

INFLUENCE OF BROADCAST ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES ON RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN LAGOS AND OYO STATES, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the influence of broadcast economic programmes in rural communities in terms of economic knowledge, training and management. Ijede community in Ikorodu Local Government area, Lagos state and Ikereku community in Akinyele local government area, Oyo state, Nigeria were used as case study.

The study was grounded in development media theory, uses and gratification theory and agenda setting theory. The study utilized the survey method as research design, and to obtain data, structured close-ended questionnaire were administered to respondents drawn from the two communities.

The study finds that respondents get enlightened through information disseminated in the economic programmes aired by radio and television thereby improving their standard of living, economic standard and development in their communities. The study concludes that informative attributes of broadcast economic programmes improve their awareness in terms of economic knowledge, training and management.

KEY WORDS

Economic programmes, Development, Economic standard, Broadcast media, Rural communities.

1 Introduction

Mass media play a significant role in any given society, and such it is a significant force in modern culture. Broadcasting can be referred as the planned provision of information, education and entertainment to large and heterogeneous audiences through the medium of radio and television (Folarin, 2000, p.35). Communities and individual are bombarded constantly with messages from multitude of sources such as the radio, television, newspapers, magazines and internet. These messages promote not only product, but moods, attitude, and a sense of what is and what is not important. It is worthy to note that the evolution of radio and television in Nigeria served as a great boost to political, social and economic development of the great Nigeria nation. This view is strongly supported by Onabanjo (2000), he opined that broadcasting has the power to work within a political system or against it, it can also oil or ease the social and economic wheels of a country.

Broadcasting aid national development, it fosters the economic growth of any developed and developing countries. It is crucial for development purpose within a society both on the urban and rural communities. The electronic media through broadcast economic programmes can help in educating the masses and can also contribute directly to the national development, through accelerating and easing the long, slow social transformation required for social-economic development (Onabanjo 2000).

The concept of development communication in the process of broadcasting cannot be over emphasized, such that it serves as strategies through which effectiveness of broadcasting can be attained. Soola (2002) cited Young (1993:14) that “development implies a change for the better, the ordering of society and social and economic process in such a way as to lead to eradication of gross poverty, ill-health, and increased material standards of living and increased material comforts for all”.

According to Udoakah (1998), development communication is about how communication can be used for organized development, it is an attempt to influence the public to accept new ideas, to win citizens for new ways of doing things. Development communication is therefore corrective, integrative and revolutionary in nature and it is result oriented. Salawu (2001), buttress the fact that development communication “stresses access to the media of communication, participation in communication activities and the relevance of content to the socio-cultural context.”

The need for development communications continues since a large population lives in rural areas and depends directly on agriculture. Therefore, communication and mass media are essential for development oriented change to occur in any society. Communication caters to the human dimensions of development; it establishes a dialogue with rural people, involves them in the planning of their own development, provides information as a basis for social change and conveys the knowledge and skills required to improve the quality of their life. The most general way to

describe what information does in a nation is to say that it provides a climate for national development.

Okiy (2003:1) opined that, rural development is a basis for economic development and information is an important ingredient in development process, people in rural areas whether literate or not should have access to any kind of information which will help them to become capable and productive in their social and political obligations, to become better informed citizens. There is therefore a need for mass media to broadcast economic programmes especially programmes on agriculture; because according to Mucavele (2009) agriculture is perceived as an economic bridge between rural and urban areas; and agriculture provides food, work and natural resource services to urban dwellers. In the reports of TIA 2002 and CAP, 2000 cited in Mucavele (2009), agricultural development is fundamental for poverty reduction as rural families generated about 80% of their income from the agricultural sector, while the other 20% has a strong link with the local economy. Extensive agricultural growth has reduced rural poverty, and rural poverty has declined substantially over the last decade as the agriculture sector has shown remarkable improvements.

The philosophy of programming of any broadcast station should be directly relevant to the needs of broadcast audience, which is also directly proportional to the rate of development of such societies (Onabanjo 2000). Broadcast programming involves articulation and strategic selection of programmes for desire purpose ends, functional programmes mix, appropriate scheduling, good timing, targeting, “catching” functional or result oriented presentation of programmes on radio and television. Radio is a powerful communication tool ‘More than any other mass communication medium, radio speaks in the language and with the accent of its community’ (Girard, 2001: 6) and ‘in most of the world radio is still the medium of choice and offers the greatest potential for serving farm and rural populations’ (Hilliard, 2001).

Farming programmes do tend to be relevant to a broad swath of the community including both men and women. In many communities, however, there is a clear division of labour, with well defined roles for men and women in terms of the crops they grow and the activities they are responsible for. The most popular programmes are those that can provide farmers with a direct income-earning opportunity. This frequently involves discussion and training on topics that help to combine growing traditional crops with a supplementary activity that does not require high levels of investment or risk in terms of ceasing existing activities. Specific examples of popular programmes on radio and television stations in Lagos and Oyo states, Nigeria include the following: “ Agriculture today” on Rhythm FM Lagos, “Farm Diary” on Television Continental, Lagos, “Farmers Choice” on Lagos State Television, “Agbe ni wa” on Nigeria Television Authority and “Gboluyo” on Radio Lagos and Alausa Radio, “Food Basket” from NTA Ibadan and “Bring back the farm initiative”.

Some of these agricultural programmes are co-sponsored by the ministry of Agriculture in the respective states and saddled with the responsibility of enlightening the entire populace on the importance of agriculture and the usefulness of agriculture; especially during the cropping season specific advice is proffered on the full range of crops being grown locally. The various programmes are timed to coincide with the various stages of land preparation, planting, weeding, water management, harvesting and marketing. These programmes also prepares avenue for banks and investors to help farmers who are in need of financial assistance through loans to help speed up their activities in terms of fertilizers and feeds for the purpose of successful farming season.

The broadcast economic programmes objectives should monitor trends and developments in production process with a view to arousing creativity and inquisitiveness in the people, foster the spirit of hard work and high productivity with the raising quality of life of the society, and encourage the production and consumption of local products in order to continue self-sufficiency and self-reliance (Onabanjo, 2001).

Despite the fact that the country is endowed with both human and natural resources, our rural communities are suffering due to absence of indices of development. Also, in spite of the fact that various broadcast economic programmes are aired on the radio and television stations in Nigeria, usually the national language or the dominant regional language is used for transmission and very few are transmitted using minority languages; and the minority transmission are simply translations of centrally-approved government broadcasts, which affects reception of the message by the rural populace. Therefore the study investigated the influence of broadcast economic programmes on rural community development in Lagos and Oyo States; and the effectiveness of the message of the broadcast economic programmes in the rural communities. Ikereku Community in Akinyele local government area is endowed with fertile agricultural land suitable for the cultivation of fruits like orange, mango, banana, pineapple, etc and the residents are mostly farmers. The residents of Ijede town in Ikorodu local government area are traditional fishermen who are now being drawn into modern vocations and the urban life of Lagos. The farming and fishing of the area is done mostly for local consumption, while timber and cocoa are the major sources of outside income.

1.1 Research questions

1. In what ways do broadcast economic programmes educate and meet the needs of rural communities?
2. In what ways do the broadcast economic programmes influence residents of rural communities?
3. To what extent do the broadcast economic programmes enhance the development in rural communities?

1.2 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To determine if educative broadcast economic programmes are adequate and meet the needs of rural communities.

2. To find out if the broadcast economic programmes influence the residents of the rural communities.
3. To determine the extent to which broadcast economic programmes enhance development in rural communities.

1.3 Significance of the study

The study will be significant to the community socially, morally and economically, especially in terms of development in the communities. It will also help the broadcast media to shape their programming pattern and content in order to suit and appeal to the viewing and listening abilities of the audience. It will be significant to the government in terms of provision of information and training especially in the area of agriculture for development.

1.4 Conceptual clarification

Development communication: the use of communication to promote social development

Economic programmes: programmes that provide information and education on economic issues like development in different areas of agriculture.

2 Brief Literature review

In many African countries, agriculture plays an overwhelmingly important role in the economy. In the 2004 *Malawi Economic Growth Strategy* it is stated to account for 39% of Growth Domestic Product (GDP), 85% of the labour force and 83% of foreign exchange earnings. In 2010, the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce (MCCCI) states that agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy and it contributes about 33.6 percent to the economic growth (Mucavele, 2009).

In Zambia, agriculture is the major development sector and about 97.4 % of rural households are engaged in agriculture, and this equates to 45% of the total population – approximately 4.6 million poor people dependent on agriculture. It is therefore important that people in the rural areas in general need adequate information on agricultural practices through broadcast agricultural programmes.

The provision of information and skills has gained popularity in the quest to empower communities with Community Radio as a unique and effective tool. Chapman et al (2003) reported that the growth of rural radio stations reflects both the improvements in information technologies and the shifting of development paradigm towards a more participatory style of information and knowledge transfer.

According to the study of Al-Hassan Seidu Al-hassan, Alhassan Andani and Abdulai Abdul-Malik (2011) on "The Role of Community Radio in Livelihood Improvement: The Case of Simli Radio", which focuses on the contribution of Simli Radio to the livelihood improvement of the people in the Tolon-Kumbungu and Savelugu-Nanton Districts of the Northern Region of Ghana. The study established that Simli Radio has worked to improve awareness and knowledge of solutions to

community development problems ranging from culture, rural development, education, hygiene and sanitation, agriculture to local governance. The station has been an appropriate medium that has facilitated an interface between duty bearers and rights holders. It has promoted small and medium enterprise development by creating market opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) operators and consequently improved sales and incomes.

In addition, Chapman (2003) has found out that rural radio is effective in improving the sharing of agricultural information by remote rural farming communities. He stressed that, radio in this regard provides a set of participatory communication techniques that support agricultural extension effort by using local language to communicate directly with farmers and listeners groups.

2.1 Theoretical framework

The study is grounded in the Agenda setting theory, Developmental media theory and Uses and gratification theory.

2.1.1 Agenda setting theory

The term “agenda-setting was coined by Mac Comb’s and Shaw (1972-1993) and focuses on the ability of the mass media to direct attention to certain issues to make them inevitable for public discussion (Aina 2003). The media provides the society with what to think and how to think about them. In relation to the role of the mass media in fostering development in the society, the media set agenda for important topics by creating awareness and diffusing a personal value system favorable for innovation.

2.1.2 Developmental media theory

The development media theory arose for events in developing nations (Mac Quail 2005). The major tenets of development media theory opined by Mac Quail (2005) are:

- Media must accept and carry out positive development tasks in line with naturally establishment policy.
- Freedom of the media should be opened to economic priorities and development needs of the society.
- Media should give priority in the content to the national culture and language.

Journalists and other media workers have responsibility as well as freedom in their information gathering and dissemination tasks in the interests of development purpose by speaking the language of the people and promoting the interests of the people.

2.1.3 Uses and gratification theory

The last theory applied to this study is uses and gratification theory which is the idea that media use depends on the personal satisfactions, need wishes, or motions of the prospective audience member is almost as old as media research itself (Mac Quail 2005). Folarin (2005) further says the theory perceives the recipient as actively influencing the effect process, since he selectively chooses, attends to, perceives and retains the media messages on the basis of his/her needs, beliefs e.t.c. The theory holds that people actively seek out specific media and specific contents to generate specific

gratification. That is, the theory believes that people are active because they are to use various media for various personal developmental motives especially economic development.

3 Method of Study

The research method employed for this study was survey research method because it studies both large and small population by selecting and studying samples chosen from the population. The method was adopted as appropriate because it provides the researcher with the opportunity to ask direct questions that are pertinent to the study that is being carried out.

3.1 Population of the study

The population of this study is the generality of the Ijede community area of Ikorodu Local Government in Lagos and Ikereku community in Akinyele local government in Oyo State with populace ranging from the age of 18 and above. They all consist of working class, businessmen and women, traders, farmers and youth among others.

3.2 Sampling techniques and sample size

A simple random sampling approach was used for the study as it enables the population to be studied directly. The simple random sampling technique was used to select the Ikorodu Local Government in Lagos state, and Akinyele local government in Oyo state. A purposive sampling technique was used to choose Ijede community and Ikereku community. A total of two hundred (200) respondents were chosen from the two communities using the convenient sampling technique.

3.3 Research instrument

Questionnaire was used as a data collecting instrument for this study. The use of questionnaire ensured that the same structure was used to observe and measure the responses of the entire respondent.

4 Presentation and analysis of research findings

The profile of the respondents is given in Table 1.

Out of the two hundred copies of questionnaire distributed, 194 copies of questionnaire were retrieved giving 97% return rate. From table 1 majority of the respondents (61.4%) are male, with 82.5% of the total respondents married and 34.5% as farmers followed by 24.3% of the total respondents as civil servants.

The result from table 2 reveals that all the respondents in the two local governments own a radio while 84.4% and 85.7% own a television set in Ijede community of Ikorodu local government area and Ikereku community of Akinyele local government area respectively.

On the listenership and viewership patterns of the respondents, Result from figure 1 and figure reveals that majority of the respondents listen to radio and watch television while a very few minority never listen to radio or watch television.

The result in Table 3 reveals that in Ijede community of Ikorodu local government area, 44.8% of the respondents preferred fishery programmes, while in Ikereku community of Akinyele local government area, 49.0% of the respondents preferred farming programmes. 12.5% and 9.2% of the respondents from Ijede and Ikereku communities preferred poultry programmes respectively.

Minority of the respondents' preferred animal husbandry and forestry programmes in the two communities. The respondents believed that it does not take long for them to realise the financial gains from farming, poultry and fish farming thereby boosting their economic status, unlike animal husbandry and forestry which takes a longer time. Only 4.2% and 7.1% from Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively chose 'others' because they are engaged in snail farming as a hobby and not for any economic and financial purpose.

Research question one: To what extent do broadcast economic programmes educate and meet the needs of the rural communities?

The respondents were asked if broadcast economic programmes educate them and meet their needs; 89% of the total respondents from the two communities indicated 'yes', that the broadcast economic broadcast they watch or listen to educate and meet their needs. 2% indicated 'no' and the remaining 9% were 'undecided'.

Table 4 reveals 76.1% and 76.5% of the respondents from Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively opined that broadcast economic programmes that they watch and listen to educate and meet their needs to a satisfactory extent. This is so because from the in-depth interview conducted, majority of the respondents believed that economic programmes on farming, poultry and fish farming helped to improve their knowledge thereby improving their career skills. The study found out that informative attributes of broadcast economic programmes improve their awareness in terms of economic knowledge, training and management. However, 21.9% and 18.4% of the respondents from Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively were not too satisfied with the broadcast economic programmes while a minority were undecided because they are just engaged in general farming as a hobby.

Research question two: In what ways do the broadcast economic programmes influence residents of the rural communities?

Table 5 reveals that 21.9% and 19.4% of the respondents from Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively believes that listening to economic programmes enhance their career skills in the different areas of farming. 33.3% and 28.1% of respondents in Ijede community believed it improved their economic and financial standards respectively, while 24.48% and 38.78% respondents in Ikereku community believed it improved their economic and financial standards respectively. 11.5% and 13.2% of the respondents from Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively indicated that listening to economic programmes provides employment because new poultry and fishing farms were built in the communities that offered employment to some of the residents in the communities.

The respondents also expressed their opinion on the extent to which broadcast economic programmes enhance their career skills, economic and financial standards, and provision of employment. The results revealed that 68.8% and 60.2% of respondents Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively opined that listening to economic programmes enhance their career skills in the different areas of farming to a high extent while 24.0% and 30.6% Ijede and Ikereku

communities respectively opined that listening to economic programmes enhance their career skills in the different areas of farming to a low extent. Minority from the two communities were undecided.

On the provision of employment, 43.8% and 52.0% of respondents Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively opined that listening to economic programmes influenced provision of jobs to a high extent because people from urban areas come to the rural areas to establish different farms that make provision for jobs for the rural dwellers. 47.9% and 33.6% Ijede and Ikereku communities respectively opined that listening to economic programmes influenced provision of jobs to a low extent because the unemployed rural dwellers are more than the available jobs created.

The result also revealed that in the two communities, 85.4% of the respondents opined that listening to broadcast economic programmes improved their economic and financial standards to a high extent while 13.5% of the respondents believed that listening to broadcast economic programmes improved their economic and financial standards to a low extent.

Research question three: To what extent do the broadcast economic programmes enhance the development in the rural communities?

This question was changed to hypothesis and tested using chi-square (χ^2).

H₀: Broadcast economic programmes do not enhance development in rural communities in Lagos and Oyo states.

H₁: Broadcast economic programmes enhance development in rural communities in Lagos and Oyo states.

From the chi-square table, as the p value is smaller than, ($\chi^2 = 12.404$, $df = 4$, $p < 0.005$) it can be concluded that broadcast economic programmes enhance development in rural communities in Lagos and Oyo states. We therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

From table 6, 72.9% and 61.2% of the respondents in Ijede community and Ikereku community respectively agreed that watching and listening to broadcast economic programmes enhance development in the rural communities. 21.8% and 36.7% of the respondents in Ijede community and Ikereku community respectively disagreed. This implies that since watching and listening to broadcast economic programmes, it has affected their standard of living positively. Broadcast economic programmes also attracted urban dwellers to the rural areas to establish small scale farming outfits which provided employment for the residents. This improved their economic standards and subsequently brought development to the communities in terms of infrastructures.

Table 7 reveals that, 33.3% and 22.5% of the respondents in Ijede community and Ikereku community respectively agreed that watching and listening to broadcast economic programmes enhance development in the rural communities to a very high extent. 43.8% and 34.7% of the respondents in Ijede community and Ikereku community respectively agreed to a high extent. 18.8% and 30.6% the respondents in Ijede community and Ikereku community respectively agreed that watching and listening to broadcast economic programmes enhance development in the rural communities to a low extent. This implies that majority of the respondents believe that economic

programmes attracted development to their communities because of the improvement in the level of awareness that is changing their economic and financial standards.

4.1 Discussion of findings

The result obtained from the study indicate that the broadcast media do perform effectively within the rural communities as far as matters of economic programmes are designed and disseminated to their respective homes. It was discovered that the residents of Ijede and Ikereku communities received broadcast messages on economic matters that improved their career skills thereby improving their economic standard, financial standard and even provided employment for some of the unemployed residents. It is however observed that there is need for the broadcast media to package more of these programmes that will enlighten the rural populace on certain issues that will expose them on how to manage their farm produce appropriately to enhance their economic standard thereby leading to rapid growth and development.

Chapman et.al (2003) contends that rural radio is effective in improving the sharing of agricultural information by remote rural farming communities. He stressed that, radio in this regard provides a set of participatory communication techniques that support agricultural extension effort by using local language to communicate directly with farmers and listeners groups.

The study reveals that, broadcast media perform effectively within the rural community, and the rural communities receive the broadcast message which enables them to have exposure to economic programmes disseminated by the broadcast media specifically radio and television.

Lastly, findings from the study reveal that the dissemination of economic programme has brought about development within the community. This proved the government support to the local stations in disseminating programme that are of usefulness to the rural communities as an accomplishment to their proposed aim of rapid growth and development.

4.2 Conclusion

Economic matters are arguably still very thorny and sensitive in Africa, most especially in the rural areas. Although, the Nigerian government has since accepted economic matters as a necessary ingredient of socio-economic development, This study concludes that certain programmes and projects has to be put in place for economic development, such that the broadcast media can disseminate to a large population and can bring about proposed rapid growth and development to the rural populace in the whole of the country.

5 Recommendations

This paper recommends that there is need for the practitioners in the industries to integrate more of economic programmes in their schedule more frequently as a form of repeat broadcast for the rural communities and also include entertainments to serve as a form edutainment programme production more for the rural populace in order for them to find it interesting as well as educating while watching the programme

There is also a need for the government both at the federal and state level, and also the non governmental organisations (NGO's), to bring into focus more of development project on economy that will enlighten the rural populace and will be of interest in their line of career to aid development among the communities.

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Table 1: Profile of the Respondents

Variables		Population (%) (N=194)		Total (%)
		Ijede community Lagos State	Ikereku community Oyo state	
Gender	Male	63.5	61.2	62.4
	Female	36.5	38.8	37.6
Age	18-25	18.8	28.6	23.7
	26-33	26.0	14.3	20.1
	34-41	18.8	17.3	18.0
	42-49	20.8	22.4	21.6
	50 and above	15.6	17.3	16.5
Marital status	Single	10.4	15.3	12.9
	Married	86.5	78.6	82.5
	Separated	0.0	3.1	1.5
	Divorced	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Widowed	2.1	2.0	2.1
Economic Occupation	Civil servant	21.9	26.6	24.3
	Artisan	15.6	20.4	18.0
	Schooling	18.8	10.2	14.5
	Farming	33.3	35.7	34.5
	Unemployed	10.4	7.1	8.7

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 2. Ownership of Radio and Television

Variables		Population (%) (N=194)		Total (%)
		Ijede community Lagos State	Ikereku community Oyo state	
Ownership of Radio	Yes	100	100	100
	No	0	0	0
Ownership of television	Yes	84.4	85.7	85.5
	No	14.6	14.3	14.5

Source: Field survey 2011

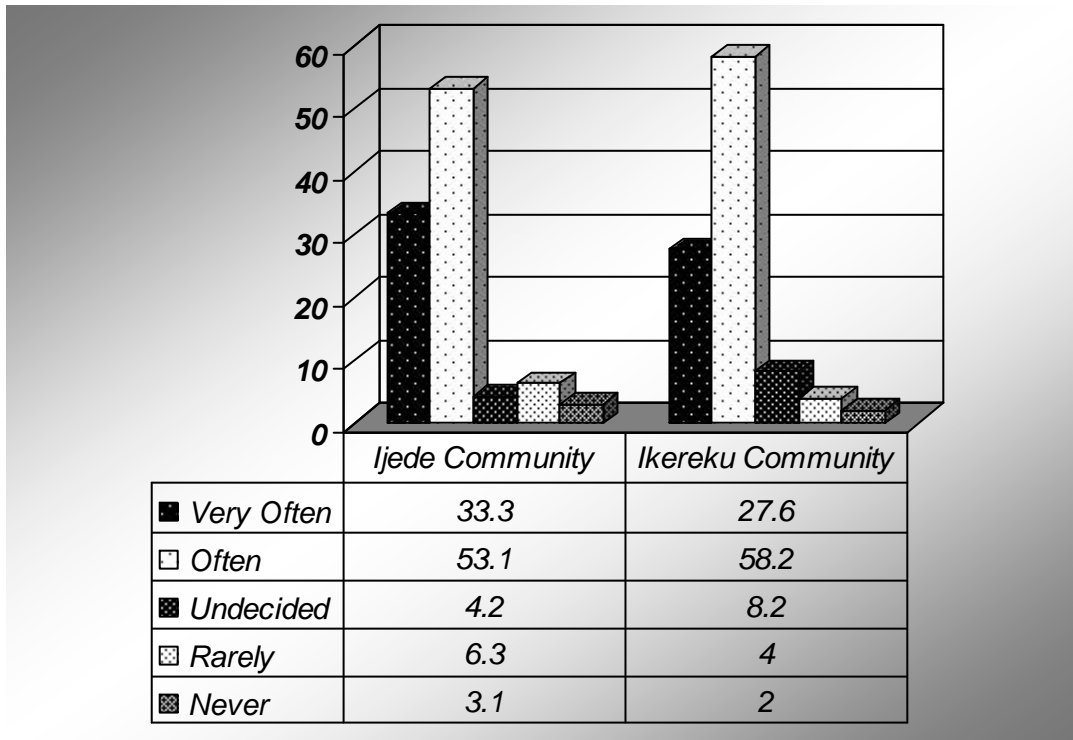


Figure1. Respondents Listenership Pattern

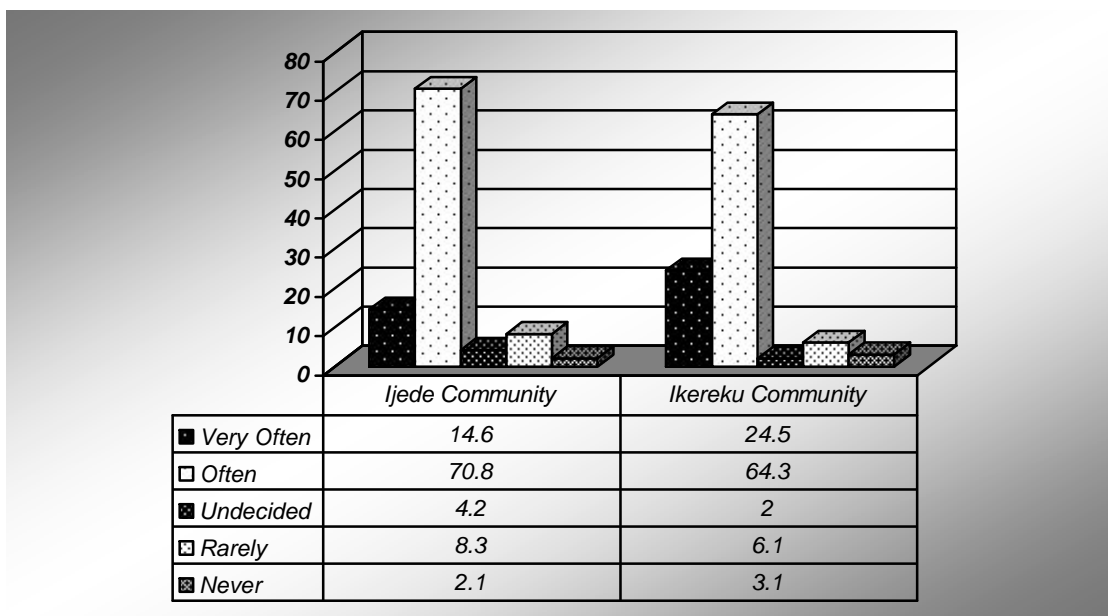


Figure 2 Respondents Viewership Pattern

Table 3. Most preferred economic programme

Variables	Population (%) (N=194)		Total (%)
	Ijede community Lagos State	Ikereku community Oyo state	
Fishery	4.8	14.3	29.6
Farming	30.2	49.0	39.6
Poultry	12.5	9.2	10.6
Forestry	1.0	2.0	1.6
Animal husbandary	8.3	18.4	13.5
Others	4.2	7.1	5.7

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4: Extent to which broadcast economic programmes educate and meet the needs of the rural communities

Options	Number of Respondents (Ijede community)	Percentage (%)	Number of respondents (Ikereku community)	Percentage (%)
Very High Extent	22	22.92	26	26.53
High Extent	51	53.13	49	50.00
Undecided	2	2.08	5	5.10
Very Low Extent	10	10.41	6	6.12
Low Extent	11	11.46	12	12.24
Total	96	100	98	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 5: Ways broadcast economic programmes influence residents of the rural communities.

Options	Number of Respondents (Ijede community)	Percentage (%)	Number of respondents (Ikereku community)	Percentage (%)
Enhance career skills	21	21.88	19	19.39
Improve economic standard	32	33.33	24	24.48
Improve financial standard	27	28.13	38	38.78
Provides employment	11	11.46	13	13.27
Others	5	5.20	4	4.08
Total	96	100	98	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6 Broadcast economic programmes enhance development in the rural communities

		Population of respondents		Total
		Ijede community Lagos State	Ikereku community Oyo state	
Strongly agreed	Count	33	22	55
	Expected Count	27.2	27.8	55.0
	% within Population of respondents	34.4%	22.4%	28.4%
Agreed	Count	37	38	75
	Expected Count	37.1	37.9	75.0
	% within Population of respondents	38.5%	38.8%	38.7%
Undecided	Count	5	2	7
	Expected Count	3.5	3.5	7.0
	% within Population of respondents	5.2%	2.0%	3.6%
Strongly disagree	Count	8	25	33
	Expected Count	16.3	16.7	33.0
	% within Population of respondents	8.3%	25.5%	17.0%
Disagree	Count	13	11	24
	Expected Count	11.9	12.1	24.0
	% within Population of respondents	13.5%	11.2%	12.4%
Total	Count	96	98	194
	Expected Count	96.0	98.0	194.0
	% within Population of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.404 ^a	4	.015
Likelihood Ratio	12.896	4	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.323	1	.068
N of Valid Cases	194		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.46.

$$\chi^2 = 12.404, df = 4, p < 0.005$$

Table 7 : Extent to which economic programmes enhance development in the rural communities

Options	Number of Respondents (Ijede community)	Percentage (%)	Number of respondents (Ikereku community)	Percentage (%)
Very High Extent	32	33	22	22.5
High Extent	42	44	34	34.7
Undecided	4	4.2	12	12.2
Very Low Extent	6	6.3	11	11.2
Low Extent	12	12.5	19	19.4
Total	96	100	98	100

Source: Field survey 2011