# ALTERNATIVE PARADIGM TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA

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## Abstract

*This study investigated the influence of Community Based Organisation on community development in the selected local government areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design and utilized primary data obtained through the administration of questionnaires. A total of four hundred and twenty (420) members were randomly selected for the study from the two LGAs for the purpose of this study at Two Hundred and Ten (210) members per LGA, including the CDC executive members. Both the descriptive and inferential analysis was carried out on the data obtained with the aid of SPSS package. The study revealed that the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments can be seen in the construction of drainage facility; provision of electric poles; construction of town hall; Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well; provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community; provision of furniture/equipment for the school and other key aspects of social and economic development. It was equally revealed*





*that the people expressed high satisfaction with CBOs projects in the following areas; provision of electric poles, provision of transformer(s), provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well, construction of town hall and construction of drainage facility. However, they have low satisfaction in the area of rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility, provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community, and provision of furniture/equipment for the school. It was also established that the constraints to effective execution of projects by CBOs in the study area include mismanagement of funds by community project management committee, inadequate funds to execute projects, uncooperative attitude of project management committee members, uncooperative attitude of members of the community towards their contribution for community project, It was concluded from the study that Community Based Organisations has strong and significant influence and contribution on/to community development in the selected local government areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. Hence, it was recommended that government, NGOs and development agencies should recognise and reinforce the positions of CBOs in the rural development process.*

**Keywords:** Community, development, government, rural area, organizations

## Introduction

In the recent years, there has been a general shift towards alternative development paradigm and thus, the concept of community driven development has crept into the vocabulary of development discourses (Bakare, 2020). Community driven development recognizes that poor people are not passive subjects; rather they are capable and prime actors in the development process (Abegunde, 2009). Individuals and communities take responsibility for their own development and "pull themselves up by their own bootstraps" (Adisa, 2013:2). On the other hand, conventional, top-down development policies and programmes have over the years failed to solve the real problems especially, in the rural areas (Bakare, 2016). This is because of governments' continued commitment to economic fundamentalism (Ngeh, 2013) and condescending attitudes towards the poor (Ogundipe, 2003). However, from an agency-oriented perspective, local people, individually and in a group, have the capacity to devise ways of coping with life, solve their own problems, and learn to intervene in the flow of social events, even within severely restricted social conditions (Claudia, 2003).

Community based organization are those organizations formed by members of a community to provide for the needs and challenges of the people and the community through joint efforts of the members. Such organization includes community development groups, community councils, among others. The essence of Community based organizations is to serve as an avenue through which the members of a community meet



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together to discuss issues affecting them and the community with the view to jointly proffer solutions through the efforts of the members (Odunola & Odunsi, 2017). The principal objective is the provision and improvement of the social and economic wellbeing of every member and the community. The organization does not depend on the government for the provision of its amenities but on the contribution and joint efforts of the members of the community. Their scope of operations is limited to the members and that of the community. They are non-governmental and non-profit organization which depends on the economic contribution of the members for the wellbeing and welfare of the members.

Poor performance of governments in meeting the socio-economic quests of its citizens has been identified as one of the reasons behind the proliferation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the present Millennium (Ngeh, 2013). Researchers view community as a recognised social unit. As a social unit, it comprises groups or association of individuals with a joint need, value, interest, and function. Community development and growth are described as uninterrupted process, which requires stakeholders of a community to come together and take collective actions and generate solutions to their felt needs. Community development can range from a small initiative among a small group of people to greater actions that involve a broader environment (Amarashingham et al. 2018).

In this regard, Agboeze, Eze, Nweke, Igwe, Imo, Okop, Okengwu, Agboeze, Okeke and Out (2021) claimed that

community development is a legitimate process to foresee community advancement, improvement, and instructive strategy to tackle social activity and development. In line with the view of seeking for help, Adisa, (2013) explained that the communities seek solace in indigenous institutions such as Community Based Organisations (Hence CBO) which undertake development programmes and projects that they observe as immediate needs in their communities

Bamiwuye and Adisa (2015) stated that the CBOs are known to have the ability to influence ideas and actions of others and as a result of this they are regarded as effective change agents. The usual of CBOs are in the areas of social and economic development, policy matters, health, infrastructure, environmental and physical development among others (Adeokun, Adisa & Oladoja, 2006). Studies have shown that the activities of CBOs in rural project development have been seen as an important element and a sure way to the speedy development of the rural areas in Nigeria (Abegunde, 2009). In the same vein, CBOs are seen by Osiobe (2019) as an essential institutional players in mobilizing regional economic growth and development, community growth and development, motivating people, and implementing social welfare program(s) to support government effort(s) at the grassroots level.

Over the years, rural communities, in Oyo State, and indeed other part of the country, Nigeria, are being faced with numerous problems such as poverty, hunger, diseases, poor infrastructure, illiteracy, maternal and child mortality and



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morbidity, malnutrition and so on. These affect their socio-economic well-being. The need to address such problems has been emphasized by different people. Today, government alone can no longer shoulder the responsibilities of providing everything for its people. Thus, CBOs are formed to help in addressing such problems.

As important as the roles of CBOs are to rural development, there are little or no research documents that explore this area of CBOs efforts in promoting community development in Oyo State. In the view of the above, this study aims to explore the Influence of Community Based Organisation in Rural Development in the Selected Local Government Areas in Oyo State, (Oyo South Senatorial Districts), Nigeria. The broad objective of this study is to assess the influence of community based organizations on rural development in selected local government of Oyo State.

**Concept of Community**

According to *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, a community is a "group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society" or a "body of persons or nations having a common history or common social, economic, and political interests". Warren (2001) found through a meta-analysis of some ninety-four definitions of community of which sixty-nine of such definitions included social interaction, common ties, and locational criteria as definitive of the concept. The emphasis on human interaction and relationships within places, commonalities in interests, values, and mores are frequently cited attributes of community.

He defined community to be "combination of social units and systems which perform the major social functions having locality relevance". In an earlier publication, he coined the phrase "the good community" in which a community is concerned with primary group relationships, autonomy, viability, power distribution, participation, commitment, heterogeneity, neighborhood control, and the extent of conflict exhibited.

According to Warren (2001) a good community is people-oriented, controlled, and democratic in nature. It is concerned with the capacity of local people to confront their problems through concerted actions, directing themselves to the distribution of power, arranging for participation and commitment in community affairs, understanding how differences among people can be tolerated, and debating the extent of neighborhood control. Yusuf (2011) echoes similar characteristics of a good community by describing a community as a group in which membership is valued as an end in its self.

The above definitional perspective is considered geographic and locational. However, others suggest that the emphasis should focus on the commonalities of interests, concerns, and functions of people (Roberts, 2005). There are "communities of interest" and "communities of function" that may supersede the familiar locational expression of community. Communities of interest are those groups of individuals bound by some single common interest or set of common interests such as leisure interests, civic and special





political interests, or spiritual and religious beliefs and affiliations. In this way, the community remains an area of social coherence and is based on locality and community sentiment.

**Concept of Community Based Organizations**

Community based organization could be defined as an organizational process by which individuals become more competent in their skills, attitudes, and concepts in an effort to live in and gain more control over local aspects of their communities through democratic participation.

Community Based organizations (CBOs) refer to a process where people who live in proximity to each other come together into an organization that acts in their shared self-interest. This is generally assumed that social change necessarily involves conflict and social struggle in order to generate collective power for the powerless (Swarts, 2008). A core goal of community organizing is to generate durable power for an organization representing the community, allowing it to influence key decisionmakers on a range of issues over time. Community organizers work with and develop new local leaders, facilitating coalitions and assisting in the development of campaigns. Organized community groups attempt to influence government, corporations and institutions, seek to increase direct representation within decision-making bodies, and foster social reform more generally (Warren, 2001). Adisa, (2013) justified the fact by states that the communities seek solace in indigenous institutions such as CBOs which undertake development

programmes and projects that they observe as immediate needs in their communities.

**Theoretical Framework: The Community Action Model**

Directly related to this study is community action model which originated from the theory of Paulo Freire and utilized in Boreham, (2004), Lavery, (2005) and Freire and Smith, (2007). He was a Brazillian educationist who through his concern for the oppressed argued that disparity between poor and prosperous residents, community based organisations or labourers can be bridged through self-determination from those in the low socio economic class.

According to him, awakening of people's conscience to have self-confidence assist them to attain desired goal collectively (Freire & Smith, 2007). In other words, enlightenment of mind through education empowers the poor to collectively strive towards common goal and confront the oppressors. When this is achieved, the poor can easily develop their community to catch up with the rich class. These will give ability to dialogue with the ruling class and overtime; bridge the socio economic gap that separates residents or organisations at grassroots from those in prosperous region (Kulig, 2000).

Implicit in this theory is that residents in poor communities can team together to attain socio economic development (Boreham, 2004). This means that community action model involves participatory action research approaches and is asset based, that is, it builds on the strengths of a community to create changes from within (Racher, 2007).





Its intent is to create changes by building community capacity, working in collaboration with communities and providing a framework for residents to acquire skills and resources necessary to assess their socio economic conditions (Lavery, 2005). When they have done this, they can then plan, implement and evaluate actions designed to improve those conditions.

There are basic assumptions that community action model is based. First, it identifies inequality in the distribution of regional resources. It also believes that inequality can be bridged through awakening of mind and self-confidence (Ryan-Nicolls & Racher, 2007). Third, it focuses on changing individual's lifestyle and behaviour to mobilizing community members and agencies to eliminate undesired conditions (Lavery, 2005). Yet, it places the onus on the individual and does not challenge the social structures that shape residents‟ choices and decisions (Caira *et al.,* 2003). This means that the model is designed to increase the capacity of communities and organizations to address the social and economic determinants that will positively influence their community (Anderson & McFarlane, 2004).

The study recognizes CBOs as vehicles towards rural development in lagging regions. It opines that CBOs provide forum for individuals to collectively contribute towards the progress of the community and by this catch up with fortunate regions in other part of the world. The CBOs through team work and participatory approaches to challenges, can achieve individual and community needs, which in the long run will

officers would be consulted to have access to the record of the Self-Help projects that have been carried out by the Community Based Organisation in the selected LGAs. The Community Development Council is the umbrella which comprises all the representatives of the Community Development Associations which are situated under the local government areas in the state. The choice of Community Development Council (CDC) executives and their members as the target population for this study could be regarded as the most appropriate. The Ibadan North East Local Government Community Development Council (CDC) comprises sixty-Five (65) registered Community Development Associations (CDAs), while the Ibadan South East Local Government comprised Fifty-Six (56) registered Community Development Associations (Hence CDAs). Thus, the total number of the registered CDAs in the two LGAs' Community Development Council is therefore One Hundred and Twenty-one (121). At least, each of these CDAs does have five (5) representatives at the monthly meeting of the CDC holds at their Local Government Secretariat. The study utilized purposive technique so as to meet the specification of the population of interest, hence, a total of four hundred and twenty (420) members were selected for the study from the two LGAs for the purpose of this study at Two Hundred and Ten (210) members per LGA, including the CDC executive members. Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents for collecting relevant opinions to aid the realization of the study objectives. The analysis outcome of any study based solely on



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the gathered data. Therefore, for the analysis of Questionnaire results, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) will be adopted to draw-out the result of this study.

## Findings

### Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 reveals that 10.5% of the respondents were in the age bracket of 35-45years, 48.8% were in the age bracket of 46-55years, and 40.8% were in the age bracket of 56 years and above. This implies that most of the respondents were in the age bracket of 46-55years

**Table 1: Showing the Frequency Distribution of Demographical information of the Respondents.**

| SN | Background Information | Label | N | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Age | Below 30 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | 35-45 | 42 | 10.5% |
| | | 46-55 | 195 | 48.8% |
| | | 56&above | 163 | 40.8% |
| 2 | Gender | Male | 275 | 68.8% |
| | | Female | 125 | 31.3% |
| 3 | Educational background | Ph.D. | 56 | 14.0% |
| | | Master degree | 34 | 8.5% |
| | | B.sc/ H.N.D | 192 | 48.0% |
| | | OND/NCE | 96 | 24.0% |
| | | SSCE | 22 | 5.5% |
| | | Primary school leaving certificate | 0 | 0.0% |
| 4 | Profession | Farming | 63 | 15.8% |
| | | Business | 170 | 42.5% |
| | | Civil servant | 116 | 29.0% |
| | | Artisan | 51 | 12.8% |
| | | Others | 0 | 0.0% |
| 5 | Marital status | Married | 285 | 71.3% |
| | | Single | 82 | 20.5% |
| | | Divorce | 33 | 8.3% |

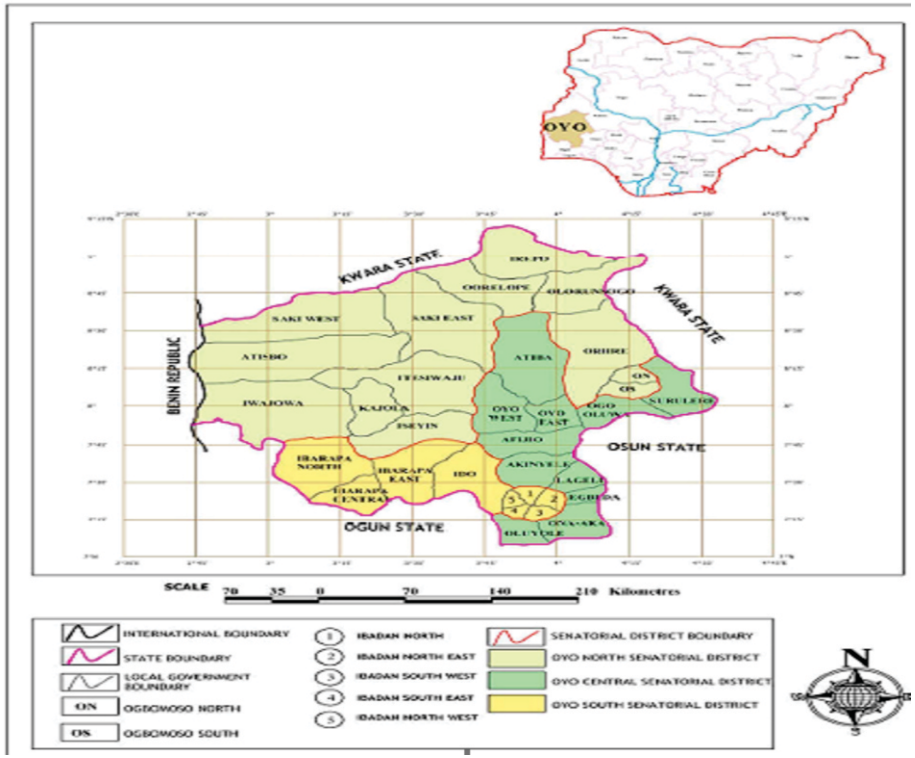
bring about development of the community.

## Methodology

The study was carried out in Oyo State, Nigeria. The State covers approximately 28,454 square kilometers and ranked 14th by size among the States in Nigeria. The landscape consists of old hard rocks and dome shape hills, which rise gently from about 500 metres in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219 metres above sea level in the northern part. Major rivers which are Ogun, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun, take their sources from the highlands. The Capital of the State is Ibadan and it is one of the major cities in Nigeria and in Africa as a whole. The State comprises of three Senatorial Districts (as in other states of the Federation) and thirty three Local Government Areas (LGAs). It is bounded by Ogun State in the west, Kwara State in the North and Osun State in the East (Figure 1). The State has three (3) Senatorial Districts which comprise Oyo North (with thirteen (13) LGAs), Oyo Central (with eleven (11) LGAs), and Oyo South (with nine (9) LGAs).



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**Source:** Ministry of Land, Housing and Physical Planning Ibadan, Oyo State, 2022

The research design adopted for this study was descriptive. Descriptive research involves collection of data that would be generated through the use of semi-structured interviews, and questionnaires designed according to the research questions to get facts and answers from the sample of respondents taken from the study population.

The populations of this study were the members of the Community Development Councils of Ibadan North East and Ibadan South East Local Government in Oyo Senatorial District, Oyo State. Also, the Community Development

**Source:** Survey (2022)

Table 1 reveals that 68.8% of the respondents were male while 31.3% of the respondents were female. This shows that majority of the respondents were male. Again, 14% of the respondents were Ph.D. holders, 8.5% were master holders, 48% were B.sc holders, 24% were OND holders and 5.5% were SSCE holders. This implies that most of the respondents were literate and thus enhances the response rate. Also, considering their profession, 15.8% of the respondents were farming, 42.5% were business, 29% were civil servant and 12.8% were artisan. This shows that most of the respondents were into business.

**Validity and Reliability Tests**

Table 2 reveals the internal consistency of the measuring scales using Cronbach method and measure validity using Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure (KMO) of Sampling Adequacy and Bartlett's test of sphericity. The internal reliability of the scales ranges between the Conbach alpha value of 0.702-0.875, which can be considered suitable according to the rule of thumb (α value should be equals to or greater than 0.7) (Pallant, 2010). While the KMO value range between 0.605-0.769, which indicates that the scales have fulfilled part of the criteria for measure validity having recorded values greater than 0.5.

**Table 2: Psychometric Property of Measurement Scale**





| Variables | Reliability | Validity | | | | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cronbach Alpha | KMO | Bartlett's Test | df | sig | |
| Nature of CBOs operation scale (NCOS) | 0.702 | 0.605 | 1261.474 | 45 | .000 | good |
| Satisfaction level with CBOs projects Scale (SCPS) | 0.875 | 0.743 | 2376.036 | 45 | .000 | good |
| CBOs infrastructural development Scale (CIDS) | 0.770 | 0.607 | 1844.075 | 45 | .000 | good |
| CBOs Challenges Scale (CCS) | 0.834 | 0.769 | 2007.163 | 45 | .000 | good |

**Source:** Author's computation

**Data Analysis in relation to the Study Objectives**

**Research Question 1:** What is the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments?

The first concern was the determination of the nature of CBOs' operation in the study area since CBOs ae usually for many activities. Table 3 shows the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments based on their mean score. Majority of the respondents agreed that the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments can be seen in the

construction of drainage facility (3.54), they also agreed that Provision of electric poles (3.48) was done, then construction of town hall (3.46), Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well (3.37), provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community (3.35), provision of furniture/equipment for the school (3.33), rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility (3.30), provision of transformer(s) (3.27), rehabilitation of feeder roads (2.99) and construction/repair of market store (2.70). By implication based on the grand mean, majority of the respondents revealed that the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments are; construction of drainage facility, provision of electric poles, construction of town hall, Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well, provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community, provision of furniture/equipment for the school and rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility.

**Table 3: Descriptive Statistics showing the nature of CBOs operation**





| | | Strongly Agreed | Agreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed | Undecided | Mean | St. Dv. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Provision of electric poles | 214(53.5%) | 165(41.3%) | 21(5.3%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.48 | 0.59 |
| 2 | Provision of transformer(s) | 136(34.0%) | 236(59.0%) | 28(7.0%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.27 | 0.58 |
| 3 | Construction of town hall | 195(48.8%) | 195(48.8%) | 10(2.5%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.46 | 0.55 |
| 4 | Rehabilitation of feeder roads | 69(17.3%) | 257(64.3%) | 74(18.5%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 2.99 | 0.59 |
| 5 | Construction of drainage facility | 222(55.5%) | 171(42.8%) | 7(1.8%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.54 | 0.53 |
| 6 | Rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility | 168(42%) | 184(46%) | 48(12%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.30 | 0.67 |
| 7 | Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well | 164(41%) | 218(54.5%) | 18(4.5%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.37 | 0.57 |
| 8 | Provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community | 140(35%) | 260(65%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.35 | 0.48 |
| 9 | Construction/repair of market store | 63(15.8%) | 207(51.8%) | 78(19.5%) | 52(13%) | 0(0%) | 2.70 | 0.89 |
| 10 | Provision of furniture/equipment for the school | 151(37.8%) | 228(57%) | 21(5.3%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.33 | 0.57 |
| | **Grand Mean** | | | | | | 3.28 | |

**Source: Survey (2022)**

**Research Question 2:** What is the level of satisfaction with projects executed by CBOs in the rural areas?

Table 4 shows the levels of satisfaction with projects executed by CBOs in the rural areas are rated based on mean score. Majority of the respondents agreed that CBOs improved socioeconomic development of the community through the provision of electric poles (3.29), provision of transformer(s) (3.14), provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well (3.11), construction of town hall (3.01), construction of drainage facility (2.93), rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility (2.85), provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community (2.84), and provision of furniture/equipment for the school (2.70), By implication based on the grand mean, majority of the respondents confirms that they have high satisfaction with CBOs projects in the following areas; provision of electric poles, provision of transformer(s), provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well, construction of town hall and construction of drainage facility. However, they have low satisfaction in the area of rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility, provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community, and provision of furniture/equipment for the school.

**Table 4.4 showing level of satisfaction with projects executed by CBOs**





| | | Highly Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory | Fairly Satisfactory | Poorly delivered | Not delivered | Mean | St. Dv | Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Provision of electric poles | 171 (42.8%) | 176 (44%) | 53 (13.3%) | 0 (0%) | 0(0%) | 3.29 | 0.69 | High |
| 2 | Provision of transformer(s) | 138 (34.5%) | 201 (50.3%) | 39 (9.8%) | 22 (5.5%) | 0(0%) | 3.14 | 0.80 | High |
| 3 | Construction of town hall | 160 (40%) | 154 (38.5%) | 51 (12.8%) | 0 (0%) | 35 (8.8%) | 3.01 | 1.15 | High |
| 4 | Rehabilitation of feeder roads | 90 (22.5%) | 120 (30%) | 159 (39.8%) | 20 (5%) | 11 (2.8%) | 2.65 | 0.97 | Low |
| 5 | Construction of drainage facility | 107 (26.8%) | 179 (44.8%) | 91 (22.8%) | 23 (5.8%) | 0 (0%) | 2.93 | 0.85 | High |
| 6 | Rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility | 126 (31.5%) | 161 (40.3%) | 51 (12.8%) | 50 (12.5%) | 12 (3%) | 2.85 | 1.09 | Low |
| 7 | Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well | 140 (35%) | 196 (49%) | 31 (7.8%) | 33 (8.3%) | 0 (0%) | 3.11 | 0.86 | High |
| 8 | Provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community | 91 (22.8%) | 183 (45.8%) | 95 (23.8%) | 31 (7.8%) | 0 (0%) | 2.84 | 0.87 | Low |

**Source: Survey (2022)**

**Research Question 3**: What is the influence of CBOs on infrastructural development of the studied area?

Table 5 shows the influence of CBOs on infrastructural development of the studied area based on their mean score. Majority of the respondents agreed that provision of transformers and electric poles has led to electrification of the community (3.46), they also agreed that construction of town hall has provided venue for social gathering, congregation and deliberation by the community (3.16), rehabilitation and construction of primary health care facility has reduced epidemics in rural areas (3.15), the CDC and CDAs do help small scale industries to improve their business and enhance their living (3.13), construction of drainage facility has reduced flooding in the rural areas (3.10), major projects of the CDC and CDAs have positive effects of the small scale industries in the rural areas (3.01), provision of community well, boreholes or portable water has improved sanitation in rural communities (2.99), provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the rural community has reduced out of school children (2.96), construction/repair of market stores has improved economic activities in rural communities (2.88) and rehabilitation of feeder readers has provided means for rural dwellers to transport goods to urban centres (2.56). By implication based on the grand mean, majority of the respondents reported that the influence of CBOs on infrastructural development of the studied area are; provision of transformers and electric poles that has led to electrification of the community, construction of town hall, rehabilitation and





construction of primary health care facility, the CDC and CDAs have helped small scale industries to improve their business and enhance their living and construction of drainage facility that has reduced flooding in the rural areas.

**Table 5: showing the influence of CBO on infrastructural development of the studied area.**

| | | Strongly Agreed | Agreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed | Undecided | Mean | St.dv |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Provision of transformers and electric poles has led to electrification of the community | 204 (51%) | 176 (44%) | 20(5%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 3.46 | 0.59 |
| 2 | Construction of town hall has provided venue for social gathering, congregation and deliberation by the community | 125 (31.3%) | 232 (58%) | 23(5.8% | 20(5%) | 0(0%) | 3.16 | 0.74 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of feeder readers has provided means for rural dwellers to transport goods to urban centres | 49 (12.3%) | 179 (44.8%) | 129(32.3 %) | 32(8%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.56 | 0.91 |
| 4 | Construction of drainage facility has reduced flooding in the rural areas | 147(36.8 %) | 178 (44.5%) | 54(13.5%) | 10(2.5%) | 11(2.8%) | 3.10 | 0.92 |
| 5 | Rehabilitation and construction of primary health care facility has reduced epidemics in rural areas | 128 (32%) | 214 (53.5%) | 46(11.5%) | 12(3%) | 0(0%) | 3.15 | 0.73 |
| 6 | Provision of community well, boreholes or portable water has improved sanitation in rural communities | 112 (28%) | 215 (53.8%) | 43(10.8%) | 20(5%) | 10(2.5%) | 2.99 | 0.90 |
| 7 | Provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the rural community has reduced out of school children | 117 (29.3%) | 191 (47.8%) | 60(15%) | 21(5.3%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.96 | 0.95 |
| 8 | Construction/repair of market stores has improved economic activities in rural communities | 79 (19.8%) | 247 (61.8%) | 32(8%) | 31(7.8%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.88 | 0.91 |
| 9 | The CDC and CDAs do help small scale industries to improve their business and enhance their living | 144 (36%) | 204 (51%) | 31 (7.8%) | 21 (5.3%) | 0 (0%) | 3.13 | 0.95 |
| 10 | Major projects of the CDC and CDAs have positive effects of the small scale industries in the rural areas | 137 (34.3%) | 140 (35%) | 112 (28%) | 11 (2.8%) | 0 (0%) | 3.01 | 0.86 |
| | Grand mean | | | | | | 3.04 | |

**Source: Survey (2022)**

**Research Question 4:** What are the challenges of CBOs in the study area?

Table 6 shows the constraints to effective execution of projects by CBOs in the study area based on their mean score. Majority of the respondents agreed that mismanagement of funds by community project management committee (3.41) is one of the constraints, they also agreed that inadequate funds to execute projects (3.36), uncooperative attitude of project management committee members (3.28), uncooperative attitude of members of the community towards their contribution for community project (3.15), poor revenue base of the community based organizations (3.05), disagreement on the scale of preference among the CDAs do cause delay or kill some proposed community projects before execution (2.89), inadequate skilled manpower in the community (2.87), external and internal influence and undue interference in the activities of the community project management committee (2.51), misplaced priority by community project management committee (2.41), and that the community development projects do not require organizing of any monitoring and evaluating committee, once the project has been concluded (1.99). By implication based on the grand mean, general perception or disposition of respondents to the constraints to effective execution of projects by CBOs in the study area include; mismanagement of funds by community project management committee, inadequate funds to execute projects, uncooperative attitude of project management committee





members, uncooperative attitude of members of the community towards their contribution for community project, poor revenue base of the community based organizations and disagreement on the scale of preference among the CDAs do cause delay or kill some proposed community projects before execution.

**Table 6: showing the challenges of CBOs in the study area.**

| | | Strongly Agreed | Agreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed | Undecided | Mean | St.dv |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mismanagement of funds by community project management committee | 233 (58.3%) | 118 (29.2%) | 28(7%) | 21(5.3%) | 0(0%) | 3.41 | 0.84 |
| 2 | Uncooperative attitude of project management committee members | 196 (49%) | 140 (35%) | 43(10.8) | 21(5.3%) | 0(0%) | 3.28 | 0.86 |
| 3 | Inadequate funds to execute projects | 195(48.8 %) | 163(40. 8%) | 32(8%) | 10(2.5%) | 0(0%) | 3.36 | 0.74 |
| 4 | Poor revenue base of t he community based organizations | 144(36%) | 143(35. 8%) | 102(25.5%) | 11(2.8%) | 0(0%) | 3.05 | 0.85 |
| 5 | Inadequate skilled manpower in the community | 67(16.8% ) | 258(64. 5%) | 42(10.5%) | 22(5.5%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.87 | 0.85 |
| 6 | Uncooperative attitude of members of the community towa rds their contribution for community project | 202(50.5 %) | 118(29. 5%) | 39(9.8%) | 20(5%) | 21(5.3%) | 3.15 | 1.12 |
| 7 | Misplaced priority by community project management committee | 47(11.8% ) | 182(45. 5%) | 100(25%) | 29(7.3%) | 42(10.5%) | 2.41 | 1.12 |
| 8 | External and internal influ ence and undue interference in the activities of the community project management committee | 77(19.3% ) | 121(30. 3%) | 141(35.3%) | 50(12.5%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.51 | 1.03 |
| 9 | The Community Development projects do not require organizing of any monitoring and evaluating committee, once the project has been concluded | 66(16.5% ) | 20(5%) | 158(39.5%) | 156(39%) | 0(0%) | 1.99 | 1.05 |
| 10 | Disagreement on the scale of preference among the CDAs do cause delay or kill some proposed community projects before execution. | 88(22%) | 220(55 %) | 61(15.3%) | 20(5%) | 11(2.8%) | 2.89 | 0.89 |
| | Grand mean | | | | | | 2.89 | |

**Source: Survey (2022)**

**Inferential Analysis**

**$H_{01}$:** There is no significant difference in male and female satisfaction with CBOs project.

Table 7: T-test showing gender differences with organizational behaviour.

| Variable | Gender | N | Mean | St.Dv | df | t | sig | P | $N^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBOS Project Satisfaction | Male | 275 | 27.73 | 6.54 | 398 | -6.23 | 0.002 | <0.05 | 0.089 |
| | Female | 125 | 31.83 | 4.99 | | | | | |

Table 7 reveals that there was a significant difference in male and female satisfaction with CBOs project; $t(86)=3.42$, $p<0.01$, $\eta^2=0.089$.Thus the null hypothesis is rejected. The table further reveals that the female respondents (mean=31.83) are more satisfied with CBOs projects than their male counterparts (mean=27.73). Effect size ($\eta^2=0.089$) that gender uniqueness accounted for 8.9% variance in CBOs project satisfaction, that is it had moderate effect on CBOs project satisfaction.

**$H_{02}$:** There is no significant difference in male and female perceived effect of CBOs in the study area

| Variable | Gender | N | Mean | St.Dv | df | t | sig | P | $\eta^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perceived Effect CBOs | Male | 275 | 30.15 | 4.74 | 398 | -1.403 | 0.161 | >0.05 | 0.0025 |
| | Female | 125 | 30.88 | 5.11 | | | | | |

Table 8: T-test showing gender differences in perceived effect





of CBOs activities

Table 8 reveal there is no significant difference in male and female perceived effect of CBOs activity in the study area; $t_{(398)} = -1.403$, $p>0.05$, $\eta^2=0.0025$. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is no difference in the way male and female perceive the activities of CBOs in the study area.

**$H_{03}$:** There is no significant difference in the satisfaction of CBOs project based on age range

Table 8: ANOVA summary table showing age difference in the satisfaction of CBOs project age range

| Age | Age | N | Mean | St.Dv | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | $\eta^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satisfaction wit h CBOs project | 35-45 years | 42 | 27.81 | | 151.30 | 2 | 75.65 | 1.87 | 0.156 | 0.009 |
| | 46-55 years | 195 | 29.59 | | 16093.6 | 397 | 40.54 | | | |
| | 56 years Above | 163 | 28.63 | | 16244.9 | 399 | | | | |
| | Total | 400 | 29.01 | | | | | | | |

Table 8 reveals that there was no significant difference in the satisfaction of CBOs project based on age range; $F_{(2,397)} = 1.87$, $p> 0.05$. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore age does not have effect on the satisfaction level of residents about CBOs projects.

**$H_{04}$:** There is no significant difference in the perceived effect of CBOs activity based on age range

Table 9: ANOVA summary table showing the perceived effect

of CBOs with different age range

| Variable | Age | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | $\eta^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perceived Effect CBOs | 35-45yrs | 42 | 27.71 | 6.68 | 448.15 | 2 | 224.073 | 9.895 | 0.00 | 0.047 |
| | 46-55yrs | 195 | 30.18 | 4.25 | 8990.33 | 397 | 22.646 | | | |
| | 56yrs and above | 163 | 31.31 | 4.75 | 9438.48 | 399 | | | | |
| | Total | 400 | 29.01 | 4.86 | | | | | | |



Table 9 reveals that there is a significant difference in the perceived effect of CBOs activities based on their age range $F_{(2,397)} = 9.90$, $p<0.01$, $\eta^2= 0.047$. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected. The table further reveals that respondents between the ages of 46-55yrs recorded the highest rating of CBOs activities (mean =195), followed by those between the ages 56yrs and above (mean=163) and those between the ages of 35-45yrs (mean=42). Effect size ($\eta^2$=0.047) that age accounted for 4.7% variance in the perception of residents about the effect of CBOs activities in their area that is age had little effect on perceived effect of CBOs.

**Discussion of Findings**

Community Based Organisations are organisations managed by members on behalf of members (Agboeze, et al, 2021; UN, 2011). Their functions are vital and can be felt in all aspects of life including infrastructure and socioeconomic activities as established in this study and consistent with their description in Odunola, and Odunsi (2017) (2000). Over the years, the importance and potentials of Community Based Organisation which are documented in this study are





recognised by the government, non- governmental and development agencies as the only organisations that can address the needs of the people, and this was equally established in Amarashingham (2018). They have been found to play key roles in propelling desirable development in localities, the example of which is Oyo state. this is consistent with the submissions of Abegunde (2009) who equally revealed that CBOs are viewed from two broad perspectives. First, it served as a typology of civil society that idealises their potential in advancing democratic governance and second, as an agent of development and service delivery in urban and regional landscape. These local institutions which serve as the intermediary between local people and the government facilitate transmission from traditional set-up to modernity and also promote economic interest among members of the association

**Summary, conclusion and recommendations**

This study was designed to examine the influence of Community Based Organisation in rural development in the selected local government areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. This focused on the activities carried out by the CBOs and how they contributed to the lives of its members with regard to livelihood diversification. The idea behind this study came about with the realization that people belong to one group or the other and they are involved in one or more livelihood diversification activities. This study then looked at how being a member of a CBO can help one in diversifying his livelihood activities. Specifically, examine the nature of Community

Based Organizations' operations in Oyo State; investigate the effect of CBOs in socioeconomic development of the rural areas; assess the influence of CBOs on infrastructural development of the studied area; and analyse the challenges of CBOs in the study area. Primary data were obtained through the administration of questionnaires to purposively selected members of the community in the study area and both the descriptive and inferential analysis were carried out on the data obtained with the aid of SPSS package. It was established that the nature of CBOs operation in the selected local governments can be seen in the construction of drainage facility; Provision of electric poles; construction of town hall; Provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well; provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community; provision of furniture/equipment for the school, rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility, provision of transformer(s), rehabilitation of feeder roads, and construction/repair of market store. The results also revealed that majority of the respondents confirms that they have high satisfaction with CBOs projects in the following areas; provision of electric poles, provision of transformer(s), provision of borehole/pipe-borne water or community well, construction of town hall and construction of drainage facility. However, they have low satisfaction in the area of rehabilitation of and/or construction of primary healthcare facility, provision of blocks of classrooms for school(s) in the community, and provision of furniture/equipment for the school.



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The study revealed that majority of the respondents reported that the influence of CBOs on infrastructural development of the studied area are; provision of transformers and electric poles that has led to electrification of the community, construction of town hall, rehabilitation and construction of primary health care facility, the CDC and CDAs have helped small scale industries to improve their business and enhance their living and construction of drainage facility that has reduced flooding in the rural areas. And finally, in relation to the fourth objective, general perception or disposition of respondents to the constraints to effective execution of projects by CBOs in the study area include; uncooperative attitude of project management committee members, uncooperative attitude of members of the community towards their contribution for community project, poor revenue base of the community based organizations and disagreement on the scale of preference among the CDAs do cause delay or kill some proposed community projects before execution.

It can be concluded from the study that Community Based Organisations has strong and significant influence and contribution on/to rural development in the selected local government areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. In Nigeria, the failure of the government to deliver fundamental economic goods, infrastructural facilities and services and the realisation of effective development that are people-centred have made Community Based Organisations a force to be reckoned with in the development processes. In view of the facts above,

CBOs should be supported with funds by the government through soft loan facilities. CBOs need to intensify effort in the area of training and education to create a better positive impact on diversification of income sources to further reduce risk and increase their standard of living. The governments at all levels should encourage the proliferation of CBOs and support the goals of CBOs



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