**IMPACT OF FADAMA-II PROJECT ON POVERTY REDUCTION OF
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to examine the determinants of perceived enjoyment, control and attention focus as aspects of the software interaction concept of flow, system quality, information quality and trust on mobile social networking service (SNS) users’ loyalty. 200 student subjects of a Malaysian university to answer survey questions on their currently chosen mobile social network system. The correlations between perceptual variables on mobile SNS were then analyzed and various causal relations deduced. Research findings indicate both perceived information quality and perceived system quality are determinant to perceived flow and perceived users’ trust, which further determine mobile SNS users’ loyalty. Perceived user trust affects perceived flow, and both factors determine user loyalty. Perceived flow is regarded as the strongest determinant of users’ loyalty. The paper rounds off with conclusions and an agenda for future research in this area.

**KEYWORDS:** Geographical indications, marketing management, intellectual property rights, product differentiation, GI registration

**INTRODUCTION**

Education and knowledge are important keys for human being. The correlation between education and the prosperity of society is well established. The importance of education has been universally acknowledged and accepted, but the phenomenon of exclusion of larger sections of the population and the drop outs from the formal education systems is one constraint. Academic and professional up-gradation, the professional training that would enhance the performance in traditional occupations and the intellectual growth, is required in today’s time.

Application of Panel Data Analysis.

Panel data analysis is an increasingly popular form of longitudinal data analysis among social and behavioral science researchers. A panel is a cross-section or group of people who are surveyed periodically over a given time span. Panel methods will be summarized along with their related disadvantages and advantages.

Panel data analysis is a method of studying a particular subject with multiple sites periodically observed over a definite time, be it behavior of firms, ministries, wages or characteristics of groups of people on health matters (Gujarati, 638). The analysis endows regression with both a spatial and temporal dimensions. The spatial dimension pertains to a set of cross-sectional units of observation while the temporal dimension pertains to periodic observations of a set of variables characterizing these cross-sectional units over time. Panel data logically looks like a Time Series Cross-Sectional data (TSCS). The difference is while panels have large number of cross-sections (N) usually between 5-100 and few time periods (T), TSCS has reasonable sized time (T) usually between 20-50 and not very large N (Nathaniel, 2009). In panel data, asymptotic are in N, while T is fixed while in TSCS data, asymptotic are in T while N is fixed.

Panel data set generally include sequential blocks or cross-sections of data, within each of which resides a time series. It relates cross-sectional data over time, explicitly takes heterogeneity into account. It gives more informative data, more variability, less collinearity, helps to study dynamics of change, detect and measure effects and enables us to study complicated behavioral models.

**MODEL SPECIFICATION AND PARAMETER ESTIMATION IN FIXED EFFECT MODEL**

The class of models that can be estimated using pool estimation, can be written as

  1.

Where Yit (D(GDPit – GDPit-1))is the dependent variable (differenced GDP) and D2 and D3 are dummy variables for 1960-1970 and 1971-1988 respectively. αi and β1it are differential intercept coefficients and regressor parameters for i = 1, 2, …, N cross sectional units. Each cross section unit is observed for dates periods t = 1, 2, …, T. We can view these data as a set of cross section specific regressions so that we have N cross sectional equations: This can be simply be written as

 Yi = αi + Xiβi + ui 2.

With T observations stacked on top of one another. These stacked observations can be represented by,

 Y = α + Xβ + ε 3.

Where α, β and X incorporate any restrictions on the parameters between cross sectional units.

For details of parameter estimations, see (Richard *et al*, 2003; Terence *et al*, 2008).

The residual error covariance matrix for this set of equations is given by:

Ω = E(εε’) = E  (4)

The basic specification treats the pool specification as a system of equations and estimates the model using ordinary least square (OLS) method. This specification is appropriate when the residuals are contemporaneously uncorrelated, and time-period and cross-section homoscedastic.

  (5)

The coefficients and their covariances are estimated using the usual OLS techniques applied to the stacked model.

Fixed Effect

 The fixed effect estimator allows αi to differ across units by estimating different constants for each cross-section. This is computed by subtracting the “within” means from each variable and estimating OLS using the transformed data:

  (6)

where 

The coefficient covariance matrix estimates are given by the usual OLS covariance formular applied to the mean differenced model given by:

  (7)

where  represents the mean differenced X and

 

where  is the SSR from the fixed effects model. If the pool is unbalanced, NT is replaced by the total number of observations excluding missing values. The fixed effects are computed with the formular;

  (8)

Standard errors are obtained from a re-estimated model with no intercept. We note that estimating the cross-section specific constant regression model with a large number of cross-section units is time consuming, and may result in estimates that are less accurate than those obtained using the fixed-effects option.

Weighting

A cross-section weighted regression is appropriate when residuals are cross-section heteroscedastic and contemporaneously uncorrelated. If this happens then;

  (9)

The estimated variances are computed as:

  (10)

Where  are the OLS fitted values. The estimated coefficients values and covariance matrix are given by the standard generalized least square (GLS) estimator. When the residuals are both cross-section heteroscedastic and contemporaneously correlated, the seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) method otherwise known as the Parks estimator which is given by:

  (11)

Where ∑ is the symmetric matrix of contemporaneous correlations, is employed with typical elements,  which is assumed constant across T. In this work, we are going to employ the standard generalized least square method

## CONCLUSIONS

1. There is a relationship between gender and behavior change for HIV/AIDS prevention among students. This can be explained by the fact that males have more sexual partners than females.
2. HIV and AIDS prevention efforts such as youth friendly services, peer education and use of condoms have a significant influence on behavior change for HIV/AIDS prevention among students.
3. There is no significant relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and behavior change for HIV/AIDS prevention among students. Despite having knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention this did not stop the students from engaging in risky sexual behavior.

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**APPENDIX-1.1**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Year** | **Period (60 trading days plus budget day)** |
| 1 | 1995 | 31/1/95-8/5/95 |
| 2 | 1996 (interim) | 15/1/96-16/4/96 |
| 3 | 1996 | 11/6/96-4/9/96 |
| 4 | 1997 | 16/1/97-12/4/97 |
| 5 | 1998 | 13/4/98-13/7/98 |
| 6 | 1999 | 14/1/99-19/4/99 |
| 7 | 2000 | 17/1/00-13/4/00 |
| 8 | 2001 | 16/1/01-16/4/01 |
| 9 | 2002 | 17/1/02-15/4/02 |
| 10 | 2003 | 16/1/03-15/4/03 |
| 11 | 2004 (interim) | 18/12/03-17/3/04 |
| 12 | 2004 | 27/5/04-19/8/04 |
| 13 | 2005 | 13/1/05-12/4/05 |
| 14 | 2006 | 12/01/06-17/04/06 |
| 15 | 2007 | 11/02/07-13/04/07 |
| 16 | 2008 | 17/02/08-17/04/08 |
| 17 | 2009 | 22/05/09-17/08/09 |
| 18 | 2010 | 13/01/10-15/04/10 |

**APPENDIX 1.2**

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| **S.No.** | **Date** | **Presenters** |
| 1 | 7/24/1991 | Manmohan Singh |
| 2 | 2/29/1992 | Manmohan Singh |
| 3 | 2/27/1993 | Manmohan Singh |
| 4 | 2/28/1994 | Manmohan Singh |
| 5 | 3/15/1995 | Manmohan Singh |
| 6 | 2/28/1996 | Manmohan Singh |
| 7 | 7/22/1996 | P chidambaram  |
| 8 | 2/28/1997 | P chidambaram  |
| 9 | 6/1/1998 | Yashwant Sinha |
| 10 | 2/27/1999 | Yashwant Sinha |
| 11 | 2/29/2000 | Yashwant Sinha |
| 12 | 2/28/2001 | Yashwant Sinha |
| 13 | 2/28/2002 | Yashwant Sinha |
| 14 | 2/28/2003 | Jaswant Singh |
| 15 | 2/3/2004 | Jaswant Singh |
| 16 | 7/8/2004 | P chidambaram  |
| 17 | 2/28/2005 | P chidambaram  |
| 18 | 2/28/2006 | P chidambaram  |
| 19 | 2/28/2007 | P chidambaram  |
| 20 | 2/29/2008 | P chidambaram  |
| 21 | 2/15/2009 | P chidambaram  |
| 22 | 2/26/2010 | Pranab Mukherjee |