

UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
THIRD TRIMESTER FIELD PRACTICAL PROGRAMME



A PROFILE FOR DWENEM COMMUNITY IN
JAMAN SOUTH DISTRICT IN THE BRONG
AHAFO REGION OF GHANA

**A RESEARCH REPORT ON THE THIRD TRIMESTER FIELD
PRACTICAL PROGRAMME (TTFPP) SUBMITTED TO THE
UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY GROUP THREE HUNDRED
AND ELEVEN (311)**

JUNE - JULY 2013

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PRESENTATION

This presentation is made by group three hundred and eleven (311) and is presented to the University for Development Studies as an integral component of the third trimester field practical program, to provide constructive purposes of development in the country and also in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Science and Arts degree of the University.

The group however, is made up of an interdisciplinary team whose members are from the faculties of Applied Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Planning and Land Management, Integrated Community Studies, Integrated Development Studies, Business and Law Studies, Education, and School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

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PREFACE

This report contains detailed and comprehensive profile of the people living in Dwenem community in the Jaman South District in Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The group combined information from reliable sources to come out with the profile of the community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The compiling of a comprehensive development profile like this has been very challenging and demanding. This project work could not be executed successfully without the support of our maker and individuals who remained committed to our course.

First and foremost, we fervently express our profound gratitude to God Almighty (Allah) for His unquestionable inspiration, immeasurable wisdom, guidance, protection, knowledge and a sense of direction throughout the period of our research

Our next gratitude goes to the entire administration, the Deans of various faculties, and all the lecturers of the university who patiently took us through a successful orientation towards this programme (TTFPP).

We also wish to place on record our profound and heartfelt thanks to our field coordinator Mr. Saeed for his support, guidance, advice and constructive criticisms as well as suggestion and immerse contribution offered to us while on the field.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to Nana Bofo Bene (IV); the chief of Dwenem community who is also the vice president of the Brong Ahafo regional house of chiefs, the council of elders, The assemblymen, (Hon. Daniel Obeng and Hon. Agyemang). Mr. Richard Yeboah, Registrar to the chief's palace, Mr. Asuako, a key informant who helped us with all the information we needed.

We further acknowledge the effort of the Jaman South District Assembly, MOFA, and other head of departments of all institutions who helped us with the secondary data.

Lastly, we will like to recognize the efforts of all Religious bodies that made our stay in the community a memorable one and also say a big thank you to the people of Dwenem; we do appreciate their effort and cooperation very much

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a vivid account of the aims and objectives of the research findings obtained in Dwenem community by group 311 students of University for Development (UDS) during the first phase of their Third Trimester Field Practical Program (TTFPP). The group (311) is therefore made up of multi-disciplinary team of students from the various faculties of the University who were tasked to collect data, analyse and write a comprehensive analytical report of Dwenem community. Based on the nature of the data required for this purpose, the research team used various methods and techniques such as personal interviews, observations, Focused Group discussions, Transect Walk, Community forum, Key information etc.

Dwenem is an urban community located in the Jaman South District in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is about 8km from the north of the district capital, Drobo. The people are mostly Christians with the dominant tribe being Bono (90%); the vegetation cover of the community is that of the semi deciduous forest. The population of the community as revealed by our research on June - July 2013 is about 7926 with males numbering 3881 representing 49% and females, 4045 representing 51%. The workforce of the population is 4973 representing 62.7% of the total population who are mainly engaged in farming. The settlement are generally nucleated with eight hundred and forty one (841) inhabitable houses, 1 private school and four (4) public schools, which is up to the Senior High School level, four (4) functioning boreholes, few stand pipes and also, the community has electricity and the sanitation condition of the community is a bit okay but still needs attention.

There are six units that deals with peculiar aspects of the community; Unit one which begins with physical resource base of the community and it entails location, drainage, climate vegetation and soil, and Biological resource base which covers economic plants, Animals both aquatic and terrestrial as well as environmental issues, unit two that deals with population characteristics which is characterized by population size, age, sex structure, population density, household size, etc. unit three that deals with social development also contains religion, ethnicity, kinship, values, education, wealth, housing and water and sanitation. However, Economic development can be found in unit four which includes employment status, occupational distribution, agricultural production, industrial activity commerce and services, household income and expenditure, transport, communication and energy.

However, historical and local governance and community problems and potentials emanating from the community profile are tackled in unit five and six. The work done in unit six expresses the community to future interventions and development either by government agencies, stakeholders and NGOs. Meanwhile under every topic, potentials and challenges are discussed.

Finally, the report seeks to expose all aspects of life, developmental problems and potentials of the community for future interventions and development either by the government agencies, stakeholders and NGOs which is dealt with in the recommendations.

INTRODUCTION

The Third Trimester Field Practical Programme (TTFPP) is an essential component of the academic curricular for the University for Development Studies. This component draws its basis from the PNDC Law 279 section 3 of the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana. This mandates the university to blend its academic work with that of the community in order to provide constructive interaction between the two for the total development of Northern Ghana in particular and the nation as a whole.

This approach offers students from the faculties/schools of the University the opportunity to live and work together in selected communities. Students are introduced to aspects of community studies during the first year. Students practice community entry and aspects of community diagnosis using participatory approaches. Emphasis is placed on techniques of needs assessment, culminating in the assessment of the problems and potentials of the community using a variety of complementary techniques as well as, suggesting tentative/ possible interventions.

The aim is to identify and analyse key development problems, potentials and possible interventions. This development workshop is to deepen the students' knowledge of his or her study of community through more interaction with the community members.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of integrated concept of field practical program include:

- ❖ Helping students to develop favourable attitudes towards working in rural and deprived Communities.
- ❖ Exposing students practically to the nature of the development problems of Northern Ghana (Upper East, West, Northern and Brong-Ahafo Regions) in particular and the country as a whole.
- ❖ Providing useful services to Ghanaian rural communities through the exchange of knowledge and its application to address the felt needs and aspirations of these communities.
- ❖ Generating data for further research into problem solving development issues, and other purposes.

OBJECTIVES SPECIFIC TO YEAR ONE

- ❖ Equip students with the basic tools, techniques and skills required for community studies
- ❖ To introduce students to community studies through living in and working with communities
- ❖ Students should marry traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge in their community studies.
- ❖ Assist students to apply the methods and experiences acquired to collect relevant data analyses the data and on that basis write a comprehensive community profile.

TASKS FOR YEAR ONE

Task for year one students in the community area expected to:

- ❖ Go through the community entry process
- ❖ Collect information/data on all aspects of the community (for outline see appendix 1)
- ❖ Analyze information/data and write a comprehensive group report on problems and potentials of the study community and present a draft copy for assessment in the field and a final type written copy in the second week of first trimester of year two.
- ❖ Keep a notebook, in which he/she will make daily entries of activities undertaken and the results
- ❖ Orally present results of community studies, individually and in groups to assessors and in groups to the communities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

The outcome of any research finding hinges on the methodology and techniques adopted, on the basis of the nature of data relevant to the success of the research. A lot of primary data collection techniques and secondary data were employed in bringing up this document. However, to ensure that a much reliable and comprehensive information or data is obtained, the following research methods and tools were employed by the group.

❖ TRANSECT WALK

This is a method that the group used to discover the land marks and features of the community such as geology, vegetation, water and sanitation, demarcation of the community and climate conditions of the community by observing, asking, listening, looking, and the group undertook the transect walk with key informants of the community. This helped us to produce a transect diagram.

❖ ORAL TRADITIONS

This method was used by the group to obtain information about the historical background of the community.

❖ PARTICIPATORY OBSERVATIONS

This was a procedure through which the group members got involved in the activities of the people to collect information from them.

❖ KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

This method was adopted to gather information from knowledgeable individuals who could give us the needed information such as the history of the community.

❖ FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The group adopted this method to extract relevant information from the targeted groups involving social groups and institutions to provide useful information such as the historical issues, social-political organizations, economic activities and other social issues.

❖ SEMI - STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

This was an outlined drafted document the group used to collect information from the community members.

❖ SECONDARY DATA

This is a type of data collected from some institutions such as District Assembly, Survey department, the Ministry of food and Agriculture (MOFA) and the various heads of the basic schools for information relevant to the work.

❖ RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

This method was used to enable the group to observe the population settlement of the community and also to discover the geographical boundaries of the community.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

During the course of this program, the group encountered some challenges. Among these are some of the major constraints faced by the group. They include the following:

- The research period coincided with that of the farming season making it uneasy to get the people in their numbers so as to take information from them because most of them leave early in the morning for their farms and only return late in the evening. Group members were therefore going out in the night to collect information.
- There were inadequate resources to finance the research work since it is a kind self-financing. Photocopying, typing and printing of other materials are very expensive.
- Many members of the community had the conception that the team was to solve their pressing problems as well as helping them financially and this made them misunderstood our mission.
- The group never had it easy during the collection of secondary data especially information on health and even information on climate were not given to us.
- Language barrier was an outstanding limitation as some members of the group could not speak the indigenous language of the people (bono).
- Some of the community members were so much reluctant that they could not even provide us some accurate information especially on their income with the perception that the figure could be used to tax them.
- The group also faced problems with mosquito bites which eventually made most of us ill.
- Time of response to get relevant information from the people was a big problem because of their high illiteracy rate and also their inability to keep relevant document such as birth certificates or dates of birth.

UNIT 1

NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT

1.1 PHYSICAL RESOURCE BASE

i. LOCATION

Dwenem, the community understudy is located at an elevation of 309 meters above sea level, with coordinates 7°41' N and 2°47'W, and it lies to the north of the district capital New Drobo. It's about 8km away from the district capital. The community shares boundaries with Faaman to the South, Mpoasu to the north, Tain to the east and La Cote d' Ivoire to the west.

The community understudy is one of the five urban communities in the Jaman South District out of the 150 settlements in the district. Jaman South District is one of the Twenty two (22) administrative districts in Brong- Ahafo Region of Ghana. It has a total land size of about 552 km², and shares common frontiers with the Dormaa district to the Southwest, Berekum district to the South East and the Jaman North district to the North. It also shares an international boundary with the Republic of La Cote D, Ivoire at the West.

ii. RELIEF

The relief features of Dwenem as observed by the group are that of lowland surrounded by a chain of hills. The land slopes gently from the west towards the east of the community. The topography of the community is undulating and rises between 150 meters and 600 meters above sea level.

iii. DRAINAGE

The community is slightly drained due to clay-loamy nature of the soil. However the community have gutters constructed along only the main road, this has helped minimized erosion which was a serious problem in the community before now but still have erosion problems in the community lanes due to poor drainage system of the community. Dwenem also has three streams and valleys through which rain water drains. These streams are: Anokro, which flows from the east-southern part of the community, Atako, which flows from the west to east part of the community, the two streams merge across each other, and also River Tromia, flows far from the north west of the community.

iv. CLIMATE

The community lies within the wet semi-equatorial region having a relief rainfall in nature and it is characterized by two rainy seasons from April to June and September to October. Having a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1200mm-1780mm. Dwenem has its major rainy season from April to June, experiencing her minor rains in September to October. The month of August experiences a short dry season, with the prolonged one in the months of December to March. The average annual temperature is about 25°C. The highest maximum temperature rises

up to 35⁰C, and the lowest minimum temperature reduces to about 21⁰C. Relative humidity is also generally high between 70% and 80% during the rainy season, and very low between 40% and 50% during the dry season.

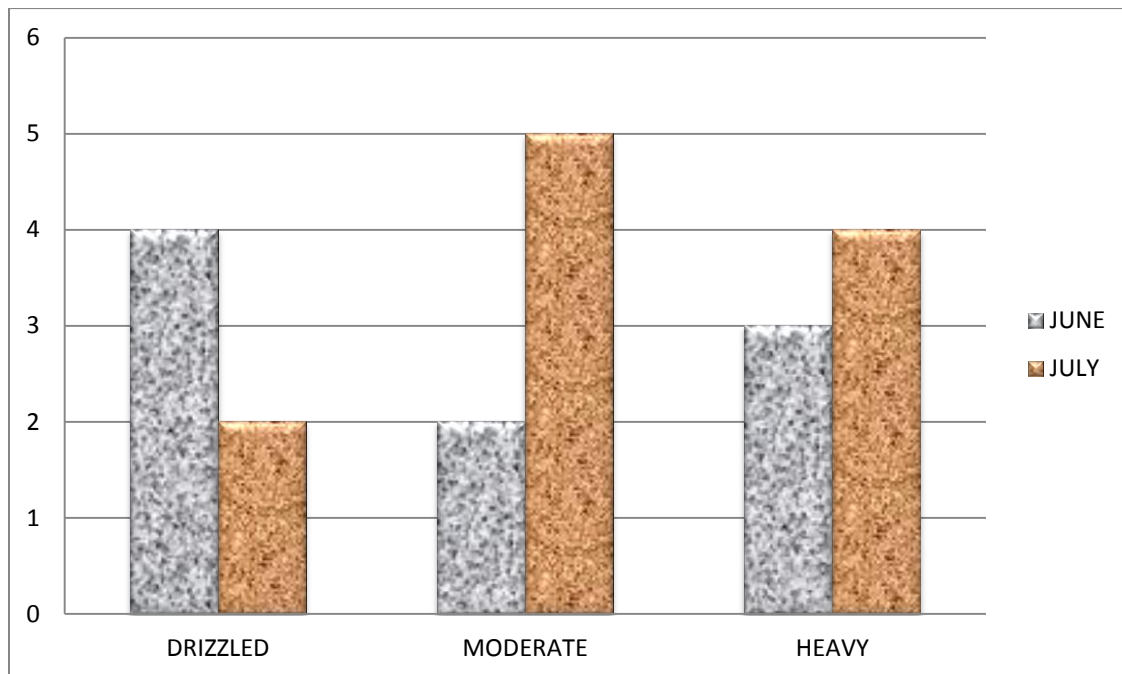


Figure 1.1 Rainfall observations during our stay

SOURCE: group field survey

v. **VEGETATION**

The major type of vegetation in the community is semi-deciduous forest, the semi-deciduous forest have become secondary type of vegetation as a result of extensive lumbering and agricultural activities. This secondary type of forest is made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species of Odum, Wawa and Mahogany.

vi. **GEOLOGY AND SOIL**

The land area of Dwenem is underlain by Birimian, Buem and Dahomeyan rocks. The Birimian rocks are mineral bearing rocks, the group also observed that the eastern part of the community is dominated by clay deposits whereas the western part is highly rocky and also the community is largely characterized by soils developed over the Birimian and Buem series, these give rise to the forest Ochrosol and the savanna ochrosol soil.

SOURCE: District Assembly Profile

vii. **ECONOMIC IMPLICATION**

- ✓ The topographical nature of the place makes it easy for the cultivation of deep rooted crops.
- ✓ The ability of the soil to retain water moderately makes the easy cultivation of crops like cashew, mango, orange; yam, cassava, and maize.
- ✓ There is the increase of high yields in cultivation of perennial crops due to the nature of soil.
- ✓ Due to availability of drainage features, irrigational farming could be introduced in the Dwenem community, so as ensure continual food supply through the year.
- ✓ The presence of rich varieties of grasses provides pasture for livestock
- ✓ The erratic rainfall pattern possesses a threat to farming activities

1.2 **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASE**

The Biological resource in the community is mainly plants and terrestrial animals for which some are domestic and others are wild.

i. **PLANTS - ECONOMIC TREES**

Under listed are the economic trees found in the Dwenem community:

- ◆ Cashew
- ◆ Cocoa
- ◆ Mangoes
- ◆ Teak
- ◆ Palm tree
- ◆ Pear

ii. **ANIMALS**

Animals in the community are mainly terrestrial and aquatic since there are 3 fishponds to support aquatic life in the community. Wild animals in the community are: grass cutter, antelope, rabbit, monkey, squirrel, tortoise, deer, etc.

iii. **FOREST TYPES**

The community lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The group observed that the relief of the community slopes gently from the west towards the east thereby draining rain water towards that direction. Also there are more trees both economic and medicinal in the community, some of which serve as food, shelter and wind break.

II. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The community has a built drainage system but only along the main road and the internal community has no built drainage as a result; liquid and solid waste is disposed indiscriminately. The community has 2 K.V.I.Ps' which is very bad as comparing the population of the community and this has therefore increased the incidence of defecating in bushes quite a maximum scale.

III. LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Continues cropping has led to the depletion of soil fertility leading to application of fertilizer which further renders the soil acidic. Some wild trees are felled for firewood and charcoal on a very small scale. High level of soil erosion has also led to the depletion of soil in the community.



Plate 1.1 view of degraded road due to soil erosion



Plate 1.2 flooded roads due to activities of erosion

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Air pollution is minimal since the people do not use sophisticated equipment's /machines in the local Industries.
- The community waste disposal is done indiscriminately even though they have two refuse dumps.
- Economic trees are well reserved and protected in the community because of the purposes they serve in the community.
- Also by-laws are made to protect these trees.
- Due to the use of fire wood and charcoal and the activities of chain saw operators deforestation is high.
- Overgrazing of the farm animals destroys the vegetation which leads to soil erosion.
- The absence of meteorological service department in the municipality makes it impossible to obtain climatic data on the community making it difficult for researchers to get accurate figures thereby resorting to only estimation.
- The presence of the minor rivers can serve as irrigational purposes during the dry season.

UNIT 2

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1. POPULATION SIZE

With reference to data collected from Jaman south district on population and housing census Conducted in 2000 and 2010, Dwenem community had a total population of about 5,450, in the year 2000 and 7,540 in the year 2010. This means that population of Dwenem has increased by 27.7% over the 10year period.

This is expressed by:
$$\frac{\text{change in population}}{\text{Initial population}} \times 100$$

However, a census conducted by the group in 2013 showed that the population of Dwenem has increased to 7,926. Of which 3,881 are males and 4,045 are females.

2.2. AGE SEX STRUCTURE

TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE OF DWENEM COMMUNITY

TABLE 2.1

AGE GROUP	MALES	PERCENT AGE %	FEMALES	PERCENT AGE %	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL PERCENT AGE %
0 - 4	385	9.9	401	9.9	786	9.9
5 - 9	391	10.1	392	9.7	783	9.9
10 - 14	459	11.8	422	10.4	881	11.1
15 - 19	440	11.3	382	9.4	822	10.4
20 - 24	320	8.2	354	8.8	674	8.5
25 - 29	303	7.8	299	7.4	602	7.6
30 - 34	236	6.1	301	7.4	537	6.8
35 - 39	268	6.9	288	7.1	556	7.0
40 - 44	253	6.5	304	7.5	557	7.0
45 - 49	210	5.4	219	5.4	429	5.4
50 - 54	198	5.1	214	5.3	412	5.2
55 - 59	182	4.7	202	5.0	384	4.8
60 +	236	6.1	267	6.6	503	6.3
TOTAL	3881	100	4045	100	7926	100

SOURCE: group field survey

2.3. POPULATION PYRAMID

SCALE: 1cm: 50 UNITS

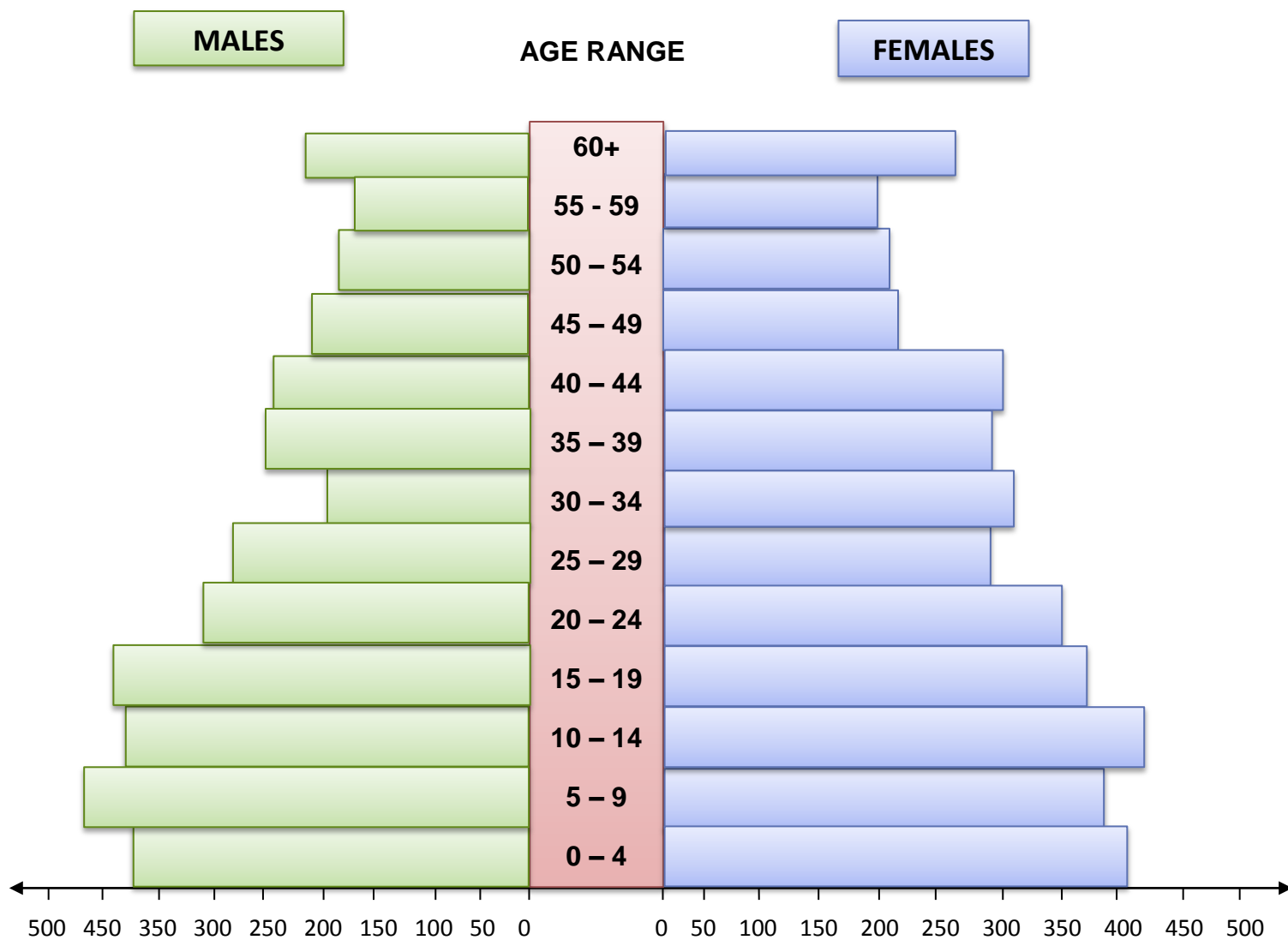


Diagram 2.1

KEY

LEFT = MALES

RIGHT = FEMALES

2.4. POPULATION GRAPH

From the pyramid above, it can be observed that even though birth rate is high in Dwenem community, yet age group within 0-4 is less than 10 - 14. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the children within this age group are born at the urban centers and are not recorded in the rural health center due to rural urban migration. It could be observed that, within the ages of 10-14 these children are brought home to stay with their grandparents to school, hence an increased size. There is a swift reduction in the trend from 20-59 due to high rate of emigration.

2.5. LABOR FORCE AND AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

The labour force (persons between 15-59 years) constitutes about 62.7% of the total population. As indicated in the table below, children and the aged constitute about 37.3% of the total population, giving a dependency ratio of about 1:2 in the community. All things being equal, the unemployment and under-employment in the community is moderate hence, the economic dependency ratio is lower in reality.

2.6. LABOUR FORCE

Labour force refers to the total population that falls within the ages of 15-59 years. In our research, we discovered that 4973 people falls under the labour force. The percentage of labour force is calculated below.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{The labour force is expressed by} &= \frac{\text{Number of people in labour force} \times 100\%}{\text{Total population}} \\ &= \frac{4973 \times 100}{7926} \\ &= 62.7\%\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the percentage of working force is = 62.7%

2.7. AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

The Age Dependency ratio refers to the number of inactive (0-14 and 60+yrs) over the active population (15-59years).

Dependency ratio is ratio of the working force (active) and dependent (inactive)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Age dependency ratio is expressed by:} &= \frac{\text{Inactive people (0-14 and 60+)}}{\text{Active population (15-59)}} \\ &= \frac{2450+503}{4973} \\ &= 0.59\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1: 0.6 (60\%)$$

Hence the Age Dependency ratio of the people of Dwenem is 1: 1

Thus this implies that, the total number of active labor force is more than the inactive labor force.

The percentage of the dependent (inactive force) is also calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inactive force} &= \frac{\text{No. of Inactive} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Population}} \\ &= \frac{2953 \times 100\%}{7926} \\ &= 37.3\%. \end{aligned}$$

2.8. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

Refers to the number of the people from (0-14) + 60+, and (15-59) who are not employed divided by the Active working class (15-59)

Dwenem is a community with economic dependency ratio approximately 1:0.6

This can be obtained by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Economic dependency ratio} &= \frac{\text{Number of people in the Inactive working class}}{\text{Number of people in the Active working class}} \\ &= \frac{2953}{4973} \\ &= 0.6 \\ &= 1: 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the number of people depending on the labour force is less.

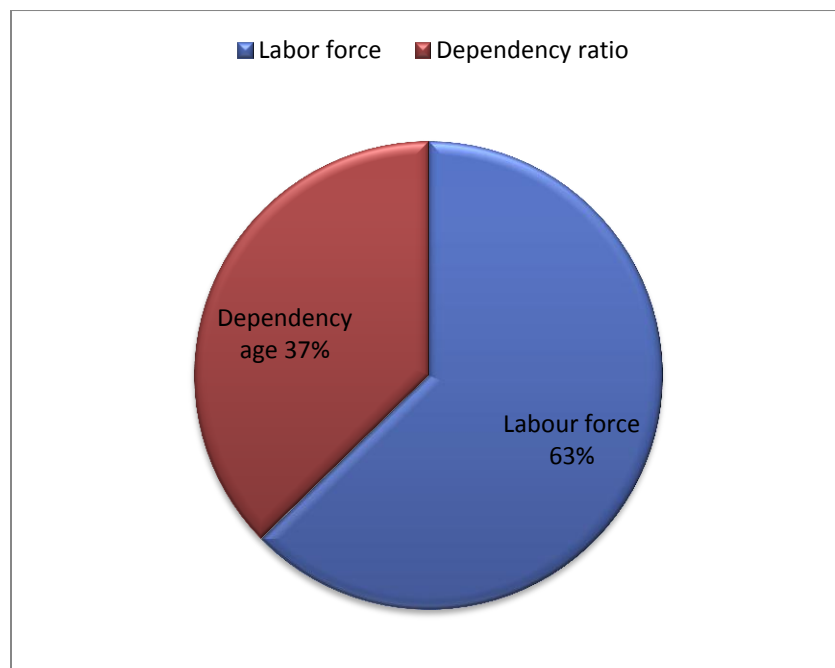


Fig 2.2 Pie chart showing the dependency ratio in Dwenem community

2.9. POPULATION DENSITY

Dwenem community has twelve (12) sections namely, Aheneboboano, Akwamu A & Akwamu B, Bediabakrom, Nankaba, kyeremekrom, Brahabebome, Poultrum, Pehu, Kramokrom, Agyemankrom, Trome with a total population of 7926.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Land Area}}$$

However, the population density of this community could not be determined. This was attributed to the fact that the total land area was not available from the secondary data obtained.

2.10. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size refers to the number of persons who depend on a source for family's daily bread, that is, those who eat from the same cooking pot and share the same available resource together as a family. From the group's field survey, it was indicated that Dwenem community has about 1,021 households.

However, the average household size of a community is obtained by the ratio of the total number of households to the total number of houses.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average household} &= \frac{\text{Total no. of Household}}{\text{Total no. of houses}} \\ &= \frac{1021}{841} \\ &= 1.2\end{aligned}$$

Results from the group's field survey indicate that, there are 841houses in Dwenem community. Therefore, the community's average household size stands at 1.2 per household.

2.11. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RATE

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RATE OF DWENEM COMMUNITY FROM 2010 TO 2012

TABLE 2.2

YEAR	NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	NUMBER OF DEATHS
2010	611	235
2011	541	201
2012	745	116
TOTAL	1897	552

SOURCE: *St. Mary's Hospital, District capital, Drobo*

Birth rate = no. of live births per thousand population
= 271 per thousand populations
Death rate = Number of death/1000 population
= 92 per thousand populations

2.12. MIGRATION

Dwenem community is made up of mainly natives. However, due to inadequate social amenities in the community such as good hospital, electricity, entertainment etc., most of the people especially the youth migrate to big cities in search of greener pastures. This has caused a shift or imbalance of the labour force of the community – leaving farming in the hands of the aged who can produce very little on subsistence basis.

2.13. MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ From the group's research, it was observed that improper nutrition and cold weather of the people of Dwenem accounts for the high birth rate against the low death rate.
- ❖ Rural-urban migration is very high due to inadequate public facilities in the community.
- ❖ It was also observed that ages of 60+ do not migrate to urban centers because they are well catered for by their children who are working in urban centers. As such their number is high.

UNIT 3

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1. RELIGION

Our research revealed that there are three main religious groups in the Dwenem community. They are;

- Christian religion
- Islamic religion
- African Traditional Religion (ATR)

However, 90% of the population is Christians, 7% are Muslims and 3% are traditional religions

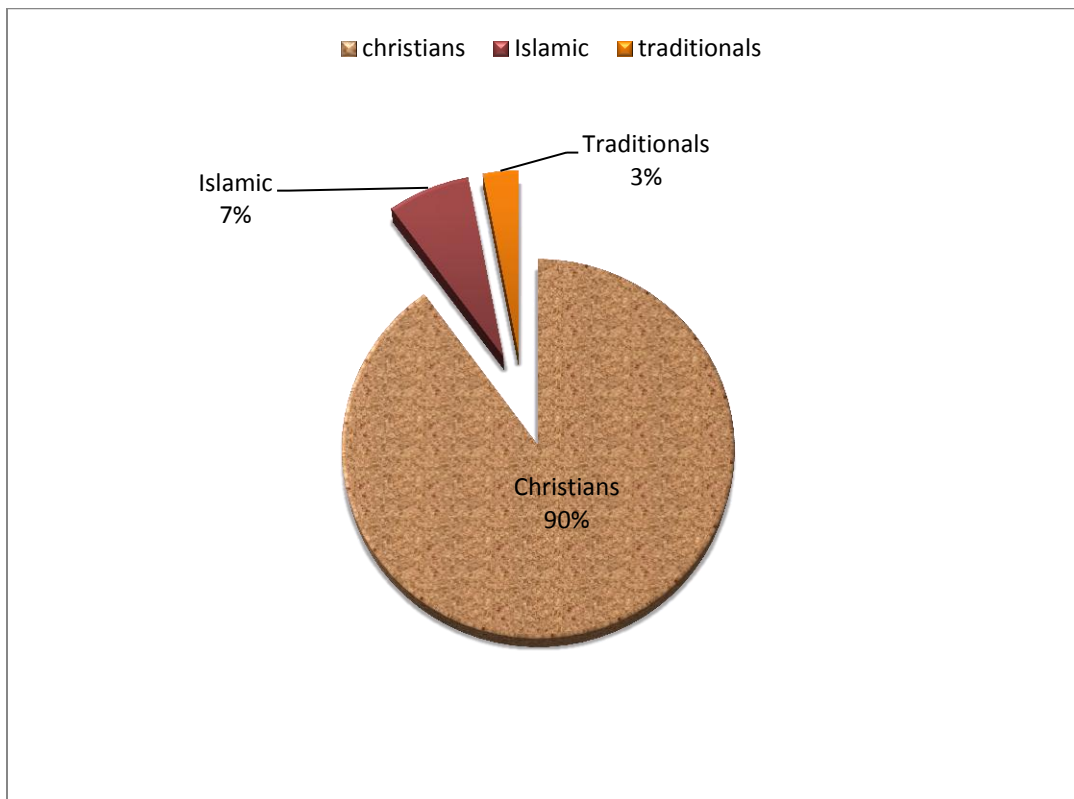


Fig 3.1 *Pie Chart Showing the Religious Distribution in Dwenem*

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

3.2. **ETHNICITY, KINSHIP, VALUES AND TABOOS**

i. **ETHNICITY**

The Dwenem community is a heterogeneous mixture of different ethnic groups with the Bono's on top of the chart representing about 90% of the total population.

Frafra, Dagaare, Ewe and Gruma are also other ethnic groups that can be found in the community. The large percentage of the indigenous people constitutes a potential for development since it promotes high sense of ownership of development projects and consequently ensuring their sustainability.

ii. **KINSHIP**

The community belongs to the Bono's who are dominated by the extended family system which forms the apparatus of socialization. They practice matrilineal system of inheritance. The indigenes are permitted to marry within the community and the nearby communities. Due to the majority of the people being Christians and Muslims, they practice monogamy, thus they are also permitted to marry their tribe members and aforementioned community members apart from whom they can marry from any other community.

iii. **NORMS AND VALUES**

Just as it is in any community, the Dwenem community is of no exception in terms of norms and values. Some of their values include;

- Hospitality
- Respect for elders
- Obedience
- Saying sorry to the offended
- Truthfulness and loyalty
- Generosity

iv. **TABOOS**

In any society as far as law and order continues to reign, it is the same way that does and don'ts are also put in place to ensure that law and order is kept for peace, tranquility and development of the community.

The following are some of the taboos in the Dwenem community;

- No one goes to farm on 'Nkyinida'.
- A woman in her menses is forbidden to cross the Anakro river
- Stealing
- Having sex in the bush (Ahehantwe)
- Adultery
- Fornication

v. **PROPERTY OWNERSHIP**

According to our survey conducted, it was revealed that property ownership is not restricted to natives or the indigenous people, but also anyone who is inhabited in the community has the right to own property and create wealth.

In the Dwenem community, property is owned largely by men. Aside personal property ownership, there are also family properties which are being catered for by the various family heads while stool properties are taken care of by the family head (abusuapanyin). Some of these properties are lands, houses, livestock etc.

vi. **MARRIAGE SYSTEMS**

Most of the people of Dwenem practice monogamous system of marriage. However, they also marry from other tribes.

3.3. **GENDER ISSUES**

There is peaceful coexistence between males and females when it comes to gender issues. There is a high respect for human rights. Some works like cooking and house cleaning are mostly done by women. Males are generally regarded as family heads and take decisions on behalf of the family with women having a little say to that effect.

In Dwenem community, gender equality is of a little concern. A case in point is when both men and women undergo family activities together (share equal responsibilities), however the women go on extra mile in preparation of food for the household and other kitchen stuff after a hard day's work in the farm (gender inequality). Nevertheless, the men mostly do the heavy duty jobs at the expense of the women. Besides, girl child education is crucial to the good people of Dwenem. The idea that the right place of a woman is in the kitchen is relegated to the background, both boys and girls in the Dwenem community go to school together (gender inequality).

3.4. **EDUCATION**

Education serves as the major tool for the progress or development of a country or a community's economy. It is the foundation not only for development of individuals but the nation at large. However, the field survey conducted by the group brought to light that 51% of the total population of Dwenem is not formally educated. A significant portion of those who have access to formal education is within the elementary level. Little number of the total population has been educated to the tertiary level.

Below is a list of schools that can be found in the community. They are:

1. Dwenem Roman Catholic School
2. Dwenem Methodist school
3. Dwenem Presby school
4. Millennium preparatory school
5. Awasuman Snr High school

BELOW IS THE ENROLMENT OF THE SCHOOLS IN DWENEM COMMUNITY

1. DWENEM R/C SCHOOL

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.1

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	67	59	126	-	1	1
KG 2	13	12	25	2	-	2
BS.1	13	16	29	-	-	-
BS. 2	15	15	30	1	2	3
BS. 3	15	21	36	5	4	9
BS. 4	20	17	37	3	2	5
BS. 5	28	16	44	-	4	4
BS. 6	24	13	37	4	1	5
JHS 1	16	14	30	2	-	2
JHS 2	19	12	31	-	3	3
JHS 3	18	10	28	-	-	-
TOTAL	248	205	453	17	17	34

SOURCE: District Education office

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.2

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	66	54	120	1	1	2
KG 2	11	9	20	2	1	3
BS.1	13	10	23	1	-	1
BS. 2	11	15	26	-	-	-
BS. 3	18	16	34	-	1	1
BS. 4	15	21	36	-	-	-
BS. 5	22	17	39	1	-	1
BS. 6	27	15	42	-	1	1
JHS 1	29	15	44	-	6	6
JHS 2	18	21	39	-	-	-
JHS 3	21	16	37	-	-	-
TOTAL	251	209	460	5	10	15

SOURCE: District Education office

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

TABLE 3.3

QUALIFICATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Trained Teachers	12	5	17
Untrained Teachers	8	9	17
Total	20	14	34

SOURCE: District Education office

2. DWENEM METHODIST SCHOOL

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.4

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	39	43	82	-	-	-
KG 2	39	41	80	-	-	-
BS.1	26	24	50	-	-	-
BS. 2	37	28	65	2	-	2
BS. 3	27	24	51	-	1	1
BS. 4	25	25	50	-	-	-
BS. 5	35	24	59	-	3	3
BS. 6	40	33	73	2	-	2
JHS 1	21	36	57	1	1	2
JHS 2	30	26	56	-	1	1
JHS 3	29	38	67	-	-	-
TOTAL	348	342	690	5	6	11

SOURCE: District Education office

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.5

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	46	38	84	-	1	1
KG 2	40	37	77	2	2	4
BS.1	26	24	50	-	-	-
BS. 2	28	28	56	1	-	1
BS. 3	33	30	63	-	-	-
BS. 4	30	26	56	-	1	1
BS. 5	27	30	57	-	-	-
BS. 6	32	23	55	-	-	-
JHS 1	47	31	78	-	1	1

JHS 2	21	37	58	-	-	-
JHS 3	30	23	53	-	-	-
TOTAL	360	327	687	3	5	8

SOURCE: District Education office

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

TABLE 3.6

QUALIFICATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Trained Teachers	12	13	25
Untrained Teachers	13	4	17
Total	25	17	42

SOURCE: District Education office

3. DWENEM PRESBY SCHOOL

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.7

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	73	74	147	1	-	1
KG 2	40	45	85	-	-	-
BS.1	26	24	50	-	2	2
BS. 2	27	25	52	1	-	1
BS. 3	24	37	61	-	-	-
BS. 4	42	36	78	-	2	2
BS. 5	20	38	58	-	1	1
BS. 6	26	23	49	-	1	1
JHS 1	31	24	55	1	2	3
JHS 2	30	26	56	-	2	2
JHS 3	24	21	45	-	-	-
TOTAL	363	373	736	3	10	13

SOURCE: District Education office

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.8

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	50	60	110	1	1	2
KG 2	30	36	66	-	-	-
BS.1	28	32	60	-	2	2
BS. 2	24	21	45	1	1	1

BS. 3	26	15	41	1	-	1
BS. 4	25	36	61	2	-	2
BS. 5	43	27	70	-	1	1
BS. 6	28	36	64	-	-	-
JHS 1	18	25	43	-	-	-
JHS 2	23	17	40	-	2	2
JHS 3	20	25	45	-	-	-
TOTAL	315	330	645	5	7	12

SOURCE: District Education office

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

TABLE 3.9

QUALIFICATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Trained Teachers	16	21	37
Untrained Teachers	8	6	14
Total	24	27	51

SOURCE: District Education office

4. MILLINIUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.10

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG 1	23	25	48	-	-	-
KG 2	22	21	43	-	-	-
BS.1	4	6	10	-	2	2
BS. 2	3	5	8	1	3	4
BS. 3	5	4	9	-	1	1
BS. 4	7	4	11	2	-	2
BS. 5	3	4	7	2	1	3
TOTAL	67	69	136	5	7	12

SOURCE: group field survey

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

TABLE 3.11

QUALIFICATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Trained Teachers	-	-	-
Untrained Teachers	7	2	9
Total	7	2	9

SOURCE: group field survey

5. AWASUMAN SNR HIGH SCHOOL

TABLE OF ENROLMENT FOR 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

TABLE 3.12

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			DROP OUT		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
SHS 1	8	3	11	1	4	5
SHS 2	16	4	20	2	-	2
SHS 3	13	18	31	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	25	62	3	4	7

SOURCE: group field survey

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

TABLE 3.13

QUALIFICATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Trained Teachers	12	-	12
Untrained Teachers	-	-	-
Total	12	-	12

SOURCE: group field survey

- i. **THE TABLE BELOW IS THE SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF ALL SCHOOLS IN DWENEM IN TWO YEARS**

TABLE 3.14

CLASS	MALES	PERCENT AGE %	FEMALES	PERCENT AGE %	TOTAL	PERCENT AGE %
KG 1	364	18.3	353	18.8	717	18.8
KG 2	195	9.8	201	10.7	396	10.7
BS. 1	136	6.8	136	7.2	272	7.2
BS. 2	145	7.3	137	7.3	282	7.3
BS. 3	148	7.4	147	7.8	295	7.8
BS. 4	164	8.2	165	8.8	329	8.8
BS. 5	178	8.9	156	8.3	334	8.3
BS. 6	177	8.9	143	7.6	320	7.6
JHS 1	162	8.1	145	7.7	307	7.7
JHS 2	141	7.1	139	7.4	280	7.4
JHS 3	142	7.1	133	7.1	275	7.1
SHS 1	8	0.4	3	0.2	11	0.2
SHS 2	16	0.8	4	0.2	20	0.2
SHS 3	13	0.7	18	1.0	31	1.0
TOTAL	1989	100	1880	100	3869	100

The educational table shows that primary has the highest enrolment and S.H.S having the smallest enrolment. The surveys conducted by the group revealed that, Dwenem have a rate of school drop out of about 3% due to teenage pregnancy.

Comparing the student population to that of the community, it's relatively small because the estimated school going age out of the total population of the community is 4,548, meanwhile, the total enrolment made in all schools in the community is 1991 in a year, since enrolment in two years is 3981 which is far lower than the estimated school going age population.

i. **LITERACY RATE**

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language. Adult literacy can therefore be described as the ability of adults to speak and write English as a national language. The learning takes the non-formal way of education. The group survey revealed that such a program is non-existent in the community.

About 70% of the community members have not received any form of education. Of the remaining 30%, 22% have attained formal education up to the JHS level while the remaining 3% have attained up to the senior level and the other 5% have attained tertiary education. However, some adults in the community have the chance to education. A chunk portion of the educated ones do not make use of the knowledge acquired and therefore do not make impact on the community and their lives, they end up being like they have never attained formal knowledge.

From the research conducted by the group, it was revealed that out of the population of 7926 people, 2378 people are literates representing 30% whereas the remaining 5548 are illiterates also representing 70% of the total population in the community.

Mathematical illustration of the literacy rate and illiteracy rates in Dwenem are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Literacy Rate} &= \frac{\text{Total number of literates} \times 100}{\text{Total population}} \\ &= \frac{2378 \times 100}{7926} \\ &= 30\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Illiteracy Rate} &= \frac{5548 \times 100}{7926} \\ &= 70\%\end{aligned}$$

From the calculation, it indicates that there is high illiteracy rate and as such it is retarding development and progress in the community.

ii. **TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO**

From the research conducted by the group in the school, it was revealed that the number of teachers in the school is 148 of which 91 are trained and the remaining 57 are untrained. Considering the total number of pupils in all the schools in the community, that is 1991, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:13. The trained teacher pupil ratio is also 1:21 and the untrained teacher pupil ratio is 1:35.

iii. **LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

The highest level of educational facility in the community is S.H.S. There are no vocational / Technical or teacher training colleges in the community. Even with the S.H.S, they only prepare students for Nov/Dec exams. The school is only made up of 2 unit block that serve as offices and 8 classrooms as well. This has led to many people leaving out of the community to other communities in the pursuit of SHS and higher education.

iv. **EDUCATIONAL STATUS**

Educational status of the people in this community is very bad. Comparing the total school going age, we noticed that 51% of the total population of Dwenem is not formally educated. A significant portion of those who have access to formal education is within the elementary level. Little number of the total population has been educated to the tertiary level. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the inhabitants are farmers. The people of Dwenem do not have much interest in education even though they have access to basic education. Thus, they have very poor educational status.

v. **CONDITION OF SCHOOLS**

The research team conducted face to face interview with the various head teachers of the three schools. Views were expressed by head teacher, teachers and pupils about the state of affairs in areas such buildings, furniture, textbooks water and sanitation and performance on the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

vi. **BUILDING**

The schools in Dwenem community have inadequate infrastructure resulting to overcrowding in the classrooms. Most of the schools are in deplorable state. The Roman Catholic primary school has a new 6 unit classroom block. The Methodist J.H.S is made up of a wooden structure with no office for the headmaster and staffs, so they do all their administrative work under a thatch structure. At the primary level, the story wasn't different. The classrooms had developed crudes

and because of insufficient classrooms, pupils are crumpled into are class, hence, the population of each class exceeds the required number.

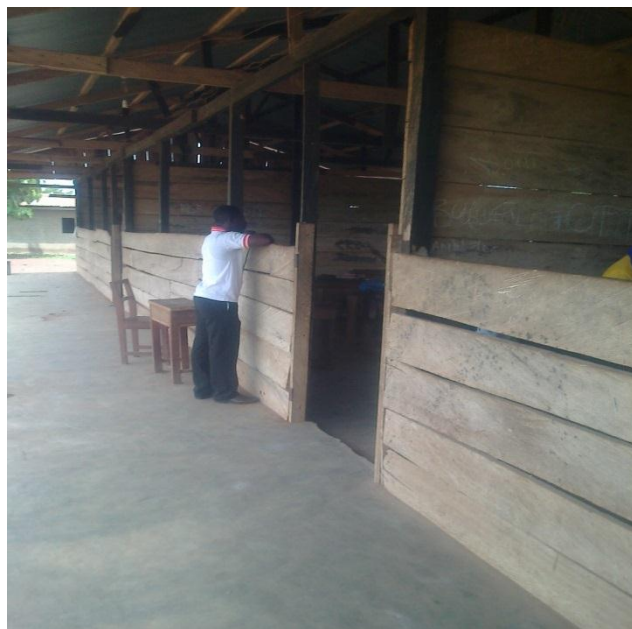


Plate 3.2

Plate 3.1 Poor Infrastructures of schools buildings in Dwenem



Plate 3.3 Headmaster's office of Dwenem Methodist JHS

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

vii. **FURNITURE**

The schools in general have inadequate furniture, there are inadequate desks for the schools resulting to 3:1 pupil to chair ratio, and all those available are weak and broken down. Most of the schools furniture problem is due to lack classroom blocks. However, the furniture's in other schools are quit okay.

viii. **TEXTBOOKS**

The school has inadequate textbooks and even the available ones are very old syllabus. The nursery has no teaching and learning materials such as slates, charts, text books, etc. Generally the pupils' textbook ratio is 1.1. There are no enough text books for most of the subjects at the J.H.S. However not all subjects at the primary level have textbooks. Parents, whose wards are in school, have to supply their own text books for their kids.

ix. **WATER AND SANITATION**

Water is not a major problem in most schools. The schools have boreholes which supplies the students and teachers with water. The schools have a neat compound with trees that serves as a shade for the pupils. The schools are in good shape when it comes to sanitation; most of the schools have toilet facilities and urinary pits. Some schools like R/C have a polytank containing water to encourage the washing of hands after attending the natures call. But others don't. In general, the surroundings are clean due to the fact that pupils engage themselves in good sanitation practices like sweeping, weeding and burning of rubbishes.

x. **TREND OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

Despite the numerous challenges confronting the educational sector in the community, the academic performance of the school can be said to be average. If the schools are properly resourced and well equipped, the performance of the schools would step up.

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

i. CHALLENGES

- ❖ Truancy and absenteeism of pupils during farming seasons affect academic performance.
- ❖ In adequate facilities like I.C.T lab and library does not enhance good teaching and learning.
- ❖ Ineffectiveness of Parent Teacher association.
- ❖ High level of school dropout as a result of teenage pregnancy and other causes.
- ❖ Transportation is a problem to some teachers since most commute from the Drobo, the district capital.
- ❖ Lack of insufficient accommodation for teachers and office staff.
- ❖ Lack of qualified teachers and numerous untrained teachers

- ❖ Lack of Funds for in-service training of pupil teachers and newly trained teachers. And also for fuel to supervisors
- ❖ Apathy on the part of community members towards education
- ❖ Poor state of schools infrastructure
- ❖ Poor Attitude of children towards learning
- ❖ Inadequate furniture for pupils
- ❖ Inadequate funds for maintenance of official vehicles
- ❖ Low level of school enrolment

ii. **POTENTIALS**

- Assistance from the community, N.G.O's and the district assembly.
- Vast land for construction of new classrooms
- They excel in sporting activities
- The introduction of capitation grant by the government.

iii. **POTENTIALS AND PROBLEMS ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOLS IN DWENEM COMMUNITY USING SWOT ANALYSIS**

TABLE 3.15

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPOTUNITIES	THREATS
1. Available plot for school building	Natural disaster	GES can help with teaching and learning materials	High illiteracy
2. Retired educationalist	Furniture	NGOs can help with funding for building materials and some teaching and learning materials	High poverty
3. Available craftsmen and artisans	Available labour		Financial contribution
4.	Lack of qualified teachers		Apathy on the part of community members towards education

SOURCE: *group field survey*

3.5. HEALTH

Health they say is wealth and the development of every community depends on how healthy the people living in it are. The Dwenem community has 2 (Two) health facilities that serve them. They include the Dwenem rural clinic and Elizabeth private maternity home. There are no pharmaceutical facilities but there are 3 licence chemical sellers who serve them on their minor cases before attending the clinic consistent. Some of the operators of these chemical shops do not have the educational qualification but have been trained such that they know how to administer drugs.

At the rural clinic, which is situated at the entrance of the community, there is no doctor, they have one community role nurse, one zoom nurse, community role nurse, and one national service personnel, the total health workers at the clinic is 4 which is very bad. The nurse to patient ratio is 1:1982; this generates pressure on the health workers since the number of people to cater for is very high.

The most prevalent disease in the community is malaria. However there are others which are recorded as top ten diseases for the first 5 months of 2013.

TOP TEN DISEASES

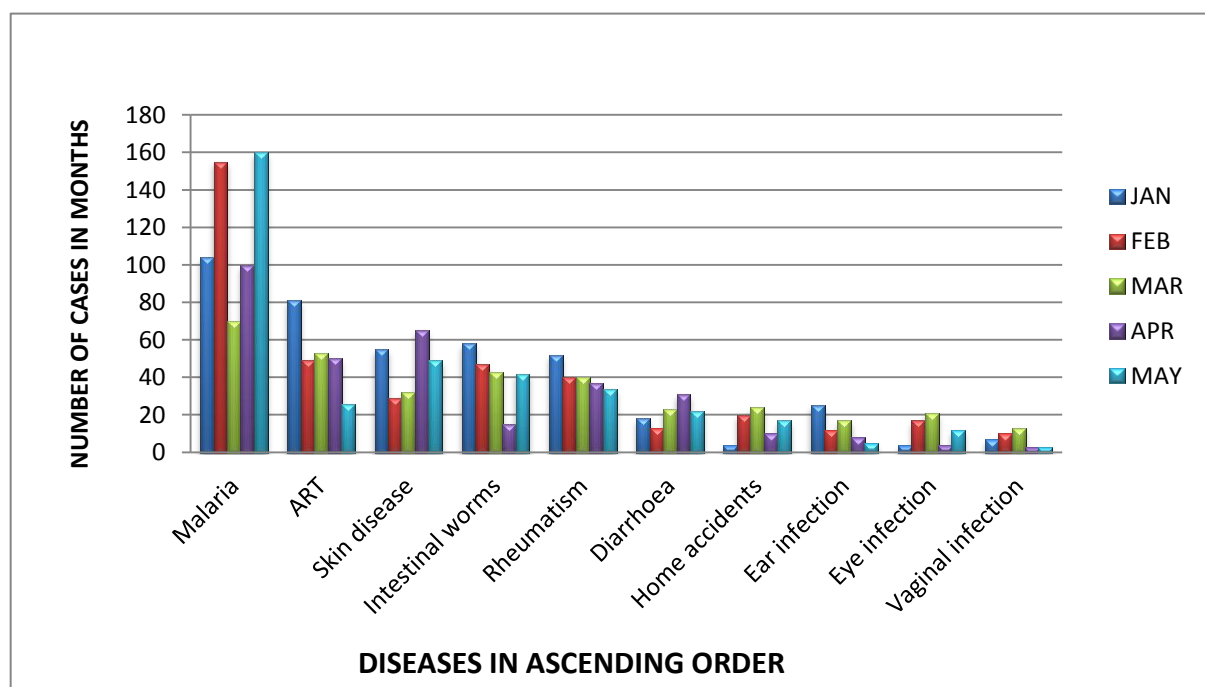


Fig 3.3 Bar chart showing the top ten diseases in the community in the first 5 months in 2013

SOURCE: Dwenem rural clinic

i. **PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES**

The community has only private maternity home called Elizabeth maternity home, which is not an exception than the clinic. At the Elizabeth maternity home, they also have 5 nursing staff that attends to patients in the community. Similarly to the clinic, the maternity home has one building with only 2 rooms of which one serve as an office for keeping records and the other, for deliveries.

ii. **STATE AND CONDITION OF THE HEALTH FACILITIES**

The condition of the health facilities is very bad when compared to the population of the people. Interview conducted by the group indicate that, there has not been any expansion on the Dwenem rural clinic since it was established in 1967. It was initially established to serve a population of about 500 people but the population has increased to about 7926 population yet, the clinic remain the same, it was just recently painted in 2010. The Dwenem rural clinic does not admit patients for treatment because they do not have a ward, they do not have a lab to carry out tests, they do not have even emergency unit. They have a record keeping department and a small table top dispensary where drugs are kept on tables and shelves. The clinic is just one building with 2 rooms which serve as offices and one room for consulting, keeping drugs, and other items, and they also have small space which serves as an OPD.



Plate 3.4 front view of Dwenem Rural clinic

SOURCE: *group field survey*

iii. **TRADITIONAL FACILITIES**

Even though the community has these health facilities, some of the people prefer the traditional/herbal medicine to the modern treatment because the community health facilities are not up to standard. There are no herbalists or traditional healers in the community but the people rely on their personal knowledge of herbs to treat diseases.

TABLE SHOWING SOME DISEASES AND MODE OF TREATMENT

Table 3.16

DISEASE	HERBS	PART USED	TREATMENT
Stomach ache	Mahogany	Back of tree	The back of the mahogany is soaked in water and taken after few minutes
Malaria fever	Neem tree	Leaves	boil and drink while hot
Fever	Pawpaw leaves	Leaves	boil and drink while hot
Convulsion	Nunum + dunegya	Liquid from leaves	Pour liquid on affected part or drink
Stomach ulcer	Krobaa (mahogany + abisaa)	Back of tree	The back of the mahogany is boiled and drink while hot

SOURCE: *Knowledgeable Herbalist*

iv. **POTENTIALS**

- ❖ The health centres if properly resourced, would eradicate prevailed diseases that causes morbidity in the community.
- ❖ Availability of medicinal plants and herbs

v. **CHALLENGES IN THE HEALTH CENTRE**

Interview conducted by the group indicated that, there has not been any expansion on the Dwenem rural clinic since it was established in 1967. It was initially established to serve a population of about 500 people but the population has increased to about 7926 population yet, the clinic remain the same, it was just recently painted in 2010. It poses a very great challenge to the health condition of the community. Some of the major challenges facing the health facilities in the community are as follows.

- ❖ Lack of adequate health personnel.
- ❖ Inadequate equipment for treatment.
- ❖ Lack of infrastructure.
- ❖ Insufficient facilities.
- ❖ Lack of wards to admit patients
- ❖ Lack of record keeping materials such as computers.

vi. **SWOT ANALYSIS ON POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR**

Table 3.17

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. Availability of land	1. High illiteracy	1. Availability of NGOs	1. Natural disaster
2. Traditional herbalist	2. High poverty	2. Ministry of health can help the community with medical logistics and personnel	2. Government policies
3. Health volunteers	3. Inadequate participation in youth department projects	3. District assembly can help the community with personal logistics and infrastructure	3. Ethnic conflicts
4. Active youth	4. Low level of education	4. Government can build high level institution in the community	4. unavailability of high level education facility

. ***SOURCE:** group field survey*

3.6. HOUSING

The housing system in the Dwenem community is made up of built block, roofed with zinc, backed with corrugated iron sheets and mud with thatched especially on the eastern part of the community. Most of the built houses in the community are built with bricks. As much as about 51% of the houses in the community are not plastered while the few are plastered. Most of the houses are compound houses due to the large extended family system practiced in the community and most of the houses are compound houses that lack facilities like toilet, water, bath, and kitchen. The bathrooms in most of the houses are built outside the house.

A greater percentage of the houses are headed by males but only few are headed by females who happen to be widows. With regards to electricity, close to 95% of the people have light in their various homes.

i. **ROOM OCCUPANCY**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average number of people per room} &= \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Total number of rooms}} \\ &= \frac{7926}{4205} \\ &= 1.9\end{aligned}$$

This shows that there are about 2 people per room

ii. **STATE OF HOUSES**

The state of housing in the Dwenem community is quit badly, especially on the eastern part of the community, due to the sloppy nature of the eastern part of the community. Runoff water from rain has eroded some part of the houses leading to the hanging of the foundation of the houses. Most of the houses have developed cracks on the walls and this poses a threat to the life of the inhabitants. However, most of the houses in the western part of the community are in good condition.

Apart from the above stated problems in terms of housing system, there is also another problem and it has to do with the drainage system. There are very few houses with PVC pipes connected to drain water from the house. Some houses lack gutters to direct water after a heavy downpour leading to erosion that eats away parts of the houses.

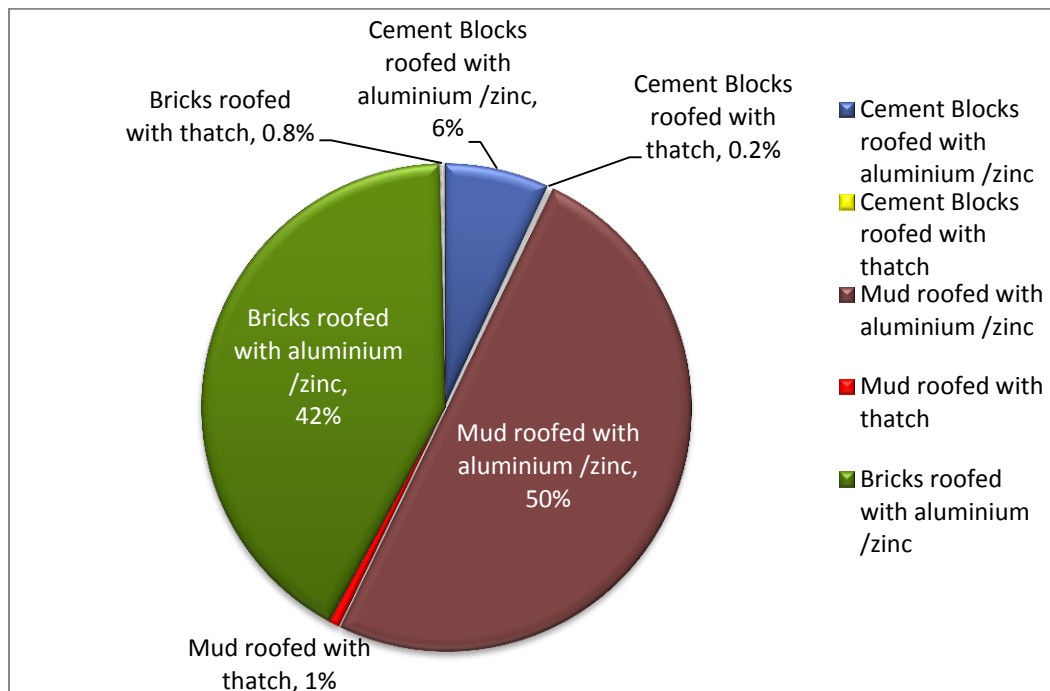


Fig 3.4 pie chart showing the types of housing in Dwenem community

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

iii. **PROBLEMS FACING THE HOUSING SYSTEM**

- ❖ Poor foundation of houses especially those built with mud.
- ❖ Congestions in rooms due to large family size.
- ❖ Corroded roofing sheets.
- ❖ Most houses are without suitable kitchens.
- ❖ Housing system coupled with poor ventilation.
- ❖ Leakages in few house especially those living in mud houses.
- ❖ Houses are built with inferior building materials which lead to collapse of buildings in short time.

3.7. MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ The apathy attitude of the people has made majority of the children unable to feather their education.
- ❖ Inadequate motivation of health volunteers and traditional birth attendants have make them not to be able to give out their best to help the people in terms of health needs.
- ❖ Although the population is increasing, the number of houses is not increasing since they build to attach already existing houses leading to overcrowding in the various houses. This leads to easy spread of diseases in the houses,
- ❖ The absence of a place of depositing waste like refuse, toilet and others have led to the cholera and malaria diseases prevailing in the community.
- ❖ There are four basic schools in the community of which one is private.
- ❖ There are no supports for needy but brilliant pupils. This has led to the low level of education in the community.
- ❖ Literacy rate in the community is low.
- ❖ Malaria is the most prevalent disease in the community.
- ❖ Poor drainage system.
- ❖ Ineffectiveness of P.T.A especially with implementation of educational policies.

UNIT 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Most people in the community are employed either in farming or any other occupation.

However the people are mostly farmers which imply that at least everybody in the community has a piece of land for farming which diminishes the problem of unemployment in the community.

4.2 LABOUR FORCE

Labour force refers to the total population that falls within the ages of 15-59 years. In our research, we discovered that 4973 people falls under the labour force. The percentage of labour force is calculated below.

The labour force is expressed by =
$$\frac{\text{Number of people in labour force} \times 100\%}{\text{Total population}}$$

$$= \frac{4973 \times 100}{7926}$$

$$= 62.7\%$$

Therefore the percentage of working force is = 62.7%

However the number of the labour force who is gainfully employed is 4973 which represent 62.7 % of the active labour force.

Inactive labour force refers to the total populate that fall within the ages of 0-14 and 60+ years. The group survey conducted revealed that 2953 of the people are in the inactive force.

The percentage of the dependency (inactive force) is also calculated as

Inactive force =
$$\frac{\text{No. of Inactive} \times 100}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$= \frac{2953 \times 100\%}{7926}$$

$$= 37.3\%$$

Unemployment refers to a situation where by the well abled body who wish to work do not find jobs to do. The number of people who are unemployed is 2953 which represent 37.3% of the total population.

4.3 OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The people of Dwenem are predominately farmers. As much as about 85% of the community's active labour force is into farming whiles the rest are into other occupations. Even though every occupant in the community have farm, those who farming is their only occupation are 74% of the labour force.

The hardworking and the dedicated people of the Dwenem community are into the underlisted activities;

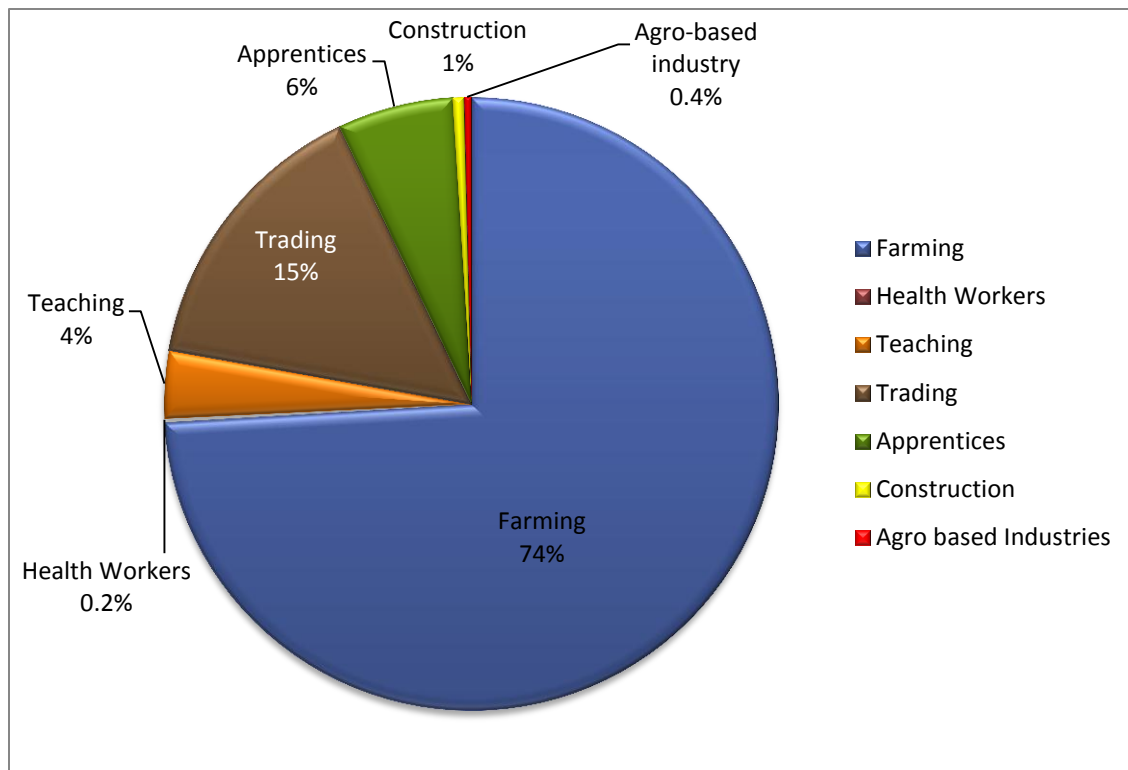


Fig 4.1 Occupational distribution chart in Dwenem community

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

4.4 AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE

Natural resources are the resources that will be available when managed properly. These includes; forestry, mineral resources. However, a survey conducted by the group reviewed that, the community has a large area of land with economic trees, such as cashew, tick and some grass species. Land is intensively cultivated without fallow. The trees and shrubs serves as fire wood, medicinal herbs and food for the rural livestock's and roofing of houses respectively. The community has three streams, forest.

i. **CROP PRODUCTION**

A survey conducted indicates that 85% of the community population of the active labour force engage in agricultural activities thus, Crops and livestock production constitute the major agricultural activities in the community. Cropping pattern is closely related to the climatic and the vegetation formation of the community. Arable cropping is generally integrated with tree farming. Land cleared for cocoa and cashew are first planted with arable crops such as plantain, cocoyam, and pepper, yam and maize respectively but in other farms maize is mono-cropped initially and mid-way in the season the farm is intercropped with cassava.

THE TABLE SHOWS THE TYPE OF CROPS GROWN IN THE COMMUNITY

TABLE 4.1

MAJOR CROPS	TYPE OF CROP	BOTANICAL NAME
TREE CROPS AND PLANTATION	Cashew	Anacardium occidentale
	Cocoa	Theobroma cacao
	Citrus	Citrus medica
VEGETABLES	Pepper	Capsicum spp.
	Tomatoes	Lycopersicon esculentum
	Okro	Abelmoschus esculentus
	Garden eggs	Solanum melongena
ROOT AND TUBERS	Yam	Dioscorea spp.
	Cassava	Manihot esculenta
	Cocoyam	Colocasia esculenta
FRUITS	Oranges	Citrus sinensis
	Banana	Musa paradisiaca
	Mangoes	Mangifera indica
	Pear	Pyrus communis
CEREALS	Maize	Zea mays
OTHERS	Plantain	Musa sapientum

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

PEST AND DISEASES

Pest and diseases constitute a major problem in agriculture yearly which often affects both quality and quantity of produce. Pest and disease also increases the cost of production.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE PEST OF CROPS

TABLE 4.2

PEST / INSECT	DAMAGE TO CROP	CONTROL
Grass hopper	Cutting down seedling and young plants	Spray with insecticides
Weevils	Eat up cereals, legumes, and bore holes	Fumigate cereals before storage
Caterpillar	Biting and chewing of plants parts	hand picking and spray with insecticides
Termite	Destroy plants roots	Spray with insecticides
Grass cutter	Chewing of crops on farm	Trapping
Weaver Birds	Cutting of plant leaves and destruction of cereals	Using scare crows and trapping

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

CROP DISEASES

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS SOME CROP DISEASES

TABLE 4.3

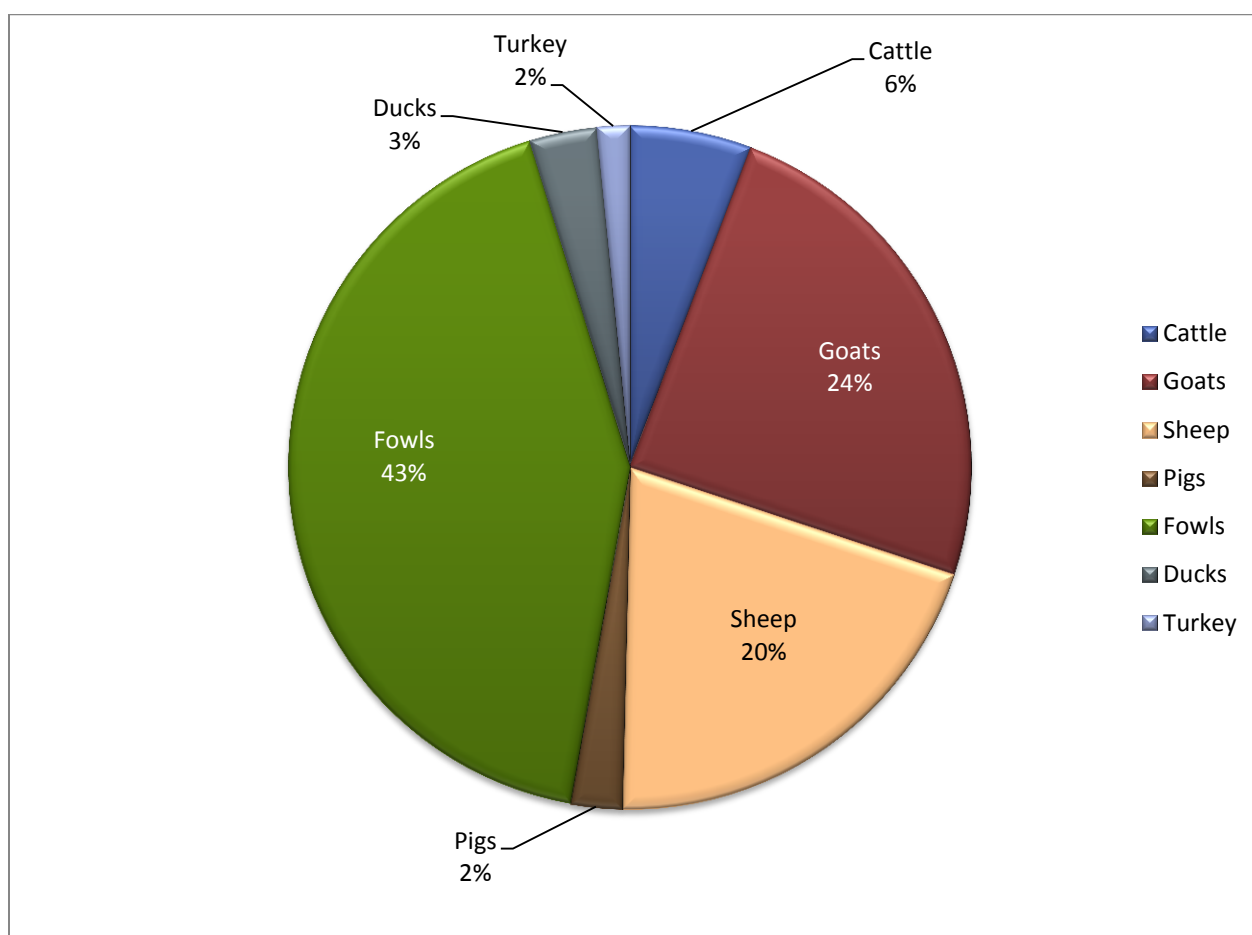
MAJOR CROP	DISEASE	CAUSATIVE AGENT	SYMPTOM	CONTROL
Tree crops (Cashew, Cocoa)	Pink Disease, Witches' Broom,	Tea Mosquito, Locusts, fungi	Infested leaves crinkled and dry, Yellow spot,	Spraying, use resistant species
Cereals (maize)	Smut fungi, Streak, Rust fungi	Weevils, Weaver Birds	White swellings on Cobs and ears of cereals	Remove and burn affected groups. Spray with fungicide
Legumes (Groundnut)	Rosette Virus	Termite	Stunted growth Close clusters of leaves	Early planting. Spraying
Root and Tubbers (Yam and Cassava)	Mosaic, brown leaf spot	Yam beetle, Cercospora hemingsii	Brown spots on leafs and stalks.	hand picking and spray with insecticides
vegetables	White mould and watery rot, chocolate spot	fungus Botrytis cinerea	Chocolate brown spots and streaks develop on Leaves, stems and leaf stalks. In severe cases foliage is blighted	Plant the beans on well drained soils. Spray regularly with a Fungicide from the first signs of disease.

SOURCE: *Group field survey*

ii. ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Apart from the crop production, some people are also engaged in the rearing of animals. These animals are mainly reared under the free range system. The animals reared include; cattle, pigs, fowls, turkeys, goats, sheep, ducks and others, they are largely reared due to the favourable environment with enough grasses to feed the animals. There are also 3 fishponds with one under construction in the community. The size of the fish pond is 100m² by 100m² and the fish rose is **tilapia** because it is the most prolific among all fishes. The animals are sold periodical to purchase food to cater for the family and also for the payment of school fees. Sheep and fowls are predominant animals reared in the community. They are used for sacrifices and other customary rites. The fowls also dominate because of their low cost of production.

Fig. 4.2 Pie chart showing the major animals reared in Dwenem



SOURCE: *group field survey*

TABLE SHOWING PEST OF ANIMALS

TABLE 4.3

PEST / PARASITE	HOST	HARMFUL EFFECT	CONTROL
Tsetse fly	Cattle, goat, sheep.	Sucks blood from animals to Transfer it's trypanosome parasite	Spraying with insecticide
Flea	Cattle, poultry	Bites skin, feeds on host blood	Dusting
Louse	chicken	Feed on hair and outer dead skin	Dusting, good sanitation
Tick and mite	Cattle, goat, sheep.	Sucking blood, live on skin	Dipping, good sanitation
Tapeworm	Pig	Anchors it's head to the walls of the small intestines	Good sanitation , drenching
Round worm	Sheep, pig, cattle	Live in the stomach, liver, lungs	Drenching , good sanitation

SOURCE: *group field survey*

TABLE SHOWING ANIMAL DISEASES

TABLE 4.4

ANIMALS	DISEASE	CAUSATIVE AGENT	SYMPTOMS	CONTROL
All farm animals	Anthrax	bacteria	High temperature and black swelling on the body	Good sanitation, treat with antibiotics
Poultry	White diarrhoea	bacteria	Loss of appetite, anaemia	Good sanitation
Poultry	Coccidiosis	protozoa	Emaciation, blood stained dropping, rough feathers.	Isolate infected birds, good sanitation
Cattle, pigs, sheep, goats	Food and mouth rot	Virus	Excessive salivation blisters on the feet	Vaccination , culling, good sanitation
Poultry	New castle	Virus	Difficulty in breathing, coughing and sneezing, partial paralysis	Vaccination, culling, good sanitation, good ventilation

SOURCE: *group field survey*

iii. **METHOD OF FARMING**

The predominant method of farming practiced in the community is the indigenous method. This involves the use of simple farm tools like cutlass, hoe, and axe even though few farmers use tractors on their farm. The farm size is often large and production is mainly for commercial purposes.

iv. **TYPES OF FARMING SYSTEMS**

Our survey conducted revealed that the major farming systems commonly practiced by the people of Dwenem are mixed cropping and mono cropping. Commercial farmers practice mixed cropping cultivating more than one crop variety on the same piece of land. This method of farming is usually done on small scale. Animals are kept under both the extensive system and the intensive system whilst the mixed cropping and mono cropping system are predominant.

v. **LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP**

The community under the custodianship of the chief owns the land. Land for settlement purpose is given by the chief to any interested party after a token of either drink or money is given to the chief. Land for farming however can either be bought from the Dwenem chief or rented from land owners at a fee of both cash and food crops. Ownership of land is vested in the stool or chief who holds the land in trust. Individual families have use right of parcels of land, but have no right to dispose them. Immigrant farmers usually obtain farm land by providing some „drinks“ (usually in cash) to the head of the family or the chief “by the “Abusa” system.

vi. **WATER AND AGRICULTURE**

Dwenem community relies solely on rainfall for its agricultural activities. However, most farming practices are halted due to the lack of technical know –how and resources to enable them utilize the Dwenem stream for irrigational purposes, hence most of the farmers take to charcoal burning and palm wine tapping during the short dry season.

vii. **PRODUCTIVITY**

The use of simple farm tools and also lack of adequate funds to access sophisticated farm implements by most of the farmers implies that the farm size cannot extend beyond a certain limit and this leads to production on a low scale. Some farmers are still glued to unproductive methods of farming due to ignorance simply because they do not enjoy the services of the extension officers, and this prevents them from employing improved farm practices to boost productivity and also find ways of controlling pest and diseases attack, thus effects productivity drastically,

viii. **FINANCING**

The interviews conducted during the group field survey showed that the main sources of finance for the farmers in the community are from personal savings, money lenders, Plough back profit, contributions from family members, friends and financial institutions. However, Majority of the farmers obtain their finances from personal savings. This limits their ability to expand

their farms. The effect is that, farm work is not done at the right time leading to poor crop growth, yield and post-harvest losses. Only a few farmers get assistance from financial institutions. This is because of the bureaucracies involved in soliciting for loans by farmers and lack of collateral security. Most of the farmers do not even have bank accounts. Farmers should therefore form co-operatives to enable them acquire loans from these financial institutions.

ix. **FARM SIZE**

The average farm size per farmer in the community is 1.7 acres. With limited finance, traditional methods, cumbersome farming methods of land acquisition and others constitute this small average farm size. The soil types, vegetation and terrain are very ideal in the community for crop production. However, productivity can be improved if these other problems associated with farmer in the community are solved.

x. **LABOUR**

Man power is the main source of labour for the agricultural sector. In Dwenem community, farmers rely on hired hands to meet their labour needs. Family members also assist in providing man power for farming activities. Even though there are very few who uses farm tractor.

xi. **STORAGE**

About 30% of farm produce gets spoilt after harvest in the community due to poor storage facilities, exacerbated by poor transportation network and marketing problems. About half of the farmers store their produce in Crib Barns which are constructed with ineffective traditional skills with a sizeable number storing in kitchens whilst some are dried and also threshed and kept in bags. Most of the farmers store their produce treated while perishable goods are often sold at lower prices. This storage method reveals the subsistent nature of the community farmers. The need to stimulate the adoption of improved Crib barns and other modern traditional methods of storage barn cannot be over-emphasized if post-harvest losses are to be minimized or eliminated. The storage facilities available in the community include; Crib barns, jute sacks, Stores and Kitchen.

xii. **MARKETING**

There is ready market for farm produce such as cocoa, cashew and maize. But the marketing of produce such pepper, tomatoes, garden eggs becomes very difficult. This is because, almost all the people are farmers and such things are grown on their farms and there is no need buying them from the market. However, those who produce those commodities on a large scale such as pepper, sends it to Drobo, the districts capital on market days to sell.

xiii. **TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF PRODUCTION**

The farmers in this community make use of simple farm tools and implements such as cutlass, hoe, axe and tractor.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS FARMING TOOLS, THEIR USES AND HOW THEY ARE MAINTAINED.

TABLE 4.5

TOOLS	USE	MAINTAINANCE
Hoe	Weeding& sowing	Sharpening , greasing, changing of handle and washing after use
Cutlass	Clearing & cutting	Sharpening and cleansing after use
Axe	Felling of trees	Sharpening
Tractor	Ploughing of land	Greasing and changing of oil

SOURCE: *group field survey*

xiv. **AGRICULTURAL SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS**

From the group survey there is no financing institution and farming organisation in the community.

xv. **POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**
POTENTIALS

- ❖ Support from N.G.O`s and government can help improve afforestation.
- ❖ There is enough labour force for agriculture
- ❖ Favourable climatic condition for agricultural production.
- ❖ There is enough land for mass agricultural production.

CHALLENGES

- ❖ In adequate savings and credit facilities.
- ❖ Poor rainfall pattern can affect productivity.
- ❖ Unavailability of veterinary services and extension officers.
- ❖ Inadequate ready market.
- ❖ High rate of destruction of crops by pests and diseases.
- ❖ Inadequate access to modern technology and inputs.
- ❖ Decline in soil fertility due to bad farming practice
- ❖ Low pricing for agric produce.

4.5 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIES

I. INDUSTRIES (RURAL INDUSTRIES)

Science, technology and industries form the basis for the growth and advancement of every society. Palm wine tapping which is the main rural industry in the community is solely owned and managed by men. However, Pito brewery, charcoal production, palm kernel oil making and others are the minor rural industries in Dwenem community and it is also managed largely by women. The few industries that exist in the community are facilitated by the raw materials including agricultural and forest resources. These industries are on agro-processor, forest produce and primary services.

Some major small scale industries engaged by the people include cassava processing, Pito brewing, bread making, carpentry, tailoring and hairdressing.

Types of industries and number of people employed. (Small, medium and large scale) Example

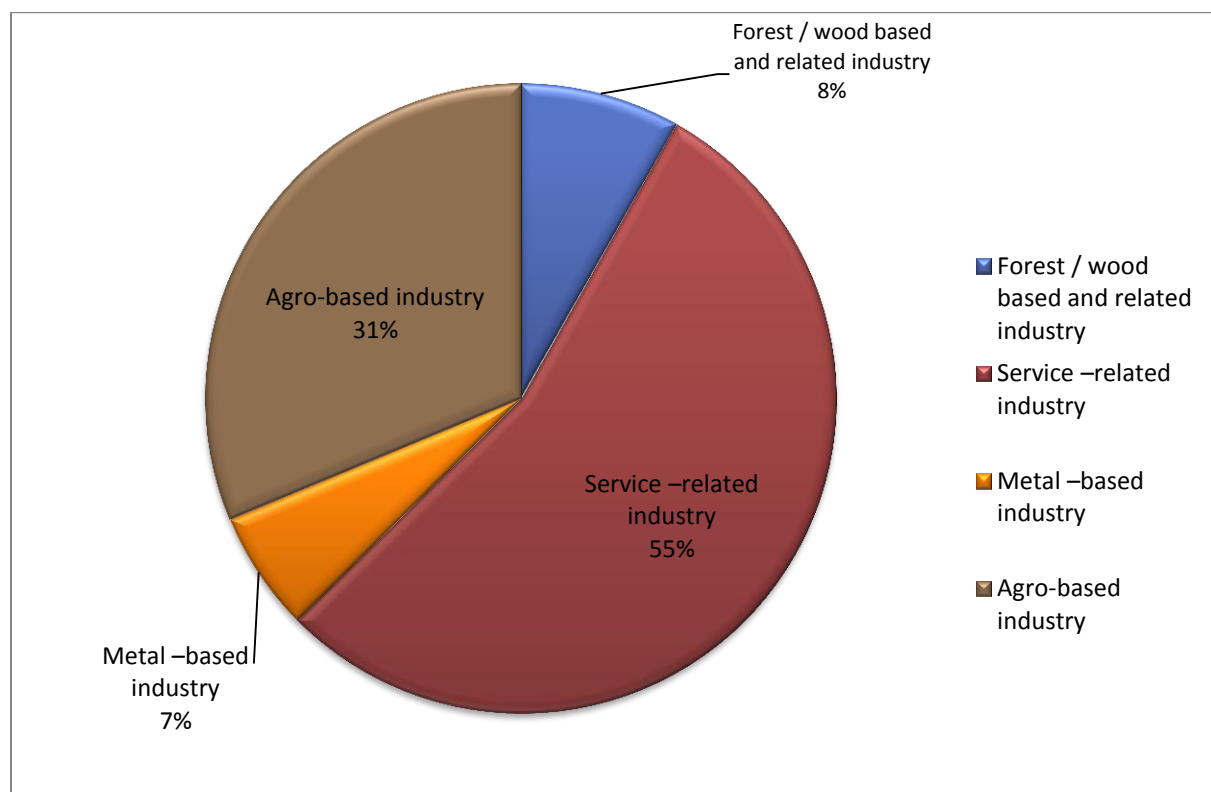


Fig 4.3 Pie chart showing the category of industries in the community

SOURCE: group field survey

II. **FOREST / WOOD BASED AND RELATED INDUSTRY**

Even though farming is the major occupation of many people in the community, the survey conducted by the group revealed that there are few others, who still manage small scale forest related industries, chain saw operating firms, charcoal burners and carpentry.

Apart from the few who are in the forestry related industries, there other who convert agricultural produce into other usages. They include Pito brewing industry, gari processing and Akpeteshie distillers and palm wine tappers.

The various forestry related industries in the community employ modern technology also chain saw operating firms makes use of chain saw machine and table saw, charcoal burners, Pito brewers also employ technology in their works.

III. **SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES**

Despite the indigenous nature of the local people, lots of scientific principles are employed in their industrial activities. Some include:

1. Pito brewing industry employs the principles of fermentation and filtration.
2. Akpeteshie distillers employ simple distillation and alcoholic fermentation.
3. Charcoal burners employ aeration and combustion.

A. **PITO BREWING**

Among the industrial activities that take place in the Dwenem community is the brewing of Pito. Through our survey, we got to know that there are two people that are into the business of Pito brewing. Pito brewing in the community can be said to be a small scale industry due to the quantity that they brew and the people that patronize it.

Source of starting Capital

- ❖ Self-financing from farming produce.
- ❖ Financial assistance from friends and relatives

Educational background: non- formal

Method of production: labour intensive

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Raw material: Guinea Corn

Ownership: The industry is owned by a private person. (A woman)

Preparation:

Below are the steps employed in the brewing of Pito;

- Guinea Corn is acquired
- The guinea corn, which is the main raw material, is soaked in water for about three (3) days to germinate.
- After some few hours of drying, the guinea corn is collected and grind into malt.
- The malt is soaked in water and boiled for about three hours.
- The pot in which the malt is boiled is covered for it to ferment till the next day.
- When it is well fermented, it is filtered to separate the liquid from the chaff.
- The sieved liquid is boiled again until it is assumed to be a bit dark brown in color.
- The mixture is then boiled for some hours.
- Yeast is then added after cooking and covered for fermentation to take place in order to attain a percentage of alcohol in it.
- After three days; the Pito is ready for drinking. However, the cool dark brown liquid (Pito) can also be served without adding the local yeast to ferment it.

B. PALM WINE TAPPING

Palm wine tapping is one of the prominent local industries in Dwenem, it is enjoyed by most of the people in the community.

Source of starting Capital

- ❖ Self-financing from farming produce.
- ❖ Financial assistance from friends and relatives

Educational background: non- formal

Method of production: labour intensive

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Raw material: palm tree

Ownership: The industry is owned by private person, mostly men.

Preparation:

As narrated by one of the prominent palm wine tappers, the palm wine was usually tapped from palm trees of the ages of 5 and it is usually bought from farmers who are done harvesting their palm trees.

- The palm tree is felled and its fronts chopped off,
- The upper part of the palm tree is scooped out with a chisel of reasonable size.

- A small amount of fire is then set within the scooped area for about 30 minutes.
- A hole is created with a bamboo pipe of the size of a thumb through the scooped area to the base of the palm tree.
- A gallon is placed at the base of the pipe to receive the sap that drips from the palm tree.
- It takes almost a day or two to fill a gallon. This is usually done to a lot of palm trees to make the collection of the palm wine faster.
- The collected palm wine is stored for a week or more to ferment so as to increase its alcohol percentage.
- The palm wine is then collected and served. However some prefer it immediately after collecting it from the tree without fermentation.

C. BREAD MAKING PROCESS

Ingredients: Margarine, flavor, nut Meg, sugar, salt, flour, water and yeast.

Method of baking: Traditional way of baking.

Source of finance: Self financing

Ownership: The baking industry in Dwenem is owned by private persons, mostly woman

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Educational background: Junior high level

Method of production: labour and capital intensive

PROCEDURES:

- Add cup of sugar in water with the quantity of bread you are making.
- Add salt to the sugar solution.
- Mix the flour with margarine and then add your flavor to it.
- Add the sugar and salt solution to the flour.
- Add baking powder to the flour to increase its quantity.
- You then add the yeast to the flour.
- After all you leave for a day before you bake.

D. GARI PROCESSING

Raw materials: Cassava

Source of financing: self-financed

Type of ownership: sole proprietorship

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Educational background: non-formal

Method of production: labour and capital intensive

Gari making process:

- Peeling of the cassava.
- Peeled cassava is grated and milled into dough.
- Water and starch is extracted from the dough.
- Extracted starch and water is sieved to obtain starch.
- Extracted starch is roasted till gari is obtained.
- Packaging

IV. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES ON THE COMMUNITY**

The brewing of Pito does not have any environmental impact on the community but the left over after the brew is used as pig feed. However some industrial activities have negative impact on the environment. Some include;

- The activities of chain saw operators and timber firms leads to deforestation.
- The change in forest vegetation to grassland exposes the soil to erosion which threatens the built environment.
- Charcoal burners also have the tendency of causing fire outbreaks.
- The discharge of smoke and both solid and liquid waste disposure brings about environmental pollution
- Streams and rivers may dry up.

V. **OWNERSHIP**

Most of the raw materials used in by the local industries are agro- forestry product. The raw materials are either produces by the industrialist or through purchase.

VI. **AGE AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF INDUSTRIALIST**

The industrialist falls between the ages of 30 to 50 and are all illiterates

VII. **SOURCE OF CAPITAL**

Since the industries are done on small scale, funding is through personnel saving and support from relatives.

VIII. **MARKETING**

The products are consumed locally. However, products such as gari and bread are carried to other communities for ready market. Our interaction with some of the industrialist showed that since the local industries do not receive any external support to produce maize, they produce a

little to suit the market structure. Marketing is basically based on familiarity. Some sell their produce in the houses while others manage the market places. Drinks like 'Akpeteshie' are sold in the local drinking spot for immediate consumption.

IX. **WASTE DISPOSAL**

The waste generated after production are disposed of indiscriminately. No special precautions are taken to minimize the impact of the waste on the environment. However, livestock such as cattle, sheep and goat feed on the waste generated from some industries.

X. **SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**

- ❖ Usage specially designed pressure machines to extract palm wine from palm tree.
- ❖ Usage of milling machines to mill the product.
- ❖ Usage of machines to break shell of the palm nut.

XI. **POTENTIALS OF THE INDUSTRY**

- The local industry if given the support would be able to expand their production base employ more people and reduce poverty.
- The availability of raw materials to feed the rural industries has promoted their perpetual operations.
- These industries also serve as income for individuals and family.
- Employment creation for the people if resourced well.
- Most of the raw materials used in the rural industries are locally generated and can be obtained at lower price.
- Manual labour makes their product safe from oil
- Waste is useful
- No use of additives
- Cheaper methods of production

XII. **CHALLENGES**

- Lack of funds to expand business.
- Most of the industrialist do not have any formal education and therefore cannot employ new techniques to maximize productivity.
- Inadequate credit facilities.
- Risk of snake bites and insect stings during palm wine tapping.
- Lack of protective clothes.
- Inadequate transportation system.
- Inadequate water supply.
- Lack of proper storage facilities
- Improper packaging

4.6 COMMERCE AND SERVICES

The major commercial activity in the community is Farming. Only 18% of the working forces are into this petty trading. Also, almost 10% of the active population is into services such as teaching, nursing, hairdressing, tailoring and others.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED IN SOME MAJOR COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN DWENEM.

TABLE 4.6

ACTIVITY	TYPE	NUMBER
COMMERCIAL	Farming, Petty Traders, Pito brewery, bakery, etc.	3741
SERVICE RENDERERS	Teachers, Nurses, Seamstress/ Tailoring, Hairdressers, Drivers, etc.	410
TOTAL		4151

SOURCE: *group field survey*

Quite a small number of people are involved in commercial activities like the sale of credit. They complain of low sales and this can be attributed to the fact that a small number of people use mobile phones in the community. There are about fifteen (15) provision stores located in the community. They also explained that their sales increase on occasions such as Christmas, Easter, and other festive periods. However, there are quite a small number of teachers and nurses in the community but greater percent are engaged in farming.

i. PERIODIC MARKETS AND DAYS

The market size of the community is relatively small looking at the size of its population. There is absence of facilities to carry out economic activities successfully. The market day of Dwenem community falls every seven days. On market days, women and traders converge at the market to display their wares. They sell stuff such as cassava, fish, Okro, garden eggs pepper, oil and many more. Due to the sloppy nature of the market land, erosion has eaten quite a significant portion of the market land exposing the underlain rocks.



Plate 4.1 An Aare View of the Dwenem market



Plate 4.2 market place

SOURCE: *group field survey*

ii. **FINANCING AND BANKING SERVICES**

No financing and banking services can be found in the Dwenem community. Traders and individuals who are interested in savings have to do that with banking and financial institution from other towns like Drobo.

iii. **TOURISM**

In the area of tourism, Dwenem stands tall in historical and ecological tourist attractions. Among them are the relics of the ancient Gyeman Kingdom at Dwenem Amanfoso and in the royal mausoleum. The flora and fauna of the area are also very appealing touristically. In addition, there are many traces of the slave trade of which Dwenem falls on the route. The first tarred road for vehicles that linked Ghana to Cote d'Ivoire is still intact at Dwenem. During the annual Munufie festival of the Dwenem community, the splendid Bono culture in the area of dressing and display of artifacts becomes manifest.

iv. **POTENTIALS OF COMMERCE AND SERVICES**

- ❖ The Dwenem market if properly constructed and expanded would boost economic activities.
- ❖ The establishment of banking services would help traders to have access to credit facilities to expand their businesses.
- ❖ The community has vast land for the construction of a large market

v. **CHALLENGES OF COMMERCE AND SERVICES**

- ❖ Inadequate storage facilities
- ❖ High cost of transportation for traders
- ❖ Low price for local goods
- ❖ Inadequate capital
- ❖ Small market center in the community
- ❖ The lack of banking services in the community.
- ❖ Lack of funds to expand their business.
- ❖ Because of the absence of these credit facilities, people in the community do not have the habit of saving and do not also have access to loans in order to expand their businesses.

4.7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

I. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The major source of household income in the community is from agriculture. Trading is also another source of household income in the Dwenem community. A large proportion of the household income is consumed. Only a small proportion of the household income is saved, which is attributed to the lack of saving institution. From the field survey, it was revealed that the household major source of income is through farming activities.

II. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The major household expenditure is on the feeding of the family since most of their farm produce are kept for feeding. Aside this, the traders also use most of their profits to buy food stuffs for their family. They also spend some of their income on their children education.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF TWENTY SAMPLED HOUSEHOLD WHICH WERE INTERVIEWED IN THE COMMUNITY BASE ON THEIR INCOME LEVEL.

TABLE 4.7

HOUSE HOLD	OCCUPATION		ANNUAL INCOME (GH¢)
	MAJOR	MINOR	
1.	Farmer	Seamstress	1080
2.	Farmer	Barbering	1080
3.	Farmer	Gari producer	720
4.	Farmer	Charcoal Burner	695
5.	Farmer	Pito Brewer	764
6.	Farmer	Corn Miller	1080
7.	Farmer	Drug store	3600
8.	Farmer	Drinking spot	10800
9.	Farmer	Credit vendor	1800

10.	Farmer	Petty Trader	5400
11.	Pastor		8640
12.	Farmer	Drinking spot	7200
13.	Farmer	Teacher	9700
14.	Farmer	Hairdresser	3600
15.	Farmer		9280
16.	Teacher	Trader	1800
17.	Farmer	Drug store	14400
18.	Health worker		9600
19.	Farmer	Driver	1050
20.	Farmer	Teacher	9100
	TOTAL		<u>101389</u>

SOURCE: *group field survey*

4.8 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

THE TABLE SHOWS 20 HOUSES THAT WERE RANDOMLY SAMPLED TO DETERMINE THE INCOME OF THE PEOPLE

TABLE 4.8

HOUSE HOLD	OCCUPATION		ANNUAL INCOME (GH¢)	INCOME PER UNIT (%)	QUINTILE ON INCOME (%)	CUMMULATIVE OF QUINTILE ON INCOME	QUINTILE ON HOUSEHOLD (%)	COMMULATIVE QUINTILE ON H.H
	MAJOR	MINOR						
1.	Farmer	Seamstress	1080	1.1	$\frac{3575}{101389} \times 100 = 3.6\%$	3.6	$\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20\%$	20
2.	Farmer	Barbering	1080	1.1				
3.	Farmer	Gari producer	720	0.7				
4.	Farmer	Charcoal Burner	695	0.7				
5.	Farmer	Pito Brewer	764	0.8	$\frac{16244}{101389} \times 100 = 16.0\%$	19.6	$\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20\%$	40
6.	Farmer	Corn Miller	1080	1.1				
7.	Farmer	Drug store	3600	3.5				
8.	Farmer	Drinking spot	10800	10.6				
9.	Farmer	Credit vendor	1800	1.8	$\frac{23040}{101389} \times 100 = 22.7\%$	42.3	$\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20\%$	60
10.	Farmer	Petty Trader	5400	5.3				
11.	Pastor		8640	8.5				
12.	Farmer	Drinking spot	7200	7.1				
13.	Farmer	Teacher	9700	9.6	$\frac{24380}{101389} \times 100 = 24.0\%$	66.3	$\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20\%$	80
14.	Farmer	Hairdresser	3600	3.5				
15.	Farmer		9280	9.1				
16.	Teacher	Trader	1800	1.8				
17.	Farmer	Drug store	14400	14.2	$\frac{34150}{101389} \times 100 = 33.7\%$	100	$\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20\%$	100
18.	Health worker		9600	9.5				
19.	Farmer	Driver	1050	1.0				
20.	Farmer	Teacher	9100	9.0				
	TOTAL		<u>101389</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>			

SOURCE: *group field survey*

I. MEASURE FOR CENTRAL TENDENCY

Total income for sample = GH¢ 101389

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average annual income} &= \frac{\text{total income}}{\text{Sampled household}} \\ &= \frac{101389}{20} \\ &= \text{GH¢ } 5069.45\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the average annual income per household is GH¢ 5069.45. This means that every household in Dwenem earn approximately GH¢5069.45 per year.

Therefore the poverty line is = GH¢5069.45

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average monthly} &= \frac{\text{average annual income}}{\text{Months in the year}} \\ &= \frac{5069.45}{12} \\ &= \text{GH¢ } 422.45\end{aligned}$$

Therefore average monthly income is GH¢ 422.45. Considering GH¢ 5069.45 as the poverty line, Household below the poverty line can be determined by:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hse.h below p. line} &= \frac{\text{Total Household}}{\text{Number of household sampled}} \times \text{no. of sampled Household below poverty line} \\ &= \frac{1021}{20} \times 11 \\ &= 562 \text{ households.}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore 562 households are below the poverty line from the above findings, it can be concluded that out of the total household of 1021, only 459 households are living above the poverty line of GH¢ 5069.45.

II. POVERTY GAP

The poverty gap is calculated by subtracting all households' income less than the poverty line.

TABLE 4.9

HOUSE HOLD	INCOME LEVEL LESS THAN AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (GH¢)	INCOME (GH¢)
1.	5069.45 - 695	4374.45
2.	5069.45 - 720	4349.45
3.	5069.45 - 764	4305.45
4.	5069.45 - 1050	4019.45
5.	5069.45 - 1080	3989.45
6.	5069.45 - 1080	3989.45
7.	5069.45 - 1080	3989.45
8.	5069.45 - 1800	3269.45
9.	5069.45 - 1800	3269.45
10.	5069.45 - 3600	1469.45
11.	5069.45 - 3600	1469.45
	TOTAL	<u>38494.95</u>

SOURCE: *group field survey*

This implies that for the income level of every household of Dwenem to be equal, an amount of GH¢ 38494.95 is needed to raise those below the poverty. This means that an additional amount of GH¢ 3499.45 has to be earned by each household below poverty level in addition to their annual income to close the poverty gap.

III. PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income = $\frac{\text{Total annual income}}{\text{Total population}}$

$$= \frac{101389}{7926}$$

$$\text{GH¢} = 12.8$$

IV. GINI CO-EFFICIENT

Gini co-efficient = $\frac{\text{Top 40\%}}{\text{Bottom 20\%}}$

$$= \frac{16.0}{33.7}$$

$$= 0.47 \approx 0.5$$

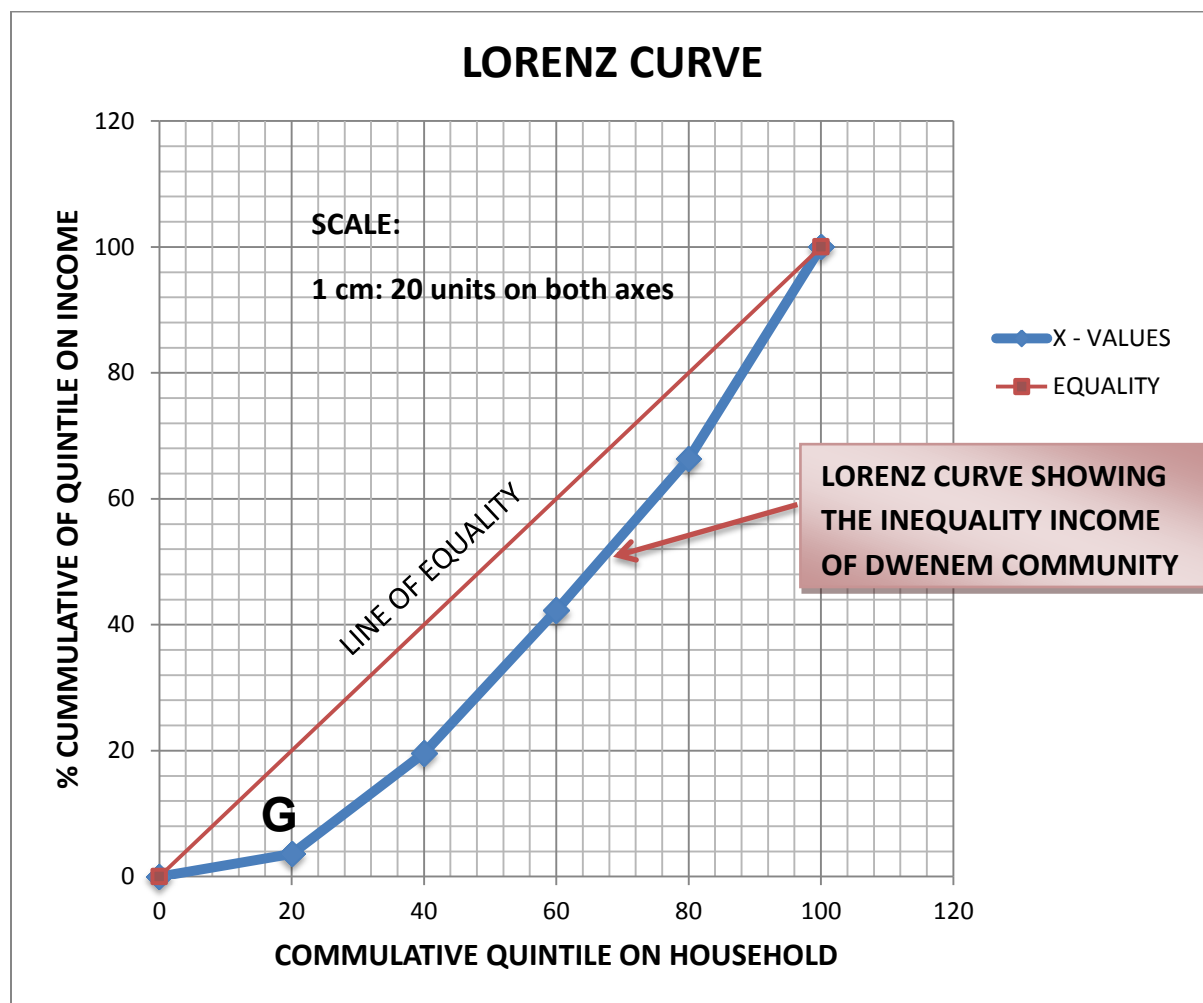


Fig. 4.4 Lorenz curve showing the income inequality of the people of Dwenem community

SOURCE: *group field survey*

Section G from the above graph shows the poverty gap. G (0.5) Gini coefficient indicates that there is unequal income distribution in the community. From the graph, the curve does not bend too much away from the line of equality which shows that even though there is unequal distribution of income in the community, the gap between low income and high income earners is not much wide, this means the tendency of the low income earners to bridge the gap is not big, thus, there is lower economic dependency in the community.

V. IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

1. The lower economic dependency ratio in the community leads to low saving, low investment, low productivity, low standard of living, migration and other social vices etc.
2. The illiteracy rate also leads to low productivity.
3. The outmoded methods of farming in which the active labour force have engaged in serve as encumbrance to development.

UNIT 5

SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION

5.0 HISTORY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

5.1 HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

Dwenem according to the chief literally means a place to confer or plan. It is one of the major constituents of the Gyaman kingdom of which the Gyamanhene (Bonohene) is the head. Traditionally it is regarded as a nephew to the Gyemanhene whose seat is now located in the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire as a result of the border demarcation between British and French colonialists in 1896.

Dwenem also known as (Dwenem awasu) is ethnically part of the Aduana family, which includes Dormaa that migrated from Akwamu Awenweneso in the 16th century and settle at various places including Suntraso which is now a suburb of Kumasi. The migration was due to succession dispute in the Akwamu state. Nana Osei Tutu's military encounter with Dormaa forced the latter to leave their suntraso settlement. The migrants who abandoned their suntraso settlement were nicknamed Gyanoman which means to leave your state, now corrupted into Gyaman or Jaman.

Around 1688-1720, Adu Bene(Bene Kombi Panin) together with his Bofo Bene and nephew Bofo Tantan led a section of the people to invade Natana, Gbin and Brokor people and a social foundation of the Gyaman state was formed. Tantan led a section of the Gyaman people to invade Awasu in the present day Berekum district. Bofo Tantan, and Adu Bene's nephew and his people later abandoned the Awasu settlement and established Dwenem (Dwenemu) and Kyribio (now in the republic of Cote D'Ivoire). Between 1895 and 1936, Dwenem formed part of the British Gyeman Division which according to the Omanhene of Dwenem, was established for colonial administrative convenience under the headship of Drobohene. In 1936 the committee of privileges restored Dwenem autonomy. In 1936 and 1952, the colonial administration of the Gold Coast coalesced Dwenem, Suma and Kwatwoma state into a single division under the joint leadership of Kwatwoma and Suma for administration expediency.

The current occupant of the Dwenem stool, nana Bofo Bene IV is the direct descendent of Nana Bofo Bene who occur the Gyaman stool in the 16th century. He was installed Dwenemhene in 1991 at the age of 38. The Dwenem community has seen a lot of transformation since his assumption of office.

SOURCE: Chief (Nana Bofo Bene IV)

5.2 TRADITIONAL POLITICAL ORGANISATION

The traditional political system is well structured with the chief having the higher authority. Next to the chief is the council of elders, linguist, and family heads.

The hierarchy of the traditional political system is structure below.

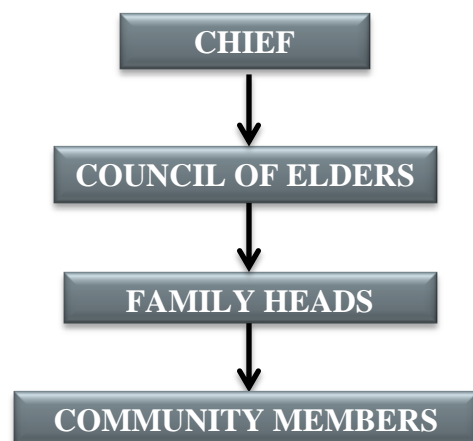


Diagram 5.1

SOURCE: *Chief of Dwenem*

5.3 MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM

The Jaman south district has a well-structured modern political system. The country's decentralization at the local level creates an avenue for the people to take part in decision making process in the district. The community has two assembly men that represent them at the district level and they are supported by the unit committee members. Below is the diagram showing the modern political structure in the community.

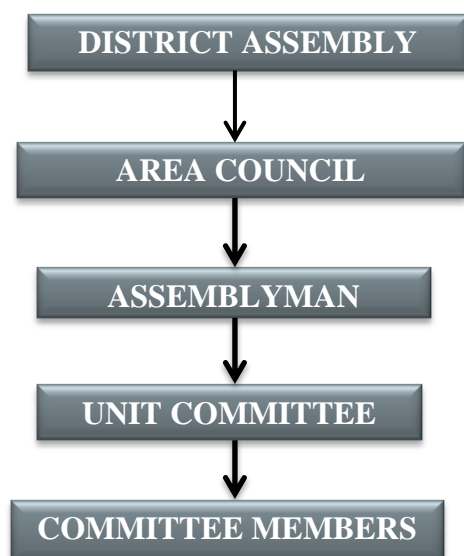


Diagram 5.2

SOURCE: *Assemblyman*

5.4 **FUNCTIONS OF THE MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

i. **DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

1. It indicates and organizes developmental projects at the district level.
2. It serves as a link between the people and the regional co-coordinating council.
3. It ensures grass root democracy.
4. It is responsible for the implementation of government policies at the local level.
5. It makes bye-laws

ii. **AREA COUNCIL**

1. Collects revenue on behalf of the district assembly.
2. Serves as the mouthpiece of the area.
3. Responsible for administration of affairs of the area.

iii. **ASSEMBLYMAN**

1. He represent the community and any other communities in his electoral area at the district Assembly meetings.
2. He organizes regular meetings with his community to connect in formations as their needs and problems and submit these to the district assembly.
3. He report back to the community deliberation and response to their problems.
4. He supervises government project at community level.
5. He takes part in communal activities and attends Assembly meetings

iv. **FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIT COMMITTEE**

1. Ensuring the day to day administration of the Area.
2. Implement schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted them by the District Assembly
3. They organize and supervise certain activities in the community.

5.5 **INTER- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MODERN AND TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Through our interaction, we got to know that, there is a cordial relationship existing between the traditional and modern political system. There is mutual understanding and respect for each other's view in all endeavors of the community life. The two factions collaborate to provide developmental project as it finds way of addressing the needs of the community. The

heads of the various political systems in the area inter-twine to form a bridge between the two institutions.

- There is a direct interrelation between the chief and his council elders and the assemblyman.
- They both work towards peace and order in the community.
- Both systems pre-inform each other before developmental meetings are held in the community.

The diagram below shows how they relate.

5.6 MODERN AND TRADITIONAL HIERARCHY

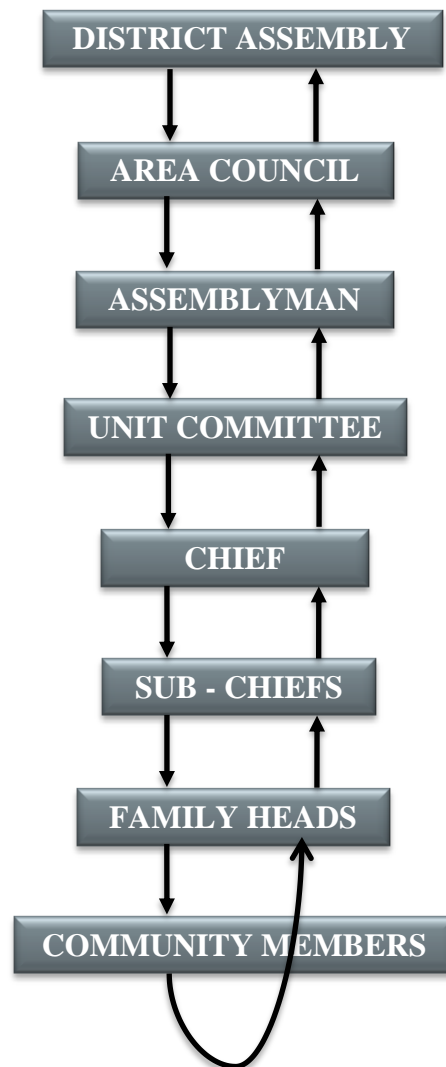


Diagram 5.3

SOURCE: *Chief and Assemblyman*

5.7 DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Decision making is very important tool for socio-economic and cultural development of every human society, Dwenem is not an exception. Although final decision making is in the hands of the chief, the Obaahemaa or the Queen Mother, as well as the assembly person both men and women in the community are allowed to express their views freely.

With regard to the traditional system, decisions are taken by the chief and his elders in communication with other opinion leaders in community. Besides, the views of the youth are very paramount.

On the other hand, decisions in the modern political system are made at the district level and communicated to the area council. However, in relation to matters concerning the welfare of Dwenem there is due consultation among themselves, independently and eventually comes consensus building with one common goal and objectives.

However, at the family level, family heads (mostly men) are at the realm of affairs concerning decision making while their counterpart (women) have little to say unless of course matters of concern to them.

5.8 ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

The administrative machinery runs down from the chief of Dwenem through linguist to the elders. The elders of Dwenem are solely the administrative body who see to the smooth running of affairs of the community. They maintain law and order and ensure that areas affecting the lives of the people are well administered.

5.9 EXISTING INSTITUTION

Dwenem community has in no governmental institution. The only institution in the community is the schools, the rural clinic and churches and a mosque which preach peace and harmony to the people in the community.

5.10 INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES

The modern and traditional political institutions are distinct in the roles but interact in many ways since both aim at developing the community. The assembly man leases with the chief and district assembly on developmental issues in the community. The modern and traditional institutions therefore work virtually as a single unit developing the community.

5.11 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Currently there is no N.G.O logged in the community.

5.12 **ON-GOING PROJECTS**

An interview conducted with the assembly man of the community revealed that, the only on – going project in the community is the construction of a police station. This has not been continued for a very long time.



Plate 5.1 An Area view of an on-going construction of a Police Station

5.13 **IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- The good interrelation between the two political institutions promote effective decision making.
- The mutual understanding between both structures provides a conducive environment for implementing development projects.
- Assistance given to schools by both sides will also promote the growth of the school which will bring about development in the long run.
- The peaceful atmosphere enjoyed by the community is the result of the understanding both institutions have. This will create a good platform for investors.

UNIT 6

SPATIAL ORGANISATION

6.1 COMMUNITY LAYOUT

Dwenem is an urban community located in the Jaman South District in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located within the northern part of the district and it is about 8km along a third class road from the north of the district capital.. The settlement pattern of the community is a linear settlement concentrated along the road side and well arranged in lanes. The community has twelve (12) sections that is; Aheneboboano, Akwamu A & B, Bediabakrom on one side and kyeremekrom, Poultom, Tromie, Pehu, Brokosa, Kramokrom and Agyemankrom at the other side.

6.2 MAP OF GHANA SHOWING BRONG AHAFO REGION



Plate 6.1 Ghana map showing Brong Ahafo Region

SOURCE: *internet; www.ghanamaps/images.com*

6.3 MAP OF BRONG AHAFO REGION SHOWING JAMAN SOUTH DISTRICT

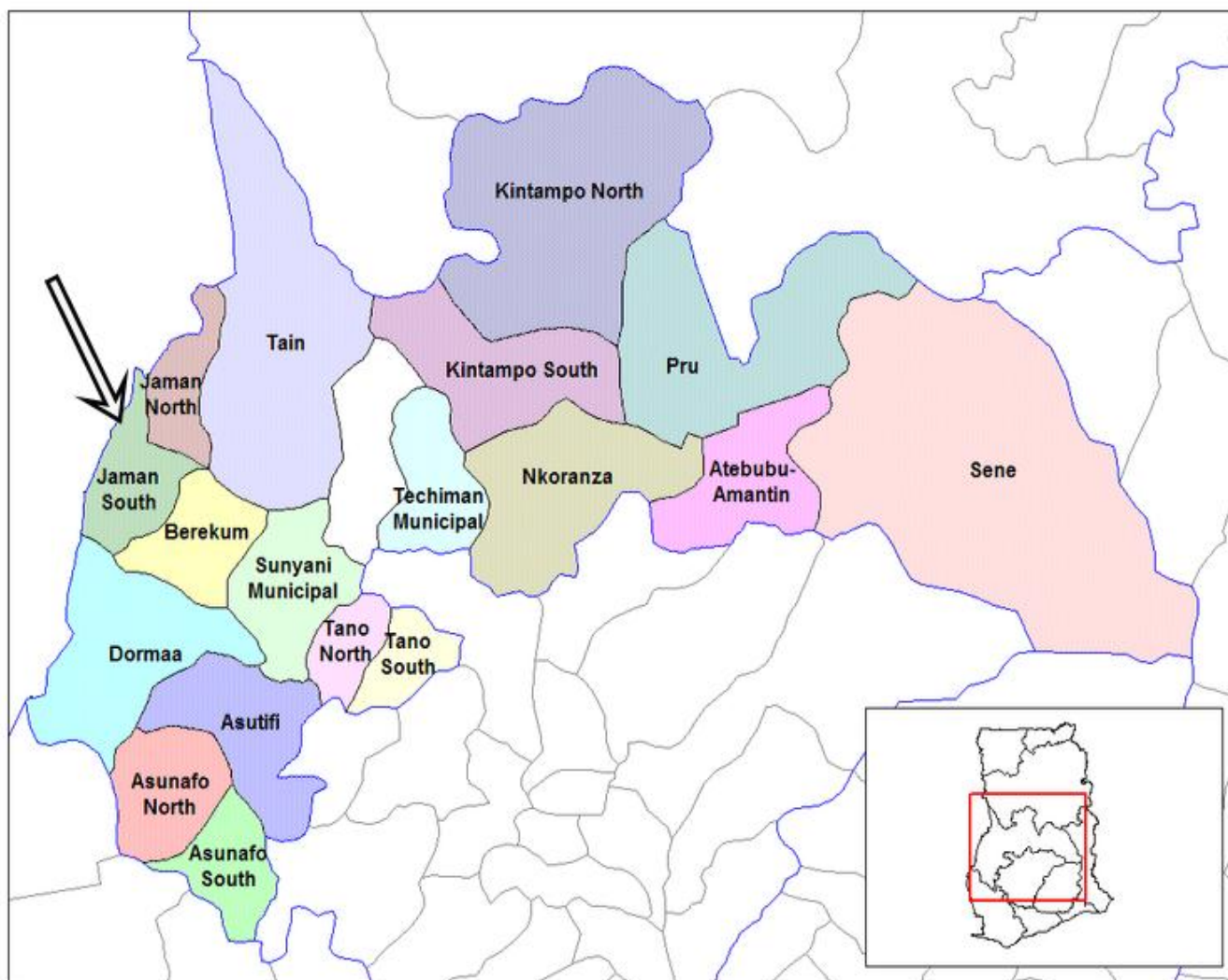


Plate 6.2 Brong Ahafo Regional map Showing Jaman south District

SOURCE: *district Assembly*

6.4

MAP OF THE JAMAN SOUTH DISTRICT SHOWING DWENEM COMMUNITY

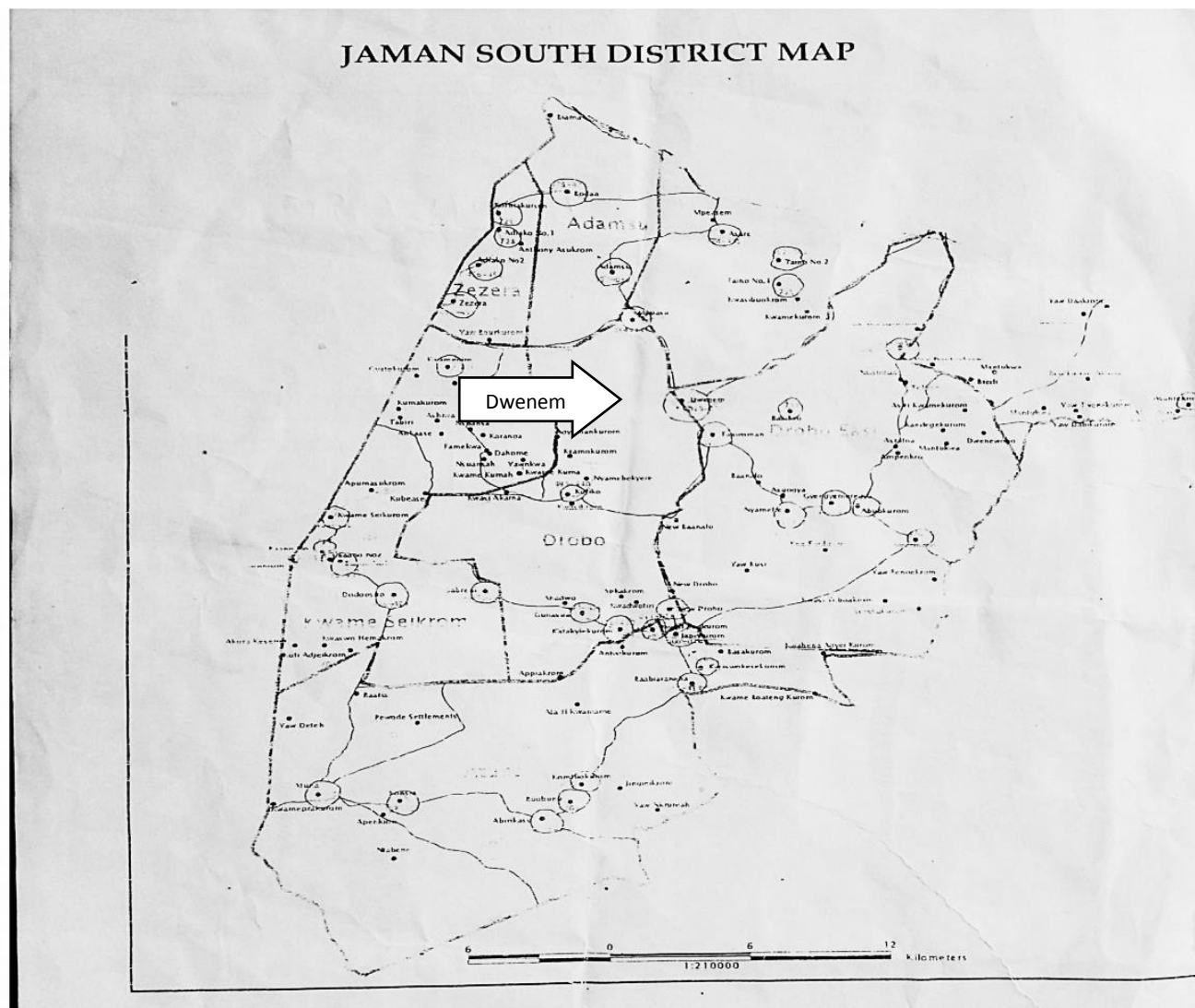
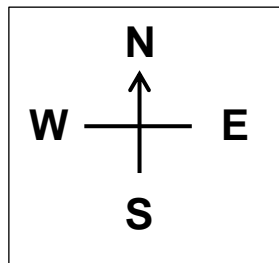
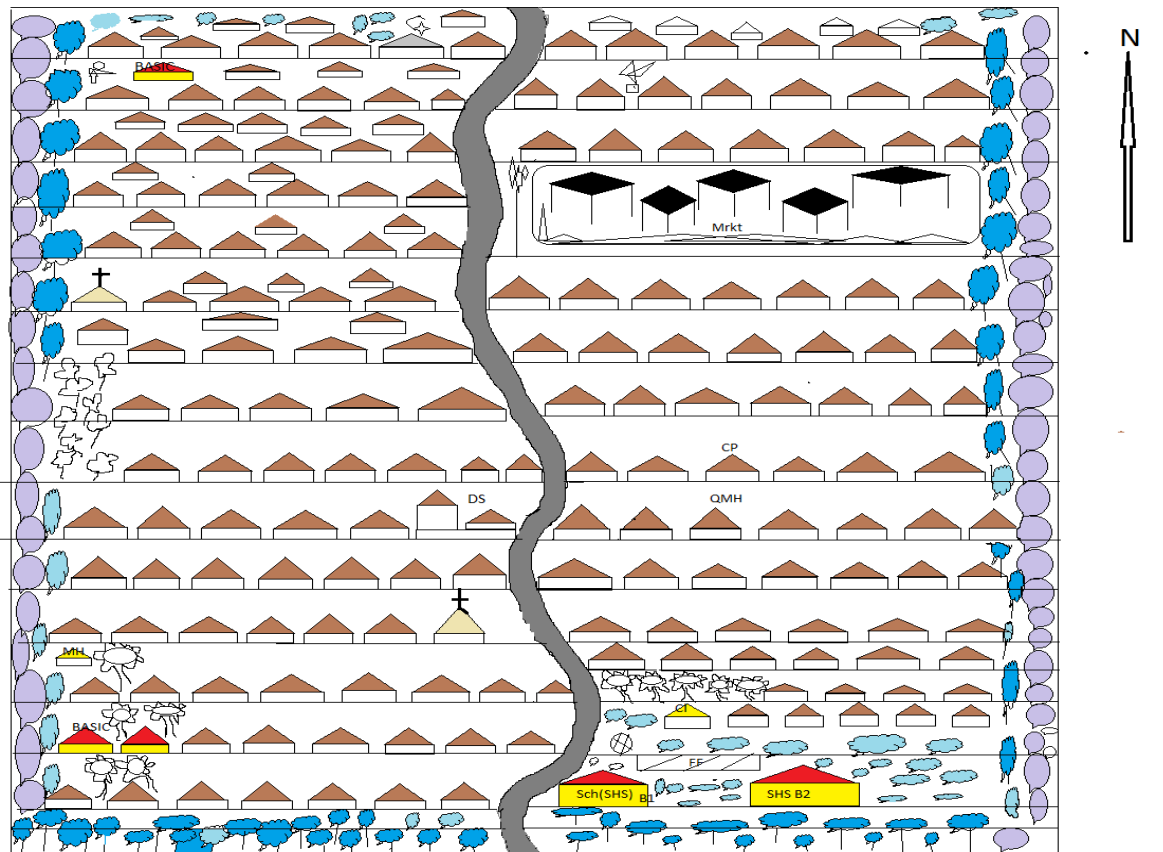


Plate 6.3 District Map showing Dwenem community

SOURCE: District Assembly profile

6.5 SKETCH MAP OF DWENEM COMMUNITY



LEGEND			
	HOUSE		FOREST
	SCHOOL		TREES
	HEALTH FACILITY		MOUNTAINS
	CHURCH		TEAK FOREST
	MOSQUE		ORANGE PLANTATION
	INFORMATION CENTER		TABLES
	WASHING BAY	Mrkt	MARKET
	WATER CONTROL CENTER	C P	CHIEF'S PALACE
	WATER RESERVOIR	D S	DRINKING SPOT
		Q M H	QUEEN MOTHER'S HOUSE
		M H	MATERNITY HOME
		CI	CLINIC
		Sch	SCHOOL
		FF	FOOTBALL FIELD
		SHS	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
		B1/B2	BLOCK 1/ BLOCK 2

Plate 6.4 sketch map of Dwenem community

Not drawn to scale

SOURCE: group field survey

6.6 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Dwenem community is considered less deprived, undeveloped in the Jaman south district and as such has some infrastructures such as schools, rural clinic, a third class road, a market, and four boreholes and few stand pipes.

i. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The community has a good 3rd class road linking them to other surrounding communities. However there is no G.P.R.T.U office and a lorry park; therefore, drivers pack on the road side to pick passengers and taxis and mini-vans are the major means of transport in the community.

ii. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

- ❖ Lack of transportation office to check day to day movement of drivers in the community
- ❖ Lack of good roads within the community itself makes it difficult for cars to run through the community in cases of emergency.



Plate 6.5 Bad Road network linking the community to its suburbs and villages

SOURCE: *group field survey*

iii. **COMMUNICATION**

The community has telephone lines and also network coverage for private communication service providers (Mtn, Vodafone and Tigo) for mobile phone users in the community. There is also a communication/ information Centre that is used to disseminate information to community members.

iv. **POSTAL SERVICES**

The community has a post office which is not in use again largely because the people do not patronize it and because of this the building is now in a deplorable state. However, there is a postal agent who collects letters from people in the community and later posts it at the district capital.



Plate 6.6 Front view of Deployed Dwenem Post Office

SOURCE: *group field survey*

v. **ENERGY**

The major source of energy for household chores is firewood and charcoal. In terms of electrical energy, about 87% of the community uses electricity.

The use of fire wood and charcoal has led to the indiscriminate cutting down of trees and also causes air pollution, deforestation and bush burning.

vi. **WATER AND SANITATION**

a) **WATER**

The groups' survey revealed that the community is served with pipe borne water in some houses. The state of water supply in the community is very poor comparing the population of the people. The community has only 4 boreholes in the community. Only few people have laid pipes to their homes to supply them with water. Some have to walk long distance to fetch water since it is far from them. However most of the houses have wells in their houses but they don't treat them which pose threat on their health. There are some reported cases of water borne diseases in the community. Water problems are faced in the dry season when the water table drops below normal, leading to frequent short in supply of water, but this can be prevented if maintenance and better storage facilities are made available.

b) **SANITATION**

Sanitation means making arrangements to protect public health, cleanliness they say is next to Godliness. In Dwenem community, the state of refuse dump is so devastating. The refuse dumps are located close to where people live. This has compelled them to dump their refuse in close by bushes, backyards which drain to the water bodies during the rainy season causing water pollution, breeding of mosquitoes and many others. The consequence of this is that, malaria and cholera will be rampant since the refuse dump serve as a breeding place for mosquitoes and flies.

Majority of the community members defecate anywhere due to the inadequate access of KVIP(s) in the community. The community has only 2 KVIPs. Similarly, the poor drainage system found in community aggravate a lot of stagnant water bodies increasing the breeding of mosquitoes leading to the increase in the number of malaria cases

vii. **SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL**

Both solid and liquid wastes are disposed of in the same way. There is no specific way of disposing of plastic or rubber materials. Most of their solid waste especially leftover foods are used to feed farm animals. There are stagnant waters in the community during the rainy season.

viii. **DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

Along the principal street of the community and some sections of it, there is well constructed drainage system that directs run-off water to the stream. But getting inside both the western and eastern parts of the community, there are no gutters or drainage system. This has exposed these places to high levels of erosion leading to the buildings hanging and later collapse. Houses located along the streets have drainage systems that are linked to that of the main street. More towards the northern part of the Dwenem community are bridges constructed and directed towards the stream on the western part of the community. This also facilitates the free movement of water without hindrance.

ix. PROBLEMS OF SANITATION

The problems of sanitation are that:

- ✓ It can pose treat to the fertility of the farmlands since plastic and rubber materials do not decompose. Crops grown will not be able to penetrate the soil for nutrients.
- ✓ Indisposed tins may store liquid waste which can serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
- ✓ Chocked gutters may also breed mosquitoes.

x. EDUCATION TRAINING

Farmers are given training on modern and improved methods of farming.

xi. HEALTH NUTRITION

Human desire for sound mind cannot be denied without meeting the directory needs of the body in their proportions at the appropriate time. The science of taking the right nutrition is a fundamental requirement for healthy living. The group survey has proved that there is a complete departure from the rules of nutrition; composition of the meals is not considered, the meals are dominated by carbohydrates whiles the other nutrients are consumed in minor quantities. Maize, yam, cassava, and vegetables like pepper, Okro, tomato are eaten by the people. The staple food of the people is fugue. Fofu is eaten with soup which is prepared from vegetables and palm nut. The people hardly get three square meals a day and these worsen during the dry season. Some of the people especially children shows signs of malnutrition.

The diagram below shows the nutritional values of plants grown in the community

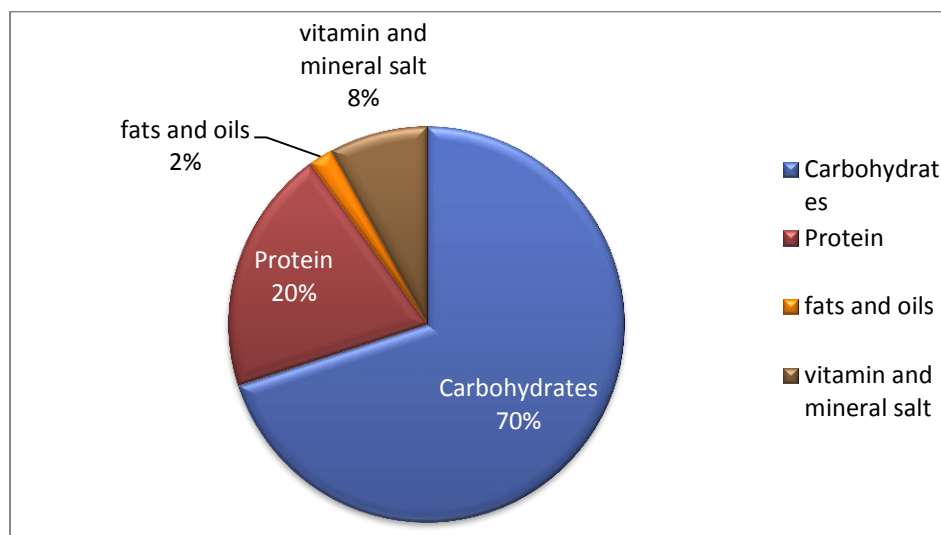


Fig 6.1 Pie chart showing nutritional values of plants grown in Dwenem

SOURCE: group field survey

6.7 MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ Not all the private communication services in the country operate in the community; some are not stable because they don't have their transmission poles in the community and also the cold weather alternates the network most often making communication very poor.
- ❖ The major source of energy for household chores is firewood and charcoal.
- ❖ Lack of transportation office to check day to day movement of drivers in the community
- ❖ Lack of good roads within the community itself makes it difficult for cars to run through the community in cases of emergency.

6.8 SCALOGRAM OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN DWENEM

SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS

This a planning tool used to show the levels of centrality of selected facilities or services in the Dwenem community and the relative functionality of these facilities/services. This shows the degree of access that the people of Dwenem community have to services and facilities.

Table 6.1

Services / Settlement	KG	Primary	J.H.S	S.H.S	clinic	Borehole water	Electricity	KVIP	Market	Total facilities
DWENEM										9
Population	1113	1832	862	62	7926	7926	7852	7926	7926	
Centrality/index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Weight	10	15	12.5	5.5	25	25	24	25	25	167
Weighted centrality score	1000	1500	1250	550	2500	2500	2400	2500	2500	16700

SOURCE: *group field survey*

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS EMANATING FROM THE COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section analyses all problems and potentials in the Dwenem community for every chapter of this report. Below are the list of tools implemented by the group in analysing the various problems and potentials.

TOOLS IMPLEMENTED

1. Pair wise ranking
2. Problem tree analysis
3. Swot analysis

NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT

POTENTIALS

- ✓ The topographical nature of the place makes it easy for the cultivation of deep rooted crops.
- ✓ The ability of the soil to retain water moderately makes the easy cultivation of crops like cashew, mango, orange; yam, cassava, and maize.
- ✓ There is the increase of high yields in cultivation of perennial crops due to the nature of soil.
- ✓ Due to availability of drainage features, irrigational farming could be introduced in the Dwenem community, so as ensure continual food supply through the year.
- ✓ The presence of rich varieties of grasses provides pasture for livestock
- ✓ The erratic rainfall pattern possesses a threat to farming activities
- ✓ Vast land for cultivating of crops such as maize, beans, yam, okra etc.
- ✓ Availability of economic trees such as cashew, mango, teak etc.
- ✓ Nature of vegetation is good is for rearing farm animals.

PROBLEMS

1. Poor drainage system.
2. Unpredictable rainfall pattern
3. Poor waste management system
4. Indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal burning as a threat to afforestation

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

POTENTIALS

1. The population growth rate has the potentials of providing more cheap labour for agriculture and other economic activities
2. Successful emigrants have the potential of investing in business at home.

PROBLEMS

1. Most community members migrate to the neighboring communities and their intended plan to migrate from the community sometime to come. The out flow of the youth reduces the labour force of the community retarding the growth and development of the community.
2. Due to the increasing growth rate of the community population coupled with the stagnation in the creation of social amenities. There is undue pressure on the few existing social amenities and the few houses as compared to their population size.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

POTENTIALS

1. Commitment of the few teaching staff
2. Access to telecommunication and media networks
3. Presence of TBA'S and traditional healers in the community.

PROBLEMS

1. Poor staffing in the educational sector.
2. Inadequate source of water supply.
3. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
4. Poor maintenance culture
5. Lack of accommodation for educational staff.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

POTENTIALS

1. Trees such as cashew, teak, and Neem serve as institutional, medicinal and economic purpose.
2. Availability of raw materials for local industries
3. Coverage of telecommunication and media networks.
4. The vast nature of the land can be used for numerous economic activities
5. Low cost of fuel for local industries.

PROBLEMS

1. Employment is seasonal due to the fact that majority of the labour force are farmers.
2. Lack of banking and credit facilities and agricultural supporting institutions.
3. Inadequate storage facilities
4. There is only one extension officer who takes care of the Dwenem community and neighboring communities
5. Absence of irrigation facility
6. High cost of agricultural inputs & implements

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY

TABLE 6.2

AREA	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASE	Land availability, Fertile soil	Indigenous farming practice, financing problems.	Rainfall season	No credit facilities
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	Human resource, peaceful co-existence	Untrained personnel, low income.	Government N.G.O'S	Urban migration illiteracy.
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE	Vast fertile land	Financing problems, method of farming skills.	Rainfall season MOFA	Weather condition, pest and disease, storage facilities, low productivity.
WATER AND SANITATION	Borehole and communal sprit	Improper waste disposal (liquid and solid).	District Assembly fund	Diseases
SPATIAL ORGANISATION	Vast land, Road network	Social amenities, education, poor sanitation	District Assembly, N.G.O'S	Misuse of land Antiquity
EDUCATION	Existence of Parent Teachers Association (PTA)	Inadequate teaching and learning materials.	Access to capitation grant	Lack of infrastructure, illiteracy.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PAIRWISE RANKING OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS/PRESSING NEEDS

PAIRWISE RANKING OF PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS	CODE
1. Inadequate finances	A
2. High cost of labour	B
3. Erratic rainfall	C
4. Marketing problems	D
5. Lack of credit facilities	E
6. Incidence of pests and diseases	F
7. Lack of storage facilities	G
8. Traditional method of farming	H
9. Lack of agric extension officers	I

The table below depicts the problems of the people on agriculture ranked in order of importance

TABLE 6.3

PROBLEM CODE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Frequency score	Rank
A	--	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	8	1st
B		--	B	B	B	F	B	B	I	5	3rd
C			--	D	E	F	C	H	I	1	7th
D				--	E	D	D	D	I	4	4th
E					--	E	E	E	E	6	2nd
F						--	G	F	I	3	5th
G							--	H	G	2	6th
H								--	I	2	6th
I									--	5	3rd

From the above pairwise ranking method used, 1st on the table means the most pressing problem and 7th means the least pressing problem in the community.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PAIRWISE RANKING OF PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

PROBLEMS

CODE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Inadequate qualified teachers | A |
| 2. Lack of accommodation for teachers and office staff | B |
| 3. Inadequate furniture for students | C |
| 4. Poor state of schools infrastructure | D |
| 5. Inadequate of teaching and learning material | E |
| 6. Lack of financial support | F |
| 7. Poor attitude of children towards learning | G |

Ranking of educational problems with pairwise ranking method

TABLE 6.4

PROBLEM CODE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Frequency score	Rank
A	--	A	A	D	A	A	A	5	2nd
B		--	B	D	B	B	B	4	3rd
C			--	D	E	C	C	2	4th
D				--	D	D	D	6	1st
E					--	F	E	2	4th
F						--	F	2	4th
G							--	--	5th

From the above pairwise ranking method used, 1st on the table means the most pressing problem and 5th means the least pressing problem in the community.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PAIRWISE RANKING OF PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL RESOURCE

PROBLEMS

CODE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Deforestation | A |
| 2. Erosion | B |
| 3. Bush fires | C |
| 4. Breeding of insects by the semi- deciduous vegetation | D |

The table below depicts the problems of the people on Physical resource base ranked in order of importance

TABLE 6.5

PROBLEM CODE	A	B	C	D	Frequency score	Rank
A	--	A	A	A	3	1st
B		--	C	D	--	4th
C			--	D	1	3rd
D				--	2	2nd

From the above pairwise ranking method used, 1st on the table means the most pressing problem and 4th means the least pressing problem in the community.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PAIRWISE RANKING OF PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS	CODE
1. Police station	A
2. Senior High School	B
3. Community center	C
4. Inadequate health facilities	D
5. Lack of refuse dumps	E
6. Lack of lorry park	F
7. Ineffective postal facility	G
8. Lack of banking facility	H
9. Lack of market center	I

The table below depicts the problems of the people on Physical resource base ranked in order of importance

TABLE 6.6

PROBLEM CODE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Frequency score	Rank
A	--	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	6	3rd
B		--	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	8	1st
C			--	D	C	C	G	H	C	3	5th
D				--	D	D	D	D	D	7	2nd
E					--	E	G	H	I	1	6th
F						--	G	H	I	--	7th
G							--	H	I	3	5th
H								--	H	5	4th
I									--	3	5th

From the above pairwise ranking method used, 1st on the table means the most pressing problem and 7th means the least pressing problem in the community.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PAIRWISE RANKING OF GENERAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

PROBLEM

CODE

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Market center | A |
| 2. Health facility | B |
| 3. Refuse disposal site | C |
| 4. Police station | D |
| 5. Financial Agencies (Bank) | E |
| 6. Educational facilities | F |
| 7. Toilet facility | G |
| 8. Farm inputs | H |
| 9. Computer laboratory | I |
| 10. Community center | J |
| 11. Job opportunities | K |
| 12. Lorry park | L |

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLE GENERAL NEEDS RANKED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

TABLE 6.7

PROBLEM CODE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Frequency / score	Ranking
A	--	B	A	D	E	F	A	A	A	A	K	A	6	4th
B		--	B	B	B	F	G	B	B	B	K	B	8	3rd
C			--	D	C	F	G	C	C	C	K	C	5	5th
D				--	D	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	9	2nd
E					--	F	G	E	I	E	K	E	4	6 th
F						--	F	F	F	F	F	F	11	1 st
G							--	G	I	G	K	G	6	4 th
H								--	I	J	K	L	--	9th
I									--	I	K	I	5	5 th
J										--	K	L	1	8 th
K											--	K	9	2 nd
L												--	2	7 th

From the above pairwise ranking method used, 1st on the table means the most pressing problem and 9th means the least pressing problem in the community.

SOURCE: *group field survey*

PROBLEM TREE

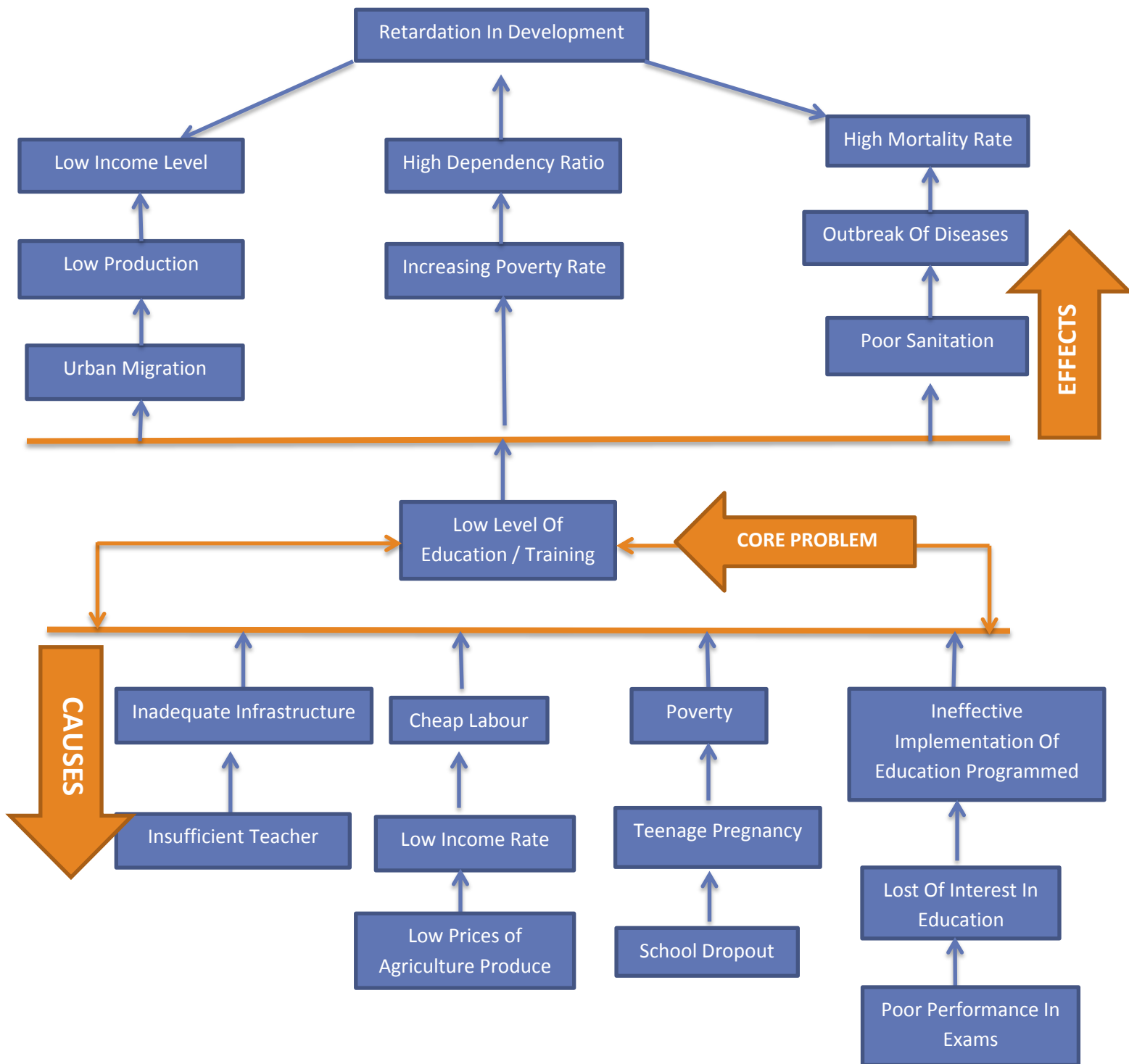


Diagram 6.1 A problem tree depicting the core problem of the community

SOURCE: group field survey

PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS

From the interaction the research team had, investigations and observations with the people of Dwenem community, has come out with a problem tree which illustrates the root causes of the core problems and its effects of the developmental problems of the community.

Based on this, low level of education and training was identified as the start of the numerous developmental problems (core problem) in the community. The factors identified to be the immediate implementation of educational programs. As the above mentioned term the immediate cause of core problem, the following were also identified as the remote or factor causes, insufficient teachers as a result of inadequate infrastructure, low income generation due to cheap labour, school dropout as a result of poverty and loss of interest in education resulting from ineffective implementation of educational programs. The effects of low level of education and training include urban migration, increasing poverty rate and poor sanitation.

As a result of urban migration, the community encounters low productivity since majority of the youth are not in town to help to farm to increase productivity, leading to low income level and eventually leading to retardation in development. Also, high dependency rate came out as a result of the increase rate of poverty and finally leading to retardation in development.

Last but not the least, low level of education and training generates poor sanitation which also leads to outbreak of diseases and high mortality rate to retardation in development and all these resulting from poor sanitation.

CONCLUSION

Our research revealed that the community is blessed with both natural and human resource for the total development of the community.

The entire research has helped to workout both problems and potentials emanating from the community. They include those aspects that can help bring development and those that are hindering the development of the community.

Some of the major potentials emanating from the community include;

- Human resource management.
- Vast land availability to attract investors.
- Raw materials to feed the local based industries.
- Social services like health center.

Some of the major problems emanating from the community also include;

- ✓ Teenage pregnancy.
- ✓ Lack of access to credit facilities to expand economic activities.
- ✓ Poor drainage system.
- ✓ Low level of education as a result of poor educational infrastructure.
- ✓ Poor sanitation system in terms of refuse dumps and toilet facilities.

When the above mentioned potentials and problems are fully dealt with, will lead to the sustainable development of the community and will help eradicate poverty and lead to the raising the standard of living of the people.

It is our fervent hope that the Jaman south District Assembly, NGO's, philanthropist and stakeholders will take it upon themselves to come to the aid of the people of the Dwenem community making use of the profile as a guide. This will lead to better living standard of the people of Dwenem.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research, survey and findings made by the group, we recommends that's,

1. The government, NGO's and stakeholders should come to the aid of the people by providing them with adequate educational facilities.
2. In terms of health, the government and philanthropist should provide the community with well-equipped health facilities to meet the health needs of the people.
3. With regards to decision making in the community, we recommend to the chief and his council of elders that women should be given the chance to take part in decision making process in the community.
4. The government and NGO's should give support to farmers financially to increase productivity. This will help eradicate poverty
5. The ministry of health and other health related organizations should educate the people on advance family planning methods to reduce the rapid population growth of the community.
6. The government and stakeholders should provide the people with potable drinking water.
7. The community should form co-operative societies among themselves to enable them have access to credit facilities to expand their economic activities

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QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED BY THE GROUP

EDUCATION

The respondents include the heads staff and pupils of Dwenem Schools

1. Has there been an increase in enrolment of pupils?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
2. If yes in (1) above, what reasons accounts for the increment?
3. What is the situation of infrastructure in the school including classrooms, library, toilet etc.?
 - (a) Adequate
 - (b) Not adequate
4. Are the classrooms in good conditions?
5. What is the situation of furniture at the school?
 - (a) Enough

- (b) Not enough
- (c) Others (specify)
- 6. Do pupils provide their own furniture?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
- 7. What is the ratio of pupils per textbooks?
 - (a) 1:1
 - (b) 1:2
 - (c) 1:3
- 8. Where do pupils get their drinking water at school?
- 9. What is the state of performance in terms of the basic education certificate examination (BECE)
 - (a) 100% performance with distinction.
 - (b) Average performance.
 - (c) Poor performance.
- 10. In your own view what do you think has accounted for their performance in question 9 above?
- 11. What do you think are the major challenges of education in Dwenem?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

(PRIMARY DATA)

1. How did the people come to settle at the present place Dwenem?
2. What is the meaning of the name of the town Dwenem?
3. Is it Paramountcy?
4. What is the order of hierarch of the traditional political system, from the people to the highest person in the community?
5. State the names of all the past and the present chief and the year of rule.
6. What is the sequential trend to the throne?
7. What role does chief play in the community?
8. What are the gods of the land? State the names of the care takers.
9. Of what importance are the gods to the people of Dwenem?
10. What common value systems are practiced in Dwenem?
11. Do the people observe some behaviour as taboos?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
12. If yes, what taboos are observed?
13. Who owns the land in the community?
 - (a) chief
 - (b) Individuals
 - (c) Others
14. Is there any major industry in the community?

- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
15. If yes, state the benefit derived.
- (a) Royalties
 - (b) Social responsibilities
16. How does the traditional political system work alongside with the modern system?

HOUSEHOLD

1. What is your occupation?
 - (a) Farmer
 - (b) Seamstress
 - (c) Teacher
 - (d) Others(specify)
2. How did you acquire the land office, shop?
 - (a) Inheritance.
 - (b) Family land.
 - (c) Lease Land.
3. What types of crops do you grow?
 - (a) Food Crops
 - (b) Cash Crops.
 - (c) Both.
4. Do you rear livestock alongside with other crops?
 - (a) Live only
 - (b) Crops only
 - (c) Both
5. Do you farm in large scale or small scale?
6. What type of livestock do you rear? Slate
7. What type of farming system do you practice?
 - (a) Intensive system
 - (b) Extensive system
 - (c) Semi Intensive
8. Apart from rainfall, do you have other source of water supply for agriculture purpose?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
9. Which of the seasons do you get more yields?
 - (a)Major
 - (b) Minor
 - (c) Both
10. Do you get funding from other sources for production?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No

11. If yes in 10 above state the source?
12. What are the labour types?
 - (a) Family labour
 - (b) Hired labour
- 13 Do you store your harvest?
14. If yes in (13) above state how it is done in any of the following
 - (a) Cereals
 - (b) Roots and tubers
 - (c) Dry fruits
 - (d) Fresh fruits
 - (e) Others
15. How do you market your farm produce?
16. Are you a fixed income earner?

REFERENCES

1. Lecture Notes (TTFPP)
2. Student Field Guide (Year 1) of UDS
3. Secondary data from offices;
 - District Assembly
 - MOFA
 - Basic school
 - Dwenem rural clinic
 - Resource persons

GLOSSARY

TTFPP	-	Third Trimester Field Practical Programme
UDS	-	University for Development Studies
KG	-	Kindergarten
JHS	-	Junior High School
PNDC	-	Provisional National Defence Council
ATR	-	African Traditional Religion
G.E.S	-	Ghana Education Service
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
SWOT	-	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threats
NGO-Non	-	Governmental Organization
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
P.T.A	-	Parent Teacher Association

PICTURES GALLERY

MEMBERS OF GROUP 311



THE GROUP IN PAIRS



THE GROUP IN SINGLES



THE GROUP WITH PROMINENT PEOPLE IN DWENEM



SOME ACTIVITIES THE GROUP ENGAGED IN WHILEST IN THE COMMUNITY



GROUP 311 PRESENTING



CRAZY MOMENTS

