

Research

(a) Completed

Below are the researches conceptualised and carried out by me and some of my colleagues as well as my postgraduate students:

1. The Impact of Credit Facilities Provision by Micro-Finance Institutions on Socio-Economic Conditions of Bodija Market Women Associations in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

This study examined the micro-finance institutions credit facilities on socio-economic conditions of Bodija Market Women Association in Ibadan. One hundred and six market women were purposively selected among the Bodija Market Women Associations, a number of issues were raised that revealed that beneficiaries were able to increase their income level through fund mobilisation from micro finance institutions which they invested; the resultant effect of this was that the respondents were able to send their children to school and had access to health facilities without resorting to financial assistance from friends and relatives. In conclusion, a number of recommendations were made to beneficiaries and micro finance institutions towards the sustainability and implementation of the scheme.

2. Social Factors as Correlates of Attrition Rate of Women Participants in Sandwich Programme of Colleges of Education in Southwest, Nigeria

This study examined the social factors and attrition rate of women participants in sandwich programme of colleges of education in southwest Nigeria. Findings showed that socially ascribed roles and responsibilities of women are significantly related to attrition rate. Social factors like family background, peer group, cultural practices, and hostile school environment against women were also found to be significantly related to attrition rate. It was thus concluded that are significant factors related to attrition rate of women participants in sandwich programme of colleges of education in south western Nigeria.

3. Community Participation as Determinant of Women Empowerment in Rural Communities in Lagelu Local Government Area of Oyo State.

The study investigated the possibility of using community participation to enhance women empowerment in rural communities in densely populated state like Oyo state, Nigeria. The study was restricted to Lagelu Local Government Area. The study adopted the descriptive research design of ex-post facto type. The findings revealed that there was significant relationship between demographic characteristics and level of participation in empowerment programmes. It also revealed that women economic status has a lot to do with their level of participation in the empowerment programmes. Based on these findings, it was recommended that women should be encouraged to get informed about developmental programmes in their communities and that cultural belief that have imprisoned their real self and values by societal norms should be discouraged.

4. Community Development Associations (CDAs) Participation in Local Governments (LGs) Development Projects' Implementation in Oyo State, Nigeria.

This study assessed the level of Community Development Associations (CDAs) participation in Local Governments (LGs) Development projects implementation in Oyo State, Nigeria. Two research questions were raised and a focus group discussion and in-depth interview were employed to analysis the questions raised. The findings show that CDAs and the marginalized, characterized by economic, social and political backwardness are badly deprived of involving in local level development projects. The study further reveals that the elected representatives are keen on maximizing benefits from development projects to have enduring ties with the local elites and thereby sharing mutual benefits. Some recommendations were made these include that the CDAs should be included in planning and implementation of development projects. In addition, some structural changes can be effected to increase the level of awareness and public opinion in mobilization, designing and planning process this will gradually help in institutionalizing the participatory practices in the development process and technical skills regarding project design, pre-assessment of projects by CDAs. Effective measures should be taken to build capacity of the CDAs so that they can undertake and carry out local development activities independently.

5. Predictors of Women Violence and Abuse among Rural Community Women in Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria.

Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide, it cuts across cultural, class and religious, and these have impeding effect on the right of women to participate fully in society. Violence against women takes dismaying forms, from domestic abuse, rape to child marriages and female circumcision; all are violations of fundamental human rights. It in the light of the above, this study examines predictors of Women Violence and Abuse among rural communities' women in Akinyele LGA of Oyo State, Nigeria. A total of two hundred and fifty women were purposively selected for the study. The results revealed that the combinations of independent variables predicted the dependent variables significantly. The result also indicated that the t-ratio is associated with four variables (poverty, traditional beliefs, men domination, illiteracy) were significant at 0.05 level of confidence while family size, and peer influence were not significantly associated with the dependent variable. Based on the results, the study recommended that the attention of governments at all levels, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious bodies and social workers should be directed toward inculcating best practices among couples to check violence and abuse in our society.

6. Social Capital Factors as Predictors of Rural Development in Nigeria.

This study examines the application of social capital factors (networking and memberships, social trust, ethnicity and collective action) to rural development in Nigeria. Social capital has been recognized as potent for eradication of community poverty and enhancement of the well-being of community dwellers in poverty-stricken rural areas of developing countries in Nigeria inclusive. It is, therefore, important to obtain insights into the links between social capital and the wellbeing of rural dwellers, not only to bring us closer to several debatable issues in rural/community development in general, but also to provide a useful practical framework for making rural/community development strategies more effective. Data emerged through quantitative and qualitative methods of data collections from rural communities will be of help to accelerated and sustainable development in rural communities in Nigeria, also, if findings will support higher solidarity and consolidation

between members of the homogeneity and heterogeneity of community members in communities where social capital factors were employed.

7. Leadership Structure and Decision – Making Process in Oyo State, Nigeria

Leadership structure is the complex network of relationships between the recognized power holders and the interplay of their roles in a community. These power holders, otherwise known as leaders, direct the affairs of the society towards the achievement of objectives. Jibowo (1992) describes leadership structure as “patterned distribution of authority and influence among various actors in a group or community”. The concept of leadership is very crucial to the survival of any society. Even where there are established norms, leaders are still in need to ensure compliance with such norms for societal orderliness and healthy being. The aim of the researcher is to find out whether these established norms have a role to play the identifications of leaders and how such leaders will help the growth of institutions in curbing the menace of communal conflict in our society. The finding will serve as a blue print for future directions of emerging leaders in Nigeria.

8. Stakeholder Involvement in Solid Waste Management for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Stakeholders’ involvement is one of the key factors to the success of Solid Waste Management (SWM), therefore, stakeholders and others involved in the management of SWM are component parts of development. This study employed a multilevel research design to understand the manner in which different types of stakeholder networks interact with one another and how their roles have helped in SWM in Nigeria. A Stakeholder Analysis (SA) and Social Network Analysis (SNA) methods were employed to examine the involvement of stakeholders in SWM in Ibadan metropolis of Oyo state, Nigeria. SA indicated that government and their agencies take the main responsibility for the management of SWM in Ibadan. Although other stakeholders express a significant interest in SWM through composting, many of them do not have sufficient power to make any changes to the current system put in place by governmental authorities. SNA revealed the fragmentation of the network, as the coordination among the stakeholders is dominated by hierarchical governance, while there is a lack of horizontal cooperation among the sectors. The fragmentation could be attributed to weak legislative framework, lack of trust, financial constraints, and the limited participation of private enterprises. The governance of SWM should be executed through interdependency rather than hierarchy and through a network comprising both state and non-state actors.

(b) In Progress

The following are research works conceptualised, designed, and are presently being carried out by me in conjunction with other academic colleagues or with some of my postgraduate students:

Dissertation and Thesis

Effectiveness of Micro-Credit as Instruments for Improving the Socio-Economic Conditions of Beneficiaries in Southwestern Nigeria. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Department of Adult Education, University of Ibadan, 216 Pages.