
Activities of Women Organisations and Community Development Practice in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study investigated the activities of women organizations in community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. Four research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey design was adopted in the study. A simple random sampling technique was used to obtain a sample of 385 women out of 10,150 women in the study area. The instrument for data collection was a 16 item questionnaire titled “Activities of Women Organizations Activities in Community Development Questionnaire” The instrument was validated by three experts and distributed to 30 women to ascertain its reliability. Using Cronbach Alpha, a reliability coefficient of 0.71 was obtained. The instrument was administered to the 385 respondents with the help of research assistants. Three hundred and eighty five copies were also retrieved for data analysis. The research questions were answered using mean statistics while the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance using one way analysis of variance. The results of the study showed that women organisations build maternity homes and pay hospital bills for less privileged; they provide educational facilities such pupils’ desks and scholarships; they involve in communal farming and raise funds for community development by contributions. Based on the findings of the study, the study therefore recommended that government should create programmes to empower women in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Key Words: *Activities, Women, Organisations, Community, Development and Practice*

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

The issue of women contribution to community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State has generated much concern in many quarters and as such resulted in the formation of many groups and organizations in the area. Despite the realization of this fact however, the research for the real place of women in community development still continues. In the past, women were relegated to the background.

The integration of women into the mainstream of community development is a recent phenomenon. Some years back; only the men were left and even made to undertake the bulk of developmental activities without recognition of women. The social economic development of the country is gradually taking a new form through the participation of women in the politics and the realization of strong and variable economics cannot be total without the participation of women. Given the conducive atmosphere provided by government, women organizations are springing up in all the nooks and corners of the country. Some of the women organizations that have emerged include farmers union, co-operative market union, better life among others (Fontana & Natalia, 2008).

Socioeconomic community development can never be achieved without women's effort in the present world of millennium development goal. Contribution and role of women in every community is an indicator of the modernization of the nation's economy. The entire community development process should be more on the active participation of women organizations (Lanjouw & Lanjown, P. 2010). Women are limited in their developmental capabilities because they are faced with much burden of household work that includes child bearing activities, domestic chores and also rearing of small livestock. During the past, some policies, programs and projects were designed and established to assist women in the third world countries like Nigeria, which focused on the significant roles of women participation and contribution in economic and development process. Since 1950, interventions were made to change the level of social progress of people particularly women's roles as contributors to the community they live (Moser, 2010). Those interventions serve as the anti-poverty approach or reduction of poverty which improved and advanced women's productivity because the interventions view their poverty as a matter of under development. In Nigeria, women have direct contact with the natural environment and resources as they gather essential items for everyday needs. Therefore it is important to include women in both planning process of different developmental organizations so as to maintain the rate of community development through involving all the numbers of the community in which almost half of them are women who previously were ignored.

In Southern Ijaw Local Government Area, women have always been mostly trusted with child bearing and caring. A women's contribution in a community is greatly related to the number of worthy children she has brought up in the community. In the matter we can evaluate women contribution to community development because they have reared society leaders and followers. In Southern Ijaw Local Government Area over the years, certain cultures and norms deprive women of their civil and legal rights, thereby making women poor and lack sufficient amenities. There are some of the problems of women in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area. However, they have started to realize these and are trying to solve them. This had been possible particularly where women have formed women's groups and addressed some problems affecting them or their communities as a whole. In recent times in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area, women play very important roles in community development activities which are very broad and complex.

Some of these women organizations in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area are Apoi Daughters Union, Tarakiri Domu Women Union, Kabuwei Women League, Bumo Women Association, Diebu Daughters Union, Tari Igbo of Emete Union, Olodiana Daughters Forum, Ndro Women Association, Selected Ladies Foropa, Amabilo Women Union and Eniwari Women League. The organizations provide accredited courses and information, advice and guidance to women from disadvantaged communities. They also provide platforms which help women to make informed decision about their lives and maintain healthy relationship.

The organizations also campaign to change the lives of women in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area. Some areas they focus their attention include; construction of two or three blocks of classroom in their primary schools, provision of teacher's table, chairs, student desks and exercise books, as part of their contribution to education development. In some other areas women organizations have tried to contribute to socio-economic development of their communities by building market stalls and public conveniences. In time past, it did not dawn on women organizations in Southern Local Government Area to put their resources together for a common good of all, instead, they engaged in personal activities. The lack of unification among women organization to enable them undertake community development activities in

Southern Ijaw Local Government has long been identified by previous researches. This study highlighted the role of women organization in Southern Ijaw Local Government played in community development activities. Activities considered include, fishing with local nets, baskets and paddling canoes along with their children. Some engage in farming around their dwelling places and have sweet potatoes, plantains and sugarcane, groundnuts, yam as chief crops which are locally consumed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is a common and accepted norm in the world and also in the Nigerian society that it is the responsibility of government to provide basic amenities for the populace. This is in line with the view of Onibokun in Ogunleye-Adetona and Oladeinde, (2013) who opined that government needed to develop communities by providing the whole amenities and infrastructure that communities need for development. In response to this, government has been trying to provide these amenities to various communities such as provision of road networks, electricity, and building of markets among others.

Experience however shows that although government on her part has been trying to provide some of these forms of amenities to the various communities such responsibility have not yielded quality development in most of the communities in Nigeria and Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa in particular. To these end, communities in this local government area still lack some basic amenities such as electricity, good roads, good means of transportation, health and educational facilities; farming support among others. This could be due to the fact that government is not able to bear the cost of providing the amenities needed in all the communities and as such communities are expected to participate in the development process Okenwa and Igbo (2013).

The need there arises to discover how Southern Ijaw women have tried to accomplish this through their various projects and programmes. How their efforts have enhanced the quality of life and in general. The limited opportunities for women participation in civil, political and community development activities have not been fully evaluated. A survey of activities of women organisation and community development practices in provision of health facilities educational of facilities, practices of communal farming and fund raising in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area is the focus of this study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the activities which women organizations in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State play in community development of the Local Government. Specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

1. Determine the roles women organisations play in the provision of health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
2. Determine the roles women organisations play in the provision of educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
3. Ascertain the roles women organisations play in promoting communal farming in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
4. Determine the strategies which women organizations adopt to raise funds to execute community development programmes in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were used to guide the research study.

1. What roles do women organisations play in the provision of health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?
2. What roles do women organisations play in the provision of educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?
3. What roles do women organisations play in promoting communal farming in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?
4. What strategies do women organisations adopt to raise funds to execute community development programmes in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at the 0.05 level of significance:

- H₀₁:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in providing health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
- H₀₂:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in providing educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
- H₀₃:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in communal farming activities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
- H₀₄:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the strategies adopted in raising funds to execute community development programme in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Methodology

3.1 Area of the Study

The area of the study covers the entire Southern Ijaw Local Government Area which is made up of the following clans, namely Apoi, Bumo Olodiana and Oporoma. Southern Ijaw Local Government Area is one of the Local Government Area in Bayelsa State created on 1st October, 1996 out of Rivers state by Military regime of late General Sani Abacha. , it is located on the north of the area at 4°48'17"N6°04'44"E .The area has a coastline of approximately 60 km on the Bight of Bonny. Its headquarters in the town of Oporoma (or Osokoma).The local Government is bounded by Sagbama and Yenagoa. The people and their language are known as Izon. The characteristic of women from these clans were examined in terms of their influenced on women organization's activities in community development.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population comprises all registered female members of women organizations in the four clans that make up Southern Ijaw local government area of Bayelsa State. It includes indigenes and non – indigenes provided they are registered in one women organization or another. Therefore, the total population for this study was 10,150 drawn from the four clans that make up of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State Source: Bayelsa State, Ministry of Women Affair Record, (2017).

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

Felix and Anaele (2006) define sample size as the process of selecting a proportion of the population considered adequate to represent all existing characteristics within the target population. In determining the sample size for this study, the researcher used the Yaro Yarmen method in deriving ways in arriving at the sample figure (number) of 385 (See appendix B for detail computation of the sample size using Taro yemen's formular) .Also, the organizations were selected based on convenience and proximity especially those organizations that are within the town. Convenience sample technique was used based organizations that are available to participate in the study. The sample was distributed within the clans as shown in the table below as thus:

Table 3.1: Sample Distribution of Women Organizations within the Clans in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area

S/N	Clan	Women Organizations Selected	No. of Respondents
1.	Apoi	Apoi Daughters Union	33
		Tarakiri Domu Women Union	34
		Kabuowei women league	36
2.	Bumo	Bumo Women Association	34
		Diebu Daughters Union	33
		Tari Igbo of Emete Union	32
3.	Olodiana	Olodiana Daughters Union	34
		Ndoro Women Association	35
		Selected ladies Furopa	34
4.	Oporoma	Amabilo Women Union	34
		Eniwari Women league	34
		Ebimeyen Igbo	12
5.	Total	12 selected Women Organization	385

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

The sampling technique used in selecting the sample size for the study was sample random sampling technique. The simple random sampling technique according to Nworgu (2006) is a sampling method in which everyone in the population is given equal chances of being selected without biased.

3.4 Research Instrument

The research instruments for this study were structured questionnaires and Interview. According to Felix et al (2006) questionnaire is a carefully designed instrument for collecting data in accordance with the specifications of the research question and hypothesis. Hence, the questionnaires used were titled: influence of women organization's activities on community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State (IWOACDSILGAB) and Impact of Community Development Programme Questionnaire (ICDPQ). The first one was classified into four clusters (A, B, C, and D) and the second was one cluster, which seek to provide data to the research questions and hypotheses. The instrument was developed on four points rating scale of strongly Agree (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D), and strongly Disagreed (SD). However, all the questionnaires has total of 16 and 10 items respectively covered as well eliciting information's from the respondent that reflects all the part of the study.

3.5 Validation of the Instrument

According to Nworgu (2006) validity is a process of finding out the degree to which researcher of test indeed measures what is purport to measure. It is a test developed to identify whether the developed instruments of items or test really agreed with the would be contents of the research questions and where they are not completely well understood, the researcher has to modify such areas before carrying out main study. Therefore, in order to establish the content validity and worthiness of the instrument used in this study, the drafted instruments were subjected to content expert scrutiny. Since, the items in the contents were mostly derive from information that gave answers to the research questions, based on the influence of women organization's activities it was believed that two experts in the Faculty of Technical and Science (Educational Foundation) and the project supervisor were capable of making sound Judgments. They were specifically requested to indicate the appropriateness, comprehensive and clarity of the language of the listed items to in tandem with the influence of women organization's activities on community development of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. Also, all the items were subjected to face validity by checking their relevant to the stated hypothesis.

3.6 Reliability of the Instrument

Felix and Anaele (2006) defined reliability of an instrument as a process of obtaining information on the degree to which a measure will yield similar results for the same subjects at different times of under different conditions of a consistent dependable accurate way. In testing the reliability of the instruments, the researcher employed the test-retest method. This entails administering the instruments to thirty (30) women not included in the study areas in two consecutive times at two weeks interval with Pearson Product Moment correlation (PPMC) analysis which yields an index of 0.71. However, it was considered as an acceptable reliability co-efficient for the study.

3.7 Administration of the Instrument

The instruments were Administer personally in the villages under the study coverage by the researcher to the various women organizations that constitute the sample population. This was done after the express permission from the village leadership. Instructions how to fill the instrument was clearly written on the questionnaire. To ensure confidentiality and freedom of expression, names of the respondents were not require on the instruments. The respondents were ask to which they strongly disagree by ticking (✓) the appropriate column corresponding to their choice.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The data analyzed using mean and standard derivation for the research questions while Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistics was used in analyzing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen (2010) described ANOVA as one applied when the intention is to compare how performance on a variable varies among three or more groups. In the present study, the researcher intended to compare the mean responses of women from women organisations of Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. Based on this, ANOVA was considered appropriate. A criterion mean score of 2.50 and above was considered accepted while those below 2.50 was rejected. A criterion mean (cm) score of 2.50 was set as a standard for acceptance and rejected. Hence, the criterion mean (cm) was arrived as thus: The Likert scale options were ranked thus;

$$SA = 4, A = 3, SD = 2, D = 1; \quad \frac{SA + A + SD + D}{4} = \frac{4 + 3 + 2 + 1}{4} = 2.50$$

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data presentation involved the representation of the respondent responses in tabular or chart classified on the basis of their mean, standard deviation or percentage distribution by rating them for easy interpretation and understanding. While analysis according to Okwarudu (2004) is the categorization, ordering, manipulation and summarization of data obtain in answering the research question.

Research Question 1: What are the roles of women organization in the provision of health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?

Table 4.1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents' Responses on the Roles of Women organizations in the Provision of Health Facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

S/N	Items	Apoi (N = 103)			Bumo (N = 99)			Olodiama (N =103)			Oporoma (N = 80)		
		M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK
1	Promotion of health development by building maternity homes, dispensaries clinics.	2.95	1.02	AG	2.93	1.10	AG	2.97	0.95	AG	2.90	1.01	AG
2	Provision of drugs to Children and elderly	2.15	0.99	DA	1.84	0.99	DA	2.09	1.09	DA	2.05	0.97	DA
3	Organising seminars On HIV/AIDS and Other health related programmes	3.08	1.01	AG	2.97	0.94	AG	2.98	1.01	AG	2.84	1.05	AG
4	Payment of hospital Bills to the less privileged & physically challenged in the community	2.90	0.99	AG	3.03	1.00	AG	3.00	0.99	AG	2.88	1.04	AG
Grand mean		2.77	1.00	AG	2.69	1.01	AG	2.76	1.01	AG	2.67	1.02	AG

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.1 shows the responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding their role in providing health facilities for the development of their communities. As shown in the table, grand mean responses of 2.77, 2.69, 2.76 and 2.67 respectively, for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans show that women organisations in these clans were involved in provision of health facilities in the study area. Standard deviations of 1.00, 1.01, 1.01 and 1.02 respectively for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans indicate that there was closeness or similarity in the responses of the women respondents regarding their role in provision of health facilities in the study area.

Research Question 2: What are the roles do women organizations plays in the provision of educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?

Table 4.2: Mean and Standard deviation of Respondents' Responses on the Roles of Women Organizations in Educational Facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

S/N	Items	Apoi (N = 103)			Bumo (N = 99)			Olodiana (N =103)			Oporoma (N = 80)		
		M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK
1	Provision of educational facilities such as pupils desks, classroom blocks, staff chairs, tables.	2.99	0.94	AG	3.21	0.91	AG	3.08	1.03	AG	3.06	0.93	AG
2	Counselling pupils and students on proper child's behaviour.	3.00	1.07	AG	2.97	1.03	AG	2.95	0.96	AG	3.01	0.93	AG
3	Provision of scholarship to exceptional children and orphans.	2.97	1.06	AG	3.06	1.05	AG	2.91	1.01	AG	2.89	1.03	AG
4	Collaboration on security network in the schools.	2.05	1.08	DA	2.01	1.02	DA	1.80	0.93	DA	1.93	1.04	DA
	Grand mean	2.75	1.04	AG	2.81	1.00	AG	2.68	0.98	AG	2.72	0.98	AG

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.2 shows the responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding their role in providing educational facilities for the development of their communities. As shown in the table, grand mean responses of 2.75, 2.81, 2.68 and 2.72 respectively, for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans show that women organisations in these clans were involved in provision of educational facilities in the study area. Standard deviations of 1.04, 1.00, 0.98 and 0.98 respectively for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans indicate that there was closeness or similarity in the responses of the women respondents regarding their role in provision of educational facilities in the study area.

Research Question 3: What roles do women organizations play in the provision of communal farming activities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?

Table 4.3: Mean and Standard Deviation of the Respondents' Responses on the Influence of Women Organizations in Communal Farming in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

S/N	Items	Apoi (N = 103)			Bumo (N = 99)			Olodiama (N =103)			Oporoma (N = 80)		
		M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK
1	Promotion of agriculture through communal works assistance.	2.99	1.02	AG	3.08	0.93	AG	3.17	0.88	AG	3.00	1.09	AG
2	Sponsoring government project	1.90	0.96	DA	2.10	0.99	DA	2.06	0.92	DA	2.09	1.00	DA
3	Provisions of loans and grants to the local farmers	2.94	1.05	AG	3.04	1.02	AG	2.77	1.11	AG	3.14	0.98	AG
4	Mobilizing other women in the community for farming activities	3.07	0.98	AG	3.19	0.93	AG	3.06	0.95	AG	3.13	0.99	AG
	Grand mean	2.73	1.00	AG	2.85	0.97	AG	2.76	0.96	AG	2.84	1.01	AG

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.3 shows the responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding their role in communal farming activities for the development of their communities. As shown in the table, grand mean responses of 2.73, 2.85, 2.76 and 2.84 respectively, for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans show that women organisations in these clans were involved in provision of educational facilities in the study area. Standard deviations of 1.00, 0.97, 0.96 and 1.01 respectively for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiama and Oporoma clans indicate that there was closeness or similarity in the responses of the women respondents regarding their role in communal farming activities in the study area.

Research Question 4: What strategies do women organizations employ to raise funds to execute community development programme in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State?

Table 4.4: Mean and Standard Deviation of the Respondents' Responses on the Strategies which Women use to raised Funds to Execute Community Development Programme in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

S/N	Items	Apoi (N = 103)			Bumo (N = 99)			Olodiana (N =103)			Oporoma (N = 80)		
		M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK	M	S.D	RMK
1	Financial and manual contribution by members	2.98	1.05	AG	3.11	1.00	AG	2.95	0.99	AG	3.10	1.00	AG
2	Renting to the public their musical equipment, generators, canopies, chairs and table	2.97	1.03	AG	3.09	0.93	AG	3.03	0.98	AG	3.01	1.04	AG
3	They rely on government and banks for funds	2.07	1.02	DA	1.99	1.04	DA	2.07	0.95	DA	2.04	1.05	DA
4	Donations from co-operate bodies and other individuals	2.99	0.97	AG	2.98	1.05	AG	2.95	1.01	AG	2.95	1.12	AG
	Grand mean	2.75	1.02	AG	2.79	1.01	AG	2.75	0.99	AG	2.78	1.05	AG

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.4 shows the responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding the strategies they employ to raise funds for the development of their communities. As shown in the table, grand mean responses of 2.75, 2.79, 2.75 and 2.78 respectively, for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans show that women organisations in these clans devised a copious of strategies for raising funds for the development of their communities. Standard deviations of 1.02, 1.01, 0.99 and 1.05 respectively for Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans indicate that there was closeness or similarity in the responses of the women respondents regarding the strategies employed for raising funds for the development of their communities.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organizations in providing health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Table 4.5: T-Test Analysis of the Respondents' Responses on the Role of Women Organization and the Provision of Health Facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>Mean</i>				<i>Fcal</i>	<i>Fcrit</i>	<i>Decision</i>
				<i>Apoi</i>	<i>Bumo</i>	<i>Olodiana</i>	<i>Oporoma</i>			
Between Groups	0.72	3	0.24	2.77	2.69	2.76	2.67	0.96	2.63	Accepted
Within Groups	95.17	381	0.25							
Total	95.89	384								

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.5 shows the analysis of variance in the mean responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State regarding their role in providing health facilities for the development of their communities. The result shows calculated F value of 0.96 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381. Since the calculated value is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in providing health facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State was accepted. This means that there is similarity in the roles they play in providing health facilities in the four clans. This is also evident by mean values of 2.77, 2.69, 2.76 and 2.67 respectively for women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans. These values show no much difference.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organizations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organizations in providing educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Table 4.6: T-test Analysis of the Respondents' Responses on the Role of Women Organization and the Provision of Health Facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

Source of Variation	of	SS	df	MS	Mean				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
					Apoi	Bumo	Olodiana	Oporoma			
Between Groups		0.88	3	0.29	2.75	2.81	2.68	2.72	1.22	2.63	Accepted
Within Groups		91.85	381	0.24							
Total		92.73	384								

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.6 shows the analysis of variance in the mean responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding their role in providing educational facilities for the development of their communities. The result shows calculated F value of 1.22 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381. Since the calculated value is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in providing educational facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State was accepted. This means that there is similarity in the roles they play in providing educational facilities in the four clans. This is also evident by mean values of 2.75, 2.81, 2.68 and 2.72 respectively for women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans. These values show no much difference

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organizations⁶ in communal farming activities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Table 4.7: T-test Analysis on the Respondents' Responses on the Roles of Women organization and the Provision of Educational Facilities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	Mean				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Apoi	Bumo	Olodiana	Oporoma			
Between Groups	1.08	3	0.36	2.73	2.85	2.76	2.84	1.53	2.63	Accept
Within Groups	90.00	381	0.24							
Total	91.09	384								

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.7 shows the analysis of variance in the mean responses of women from women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding their role in communal farming activities for the development of their communities. The result shows calculated F value of 1.53 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381. Since the calculated value is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the roles of women organization in communal farming activities in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State was accepted. This means that there is similarity in the roles they play in communal farming activities in the four clans. This is also evident by mean values of 2.73, 2.85, 2.76 and 2.84 respectively for women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans. These values show no much difference.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organisations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma regarding the strategies adopted in raising funds to execute community development programme in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Table 4.8: T-test Analysis on the Mean and Standard Deviation of the Respondents' Responses on the Strategy Women Organizations and Funds raised in Executing Community Development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Source Variation	of	SS	df	MS	Mean				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
					Apoi	Bumo	Olodiana	Oporoma			
Between Groups		0.12	3	0.04	2.75	2.79	2.75	2.78	0.17	2.63	Accepted
Within Groups		91.89	381	0.24							
Total		92.02	384								

Source: Researcher's Visits to these Organizations, 2018

Table 4.8 shows the analysis of variance in the mean responses of women from women organizations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans of Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa state regarding the strategies they employ in raising funds for the development of their communities. The result shows calculated F value of 0.17 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 381. Since the calculated value is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of members of women organizations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans regarding the strategies they employ in raising funds for community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State was accepted. This means that there is similarity in the strategies they employ in raising funds for community development in the four clans. This is also evident by mean values of 2.75, 2.79, 2.75 and 2.78 respectively for women organizations from Apoi, Bumo, Olodiana and Oporoma clans.

5.1 Summary of the Study

The research study investigated the influence of women organization's activities on community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. The main objective were to determine the influence of women organization's activities provision of health and

education facilities, to ascertain the impact of women organization's activities in communal farming and find out the strategies which women organizations use to raise funds to execute community development programme in community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. To achieve these objectives, the study posed four research questions with four formulated hypotheses. While chapter two of this study contains detailed review of related literature under the theoretical framework, conceptual framework, empirical review of related literature, and summary of related literature reviewed

In chapter three, detail methodology on the step-by-step approach to get the results was examined. However, to be specific the structured questionnaires were analyzed using the descriptives statistics and analysis of variance for the hypothesis with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22. While the Null Hypotheses formulated for the study were set at 0.05 alpha level of significance. And chapter four focused on presentation, data analysis, and discussion of findings. The findings of the study showed that women organisations in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State were actively involved in providing health and educational facilities in form of providing school desks, scholarships. They were also involved in communal farming activities in form of assistants to rural farmers. They also were involved in raising funds for development of their communities.

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings, it is concluded that the influence of women organization's activities on community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa cannot be over emphasized. Women organizations had actively participated in community development projects/programmes in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. Members have participated in the initiation and identification of felt needs in their various clans. They have been involved in the mobilization of human and material resources for community development.

They have also embarked on some developmental programmes/projects like building of town halls, construction of classroom blocks, provision exercise books, monthly environmental sanitation, provision of Agricultural credit facilities etc. in their various communities/clans in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, despite the fact that they had some challenges like illiteracy of some members, embezzlement of funds by some past leaders, lack of finance and lack of support from Government in many community development projects.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made with due consideration to some of the points already outlined and in view of the influence of women organization's activities on community development in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, there are needs to vigorously pursue the following suggested recommendation;

- Increased women organizations participation in community development. This will enhanced capacity building for women through such measures as grassroots mobilization, action programmes, networking, training and publication.
- Poverty alleviation amongst women to enhance their roles in community development.
- Increased women organization's activities such as decision making at the Local Government level.
- Women leaders who are involved in embattlements of women organization funds should be prosecuted accordingly.
- Government should support every community based women organizations financially to enhance their chances of being involved in community development.

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