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

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

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Abstract- This research is to evaluate the performance of community Development programmes and poverty alleviation among the rural dwellers in Oluyole and Ibadan North East Local Government Areas of Oyo state. The study is aimed to assess the high rate of Community Development and poverty alleviation in some selected communities. The work was carried out in this local government and random sample techniques were used to select respondents in this study. The sample size used was 600 which gave 40% of the population to be sampled from each of the community. Primary and Secondary data were used for the study. Six hundred and ten (610) questionnaires were personally administered to the respondents randomly selected from the six communities within the Local Government. The data collected was coded and processed into computer and spss software package was used to analysis the data collected. The tools of analysis were frequency distribution (percentage) and Chi-Square analysis. 60% of the respondents sampled were male while 40% were female. 46.0% with frequency of 276 were Christian. 12.0% of the people sampled had primary education, 8.0% had secondary education, 38.0% tertiary education, and 8.0% indicated no formal education while 14% indicate others. 28.0% of the population was single, 40% were married, and 20.0% were separated while 12.0% were widow (er). Highest level of income was observed in 22% of the respondent that received #30,000 and above per annum. Development Programmes, such as NAPEP, NDE, FADU, among others, which has help young school leavers and graduates to benefit to different Agricultural Programmes in Oyo State and Nigeria at large. The benefit of Community Development Programme on poverty alleviation has help in improving the life of rural dwellers in Oluyole and Ibadan North East Local of Oyo state, and also in Nigeria in general by putting food on their table and labour employment to populace.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Community development programmes are designed to alleviate the poverty condition of the rural people, who are majorly farmers. This has been demonstrated through programmed like National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP), Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Programme (LEEMP), National Directorate of Employ-

ment (NDE), Federal Agricultural Development Union (FADU), Oyo state Agricultural Development Project (OYSADEP) (FADAMA) among others. Oyo state has embarked on some community development projects, which include rural electrification, sinking of boreholes, roads constructions and establishment of health facilities for rural dwellers. Some of these programmes were completed while some are abandoned (LEEDS ATB and Government OYW, 2007). The income dimension of poverty defines poverty as a situation of low income or low consumption.

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

II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

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

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

III. METHODOLOGY

a) Study Area

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

b) Sample and Sampling Techniques

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

c) Methods of data collection

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

d) Data analysis

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

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

a) Demographic information

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

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by sex

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 2: also shown that 6.0% of the respondents sampled were in the age bracket 18-25 years, 16.0% (26-35) years, 46.0% (36-45) years, 18.0% (46-55 years) and 14.0% (56 and above). From the result, it was observed that 46.0% had the highest frequency, followed by 18.0% and the least was observed for 6.0% with frequency of 36 respectively. According to OECD (2000), the processing causing

poverty affects both male and female in different ways and degrees. Female poverty is of more prevalent and typically more severe than male. He further stated that "Women suffer violence by Men on large scales. They are more likely to be illiterate as well as politically, social excluded in their communities. Hence, ability for women to overcome poverty is generally different from those of men."

Table 2: Age distribution of respondents

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

Table 3: Distribution of respondent by religion

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

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

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by level of education

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table5 showed the distribution of respondents by marital status of which 28.0% of the population were single,40% were married, 20.0% were separated while 12.0% were widow(er).This eventually confirm that majority of the respondents sampled were married. Marital status, according to (Ahmed, 2002) stated that

women are the recipients of credit; the credit ends up with the male member of the family, leading to misappropriations and credit diversion. Nenison, (2008), and Bowman (2010) strongly emphases that partial / unequal education do lead to increase in poverty.

Table 5: Marital Status of respondents.

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents by level of income per annum. Highest level of income was observed in 22% of the respondent that received

#30,000 and above per annum while 28% of the respondents that falls within less than #10,000 per annum had the least.

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

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 7 explains occupational distribution of the respondents. 73.3% of the sampled respondents were unskilled labor while 26.7% were skilled labour. This connotes that majority of the respondents were unskilled labor. A corollary to the above entrepreneur theory by (Sheriffden 1997), which posits that the exploitation of the poor by means of poor conditions of services and

low wages accounts for high incidence of poverty in urban areas. The central Bank of Nigeria (1991) views poverty as a state where an individual is not able to meet his social economics obligations such as employment of occupation of skills chances of his or her welfare to the limit of his or her capabilities.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by occupation

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

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

Table 8 indicated that 6.0% of the respondents sampled had lived in the community between 3-5 years with frequency of 36, 23.8% lived in the community for 6-8 years with frequency of 143, 32.2% lived for 9-11

years, and 38.0% lived for 12 years. Majority of the respondents had been living in the community for more than 10 years.

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

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

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

As shown below on table 9. $X^2 \text{ cal} = 34.302 < X^2 \text{ tab} = 5.99$ at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, we reject that there is no significant effect on provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. Therefore, there is great

significant effect on provision of social amenities programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state. provision of infrastructure and social amenities gear toward helping to improving the welfare of the rural dwellers. williams (1981).

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

Observed	Expected	$X^2 \text{ cal}$	$X^2 \text{ tab}$	Df p
Little extent 206	1000	34.302	5.99	0.00
Small extent 1415	1000			
Great extent 13751	1000			

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

Table 10 shows $X^2 \text{ cal} = 40.683 < X^2 \text{ tab} = 7.815$ at 0.05 level of significant. Hence there is

significance influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state.

Table 10: Influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation

Observed	Expected	$X^2 \text{ Cal}$	$X^2 \text{ tab}$	Dfp
No Extent 306	750	40.683	7.815	3.000
Little Extent 172	750			
Small Extent 1256	750			
Great Extent 1266	750			

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

Table 11 as shown below $X^2 \text{ cal} = 82.424 < X^2 \text{ tab} = 7.815$ at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, no significant influence of health Programmes on poverty

alleviation on rural dwellers in Oyo state. Hence, there is significance influence of health programmes on poverty alleviation of rural dwellers in Oyo state.

Table 11: Influence of health programme on poverty alleviation

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

- ❖ All community programmes must be rehabilitative, Productive and being re-creative in nature. This will help to retain sustainability of knowledge acquired in the training.

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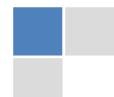
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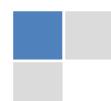
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The **Introduction** should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for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

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled the declared objectives.

Approach:

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



- Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.
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- As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

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Materials:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently. You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.



Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
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Approach

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- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

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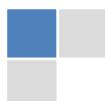
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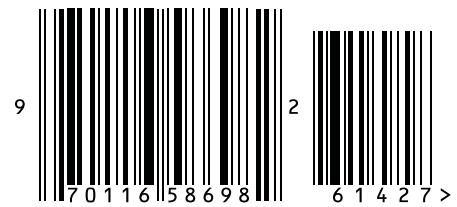


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