

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 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.

Keywords— Poverty, Alleviation, Rural, dwellers, Community development, Programmes.

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Accordingly people are counted poor when their measure standard of living in term of income or consumption is below poverty lines. Thus, poverty lines are a measure that separates the poor from the non-poor. However, poverty has both income and non- income dimension usually intertwined. The poor are those who are unable to obtain an adequate income, find a stable job, own property or maintain healthy conditions. They also lack an adequate level of education and cannot satisfy their needs. (Sancho, 1996). Thus, the poor are often illiterate, in poor health, and have a short life span (World Bank, 1995). They have no or limited access to basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, decent shelter, are unable to meet social and economic obligations, they lack skills and gainful employment, have few, if any economic assets, and sometimes lack of self-esteem (Olayemi, 1995). Very often, the poor lack the capacity to

escape from their situation by themselves. This characteristic is what causes the social condition of extreme poverty to persist and to be transmitted from one generation to the next. Sen, (1992) saw poverty as low levels of capability or the failure of basic capability to reach certain minimally acceptable level. However, there were various challenges and constraints which serve as an impediment to the social and economic development, and poverty alleviation of the people of the communities in general which necessitated this study.

II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To determine the socio-economic characteristics of people in study areas.
2. To examine the influence of community development programmed on poverty alleviation among rural dwellers in Oluyole and Ibadan North East Local Government Areas of Oyo State.
3. To provide possible solutions in poverty reduction in the areas of study.

III. METHODOLOGY

Study Area:

The study area for this Research work consist of all rural dwellers in six, community in two selected local

Government. The two rural areas are Oluyole and Ibadan North- Local Government of Oyo state.

Sample and Sampling Techniques:

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

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.

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

Demographic information

Table 1 Indicated that 60% of the respondents sampled were male while 40% were female. This implies that majority of the respondents sampled were male.

Table.1: Distribution of respondents by sex

S	e	x	F	r	e	q	u	e	n	c	y	P	e	r	c	e	n	t	a	g	e
M	a	l	e	3	6	0	6	0	.	0											
F	e	m	a	l	e	2	4	0	4	0	.	0									
T	o	t	a	l	6	0	0	1	0	0	.	0									

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

A g e	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
1 8 - 2 5 y e a r s	3	6 6 . 0
2 6 - 3 5 y e a r s	9	6 1 6 . 0
3 6 - 4 5 y e a r s	2	7 6 4 6 . 0
4 6 - 5 5 y e a r s	1	0 8 1 8 . 0
5 6 y e a r s a n d a b o v e	8	4 1 4 . 0
T o t a l	6 0	0 1 0 0 . 0

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

R e l i g i o n	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
C h r i s t i a n i t y	2 7	6 4 6 . 0
I s l a m	2 2	8 3 8 . 0
O t h e r s	9	6 1 6 . 0
T o t a l	6 0	0 1 0 0 . 0

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	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
Primary Education	7	2 1 2 . 0
Secondary Education	1 6	8 2 8 . 0
Tertiary Education	2 2	8 3 8 . 0
No formal Education	4	8 8 . 0
O t h e r s	8	4 1 4 . 0
T o t a l	6 0	0 1 0 0 . 0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

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

V. MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

M a r i t a l	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
S i n g l e	1 6	0 2 8 . 0
M a r r i e d	2 4	0 4 0 . 0
S e p a r a t e d	1 2	0 2 0 . 0
W i d o w e d	7	2 1 2 . 0
T o t a l	6 0	0 1 0 0 . 0

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	F	r	e	q	u	e	n	c	y	P	e	r	c	e	n	t	a	g	e
Less than N 10,000	1			6					8	2			8			.			0
N 10,000 - 30,000	1			8					0	3			0			.			0
N 20,000 - 30,000	1			2					0	2			0			.			0
N 30,000 and above	1			3					2	2			2			.			0
T o t a l	6			0					0	1			0			0			0

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

O c c u p a t i o n	F	r	e	q	u	e	n	c	y	P	e	r	c	e	n	t	a	g	e
Unskilled labour	4			0					0	7			3			.			3
Skilled labour	1			6					0	2			6			.			7
T o t a l	6			0					0	1			0			0			0

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?	F	r	e	q	u	e	n	c	y	P	e	r	c	e	n	t	a	g	e
3 - 5 years	3								6	6						.			0
6 - 8 years	1			4					3	2			3			.			8
9 - 11 years	1			9					3	3			2			.			2
12 years and above	2			2					8	3			8			.			0
T o t a l	6			0					0	1			0			0			0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

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

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

	Observed		Expected		X ² cal	X ² tab	df	P		
Little extent	206		1	0	0	3.4	3.0	2.5	9.92	0.00
Small extent	1	4	1	5	1	0	0	0		
Great extent	1	3	7	5	1	0	0	0		

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

Table.10: Influence of education programmes on poverty alleviation

	Observed		Expected		X ² cal	X ² tab	df	P		
No Extent	3	0	6	7	5	0	4.0	6.837	8.153	0.00
Little Extent	1	7	2	7	5	0				
Small Extent	1	2	5	6	7	5	0			
Great Extent	1	2	6	6	7	5	0			

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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

Table.11: Influence of health programme on poverty alleviation

	Observed		Expected		X ² cal	X ² tab	D	f	
No Extent	5		0	7	5	0	8.2	4.247	8.153
Little Extent	3		3	7	5	0			
Small Extent	1	5	0	2	7	5	0		
Great Extent	1	2	6	6	7	5	0		

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.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This finding shows that poverty alleviation is an issue that concerns every person in the society. People come together for the satisfaction of their common needs which bring change for better living. Thus, this change will help to build capacity building, reduces suffering and creates

employment that will better the way of life of the rural dwellers. This comes in various forms through educational, health, agriculture, socio-economic, women empowerment, and housing and employment opportunities.

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

- ❖ The government should make concerted efforts to ensure that all abandoned community development programmer in selected local government areas are completed and commissioned for people's usage.
- ❖ Community members should reciprocate the government's good gesture through active participation and involvement in community development programme.
- ❖ Community should ensure sustainability of community development programmes.
- ❖ Non-Governmental organizations should compliment government efforts by providing socio-economic, educational and health programmes for

rural dwellers in local government, health and other needed areas of human life.

- ❖ More resources should be annexed towards community development particularly Oyo state and Nigeria in general, to ameliorate the suffering of the people in the rural society.
- ❖ All community programmes must be rehabilitative, Productive and being re-creative in nature. This will help to retain sustainability of knowledge acquired in the training.

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