LIJOMASS

LAPAI INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

8

IBRAHIM BADAMASI BABANGIDA UNIVERSITY

IBBU

Learning for Service

Lapai

A Journal of the Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State.

Volume 1, No 1, December 2008.

Prof. V. A. Kolawole
Editor in Chief

Dr. R. A Bello
Associate Editor

Mr. Abdulkadir D. Sani
Business Manager

Managing Editor
Dr. Usen Smith
Board Member
Mr. Abdulrahman Okene
Secretary

EDITORIAL ADVISOSRY BOARD

Prof. A. P Sorka	Dept of Political Science, Benue State University, Makurdi.
Prof. O. Soyombo	Dept of Sociology, University of Lagos, Lagos.
Prof. S. O. Olubadewo	Dept of Education, Bayero University, Kano.
Prof. Sheikh Abdullahi	Dept of Business Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Prof. Steven M. Jubwe	Dept of Sociology, University of Liberia, Monrovia.
Prof. Graham Chapman	Dept of Geography, University of Lancaster, UK.
Prof. (Mrs) P. S. Aku	Dept of Economics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Prof. D. B.. Ekpenyong	Dept of Business Administration, Olabisi Onabanjo University Ago-Iwoye.
Prof. M. Kwanashie	Dept of Economics Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Dr. A. S. Jegede	Dept of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan.
Dr. M. N. Maiturare	Dept of Business Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Dr. (Mrs). S.L Adeyemi	Dept of Business Administration, University of Ilorin.

Assessment of the Evolution and Development of Industrial ... 1
Yusuf Noah:

Developing a Framework for Ethnomedicine Innovation System in Nigeria 16
K. P. Osemene, M. O. Ilori, A. A. Elujoba & W. O. Erhun

Transparency and its Applications as an Indispensable Tool in Nigeria Financial System 27
Mohammed Yelwa:

The Nature of the Kano Walled City and Challenges of Urban Renewal 39
Ibrahim M. Dankani & M. A. Shamaki:

Managing Corporate Identity for Enhanced Business Performance 53
Abdulkadir Danlami Sani & Mohammed Abubakar Mawoli:

Job Creation and Poverty Reduction: Evidence from the informal Sector in Ilorin Metropolis, Nigeria. 66
Gafar .T. Ijaiya:

Analysis of Service Delivery in Nigerian Hospitals Using Queue Model with Simulation by Promodel 82
John Obamiro Kolade:

Reinventing Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMES) for Improved Contribution to Economic Development in Nigeria 94
Obilikwu James:

The Effect and Measurement of Workplace Absenteeism in the Banking Industry in Nigeria 104
Isiaka Sulu Babaita:

Neocolonialism and the Third World Underdevelopment: the Nigerian Experience 118
Aishatu A. Haruna:

The Developmental Implications of Political Violence in Nigeria 134
M. S. Ewugi:

Sustainable Tourism Marketing as a Tool for Economic Development Strategy in Nigeria 142
Adegbuyi Omotayo Adeniyi

Urban Poverty Alleviation: A Case of Youths Engaged in Car Wash Mini-Business in Ilorin City, Nigeria 156
Y. A. Ahmed, :

An Analysis of Waste Generation Rate and Pattern in Ilorin, Nigeria 171
Awomuti, A. A:

Communication for Sustainable Development 184
Kola Obaitan:

NIGERIA.

Y. A. Ahmed,
Department of Geography University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Abstract

This paper focuses attention on eradication of poverty among youths in Nigerian cities using car-wash mini business in Ilorin metropolis as a case Study. Most youths that engage in this business in Ilorin city lament that they find it not only difficult to make end-meet, but almost impossible to procure the basic facilities needed to improve on the job. For the present Study, four hundred 400 questionnaires were randomly administered among one thousand1000 participants in the car-wash mini-business around Ilorin city. The results reveal that a large proportion of car-wash practitioners are unable to afford the take up capital, making only a few of them to engage in the job on full time. Suggestions are put forward, to extend government's poverty alleviation programme to them in order to empower them permanently.

Keywords: Alleviation Programme, Eradication, Participant, Poverty, Youth.

Introduction

One of the most ubiquitous problems that is biting hard in the developing world is poverty. Poverty according to Narayan (2000) and Ijaiya (2002) is lack of material well being, insecurity, social isolation, psychological distress, lack of freedom of choice and action, unpredictability, lack of long-term planning horizons and low self confidence. Schubert (1994) equally observes that poverty could be regarded as either absolute or relative or both. In the former, poverty could be assessed at all time in all societies, such as the level of income necessarily for just subsistence, while in the latter, poverty relates to the poor living standard in relationship to the standards that prevail elsewhere in the society.

The United Nations (1995) and the World Bank (2001) argue that poverty has some manifestations in the individual and the Nations. These include, lack of good income and productive resources that are capable of sustainable livelihood, hunger and malnutrition, ill health, limited access to education and basic services, increased morbidity and mortality rate from infancy, homelessness and inadequate accommodation, unsafe and degraded

and cultural life.

Nigeria was graded by the United Nations Development Planning as the 26th poorest country in the world. That is, out of the 173 countries adjudged by this organisation, Nigeria is ranked 148th, in terms of poverty level, the same position it occupies in the year 2001(Tribune, 2004). This equally portrays Nigeria as a country that has been slipping on the rank-scale, which is a confirmation of deteriorating standards of living of its people/citizens year in year out.

Today, Nigerian cities are full of men and women, youths and elders who are finding it difficult, if not impossible to meet the most basic needs of life i.e food, shelter and security. Only a few that take to self-employment are beating the tide.

Basically, to escape from poverty rests on four pillars: having a population that is healthy and educated enough to take part in the global economy, total economic reformation and transformation, development in technology, and structural adjustment especially exports diversification (Sachs, 2001). To Sachs, progress in poverty reduction would depend primarily on policy and institutional changes in low-income countries like Nigeria, and the rest of developing world. The World Bank's redemption programme on loaning the Third World countries on negotiated or conditionality suggests that governments in the Third World that took such loans were unable to offset the loans, and their countries remained tied to the apron of their creditors. The only possible alternative to loan accumulation is to induce change by empowering youths through knowledge and participation in mini-business and such businesses can only flourish if youths are given short-term loan through governments' policy of poverty alleviation programme. As such, youths who engage in mini-businesses would be able to establish themselves firmly, and as such, are empowered to face any worldly challenge. This becomes essential in promoting institutional change, which is usually the frontier of an economic reform agenda.

- This work is focused on the need to reduce poverty among youths and unemployed Nigerians in Ilorin City. The accompaning objectives of this Study are centered on:
- Orientating the youths and unemployed individuals to aspire for some loan benefits through government's Poverty Alleviation Programme.
- Promoting a new frontier of economic development through secured loan repayment policy of government so that youths are empowered.

among others. While the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) symbolises nine fault lines in the poverty debate, others approved the following lines:

- Individual or household measures: Ravallion (1996) captures intra-household factors affecting and causing deprivation in men, women, children and aged people.
- Private Consumption or Private Consumption plus Publicly Provided Goods: This refers to consumption smoothing over time, e.g. by managing savings or to include the value of goods and services provided publicly.
- Monetary and Non Monetary Components of Poverty: This is the so-called money-metric measures that are often used and regarded as sufficient on their own or seen as an adequate proxy for poverty.
- Snapshot or Timeline: Many poverty surveys and assessment report the incidence of poverty at a point in time. There is a long time history of thinking about poverty in terms of life cycle experience (e.g. Chayanov's pioneering work in the 1920s on peasant households in Brazil) seasonal stress, and shocks (illness, drought and war).
- Actual or Potential Poverty: Some analysts say poor people are highly sensitive to shocks, or resilient. For example, small-scale pastoralists exposed to the risk of drought, current income may be adequate to them, but vulnerability is high. Planning for them means understanding both short and long-term coping strategies, and also long-term adaptation to livelihood stress.
- Absolute and Relative Poverty: The World Bank currently uses of $US 1 per day (1985 purchasing power dollars) for absolute poverty. The alternative has been to define poverty as relative deprivation, for example, as half mean income, or as exclusion from participation in society. Thus, the European Union (1999) has decided that 'the poor shall be taken to mean persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural, social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the member state in which they live'.

The major factors that usually lead to poverty in any society are structural causes and conjectural causes. Burra (1995) and Olatunde (2004) agree that structural causes of poverty most especially in cities are: limited resources, lack of enough skilled labour, location proximity and inherent social and political set-up. The conjectural causes of poverty they reiterated are transitional. Transitional poverty to them is mainly as a result of too much emphasis on structural adjustment programmes and frequent changes

(both man-made and natural) can induce transition to poverty.

Some countries in the developing world remain poor despite donor' countries, efforts to reduce their brunt over the past 30 years.While developing countries have been struggling to alleviate poverty for some time now, they are also facing new challenges posed by globalisation of economies and globalisation of information. Both trends are fundamentally having strong impact on people of the Third World who fear that the poor would remain poor even if growth could be achieved. The evidence from the Kuznets curve appear to suggest that growth in poor countries is intrinsically biased against the poor: as low-income countries grow richer, inequality increases. In this view, poverty reduction would need active, large-scale redistribution policies to offset the forces that seem to systematically exclude the poor from the benefits of growth.

Recently many developing countries are trying to help its urban poor to help themselves. The poor of the Cali in Colombia are among the best micro entrepreneurs in the world. A combination of programme on mini- business development based on training, counselling and credit was put into use in Cali and is now being adopted elsewhere. The beneficiaries of the project go on and develop business of their own. During the 1990s, countries like Bangladesh, Bolsa Escola in Brazil, and Program de Education, Saludy of Alimentacion-(PROGRESA) in Mexico developed programmes of poverty alleviation for their citizens. By this policy, the means-tested conditional cash transfer, as the name implies, propagated. The programmes have two defining features. The first, means tests defined in terms of a maximum household income level, above which households are not eligible to the alleviation. The second include a behavioural conditionality that requires that beneficiary regularly undertake some prespecified actions.

Poverty Alleviation Programme has become a household name in Nigeria. Since its inauguration in the country in 1984 the programme has been under the umbrella of the Youths Empowering Scheme (YES) and the National Directorate of Employment NDE. The programme was redesigned to upgrade youth's development in the country.

Method

Both primary and secondary sources of data collection were used to collect required information for the work. Secondary source involves the use of relevant materials textbooks, journals (local and international), among others. While the primary source involves the administration of questionnaire to respondent the youths that are engaged in car-wash mini-

average of (10) potential car- wash business spots and most of them are covered in this research effort. During the seven hundred and fifty survey, about, (750) (functioning) spots were identified, and each of these car wash spots has a leader who has an average of five (5) apprentices under him (Table 1). Oyegun (1986), in a similar Study identified one hundred and forty three (143) car wash spots of Ilorin. Both oral and verbal interviews were also used in obtaining relevant information most especially from the leaders of each car-wash business spot. This is to identify their sources of capital and if such funding is enough or if they may likely obtain bank/government soft loans one thousand five hundred (1,500).

In all, four hundred (400) questionnaires were randomly administered among 1500 practitioners of car-wash mini-business within Ilorin metropolis. This represents about 20% of the total population that engage in the car-wash business within the 25 zones around Ilorin. However, the sample excluded the owners of car- wash spots who do not engage in the business but leased out the car-wash spots to those who undertake the business. The administration of questionnaires was carried out in two ways, to those that were full-timers in the business and those that were part-timers since the last four years. The justification for this selection is centered on the ability of the Study to ascertain who really deserve government assistance in form of soft loans or business aids from private organisations and philanthropists.

Table 1. Car wash areas/points in Ilorin Metropolis

	Car Wash Spots	Location	No. of participants
1	University of Ilorin	Off Abdul Azeez Atta Road	30
2.	"	Off Adewole,College of Education Road	20
3.	Abdul Azeez Atta road	N.E.P.A Transmission Area.	12
4.	Odota area	Odota Market.	10
5.	Oloje area	Ilorin Clinic Oloje.	16
6.	"	Idi Ogedede Police Station.	20
7.	Maraba area	Opp. Maraba Motor Garage	22
8.	Oyun area	Oyun River.	10
9.	Offa Garage	Offa Road	12
10.	Offa Garage	Opp. Oando Petrol fill Station	10
11	Offa Garage	Kaduna Road.	18
12	Kuntu	Aluko River/Baboko Market Gate	16
13	Baboko	Aluko River.	10
14	New Yidi road	Circular Hotel River-side	16
15.	Muritala road	CBN Quarters Road Junction	24
16.	Pipe line road	Gaa Akanbi	16
18	Amilegbe	Salem Super Market	16
19	Oloje Area	Air Force Road Junction	30
20	B.P.Filling Station	Opp. University Teaching Hospital	12
21	B.P.Filling Station	Murtala Mohammed Road	20
22.	Asa River	Unity Tipper Garage	10
23.	Adewole Area	Atiku Drive Lower	16
24.	Adewole Area	Atiku Drive Upper	18
25.	Olorunsogo area	Olorunsogo Road	10
	Total		400

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2006

Results

The outcome of investigation on youths that engage in mini-business of car-wash in Ilorin metropolis shows that only a small number of them have enough capital base to put the business into proper footing. Many of them seek for aids from banks, philanthropists and from government, but their efforts yield no good results as at the time when this work was being carrying out. However, most of their demands are centered on take-off funds and infrastructural facilities (Tables 2, 3 and 4). Also most of the participants wash cars by the road sides or river sides which, not only are a risk to their lives, but also constitute constraint to traffic in some areas. Hence, most a times, they receive quit order from the venues by the Local Government Authority.

Table 2. Category of items required for Capital [illegible] by the Car-wash business practitioners in Ilorin metropolis

Items	Frequency	Percentage
Car Wash Spots	100	25.0
Water Reservoirs	90	22.5
Pumping Machine	43	10.8
Car-Wash Gunning Machine	22	5.5
Public Water Supply	120	30.0
Well/Stream	25	6.2
Total	400	100

Source: Authors'Field Survey, 2006.

Table 3. Gross income level of respondents on a monthly basis

Income level of Respondent		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	₦3000	125	31.25
2.	₦ 3000 - ₦ 9000	85	21.25
3.	₦ 10000 - ₦ 16000	71	17.75
4.	₦ 17000 - ₦ 23000	48	12.00
5.	₦ 24000 - ₦ 30000	45	11.25
6.	Above ₦ 30000	26	6.50
7	Total	400	100

Source: Author's field survey, 2006.

S/No	Car-Wash Spot	No. of Participants	No. of Items Needed
1	University of Ilorin	30(7.5)	Gunning Machines, Hoses, Electricity-Generator, and Tanks.
2	University of Ilorin	20(5.0)	Gunning Machines, Electricity-Generator, and Water-Tanks.
3	Abdul Azeez Atta r	12(3.0)	Pumping Machines, Water Reservoir/Tanks, Erected-Washing-Spots and Electricity-Generator.
4	Odota area	10(2.5)	Pumping Machine, Water-Tanks, Hoses, Electricity-generator.
5	Oloje area (a)	16(4.0)	Pumping Machine, Water-tanks, Hoses, Electricity-Generator and Erected Washing-spots.
6	Oloje area (b)	20(5.0)	Pumping Machine, Water-Tanks, Hoses, Electricity-Generator and Erected- Washing-Spots.
7	Oloje area (c)	30(7.5)	Pumping Machine, Water-Tanks, Hoses, Electricity-Generator.
8	Maraba/Oyun area	14(3.5)	Water-Reservoirs, Gunning-Machines, Hoses and Erected Washing Spots.
9	Oyun area	10(2.5)	Water-Reservoirs, Pumping-Machines, Hoses and Erected Washing Spots.
10	Offa Garage (a)	12(3.0)	Erected Washing-Spots and Electricity-Generator.
11	Offa Garage (b)	10(2.5)	Water-Reservoirs, Pumping-Machines, Hoses and Electricity Generator.
12	Offa Garage (c)	18(4.5)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-machines, Hoses, Electricity-Generator, and Erected- Washing-Spots.
13	Kuntu	16(4.0)	Water-reservoirs, Pumping-machines, Hoses, Electricity generator, and Erected Washing-Spots.
14	Baboko	10(2.5)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-machines, Hoses and Electricity Generator.

15	New Yidi road	16(4.0)	Water-Reservoirs, Pumping-Machines, Hoses, Electricity Generator, and Erected Washing-Spots.
16	Muritala Road	24(6.0)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-machines, Electricity-generator, and Erected Washing-Spots.
17	Pipe line Road	16(4.0)	Water-Reservoirs, Gunning-Machines, Hoses, Electricity Generator, and Erected Washing-Spots.
18	Sao Garage	14(3.5)	Water-Reservoirs, Pumping-Machines, Hoses and Electricity Generator.
19	Amilegbe	16((4.0)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-Machines, Hoses and Electricity Generator.
20	B.P.Filling Station	12(3.0)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-Machines, Hoses. Electricity-Generator, and Gunning Machines.
21	B.P.Filling Station	20(5.0)	Water-Tanks, Pumping-Machines, Hoses, Electricity-Generator, and Erected Washing-Spots.
23	Adewole Area (a)	16(4.0)	Gunning Machines, Hoses and Electricity-Generator.
24	Adewole Area (b)	18(4.5)	Gunning Machines, Hoses, Electricity-Generator and Water-Tanks
25	Olorunsogo Area	10(2.5)	Pumping Machines, Hoses, Electricity-Generator and Water-Tanks
	Total	400(100.0)	----------

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2006. *Note: Figures in Parentheses are in Percentages (%)*

It is hypothesised that the level of availability of capital-base and infrastructural items needed for car-wash business have impacts on the level of income of the participants of this mini-business in Ilorin city. Based on the above findings, the itemised variables in Tables 2 and 3 are used to test significance. Both Correlation Coefficient and T-test statistical methods were used in computing the out-put results simultaneously (Also, table 5 and Appendixes). (82).

Table 5 Indicates the Correlation Coefficient Analysis as Calculated

Zone	X	Y	XY	X^2	Y^2
1	125	100	12500	15625	10000
2	85	90	7650	7225	8100
3	71	43	3053	5041	1849
4	48	22	1056	2304	484
5	45	120	5400	2025	14400
6	26	25	1650	676	625
Total	400	400	30,309	32896	35458

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2006

From the findings, the co-efficient-correlation shows a strong and positive 0.49 result. While a further subjection of the outcome into (Student) T-test analysis reveals another positive of 3.8 outcomes at a critical value of 0.05 respectively. It is, therefore, observed from the finding that the co-efficient- correlation accrued from dependent and independent variables show that there is a strong relationship between monthly income of respondents and the demand for soft and revolving loans in order to augment car-wash mini-business of the operators.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The outcomes of a Study as this are indisputably necessary requirements for the preparation of youths for future challenges. It is therefore recommended that government and its organs should not fold arms and allow youths to continue of roam about urban streets. Poverty Alleviation Programme in any nation of the world deserves encouragement. But, progress of such depends primarily on policy measures that are well utilsed and controlled on low-income earners. Empirical evidence suggests that given loans to poor or other low-income earners on one hand, is largely ineffective at times, but on the other hand, the approach is likely to be successful if policy measure which could induce changes in youths through empowering, education, and participation in businesses are involved (Collier 2001). Youths that are engaged in mini-businesses would be able to establish on their own, and in turn employ others. Thus, the essential economic reform of promoting institutional change in youths through empowerment should be enhanced. No nation progresses if her youths seek refuge in prisons and rehabilitation

homes, or become deviants on the streets. progress is achieved if youths are encouraged and empowered by governments, and the future developments of such youths are sustainable, susceptible and guaranteed specifically if they are integrated into the nation's economic planning.

To this end, if youths that are engaged in car-wash mini-business are aided by giving them revolving loan-assistance, then, they are empowered and poverty is alleviated. Among other benefits to derive from loans, assistance to youths (car-washers) would include among others: ability to re-organise their business spots to attract more customers, a new frontier of economic base would be enjoyed through laudable government policy measure as 'Poverty Alleviation Programme.'Above all, youths would be permanently empowered and crime perpetration cases as well as others vices would be reduced to the bearest and manageable standard in our cities.

References

Ahmed, Y. A. (1996), 'Problems of Physical Planning in Ilorin City, Nigeria'. An Unpublished M.Sc. Essay, Dept. of Geography, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. (2006), 'Under-Age Children and Street Economy in Nigeria: Examples from Ilorin and Offa Kwara State.' *Geo-Studies Forum. An International Jour..al of Enviromental and Policy Issues.* Department of Geography University of Ilorin Nigeria.3 (1&2). pp156-168.

Basu, K and Z. Tzannatos (2003), 'The Global Child Labor Problem: What Do We Know and What Can We Do? 'In *The World Bank conomic Review* 17(2). pp147-173.

Burra, N. (1995), '*Born to Work: Child Labor in India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Collier, Paul. (2001), 'Consensus Building, Knowledge, Conditionality.' In Boris, P. and S. Nicholas (Eds). *Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics.* The World Bank, Washington DC. pp. 67-68.

Ijaiya, G. T. (2002), *'Poverty in the Informal Sectors of Nigeria: A Case of Isale Asa Informal Sectors of Ilorin Metropolis.'* Department of Economics Seminar Paper, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria.

Narayan, D. (2000), 'Poverty is Powerless and Voiceless.' IMF Finance and Development. 37(4) pp 18-21.

Olatunde, A. F. (2004), "Poverty Alleviation Strategies and Social Economic Characteristics of Women in "Village Alive Women Association" (VAWA) in Kwara State, In Gender Discourse. *Journal of the University of Ilorin Women Association,* 11 (1), pp135-143.

Oyegun, R. O. (1986), 'The use and waste of water in a Third World City: A Case of Ilorin Metropolis. *"Geo-Journal"* 10 (2) pp210.
Ravallion, M. (1996), 'Issues in Measuring and Modeling Poverty.' *The Economic Journal*, 106:1238-1343.
Rodrigo, G. (1996), Innovative Programme for the Urban Poor in Cali, Colombia. *The Urban Age* 4 (1) PP.4.
Schubert (1994), Poverty in Developing Countries: Its Definition, Extent and Implication. Implication. *Economic:* 49 (50):17-40.
The Guardian (2001), Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), 2nd January. Lagos Nigeria.
The Tribune (2004), "Nigeria is the Twenty Sixth Poorest Country in the World"18th May. Lagos Nigeria.
United Nations (Human Rights, and Labour) (1995), Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1994. Washington, D.C.
World Bank (2000), *'World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty.'* New York, Oxford University Press.
World Bank (2001), 'Brazil*: An Assessment of the Bolsa Escola Programs, Report 20208-BR'* Washington, DC.

APPENDIX I

The Table below shows the Correlation-Coefficient of both dependent and independent variables accrued from Tables 2 and 3 in the previous chapter.

Zone	X	Y	XY	X^2	Y^2
1	125	100	12500	15625	10000
2	85	90	7650	7225	8100
3	71	43	3053	5041	1849
4	48	22	1056	2304	484
5	45	120	5400	2025	14400
6	26	25	1650	676	625
Total	400	400	30,309	32896	35458

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2006

The Formulae for Correlation Co-efficient is stated as thus:

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - (x)\ (\sum y)}{\sqrt{n\sum x^2 - (x)^2}\sqrt{n\sum y - (\sum y)^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{6 \times 30309 - 400 \times 400}{\sqrt{6 \times 32896 - 400^2}\sqrt{6 \times 35458 - 400^{2+}}}$$

$$r = \frac{181854 \times 160000}{\sqrt{197376 - 160000}\sqrt{212748 - 160000}}$$

$$r = \frac{21854}{\sqrt{37376}\sqrt{52748}}$$

$$r = \frac{21854}{193.33 \times 229.67}$$

$$r = \frac{21854}{44402.10}$$

$r = 0.49$

APPENDIX II

The result of the computed coefficient correlation shows that there is a strong relationship between monthly income of respondents and demand for soft loans to augment car wash –mini business of the operators.

However, in order to test further for the null hypothesis (Ho), a T-test statistical method was used since the number of the paired items did not exceed 30 units.

T-test Formulae is:

$$\frac{r-p}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}\right]}}$$

The above Table consists of six (6) number of observations, thus, the T-test is, in the case of testing the hypothesis: Ho: P = O, Hi: P O

$$\alpha = 0.05$$
$$df = 4$$

The critical value for t at 4df = 4x0.05

$$t = \frac{0.49-0}{\sqrt{\frac{1-0.24}{6-2}}}$$

$$t = \frac{0.49-0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.51}{4}}}$$

$$t = \frac{0.49}{0.1275}$$

$$t = 3.77$$