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Articles 2,7,10,17

¹⁵ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Articles 11, 12, and 14

¹⁶ UN General Assembly Proclamation on Ageing, para. 2

what it should do. The Directive Principles have been declared to be fundamental in the governance of the country and the state has been placed under an obligation to apply them in making laws. The courts however cannot enforce a Directive Principle as it does not create any justiciable right in favour of any individual. It is most unfortunate that state has not made even a single Act which is directly related to the Oldage persons.

b) Legislative Protection:

i. *Protection under Personal Laws:*

The moral duty to maintain parents is recognized by all people. However, so far as law is concerned, the position and extent of such liability varies from community to community.

1. Protection under Hindu Laws :

Part IX – Personal Law (Hindu), (Chapter III – Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956)

A Hindu is bound during his or her life-time, to maintain his or her legitimate/illegitimate children and his or her aged or infirm parents.²⁴

The obligation of a person to maintain his or her aged infirm parent or a daughter who is unmarried extends in so far as the parent or the unmarried daughter, as the case may be, is unable to maintain himself or herself out of his or her own earnings or others property.²⁵ Thus amongst the Hindus, the obligation of sons to maintain their aged parents, who were not able to maintain themselves out of their own earning and property, was recognized even in early texts. And this obligation was not dependent upon, or in any way qualified, by a reference to the possession of family property. It was a personal legal obligation enforceable by the sovereign or the state. The statutory provision for maintenance of parents under Hindu personal law is contained in Sec 20 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. This Act is the first personal law statute in India, which imposes an obligation on the children to maintain their parents. As is evident from the wording of the section, the obligation to maintain

parents is not confined to sons only, and daughters also have an equal duty towards parents. It is important to note that only those parents who are financially unable to maintain themselves from any source, are entitled to seek maintenance under this Act.

2. Protection under Muslim Law :

Children have a duty to maintain their aged parents even under the Muslim law. According to Mulla:

(a) Children in easy circumstances are bound to maintain their poor parents, although the latter may be able to earn something for themselves.

(b) A son though in strained circumstances is bound to maintain his mother, if the mother is poor, though she may not be infirm.

(c) A son, who though poor, is earning something, is bound to support his father who earns nothing.

According to Tyabji, parents and grandparents in indigent circumstances are entitled, under Hanafi law, to maintenance from their children and grandchildren who have the means, even if they are able to earn their livelihood. Both sons and daughters have a duty to maintain their parents under the Muslim law. The obligation, however, is dependent on their having the means to do so.

ii. *Protection under Criminal Laws:*

1. Protection under the Code of Criminal Procedure

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973: Chapter IX: Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents : If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself, a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate not exceeding five hundred rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct.²⁶

Section 125(3): If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made.²⁷

It can thus be said that prior to 1973, there was no provision for maintenance of parents under the code. The Law Commission, however, was not in favour of making such provision. According to its report The Cr.P.C is not the proper place for such a provision. There will be considerably difficulty in the amount of

¹⁷ Cairo Programme of Action, paras. 6.17, 6.19, and 6.20

¹⁸ Copenhagen Declaration, para. 26 and Commitment 2

¹⁹ Copenhagen Programme of Action, paras. 24, 25, and 40

²⁰ Beijing Platform for Action, paras. 101, 106, and 165

²¹ Habitat Agenda, paras. 17 and 40

²² Article 41 of the Constitution of India

²³ Article 46 of the Constitution of India

²⁴ Section 20(1) of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

²⁵ Section 20(3) of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

maintenance awarded to parents apportioning amongst the children in a summary proceeding of this type. It is desirable to leave this matter for adjudication by civil courts. The provision, however, was introduced for the first time in Sec. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973. It is also essential that the parent establishes that the other party has sufficient means and has neglected or refused to maintain his, i.e., the parent, who is unable to maintain himself. It is important to note that Cr.P.C 1973, is a secular law and governs persons belonging to all religions and communities. Daughters including married daughters, also have a duty to maintain their parents.

c) Governmental Protections:

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry responsible for welfare of the Senior Citizens. It has announced the National Policy on Older Persons covering all concerns pertaining to the welfare of older persons. The National Policy on Older Persons recognizes a person aged 60 years and above as a senior citizen. The Ministry is also implementing following schemes for the benefit of Senior Citizens:²⁶

1. The Government of India approved the National Policy for Older Persons on January 13, 1999 in order to accelerate welfare measures and empowering the Oldage in ways beneficial for them. This policy included the following major steps:

- (i) Setting up of a pension fund for ensuring security for those persons who have been serving in the unorganized sector,
- (ii) Construction of old age homes and day care centers for every 3-4 districts,
- (iii) Establishment of resource centers and re-employment bureaus for people above 60 years,
- (iv) Concessional rail/air fares for travel within and between cities, i.e., 30% discount in train and 50% in Indian Airlines.
- (v) Enacting legislation for ensuring compulsory geriatric care in all the public hospitals.

2. The Ministry of Justice and Empowerment has announced regarding the setting up of a National Council for Older Person, called agewell Foundation. It will seek opinion of aged on measures to make life easier for them.

3. Attempts to sensitise school children to live and work with the Oldage. Setting up of a round the clock help line and discouraging social ostracism of the older persons are being taken up.

4. The government policy encourages a prompt settlement of pension, provident fund (PF), gratuity, etc. in order to save the superannuated persons from any hardships. It also encourages to make the taxation policies elder sensitive.

5. The Government of India approved the National Policy for Older Persons on January 13, 1999 in order to accelerate welfare measures and empowering the Oldage in ways beneficial for them. This policy included the following major steps:

- i. Setting up of a pension fund for ensuring security for those persons who have been serving in the unorganized sector,
- ii. Construction of old age homes and day care centers for every 3-4 districts,
- iii. Establishment of resource centers and re-employment bureaus for people above 60 years,
- iv. Concessional rail/air fares for travel within and between cities, i.e., 30% discount in train and 50% in Indian Airlines.
- v. Enacting legislation for ensuring compulsory geriatric care in all the public hospitals.

6. The Ministry of Justice and Empowerment has announced regarding the setting up of a National Council for Older Person, called AGEWELL Foundation. It will seek opinion of aged on measures to make life easier for them.

7. Attempts to sensitise school children to live and work with the Oldage. Setting up of a round the clock help line and discouraging social ostracism of the older persons are being taken up.

8. The government policy encourages a prompt settlement of pension, provident fund (PF), gratuity, etc. in order to save the superannuated persons from any hardships. It also encourages to make the taxation policies elder sensitive. Apart from the above Government sensitive. Apart from the above Government of India has earmarked special benefits and concessions for Old age person of India. Here is a brief compilation of same:

(1) Expeditious Disposal of Cases Involving Senior Citizens:

The Chief Justice of India has advised Chief Justices of all High Courts to accord priority to cases involving older persons and ensure their expeditious disposal. [vide letter of Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (SD Section), New Delhi, F. No. 20-76/99-SD dated 03.11.1999]

(2) RTI Act (Right to Information Act):

Second appeals filed by senior citizens and differently abled persons under the Right to Information Act (RTI) are taken on a high priority basis, according to a directive of the Central Information Commission (CIC). For, senior citizens and physically challenged if appeals are already pending with the CIC/SCIC, they should write to the CIC/SCIC about their status.

²⁶ Section 125(1)(d) of Criminal Procedure Code 1973

²⁷ Section 125(3) of Criminal Procedure Code 1973

²⁸ Formulated by the Govt. Of India, Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry and adopted by the Union Cabinet on 13th February 1999

(3) Health Care :

- a. There is provision for separate queues for senior citizens at hospitals and health care centers when they visit for any health related concerns or clinical examinations.
- b. The Delhi Government runs special clinics for Senior Citizens in most of its hospitals in Delhi.

(4) Finance & Taxation:

- a. You are advised to refer to the Indian Income Tax Department for the current slabs of Income Tax including rebate admissible to senior citizens. As per recent finance budget 2008-09 (presented on 29th February, 2008) the threshold income when you start paying tax stands at Rs. 2.25 lakh per annum for senior citizens.
- b. The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 01.04.2007.

(5) Banking and Insurance :

- a. Government also gives a higher rate of interest to senior citizens on certain Savings schemes which it runs through its large network of Post Offices (Senior Citizens Savings Scheme) and Public sector Banks. For further details you are advised to contact your nearest Bank or local Post Office.
- b. Some banks like State Bank of India charge only 50% of the applicable prescribed charges in respect of following services like i) Issue of duplicate passbook/statement of account ii) Issue of cheque books, iii) Noting of standing instructions, iv) Stop payment instructions, v) Charges of non maintenance of minimum balance, vi) Issue of balance certificate, vii) Signature verification, viii) Ledger folio charges etc. and ix) Minimum balance requirement is also 50% for these class of customers.
- c. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has also been providing several scheme for the benefit of aged persons, i.e., Jeevan Dhara Yojana, Jeevan Akshay Yojana, Senior Citizen Unit Yojana, Medical Insurance Yojana.

(6) Telecommunications

- a. Department of Telecommunications has made special provisions for senior citizens who apply for a new telephone connection. The department has earmarked separate priority category for senior citizens wherein they can apply for registration.
- b. In case of any complaint or fault with the telephone a senior citizen's complaint is redressed on a priority basis.

(7) Travel by Indian Railways

- a. Travel by Indian Railways is 30% cheaper for all Senior Citizens who are 60 years in age or above.

Indian Railways provides this fare concession to elderlies in all its trains including Shatabdi, Rajdhani and Jan Shatabdi trains. Kindly note that while travelling all Senior Citizens needs to carry proof of their Date of Birth/ Age with a Photo ID Card.

- b. There are separate Counters/Queues for Senior Citizens at all Railway Stations for purchase, booking or cancellation of tickets.
- c. Special arrangements are available for those who find it difficult to walk or move on their own. Wheel Chairs are available at all major junctions, District Headquarters and other important Railway stations for the convenience of Senior citizens and also for those who are in need.
- d. Indian Railways have recently introduced specially designed coaches which have provisions for hand rails and specially designed toilets for handicapped persons. These coaches also have space for wheel chairs.

(8) Travel by Airlines:

- a. Senior Citizens are entitled to 50% discount on Economy Class fares on all flights of Indian Airlines subject to certain conditions.
- b. Air India gives 45% discount in economy class on domestic sectors to senior citizens (women aged 63+ and men aged 65+).
- c. Other Airlines operating in India also offer discounts to senior citizens. It is advisable to check with them before you plan your travel.

(9) Travel by Roadways (state transport):

- a. State Road Transport Undertakings have made provision for senior citizens for reservation of 2 seats in the front row of all buses.
- b. Some state governments also give concessions (in fare) to senior citizens, while some also have specially modelled buses for the elderlies.

(10) Law (Legislations)

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In spite of aforesaid special arrangements for the oldage persons the position of oldage person is not happier and it is because of our social approach toward elderly people in the present scenario. It is very known fact that though facilities are provided but there is no mechanism to check whether they have been availing the same or unable to avail the facilities. The present approach towards old age person is required to be changed. In reality certain strategies and approaches at different level of policy making, planning and programming shall have to be adopted or altered in order to harness this vast human resource for promoting their involvement and participation in the main stream of socio-economic development process at a larger scale.

This participation must result in an end to their social isolation and increase in their general satisfaction with their life. Any attempt to secure the help of the Oldage in offering their service to the nation must simultaneously ensure some sort of package of services aimed at arranging for them a better quality of life and a well-designed social security network for the senior citizen. The society and the state in India need to accept the challenge of their effectiveness focusing their attention on the following twin issues of:

(i) How to provide a fair-deal to the senior citizens so that they are able to peacefully, constructively and satisfactorily pass their lives; and

(ii) How to utilize the vast treasure of knowledge and rich life experience of the older people so that they are able to utilize their remaining energies and contribute to the all round development of their nation.

The Fifth Commandment directs, —Honour your father and your mother (Exodus 32:19). In the Mahabharata, Bhishma tells Yudhishthira, —The worship of mother, father and teacher is most important according to me.²⁹

The Constitution of India states, —The state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.³⁰ Finally, it may be conclude by saying that the problem of the Oldage must be addressed to urgently but and with utmost care. There is urgent need to amend the Constitution for the special provision for the protection of aged person and bring it in the periphery of fundamental right. With the degeneration of joint family system, dislocation of familiar bonds with arrival of nuclear family concept and loss of respect for the aged person in the family, in modern times should not be considered to be a secure place for them. Thus, it should be made the Constitutional duty of the State to take effective steps for the welfare and extra protection of the senior citizen including palliative care. As we know that in the country like India is not lacking in law instead lacking in implementation of laws which is to be taken care of properly with appropriate measures. Moreover, the recent law on oldage person passed by the Parliament is not a complete one so considering all aspects of the problem it requires a thorough revision to make it effective and workable.

Last but not the least apart from political will in favour of the protection of oldage people a strong and sensitive civil society is to be shaped so that the value based social responsibility of individual as well as of society at large can be created to prevent the pollution of our strong Indian values where parents are consider as God in mortal form.

²⁹ Shanti Parva CVIII

³⁰ Article 41 of the Constitution of India.

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