

**Dr. O.B. Oyesola**



**Title and Name**

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**Area of Specialisation**

Extension and Rural Sociology

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## Publications

- **(a) Books already published: Nil**

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- **(b) Chapters in Books Already Published: Nil**

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1. **\*Oyesola, O.B. (2000):** Indigenous Food Processing in Akinbile, L.A. and Odebode, S.O. (Eds.) Home Economics, Centre for External Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan. 42 – 46. (100%) ISBN 978-021 (100%) ISBN 978 -021-124-1.

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2. **\*Oyesola, O.B. (2001):** Agricultural Extension Administration in Akinbile, L.A. and Oladeji, J.O. (Eds.) Agricultural Extension Education, Centre for External studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan. 53 – 57 (100%) ISBN 978-021-085-7.

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3. **\*Oyesola, O.B. (2001):** Review of Past Studies Showing the Influence of Psychological Traits on Production Practices in Oladele, O.I. and Olujide, M.G. (Eds.) Educational Psychology and Extension Methods, Distance Learning Centre, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, 97-104 (100%) ISBN 978-021-166-7.

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4. **\*Oyesola, O.B. (2003):** Intervention for Community Development; Local, National and International Case Studies. In Adekoya, E.A. and O.B. Oyesola (Eds.) Community Agricultural Extension. Distance Learning Centre, University of Ibadan, Ibadan (100%) ISBN 978-021-153-5.

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5. **\*Oyesola, O.B. (2008):** The Rural-Urban Interaction: Challenges of social and Economic Development of African Status. In Yahaya, M.K. (Ed) Communication for Social Change in Developing Countries Kraft Books Limited, Ibadan. 176-189. (100%) ISBN 978-978-49098-6-0.

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**(c) Articles that have already appeared in Referred Conference Proceedings**

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6. **Oyesola, O.B.** and Olujide, M.G. (1999): Income Generating Activities of Women within Fulani Agro Pastoral Households in Ogun State. In Ologhobo, A.D., Egbunike, O.N., Adewumi, M.F., Bamgbose, A.M., Iyayi, E.A. and Adesheinwa, A.O.K. (Eds.) Proceedings of 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Animal Science, Association of Nigeria, Ibadan. ASAN. 275-277.

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7. **Oyesola, O.B.** and Olujide, M.G. (2000): Role of Self-Help Groups in Rural Development (A Case study of Onidundun Multi-Purpose Group in Oyo-State). In Jibowo, A.A., Ladele, A.A. and Ogunwale, A.B. (Eds.). Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of Nigerian Rural Sociological Association. Ile-Ife. NRSA, 110-116.

•

8. **Oyesola, O.B.** and M.G. Olujide (2000): Participation of Livestock Farmers in Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Scheme: A Case Study of Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State. In U.I. Oji and O.O. Mgbere (Eds.). Proceedings

of 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Animal Science Association of Nigeria. ASAN Port-Harcourt, 213-216.

•

9. \*Fakoya, E.O., Apantaku, S.O. and **Oyesola, O.B. (2000)**: Participation of Associations in Community Development Projects in Ifedore Local Government Area of Ondo State. In Jibowo, A.A., Ladele, A.A. and Ogunwale, A.B. (Eds.). Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of Nigerian Rural Sociological Association. Ile-Ife. NRSA, 11-16.

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10. \* Oladeji, J.O. and **O. B. Oyesola** (2000): Comparative Analysis of Livestock Production of Cooperative and non- Cooperative farmers Associations in Ilorin West Local Government Area of Kwara State. In: Oji, U. D. and Mgbere, O.O. (Eds) Re- Investing Animal Production in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Proceeding of 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Animal Science Association of Nigeria. Port-Harcourt Zadok, Global Services, 221-224.

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11. \* Oladeji, J. O. and **O. B. Oyesola** (2000): Information Needs of Rice Farmers on Harvesting and Processing Activities in Obafemi Owode Local Government Area of ogun State Nigeria. In: T. A. Olowu (Ed.) Proceedings of the Sixth Annual National Conference of the Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria. Ilorin, AESON 144-150.

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12. \*Oladeji, J. O. and **O. B. Oyesola** (2002): Off-Season Income Generating Activities of Women in Ejigbo Local Government Area of Osun State. In: A.A. Jibowu (Ed.) Proceedings of the Twelveth Annual National Conference of Rural Sociological Association of Nigeria, Ibadan. 19-24.

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13. \***Oyesola, O.B.** and J.O. Oladeji (2006): Spatial Interactions of Rural Dwellers and Participation in Community Development Activities in Oyo-state. In M.C. Madukwe (ed.) Proceedings of 11<sup>th</sup> Annual National Conference of Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria. Ilorin, AESON., 63-71.

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**(d) Patents: Nil**

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**(e) Articles that Already Appeared in Learned Journal:**

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14. \*Apantaku, S.O.; Apantaku, F.S. and **Oyesola, O.B.** (1999): Rural Poultry Farmers' Use of Electronic Mass Media and Level of Productivity in Egbeda, Oyo-State, Nigeria. Journal of Nigerian Association of Teachers of Technology Vol.3, No.1,4-9. (Nigeria).

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15. \***Oyesola, O.B.** and J.O. Oladeji (2002): Household Food Security and Environmental Management Practices within Fulani Agro-Pastoral Households in Ogun State. Journal of Environmental Extension Vol. 3. 76 –79. Nigeria.

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16. Fakoya, E.O., D.K. Ojo and **O.B. Oyesola** (2002): Categorization of Farmers in Relation to Use of Sustainable Land Management Practices in Ondo State. International Journal of Agricultural Science, Environment and Technology. Series (A), Vol. 2. No.2. 29 – 36. (Nigeria).

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17. \*Oladeji, J.O. and **O.B. Oyesola** (2002): Women Fishing activities in Rural Communities of Epe Local Government area of Lagos State. African Journal of Livestock Extension. Vol.1, 50-53 (Nigeria).

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18. **Oyesola, O.B.** (2004): Livestock Activities of Yoruba and Fulani Rural Women in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo-State. African Journal of Livestock Extension Vol. 3. 99 – 102. (Nigeria).

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19. Oladeji, J.O. and **O.B. Oyesola** (2004): Gender Analysis of Income Generating Activities of Households within Onigambari Forest Reserve of Oyo-State, Nigeria, Journal of Tropical Forest Resources. Vol. 20, pp 79 – 89. (Nigeria).

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20. **Oyesola, O.B.** and J.O. Oladeji (2005): Women Farming and Related Activities in Omo Forest Enclaves of Ogun State Nigeria. Journal of Tropical Forest Resources Vol. 21, No.1, 150 – 158. (Nigeria).

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21. Thomas, K.A., **Oyesola, O.B.** and E.Y. Thomas (2005): Factors Associated with Migration in Selected Local Government Areas of Osun State, Nigeria. European Journal of Scientific Research Vol. 11, No.3. 453 – 461. (Australia).

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22. **Oyesola, O.B.**, Olujide, M.G. and J.O. Oladeji (2006): Economic Activities of Migrant Rural Dwellers in Irewole Area of Osun State, Nigeria. Tropical Agricultural Research and Extension Vol. 9. 43 – 52. (Sri Lanka).

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23. **Oyesola, O.B.** (2006): Awareness of Improved Methods of Goat Rearing among Rural Dwellers in Egbeda Local Government Area of Oyo State. Journal of Agriculture, Forestry and the Social Sciences. Vol. 4, No.1. 69 – 74. (Nigeria).

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24. Oladeji, J.O. and **O.B. Oyesola** (2006): Yam Farmers' Access to Production Resources in Kabba/Binu Local Government area of Kogi State, Nigeria. Journal of New Seeds. Vol. 8, No.2. 85 – 94. (U.S.A).

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25. \* Oladeji, J. O., M. G. Olujide and **O. B. Oyesola** (2006): Income Generating Activities of Fulani Women in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State. Study of Tribes and Tribal. Vol. 4 No. 2 117-121 (India).

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26. \***Oyesola, O. B.** and J.O. Oladeji (2007): Post-harvest Practices of Tomato Farmers in Oyo and Ogun States Nigeria. An International Journal of Crop Research. Vol.33, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. 113-118 (India).

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27. \***Oyesola, O. B.** (2007): Students' Assessment of Farm Practical Programme in Selected Universities of Southwestern, Nigeria. Journal of Agriculture, Forestry and the Social Sciences. Vol. 5 No. 2, 13-24 (Nigeria).

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28. \* Ajala, C. G. and **O. B. Oyesola** (2007): Rural Households Food Availability and Affordability in Osun State Nigeria. Journal of Agricultural Extension. Vol. 10. 128-135 (Nigeria)

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29. \*Oyesola, O.B. (2007): Rural Dwellers Perception on Effect of Infrastructural Facilities on Livelihood Activities in Akinyele Journal of Rural Economics and Development. Vol.16, No.1. 83-92 (Nigeria)

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30. \* Oladeji, J.O. and **O. B. Oyesola** (2008): Small Ruminant Production among Farmers in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Journal of Agricultural and Food Information. Vol. 9. No. 3. 256-265 (U.S.A.).

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31. \* **Oyesola, O. B.** (2008): Changes in Crop and Livestock Activities of Yoruba and Fulani Women in Saki-West Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Study of Tribes and Tribal. Vol. 6 No. 13-19 (India).

32. \***Oyesola, O. B.** and J.O. Oladeji (2008): Social Capital and Income Generating

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Activities of Rural Women in Ondo State, Nigeria. Nigerian Journal of Rural Sociology. Vol.8. No.2. 47-56 (Nigeria).

33. \* **Oyesola, O. B.** (2009): Fish Farmers' Perception of Climate Change in Oyo-State, Nigeria. Journal of Environmental Extension. Vol.8. 57-64. (Nigeria).

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1. \***Oyesola, O.B.** (2009): Utilization of Crop Residue and Animal Wastes among Agropastoral Households in Kwara State, Nigeria. African Journal of Livestock Extension. Vol. 7. 1-6 (Nigeria).



## **Research Projects/Technical Reports**

1. National Survey of Disabled Persons in Nigeria – Community Based Vocational Rehabilitation Programme – International Labour Organization/United Nation Development Programme - Feb. 1987
  
2. National Studies of Widows in Nigeria – MacArthur Foundation - March, 1999
  
3. National Survey of Organizations in Nigeria that Assist Widowed Women and Fatherless Children – Ford Foundations - Sept. 1999
  
4. Baseline Survey of Women Development in Four LGA of Kwara State, Nigeria  
CEDPA - Nov. 1999
  
5. Environmental Impact Assessment of Logging in Natural and Plantation Forests of Ogun and Ondo States – ADB - Dec. 2000
  
6. Micro-Watershed and Environmental Management Programme: Social Assessment for Adamawa and Benue State – World Bank/IBRD - March 2001
  
7. Fadama II Preparation Studies: Social Assessment for the Southern States of Nigeria.  
  
& World Bank/FGN -May 2002
  
8. Gender and Rural Transport Systems in Nigeria. FG N - January 2002.

9. Vulnerability Study for Nigeria. National Emergency Management Agency. FGN - July 2002

10. Community Taking the Lead Projects: Baseline Study for Kogi, Kebbi and Yobe States of Nigeria. World Bank/Japanese Social Development Fund. Feb – May 2003.

11. Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project: Social Assessment Study in Bayelsa States of Nigeria. World Bank Funded Study (January to May 2003).

12. Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Programme: A Social Assessment Study for Katsina State. A World Bank Funded Study (September to December 2003).

13. Gender and Institutional Analysis in Agriculture: Niger Delta Areas. -IITA/NDDC November 2003 - January 2004.

14. Improving Benefits of Urban and Peri urban Livestock Production through Management of associated Human and Environmental Health Risks in Nigeria. ILRI/IDRC April, 2005 to December, 2005.

15. Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) for Olokola Liquid Natural Gas Project (OKLNG) in Nigeria. ERML/CHEVRON/OKLNG May 2006 to August 2006

16. Price and Transport Survey for Olokola Liquid Natural Gas Project (OKLNG) in Nigeria. ERML/CHEVRON/OKLNG. October to November 2006.

17. Olokola Economic Displacement Mitigation Study of Fisherfolks: Social Impact Assessment of Dredging of Inland Waterways. ERML/OKLNG .May to July 2007.

18. Social Impact Assessment and Baseline Studies for OPL 305 and OPL 306 in Lagos and Ogun States Nigeria. ERML/CHEVRON August to December, 2007.

19. Social Inclusion in Local Water Resource Management and Irrigation Programmes in Nigeria: Assessment of Fadama II and Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Projects in selected States of Nigeria (Kebbi, Katsina, Gombe, Imo and Oyo States). -  
- World Bank, Nigeria. August 2007 to January 2008.

20. Social Inclusion of Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) in Nigeria: Social Assessment of Lagos State. FMANR/World Bank, Nigeria. March to July 2008

21. Socio economic Baseline Study and Livelihood Needs Assessment of Communities in Nigeria Impacted by West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP): Communities in Ogun and Lagos States. West African Gas Pipeline Company Limited, Accra, Ghana November, 2008 to March 2009.

22. Effiat Community Needs Assessment and Development Strategy of Akwa Ibom State Nigeria. AFREN Energy/ CHEVRON February to November, 2009.

23. Social Baseline Assessment of Communities within Omo-Shasha-Oluwa Forest Reserves for the establishment of a Protected Area for Games Reserve in Southwest Nigeria. NCF/ERM-U.K/Protea-Nutra. February, 2010 to date.

#### **(h) CONSULTANCY EXPERIENCE**

Since 1999, twenty-two short-term consultancy assignments had been undertaken for international, governmental and non-governmental agencies including World Bank, Cedar Groove Consultant, Geomatics Nigeria Limited, Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team, Federal Government of Nigeria, National Emergency Management Agency, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, International Livestock Research Institute, International Development Research Centre, Environmental Resource Management Limited, Lagos and Environment Resources Managers U.K.

## **(i) SUMMARY OF EXPERTISE**

Field of Expertise: Rural Sociologist particularly concerned with gender dynamics in rural areas and socio-cultural aspects of agricultural and rural development interventions as well as natural resource management.

Development Competencies:

Thematic: Community needs assessment, women in development, integrating marginalized sectors of rural population into development programmes, enhancing income generating and productivity and community based natural resource management.

Technical: Project identification, Rural Diagnostic Surveys and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Social Assessment using qualitative and quantitative methods with PRA tools.

## **Current Publications**

1. Oyesola, O.B. and J.O. Oladeji (2009): Use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) among Rural Dwellers in Oyo State. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria, held at Federal University of Technologies, Minna.

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study assessed the use of ICTs among rural dwellers in Ago-Are and Eruwa communities of Oyo State, where ICTs centres had been established by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. Systematic random sampling technique was used in selecting one hundred and twenty respondents from every other household in the two communities for the study. Frequency counts, percentages, chi-square ( $X^2$ ) and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used in analyzing the data collected. Result revealed that majority of the respondents were between 26 – 55 years of age, males, Christians, married and had formal education. Respondents use the following ICTs; radio, telephone, television, computer and video player. Majority of the respondents had a low level of use of the ICTs. Respondents listed the following constraints in the use of ICTs; unstable power supply, lack of money, inadequate source of information, lack of awareness and lack of technical expertise. Rural dwellers sampled had a*

*favourable perception to the use of the ICTs. Result of analysis on hypotheses shows that significant relationship exist between age ( $r = -0.039$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), main occupation ( $\chi^2 = 66.359$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), sex ( $\chi^2 = 4.489$ ,  $p = 0.034$ ), educational status ( $\chi^2 = 62.845$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) and use of ICTs in the study area. The study also revealed that significant relationship exist between perception ( $r = 0.423$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) and respondents use of ICTs. It is therefore pertinent that necessary infrastructures be provided especially steady power supply so as to assist the efforts of extension agents in communicating improved technologies to rural dwellers in order to reduce their poverty level.*

**Keywords:** Use, ICTs, Rural dwellers, Constraints, Perception.

1. Oladeji, J.O. and O.B. Oyesola (2009): Use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) among Private Organization Workers in Oyo-State. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria, held at Federal University of Technology, Minna.

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was designed to investigate use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) among private agricultural organization workers in Oyo State. Data were collected using structured questionnaires. One hundred and five respondents were randomly sampled for the study. Frequency counts, percentages, chi-square, PPMC, and ANOVA were used in analyzing the data. Majority (80.9%) of the respondents were within the age range 26 – 40 years old, a substantial percentage (76.2%) were male, while 23.8% were female. About 46.7% of the respondents had at least 1 year of working experience and 57.2% of the respondents had first degree in various disciplines. Respondents' age is significantly related to the use of ICTs ( $r = -0.097$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), while sex ( $X^2 = 2.799$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), marital status ( $X^2 = 0.967$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), religion ( $X^2 = 1.168$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), years of working experience ( $X^2 = 5.553$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), and level of education ( $X^2 = 5.803$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) were not significantly related to the use of ICTs. The result also revealed that selected personal characteristics such as age ( $r = .202$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and marital status ( $X^2 = 10.717$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) are significantly related to their attitude towards use of ICTs while sex ( $X^2 = 1.704$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), religion ( $X^2 = .245$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), years of working experience ( $X^2 = 1.055$ ) and level of education ( $X^2 = 5.553$ ) are not significantly related to their attitude towards use of ICTs. In addition, study revealed that respondents' age ( $r = 0.015$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) was significantly related to the benefits derived while sex ( $X^2 = -1.437$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), marital status ( $X^2 = 6.449$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), religion ( $X^2 = 0.187$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), years of working experience ( $X^2 = 7.837$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), level of education ( $X^2 = 7.553$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) are not significantly related to the benefits derived from the use of ICTs. The recommendations are that there should be provision of*

*better supply of electricity. Periodic training and continuous retraining of workers in the use of ICTs should be carried out. Government should create and enforce policies that will bring about sustainable use of ICTs for agricultural development.*

1. Oyesola, O.B. and I.E. Obabire (2010): Farmers Perception of Organic Farming in selected Local Government Areas of Ekiti State Nigeria.

### **Abstract**

The study investigated farmers' perception of organic farming in selected Local Government Areas of Ekiti State, Nigeria, with the specific objectives of assessing the demographic characteristics of farmers, identifying the major crops grown by the farmers, assessing farmers' sources of information on organic farming, examining farmers' knowledge of organic farming, as well as assessing farmers' perception about organic farming. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 160 farmers in the study area. The data collected were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages and Chi-square. Results obtained show that farmers in the study area are mostly male with a mean age of 53.8 years, married, and have formal education. Crops grown by the farmers include: maize, yam, cassava, plantain, vegetables, and tomato. Farmers' sources of information on organic farming are radio, extension agents, television, newspapers, farmers association, fellow farmers, and relatives. Their most preferred sources of information are Mobile phones and radio. Farmers in the study area have a high knowledge of organic farming and favourable perception towards organic farming. Results further show that significant relationships exist between sources of information on organic farming and farmers' perception of organic farming, as well as knowledge of organic farming and farmers' perception of organic farming. These imply that those who have more access to information on organic farming tend to have a favourable perception towards organic farming than those who have less access to information on organic farming. In the same vein, the farmers with high knowledge of organic farming tend to have a favourable perception towards organic farming than those who have little knowledge of organic farming. Policy recommendations emanating from the study are: active involvement of youths and women in organic crop production, improvement of information sources on organic farming, enlightenments on various organic methods of weed, pest and disease control through the regular sources of information on organic farming, farmers should be motivated through credit facilities and discouragement of inorganic farming in order to ensure sustainable production of food, since the farmers have a favourable perception towards organic farming.

Key words: Knowledge, Perception, Organic farming, Sources of Information

1. Oyesola, O.B. and A.O. Ademola (2010): livelihood in University of Ibadan Social Laboratory (Ileogbo Community of Osun State, Nigeria).

## **Abstract**

*Livelihoods are both economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural) and non-economic activities that people know, own and undertake to earn income today and into the future. This study identifies livelihood activities, abilities, and assets in University of Ibadan social laboratory (Ileogbo community of Osun State, Nigeria). One hundred and eighty respondents were sampled through multistage sampling technique. Qualitative (In-depth Interview with Key Informants and Focus Group Discussion) and quantitative (Interview Schedule) surveys were conducted. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in analyzing the data collected. Result of analysis revealed that 85.8% were within ages 20-50 years, 51.7% were male, 80.1% were married, 54.0% were Muslims, 42.1% completed secondary school, and 60.2% were farmers. More than average of respondents (58.0%) had had household size of between 1 - 5, 36.9% travelled out of the community more than once a week, and 42.6% earned averagely between =N=5,000 - =N=15,000 monthly. Seventy-seven point three percent of respondents had a low level of livelihood abilities, 80.1% had low level of access to natural capital, 80.7% had an average level of access to physical capital, 60.2% had an average level of access to financial capital, 73.9% had a low level of access to human capital, and 79.0% had a low level of access to social capital. Result of analysis also showed that 66.5%, 55.1% and 72.1% of respondents had low socioeconomic status (poor), access to capital assets, and level of livelihood activities respectively. Significant relationships exist between livelihood abilities ( $r=0.436$ ,  $p=0.000$ ), capital assets ( $r=0.194$ ,  $p=0.027$ ), socioeconomic status ( $r=0.167$ ,  $p=0.028$ ), and livelihood activities of respondents. Twenty-four percent of the level of livelihood activities of the respondents was accounted for by livelihood abilities (7.0%), capital assets (0.7%), and socioeconomic status (1.8%). It is therefore concluded that livelihood abilities contribute more to livelihood activities than access to capital assets and socioeconomic status. More so, socioeconomic status is directly proportional to livelihood activities. It is recommended that provision of technical, and vocational education, as well as capacity building should be provided by government and non-governmental agencies in Ileogbo, Osun State.*

**Keywords:** *Livelihood activities, Socio-economic status, Livelihood abilities, Capital assets*

1. Oyesola, O.B. (2010): Effect of Capital Assets on Livelihood Diversification of Rural Households in Oyo State, Nigeria.

## **Abstract**

*Capital assets are the resources upon which individuals draw to build their livelihoods. People must combine their capital endowments in order to make a living, thus, it is possible that the more capital assets households are endowed with, the more they diversify into different livelihood activities. Capital assets have been classified into natural, social, human physical and*

*financial. This study determined the effects of capital assets on livelihood diversification of rural households in Oyo State, Nigeria. One hundred and eighty respondents were sampled through multistage sampling technique. Test re-test method of reliability was used with a reliability coefficient of 0.88. Interview Schedule was conducted to obtain data for the study. Both descriptive and influential statistics were used in analyzing the data collected. Majority (72.5%) of respondents was within the age bracket of 41-60, 84.9% were males, 80.0% of the respondents were married, 73.9% had household sizes between 4-6, 89.4% of respondents were religious, 72.2% were educated, and 85.0% were primarily farmers. The average monthly income of respondents was N9,895, with more than half (58.9%) of them having a monthly income range of N5,000 – N15,000. Sixty one point one percent (61.1%) and 75.6% were averagely endowed with natural capital and social capital respectively. Fourty seven point two (47.2%), 41.1% and 52.8% had low level of physical capital, financial capital and human capital respectively. However, 45.7% had low level of capital assets and 68.3% diversified into two or more livelihood activities. At a significance level of 0.05, levels of natural capital ( $p=0.015$ ), social capital ( $p=0.022$ ), human capital ( $p=0.000$ ), physical capital ( $p=-0.032$ ), and capital assets ( $p=0.007$ ) had significant relationship with livelihood diversification. On the other hand, there was no significant relationship between level of financial capital ( $p=0.065$ ) and livelihood diversification. It is therefore concluded that capital assets determine the number of rural activities rural household diversify into and the level of diversification. Government, development agencies and communities need to concertededly work to increase the capital endowments of rural households in order to achieve sustainable rural development.*

**Keywords: Livelihood, Livelihood diversification, and Capital assets**

1. Oyesola, O.B. and T.S. Kadiri (2010): Effect of Rural-Urban Interactions on Socio-Economic Status of Rural Dwellers in Oyo State, Nigeria.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Rural-urban interaction is the linkage across space and sector, involving rural and urban areas in terms of flow of people, goods, money, information and participation in activities that saddle the two areas. The linkages have proven beneficial for poverty alleviation as well as national economic growth. This study examines the effects of rural-urban interaction on socio-economic status of rural dwellers in Oyo State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 180 respondents for the study. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results of analysis reveals that majority of the respondents' are between the ages of 31 – 50 years (63.9%), male (81.1%), married (83.3%) and had between 1 – 5 children (53.9%), while 81.7% had formal of education and Muslims (61.1%). Spatial interaction of the respondents include flow of cash (60.0%), commodity flow (54.4%), flow of people (51.7%) and flow of information (58.3%), while sectoral interaction of respondents include Okada riding, motor mechanic, hair barbing and dressing and petty trading among many others. Major livelihood activities of the respondents are crop farming (73.3%) and livestock rearing (57.2%). More than*



*half of the respondents are of poor socio-economic status (51.7%). Significant relationship exist between respondents educational attainment ( $\chi^2 = 27.151, P = 0.007$ ), level of interaction ( $r = 0.245, p = 0.001$ ), and socio-economic status. It is therefore being concluded that rural-urban interactions have effect on socio-economic status of rural dwellers in the study area. Policy makers and development workers should exploit the role of rural-urban interaction to bring about sustainable livelihood in the present changing perspective of extension system in Nigeria.*

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**Keywords:** Rural-Urban Interaction, Livelihood Activities, Socio-Economic Status,