THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESS: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN KADUNA STATE

BY

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D E D I C A T I O N

To

My late father, Malam Ali Issah, of blessed memory, who loved and cared for his children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer wishes to express his profound gratitude to all members of staff - academic, technical and administrative - of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning for their co-operation in helping to bring this research work to a success.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Dedication		ii
Acknowledgement		iii
Table of Contents		iv
List of Figures		v
List of Tables		vi
List of Plates		vii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION		1
1.00	Introduction	1
1.00	JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY	
1.20	Aims	3
1.30	Objectives	4
1.40	Scope and Limitations	4
1.50	Method of Data Collection	4
1.60	Definitions	5
CHAPTER TWO:	LITERATURE REVIEW OF SOCIAL CLUBS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	7
2.00	Literature Review on Social Clubs and Community Development	7
2.10	Social Clubs and Community Development	7
2.20	Types of Social Clubs in Nigeria	10
2.30	Origin of Social Clubs in Nigeria	10
2.40	Origin of Community Development in Nigeria	11
2.50	Contributions of Social Clubs in Nigeria	12
2.60	Three Broad Community Development Principles in Nigeria	14
2.70	The Four-Step Community Development Process in Nigeria	15

		Page
2.80	The Ten-Step Community Planning Process and contributions of Social Clubs: The Conceptual Approach	17
CHAPTER THREE:	CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN KADUNA STATE	19
3.00	Characteristics of Social Clubs in Kaduna State	19
3.10	Internal Structure of Social Clubs	21
3.20	Level of Education	23
3.30	Spatial Distribution and Age Composition	24
3.40	Occupation/Level of Income	25
3.50	Problems faced by Social Clubs	25
3.60	Classification according characteristics	26
CHAPTER FOUR:	CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESS	28
4.00	Contributions of Social Clubs in Community Planning Process	28
4.10	Community Development Projects	28
4.20	Identification of Problems	33
4.30	Identification of Goals and Objectives	36
4.40	Assessment of avaible resources	38
4.50	Evaluation	38
4.60	Innovasion Diffusion	39
4.70	Action Stage	40
4.80	Review and Further Action	42

Page

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 43

5.00 Summary of Findings and Recommendations 43

5.10 Summary of Findings and Observations 43

5.20 Recommendations 46

5.30 Proposed Implementation Policies 49

5.40 Conclusion 53

BIBLIOGRAPHY 55

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
2.1	Four-Step Community Development Process in Nigeria and Social Clubs Contributions	16
2.2	Conceptual Framework	17a
3.1	Kaduna State - Former 14 Local Government Areas	19a
3.2	Five Selected Local Government Areas in Kaduna State	21a
3.3	Internal Organization	22b
3.4	Level of Education	24a
3.5	Spatial Distribution	24a
3.6	Occupation/Level of Income	25a
4.1	Regional Variations in Project Priorities	28a
4.2	Identification of Problems	34a
4.3	Contributions in Survey Equipments	35a
4.4	Contributions to Actual Survey Enumeration	35b
4.5	Financial contribution during survey	36a
4.6	Contribution to Transport during survey	36b
4.7	Identification of Priorities	37a
4.8	Assessment of Available Resources Financial/ Materials	38a
4.9	Assessment of Available Resources Technical and Tools/Implements	38b
4.10	Evaluation	39a
4.11	Innovation Diffusion = Acceptance	39b
4.12	Financial contribution at Action Stage	41a
4.13	Labour - Action Stage	41b
4.14	Tools/Implements at Action Stage	41d
4.15	Contributions in Materials	41e
4.16	Technical know-how at Action Stage	42a
5.1	Nature of contributions of Social Clubs in Community Planning Process	43a

Page

5.2 Channels of Communication with Social Clubs. 50

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
3.1	Youth/Social Clubs Registered with Social Welfare Department, Kaduna State	19
3.2	Social Clubs Membership - Total and Sex Ratio	22
3.3	Problems Faced by Social Clubs	25
4.1	Projects executed by Social Clubs	29
4.2	Projects by Social Clubs according to Local Government Areas	30
4.3	Contributions - Identification of Problems	34
4.4	Contributions to Actual Survey	35
4.5	Meetings	36
4.6	Assessment of Available Resources	38
4.7	Contributions at Action Stage	40

LIST OF PLATES

		Page
I	Leprosarium by Zaria Rotary Club	14a
II	Offices of Zaria Leprosarium	14a
III	Zaria Childrens' Home	15a
IV	Road Constructed by Matasa Social Club Funtua	15a
V	Low Profile Indiginous Social Club (Ba Maiyi, Tudun Wada)	22a
VI	Low Profile Indiginous Social Club (Zumunta, Kawo)	22a
VII	Road and Bridge constructed by Muhimba Social Club, Makera	31a
VIII	Road constructed by Himma Barde Social Club, Barnawa	31a
IX	Drainage - by Alheri Haske, Gabassawa	31b
X	Mosque - by Himma Social Club, Tudun Wada	31b
XI	Islamiya School - by Alheri Club, Kawo	32a
XII	Live Road construction Project (Zumunta Social Club, Ungwan Shanu)	32a
XIII	Live Drainage construction Project - Ba Maiyi Social Club, Tudun Wada	41c
XIV	Live Bridge construction project (Zumunta Club) Kawo.	41c

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

1.00 Introduction

Nowhere on earth is there any government that has sufficient money and other resources to do everything that is wanted by everybody. This should serve as a note of warning to the contemporary growth of dependent population in most countries, particularly the developing ones, who expect that government will always see what is needful and do it for them, thus defeating the possibility of achieving self-generated physical development. However, much can be achieved by voluntary effort if it is properly organised and directed. This is what community development seeks to show people - how to achieve, at little cost, many things which will better their way of life.. Community development is usually found in less developed countries like Nigeria, Ghana, India, Latin America, Uganda and a lot more where not less than 70-80 percent of the population are ruralites.

'The heart of the community development process and programmes is the rural area'[1] where basic amenities and facilities such as good pipe water supply, good roads, electricity, health posts, schools and many others are lacking. However, there is no reason why community development procedures should not be applied to problems of the urban areas. After all self-help is just as necessary in the urban centres as in the country-side.

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1. Bhattacharvva, S.N., Community Development in Developing countries, 1972, Academic Publishers, Calcutta.

The technique of community development envisages "how people are brought together; how they are democratically organised; how to get the individual villager to take part; how to get discussion and thinking started; how people arrive at things they think they need; how they judge the priorities of the things they want; how committees function; how people are brought around to the decision that they can do something for themselves; how they proceed to get from a higher-level of government the help they need".[2]

It has been noted that "the basic philosophy of Community Development (C.D.) depends upon voluntary private efforts - in other words-the public participation"[3] It therefore goes without saying that the role of the public in the community planning process is of immense importance.

Such vital role of the public in the community planning process is manifested in the self-help activities of social clubs which include projects like construction of roads, schools, bridges, drainages, culverts, and also mass education programmes and other social function. Examples of such social clubs abound in Nigeria - indigenous social clubs like Abimu, Amana and Zumunta clubs of Kaduna, Ogbomosho Youth Social Club in Oyo State, Ihina Social Club in Kwara State, Aba Development Social Club in Imo State, to mention but a few. Also there is the Rotary International Social Club with branches all over the Country.

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2. Bhattacharyya P.2 op. cit,

3. Kulshrestha, S.K. (Dr.) "Role of Public participation in Community Planning Process". Public Lecture delivered during Planning Week (9th March, 1983), Dept. of Urban & Reg. Planning A.B.U., Zaria.

In any community development process the achievement of its goal will depend on the initiative of the local population, on its desire and willingness to improve the conditions of life in the area, and on the presence of professional leadership capable of facilitating this improvement. Hence it is crucial to count on the participation of the local people who are represented in many areas by these social clubs, who should be fully associated with the conception, planning, implementation and evaluation of the community planning process.

1.10 Justification of Thesis /Research Problem

From experience a country's stock of human resource, both actual and potential, is of great importance.

In many countries, Nigeria inclusive, many policies for action and community development plans have fallen flat partly because the planners either failed to realise the importance of the existing and potential human resources or did not utilize the available human resources in an efficient manner. Social Clubs do perform various types of self-help activities and possess some potentials for community development but these clubs are neither realised nor utilized as an effective way for implementation of physical planning schemes in both rural and urban areas, hence this research work.

1.20 Aims

The aim of this research work is to explore the relationship between social clubs activities and community planning process and programmes in Kaduna State and suggest ways of utilizing these institutions in formulating and implementing physical planning schemes in both rural and urban areas.

1.30 Objectives

For achieving the above aim the objectives are:-

(a) To analyse the past and present role of social clubs in community development process in Nigeria.

(b) To identify the various characteristics of social clubs with particular reference to implementation of physical plans for community development.

(c) To establish the area where the contributions of social clubs will be conducive to community development.

(d) To propose ways of integrating the social clubs into the community planning process.

1.40 Scope and Limitations

The functions of various social clubs include social recreational and community development activities, A club may not necessarily perform all these functions. This study is limited to those social clubs that engage themselves in self-help community development projects also among the variety of social and other activities they perform. While the general study covers the whole of Kaduna State detailed study is limited to five selected Local Government areas namely Doka, Tudun Wada, Gabassawa, Makera and Kawo.

1.50 Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection for the research work includes:

(a) Personal interviews with officials of State Ministry of Social Development and Local Government Social Welfare and Community Development Officers.

(b) Use of Questionaire - on various social clubs.

(c) Secondary information from:-

i. Offices of the State and Local Government Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development - Annual Reports, Social Club Registers, Files, etc.

ii. Social Development Centre, Zaria

iii. Centre for Social and Economic Research, A.B.U., Zara

iv. Kashim Ibrahim Liberary - Documents Section - A.B.U., Zaria.

1.60 Definitions

The various definitions of terms used for this research work are as follows:-

1.61 Club

This has been defined as "a form of voluntary association clearly distinguishable from all those major associations - the state, the church, the family - in which membership is practically obligatory and which have been considered basic for the continuance of society"[4].

1.62 Social Clubs

Social Clubs are here defined as "the groupings of individuals into associations with the same goals and objectives".[5]

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4. Peck, G. (ed.), Encyclopaedia of social sciences, Vol. 1 (1968) P.573

5. Uganda Protectorate, "Annual Report of Dept. of Community Development" (1953) P.27

1.63 Community Development

Community Development according to the United Nations is defined as "The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress."[6]

1.64 Community Planning Process

A stage by stage method of planning community development.

1.65 Community

This refers to "the places in which people maintain their homes, earn their livings, rear their children, and in general, carry on most of their life activities".[7] Thus a community has physical attributes which are of interest to physical planners and these include people (population), dwelling units, communication routes and other linkages, water bodies, flora and fauna, facilities and amenities e.g. Hospitals/Clinics, water supply, schools, etc.

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6. Kaduna State Ministry of Social Development, "Community Development in Northern Nigeria" (1972) P.1

7. Poplin, D.E., Communities - A Survey of Theories and Methods of Research, (1972), McMillan Co., N. York P.9

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW ON SOCIAL CBUBS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER TWO

2.00 LITERATURE REVIEW ON SOCIAL CLUBS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2.10 Social Clubs and Community Development

Unlike the subject "Community Development" with numerous literature, very few books or publications exist on "Social Clubs" as such.

An attempt made at a classification of voluntary associations into occupational, religious, cultural and recreational has placed clubs in the last two categories, at least in modern times.[9] Also the author contends that social clubs can be distinguished from other voluntary associations since they are concerned with leisure activities. The growth of women's clubs has been the most significant single development in the history of clubs in Western Europe. The advantage derived from such development has been the success in directing what might otherwise have been fugitive energies into channels of education and public affairs.

The same source has given Germany as an example of where music and other food and merry-making flourished under club organisation. This organising propensity of the clubs has, especially since the revolution, been turned in the direction of cultural and physical development.

Elsewhere it has been asserted that clubs and community centres can exercise great influence in social and cultural development of a community.[10]

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9. Op. cit., Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, P.573
10. Uganda Protectorate, "Annual Report of Dept. of Community Dev." (Dec. 1956) P.9

An example of Busoga in Uganda is cited where the large number of organised clubs present an ideal channel for community development activities and courses for club leaders were continued at the district training centre. The report also states the importance of social clubs in fusing life and spirit in the community life of the town-dweller, both in urban as well as rural areas. Practical activities in the field in building up a spirit of self-help in the community are all some of the blessings of club organization.

The basic philosophy of Community Development is said to be dependent upon the self-help voluntary efforts of the people in the community".[11]

In other words the role of public participation in the Community Planning Process is quite significant and the Third National Development Plan of Nigeria taking note of this has as its main objective of the community development in the country the enhancement of the quality of life of rural communities by channelling voluntary private efforts to urgment what the central authority it able to provide. The author highlights areas or stages where public participation is required-direct or indirect - in a typical Ten-Stage Community Planning Process. These stages of direct or indirect public participation are Identification of problem, Identification of Goals and objectives, Assessment of available resources, Evaluation, Information to the Community, Action, Review of Performance and Further action.

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11. Kulshrestha op cit, P.1

Another authority[12] sees the basic elements of Community Development as:

(a) a planned programme

(b) self-help motivation

(c) technical assistance e.g. personnel, equipment, etc. and

(d) an integrating factor for the mobilization of various specialities for the help of the community.

In another study the field of community development is believed to include any action taken by any agency and primarily designed to benefit the community. Thus according to his observation the pressure put on village-level-workers by the central government to achieve national goals within a given time periods constitutes problems in using democratic methods.[13]

Yet another author [14] has traced certain common factors in community development process. These he mentions as self-help (most important), initiative from the people themselves and not to be imposed from above and the last is a process of stimulation by the community development organization to break down apathy and to show the people that through voluntary self-help they can provide themselves with what they want.

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12. Dunham, Arthur, 'Community Development,' 1960, PP. 178-185 Social Work Year Book, Kurtz, R.H. (ed.) N. York National Association of Social Workers.

13. Batten, T.R., Communities and their Development, (1957), Oxford University Press

14. Du Sautoy, P., Community Development in Ghana, (1958), Oxford University Press, London P.3

2.20 Types of Social Clubs in Nigeria

Based on the activities, composition and aims a Social Club in Nigeria can be classified as:-

(a) Age-defined - that is an association of age-mates or age-groups

(b) Tribal club - where members of the same tribe could form a club e.g. Tiv Youth Association

(c) Religous clubs - having religious influence e.g. Young Men Christian Association, Muslim Youth Club etc.

(d) Recreational club - e.g. Polo clubs, Football clubs, etc.

(e) Specialised activity clubs - e.g. Boy's Scouts, Girls Guide Association, etc.

(f) International Social Clubs - e.g. Rotary Clubs.

2.30 Origin of Social Clubs in Nigeria

Social Club activities in Nigeria dated as far back as the Pre-colonial era when activities were organised on age basis in various communities especially in the rural areas for the general welfare of the communities. Such activities included bush clearing at outskirts of towns, villages and so on.

With the advent of the British Colonial administration came formal western education. Young men graduating from such western type schools often would leave their villages in search of jobs in bigger towns. When together in towns these rural migrants tend to form social clubs occasionally organising cultural dances, playing cards, and other recreational activities.

A phenomenon of 'social identification'[15] associated with the attitudes of emigrants from particular urban centres to the social and economic conditions of their home towns had in the colonial period found expression in the formation of Improvement Leagues, Descendants Unions, etc. The major role of these Unions was to organise the emigrants to agitate for amenities and progressive administration in their home towns. When in political power such emigrants divert programmes of installation of various public utilities - electricity, water supply, medical centres, etc. - not guided by the needs of the economy but by desire to provide amenities for home towns of the politicians. This is a dysfunctional aspect of highly organised voluntary associations with political motives in urban centres.

However, social clubs as such in Nigeria generally do undertake activities for the benefit of the entire community where they exist and examples of these will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

2.40 Origin of Community Development In Nigeria

In Nigeria community development has long been known to the people. In the Northern part of the country particularly among the Hausa people communal efforts popularly known as "aikin gaiya" were organised in almost every town or village as an annual event.

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15. Mabogunje, A.L., Urbanization in Nigeria (1971), Africana Publishing Corp. New York P.315

The process of "aikin gaiya" envisaged that communities be organised to accomplish a specific goal e.g., cultivating or harvesting the Emirs or Village heads farm, clearance of bush at the outskirts of the town or village. Usually drummers, girl friends and fiances of participants were in attendance to entertain and encourage them.

With growing political awarness people began to think of organising collective efforts to help themselves rather than co-operating to help some individuals achieve personal gains. Hence the shift of emphasis to co-operative efforts to improve social, economic or cultural conditions of the community as a whole now popularly known as "aikin sa kai da kai" that is "willing self-imposed labour" as against "aikin gaiya" which is regarded as a forced labour in the sense that absence at work site was seriously noted by the Emir. This shift of emphasis marked the beginning of fully embraced community development activities in Northern Nigeria. Similar trend of events were noted in other parts of Nigeria e.g. In the Yoruba land with the Obas and their subjects.

2.50 Contributions of Social Clubs in Nigeria

In the past when community development was based on the communal labour "aikin gaiya" concept the role of social clubs could be said to be minimal and indirect since it was a must that they should respond to the call of the Emir or Oba. They did not initiate the projects neither were they given free hand in their executions.

With the present philosophy of community development - that is "willing self-imposed labour" which is synonymous to voluntary self-help private efforts upon which community development in Nigeria depends - the role of social clubs in community planning process widens. All over Nigeria we see examples of physical developments undertaken by these clubs. In Oyo State, we have Ogbomosho Development Social Club which executed projects including culverts and extension of electricity to the Towns Water works. In the same State Iba Descendants Social Club offered financial and material contributions towards the construction of Iba Community High School.

In Niger State, Doko District Improvement Association constructed laterite roads, Comprehensive Secondary School and a consumer shop. So also has Emma Magagi Community social club acquired 45 acres of land for the cultivation of guinea corn and cassava.

In Imo State, we have the example of Uboma Development Association in the Etiti Local Government Area which constructed roads.

In Plateau State, Almakura Social Club at Lafia constructed Islamiya School and drainages.

In Kwara State, Ihima Social Club has launched N.3 million appeal fund for the proposed ultra-modern club centre and a Library.

The 'C' circle social club of Ondo also undertakes physical development projects such as road repairs, culverts and so on.

Back in Kaduna State the Zaria Rotary Club plays important role in community development activities. The Leprosarium College along old Zaria Kaduna road (Plates I & II) and Zaria Children's Home (Plate III) along the new Kaduna road were all built by the Rotary Club of Zaria. Other contribution by the club include the building of a small ward at Malumfashi Hospital, a paultry for TB isolated patients in Zaria and the donation of water filtration plant to Bomo and Guga villages. In the same State we have the Matasa Social Club of Funtua which built a road (Plate IV) and Ham Youth Social Club of Kwoi also constructed the Kwoi-Daddu Road and Gora-Anku.

At Kachia, Zumunta Social Club undertook the fencing of a cemetery, road repairs, construction of culverts and drainages, Also the Kataf Youth Social Club of Zangon Kataf are currently constructing a Technical College. More examples of such contributions to community planning process in Nigeria abound.

It is interesting to note that financial sources of such clubs are mainly contributions by club members, donations by the public and fund raising ceremonies.

2.60 Three Broad Community Development Principles in Nigeria

There are generally three broad principles of Community Development [16] adopted in Nigeria which have similarities with the basic aims and objectives of social clubs in Nigeria.

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16. Kaduna State Min. of Social Welfare & Community Dev., "Community Dev. in Northern Nigeria,"(1972) Government Printer Kaduna P.2



Plate I Leprosarium by Zaria Rotary Club



Plate II Offices of Zaria Leprosarium

These principles are:-

(a) self-help

(b) attention to people's needs - "felt-needs or latent needs" and

(c) attention to the development of the community as an integrated whole.

The concept of "willing self imposed labour" imbibed by the social clubs has <u>self-help spirit</u> as its fundamental principle. Their contribution in diagnosing the felt-needs of the community in which they exist is basic to their role in the development of the community as a whole.

2.70 <u>The Four-Step Community Development Process In Nigeria</u>

Generally the Community Development Departments of Ministry of Social Development organise community planning through a four-step process as illustrated in the flow chart below (Fig. 2.1).

At every stage of the process the contributions of social clubs is felt. Discussions of the common felt-needs of the community are held during meetings which the clubs conduct regularly. These clubs initiate, plan and executive self-help projects examples of which were cited in the foregoing paragraphs. In doing so they mobilise the available resources - human and natural - at their disposal thus creating the desire for additional community improvement.



Plate III Zaria Children's Home



Plate IV: Road Constructed by Matasa Social Club, Funtua.

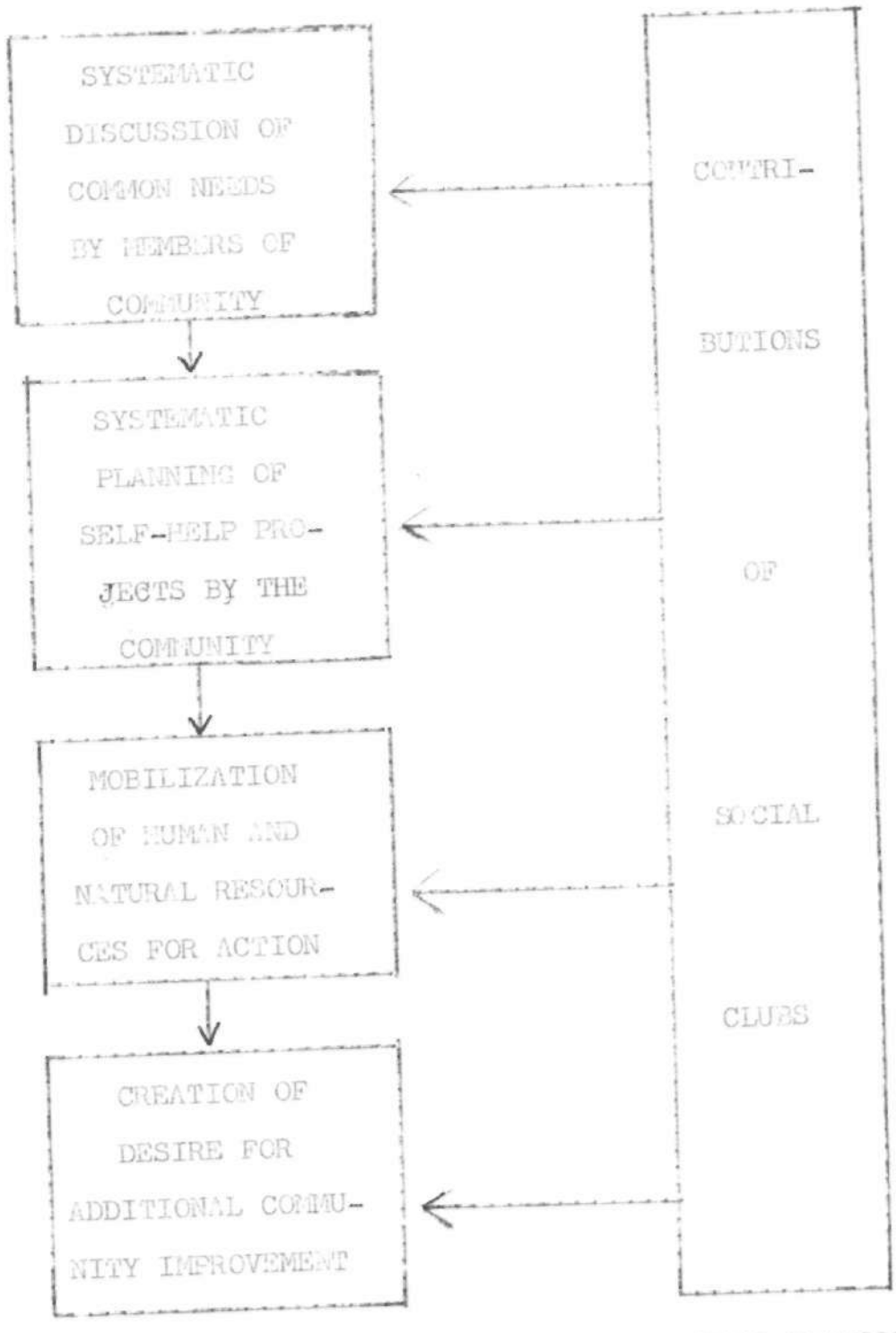


FIG. 2.1 FOUR-STEP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN NIGERIA AND SOCIAL CLUBS CONTRIBUTIONS

The Community Development Departments in the country have subscribed to the above process realising that a community that discusses its needs or problems, plans to meet such needs or solve such problems, organises its resources for action and carries out that action and continues its efforts to meet other needs or solve new problems, will through its own efforts ultimately develop and improve itself.

2.80 The Ten-Step Community Planning Process and the contributions of Social Clubs:

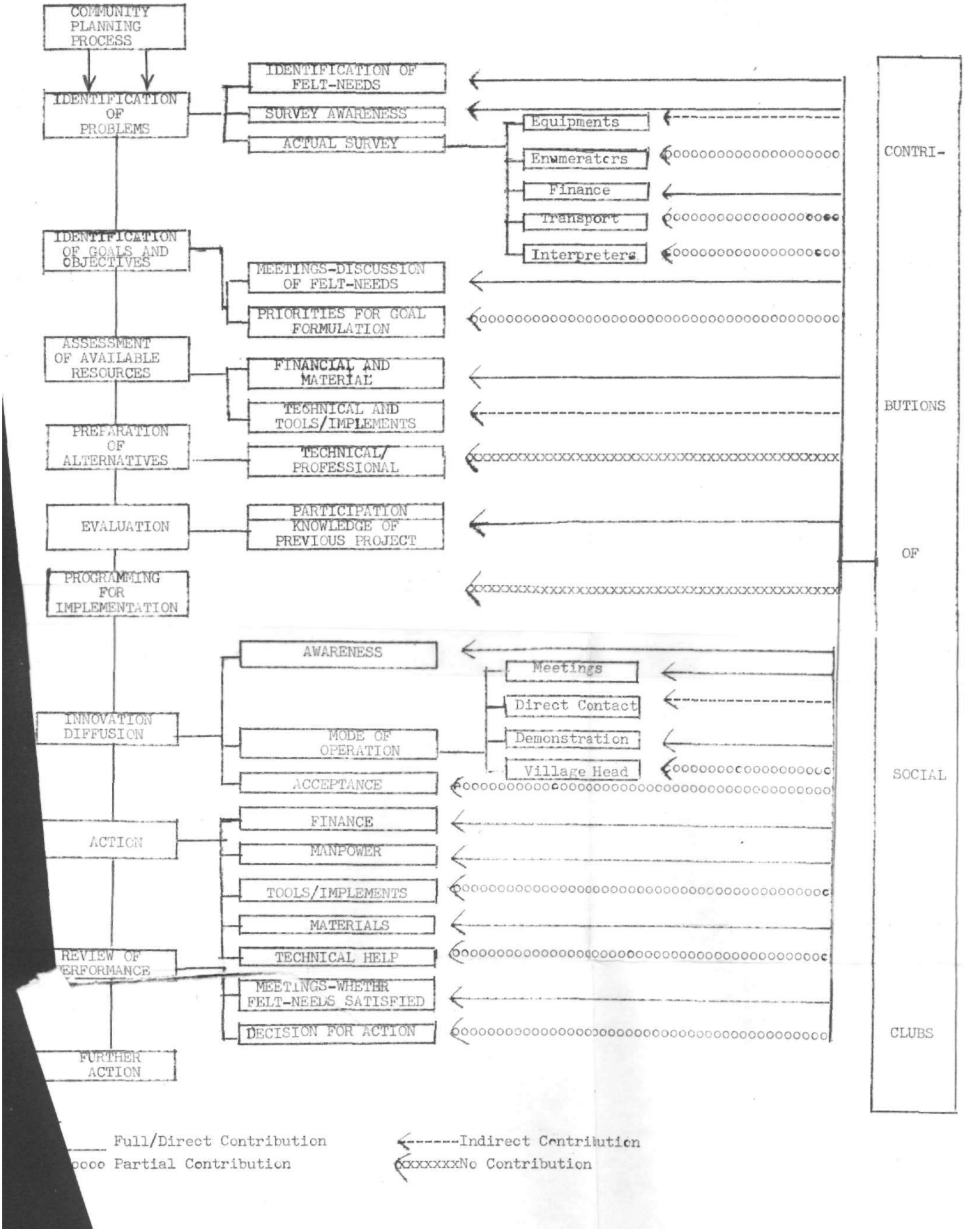
The conceptual approach

In constructing a Conceptual Frame-work for the thesis a suggested Ten-Step typical community planning process has been adapted. Social clubs as representatives of the public have vital role to play in the community planning process. The conceptual frame-work in theory has suggested stages where such contributions of social clubs are required and in what manner-direct, indirect, or partial (Fig. 2.2) - explained below:-

(a) Full/Direct contribution - where a social club initiates and executes physical projects all alone without much help from outside or where high percentage contribution is recorded.

(b) Indirect - where substitutes are offered as contributions e.g. financial contributions to solve transport problem in the absence of motor vehicles which social clubs do not possess.

Fig.2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



(c) Partial - where contributions are only minimal

(d) No contribution - highly technical stages where social clubs contribution is not expected.

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN KADUNA STATE

CHAPTER THREE

3.00 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN KADUNA STATE

Before analysing the characteristics of the social clubs surveyed in the study area it is pertinent to have an over view of social clubs and community planning activities in Kaduna State in general as gathered from the field study.

Table 3.1 below shows the general trend of social clubs formation in the State's former 14 Local Government areas (Fig. 3.1) during the period 1975-82.

Table 3.1 Youth/Social Clubs Registered with Social Welfare Department, Kaduna State 1975-82

DIVISIONAL AREA (LGA	NO. OF S/CLUBS		% Increase + Decrease -
	1975	1982	
Kaduna	63	340	+ 439.7
Zaria	121	115	- 5.0
Katsina	35	38	+ 14.3
Kafanchan	28	20	- 28.6
Saminaka	11	32	+ 191.0
Daura	22	19	- 13.6
Funtua	24	62	+ 158.3
Birnin Gwari	7	8	+ 14.3
Kachia	20	41	+ 105.0
Dutsin-Ma	16	16	0.0
Mani	5	16	+ 220.00
Ikara	14	45	+ 221.4
Kankia	4	14	+ 250.0
Malumfashi	-	43	-
Total	370	799	AV. +115.9

Source: (1) Kaduna Sate Min. of S/Welfare "Annual Report 1975"

(2) Field Survey

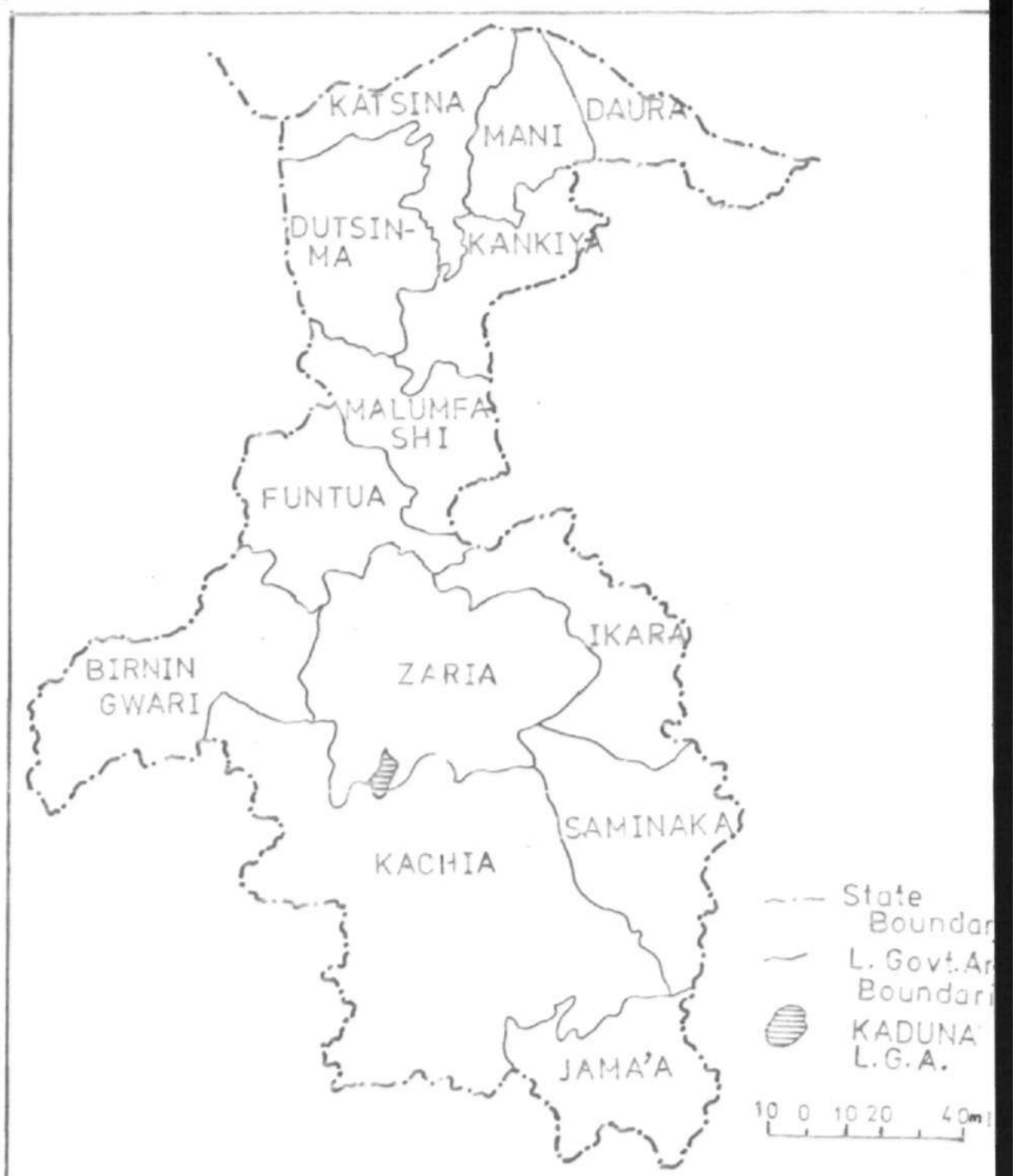


FIG 3·1 KADUNA STATE: FORMER 14 LOCAL GOVT. AREAS

SOURCE: Kaduna State Surveys

The table reveals a remarkable average increase of 115.9% of Social Clubs within the period 1975-82. This is an indication of a general proliferation of social club formation on the State. A factor among others accounting for this rise in the number of social clubs as can be inferred is the increase in awareness of social club activities.

However, regional variations from one Local Government area to another are readily observable from the table and this has led to percentage decrease in some of the Local Government areas e.g. Zaria with - 5.0%, Kafanchan - 28.6% and Daura - 13.6%, whereas some other areas enjoy tremendous increase over the years e.g. Kaduna LGA + 439.7%, Mani + 220.0%, etc. Reasons for the fall in membership in some of the areas as gathered from Mr. Ibrahim Akut, a Social Welfare Officer in Kaduna, include drift of membership, poor club management and inadequate finance.

In addition to the examples of social clubs' contributions to the community development activities in the State cited in chapter two of this thesis it is important to give one or two more examples here. A remarkable achievement was recorded by Kayarda Had Kai Zumunta Social Club of Saminaka Local Government area where the club completed community projects worth ₦12,000.00. These were Jumu'at Mosque, a dispensary, a two-kilometer Road and a drainage.

In Katsina Local Government Area various projects executed by the social clubs in various districts by December, 1979 included a leprosy treatment post, a slaughter slab and a culvert in Rimi District; two drainages at Magajin Gari district, grains store, leprosy treatment post, two culverts and drainage at Kaita District. These facts were given by Malam Dahiru Ahmed of Katsina Youth Council.

Besides, social clubs in the State perform some social and educational functions. The Social Welfare Department conducts informal community educational programmes through social clubs and these take the form of dramatising the felt needs, social evils and the problems currently facing the community.

3.10 Internal Structure of Social Clubs

The five selected Local Government areas - Doka, Tudun Wada, Gabassawa, Makera and Kawo (Fig. 3.2) - constituting the study area have been carved out of the former Kaduna Local Government area (Fig. 3.1). With reference to Table 3.1 the rise by 439.7% of the number of social clubs in the study area within the period 1975-82 does not mean that all these clubs take interest in community development programmes. The Kaduna Youth Council identified only 73 social clubs as active participants in community development activities. The Community Development Officer also endorsed this fact. 45 out of the 73 clubs have been sampled and surveyed accounting for 67.7% representation - a reasonable percentage for any generalization.

Below is Table 3.2 showing the 45 social clubs membership in the five selected LGAs.

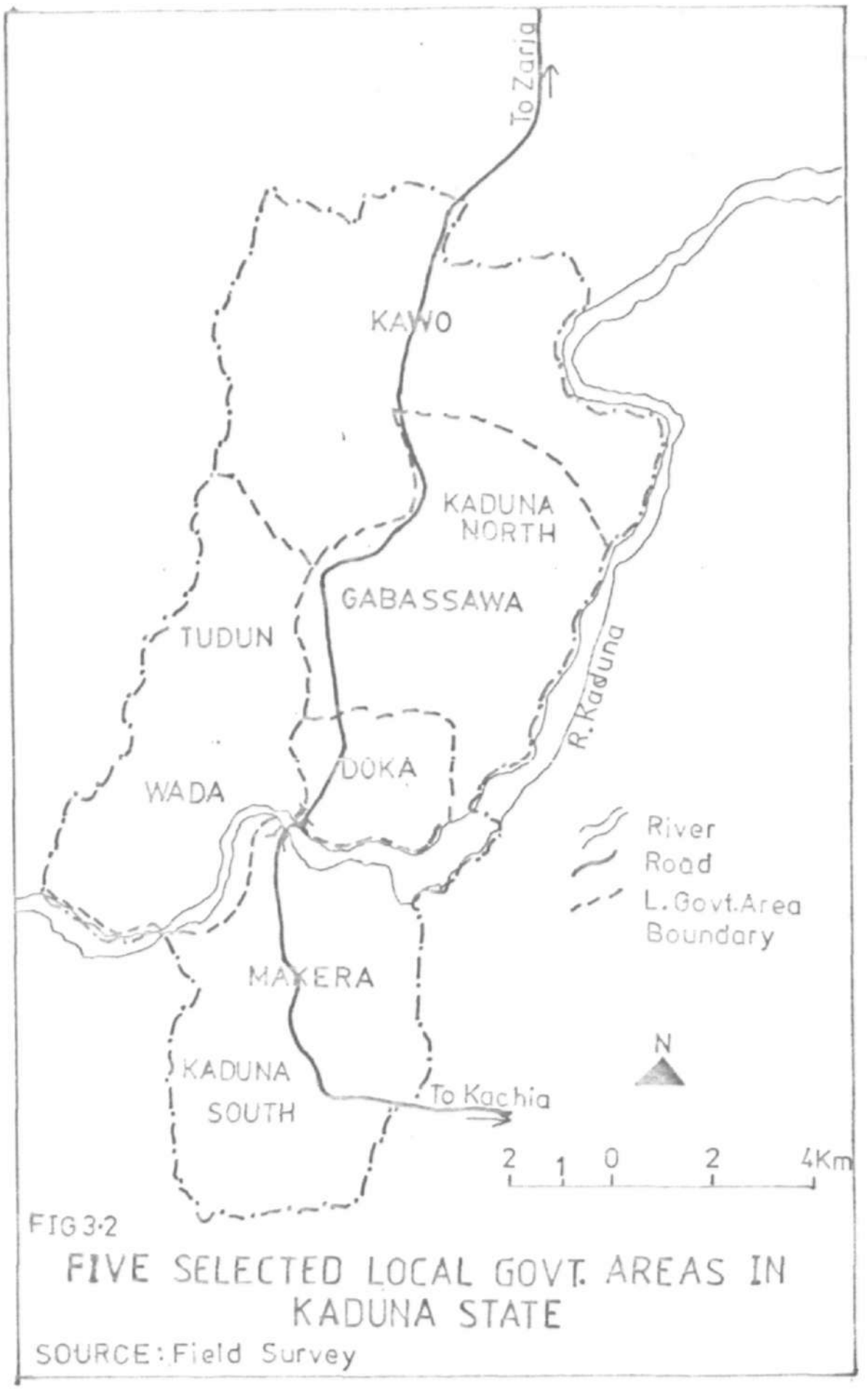


FIG 3·2

FIVE SELECTED LOCAL GOVT. AREAS IN KADUNA STATE

SOURCE: Field Survey

Table 3.2: Social Clubs Membership - Total and Sex Ratio.

L.G.A.	NO. OF CLUBS	MEMBERSHIP			% RATIO	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	M	F
DOKA	3	292	30	322	90.6	9.4
TUDUN WADA	11	2187	685	2872	76.1	23.9
GABASSAWA	6	1812	113	1925	94.1	5.9
MAKERA	11	1078	129	1207	89.3	10.7
KAWO	14	2100	400	2591	84.6	15.4
	45	7469	1457	8826	AV. 84	15.4

Source: Field Survey

The figures show greater percentage for males (over 80%)membership in the study area as compared with the percentage average for females. This points out the need for public enlightenment on the importance of female participation in social club activities and for that matter community development programes. The low percentage of females has its advantages in that less social problems resulting from intermingling of both sexes are encountered. Perhaps this is the more reason why the Rotary Club International has no room for female membership.

The internal organisation as illustrated in Fig.3.3 shows the extent to which social clubs reflect the larger society of which they are a part. Their organisation is usually modelled on that of the State. They have Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, constitutions, by-laws, etc. The highest authority in a social club is the President followed by other officers as shown by the illustration. Each office holder has a responsibility and a hierarchy of offices exist as illustrated in the figure.



Plate V Low Profile Indiginous Social Club
(Ba Maiyi, Tudun Wada)



Plate VI Low Profile Indiginous Social Club
(Zumunta, Kawo)

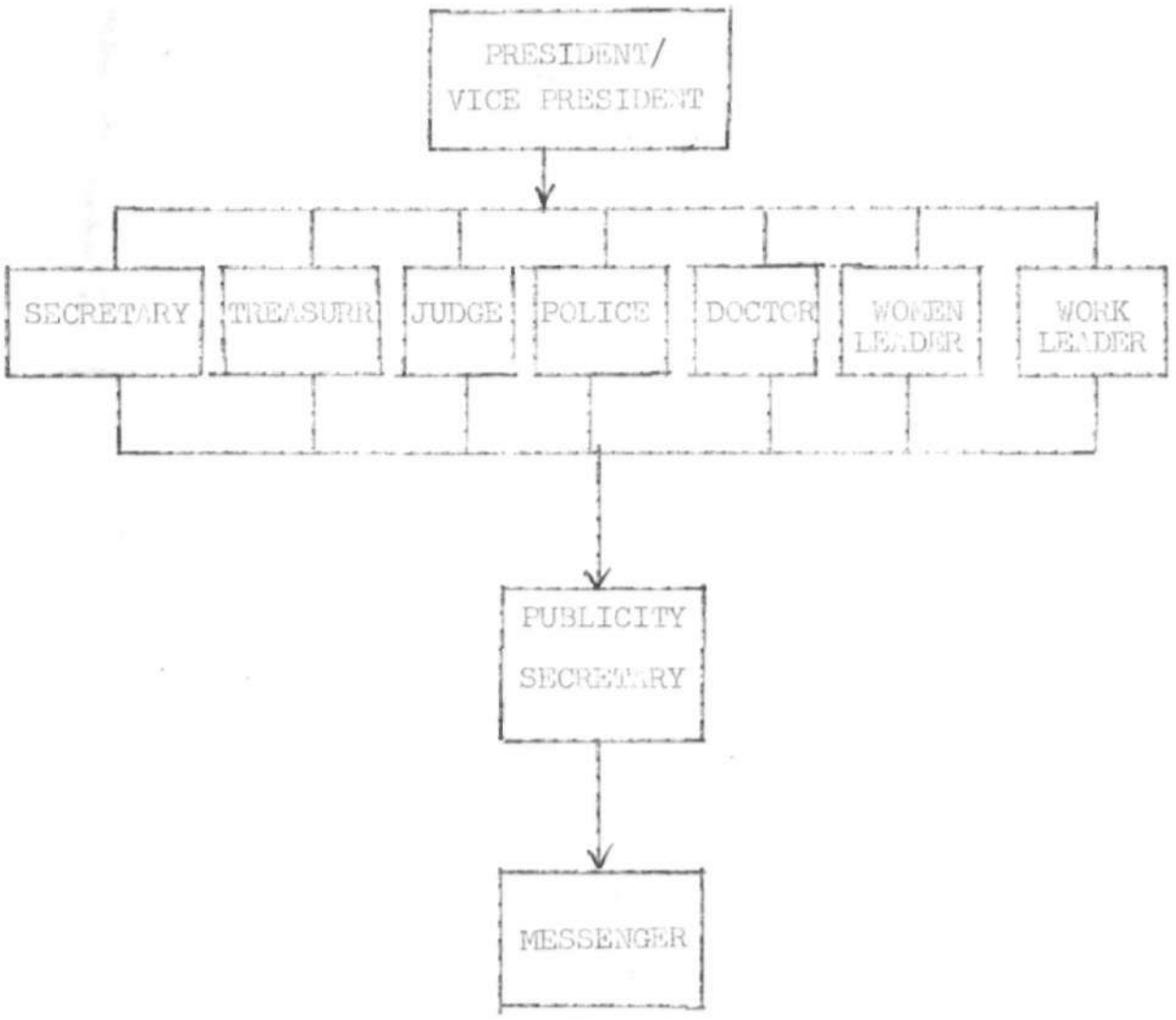


FIG. 3.3 INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

The President presides over all meetings and other occasions. The Vice President deputizes for President. The Secretary keeps all documents and records of the club. The money possessed by the club remains in the treasurer's custody.

There is also the judiciary in a typical social club where the 'judge' and his staff settle all disputes arising among members. There is also the law enforcement agency, the 'police' (Plate V) which keeps discipline at meetings and at work site.

A 'medical staff' with some elementary knowledge about First Aid activities is also appointed to administer emergency treatment in case of accidents during meetings, community development work hours, etc.

A very important office is that of the Work Leader. He organises community self-help projects.

All other members mentioned in Fig. 3.3 have their role to play in the internal organisation in one way or the other.

Meetings are held by social clubs at least once a week - each club at its own venue.

3.20 Level of Education

With regard to educational back-ground of club members in the study area the field survey analysis mirrored in Fig. 3.4 clearly shows that over 90% of the club members is made up of (a) people with low level western education (Primary School leavers), (b) Koranic/ Arabic Scholars and (c) illiterates.

The only exception in respect of this characteristic is the Rotary International Club which has its members being executives in their own field and highly educated.

3.30 Spatial Distribution and Age Composition

The survey of the ethnic composition of the social clubs has been achieved by grouping tribes according to the geographical regions of their origin. Thus in Fig. 3.5 we have tribes from Northern, Western, Eastern and Middle Belt of Nigeria, and all others classified as "others"

In general the largest percentage (93.6%) comprises tribes from Northern Nigeria e.g. Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, etc. Specific examples of such clubs can be cited: (a) Albarka Social Club of Kurmin Mashi has 105 of its 120 members being Hausa, Fulani, Zuru, Kaje and Kanuri - all tribes from the North, and the rest 15 are Yorubas. (b) Only two of the 210 members of Ba Maiyi Social Club of Tudun Wada are Yorubas, all the rest are Hausa, Fulani, Gwari, Nupe and Babur. This analysis further emphasises that inference that this is a club formation typical of Northern Nigera.

Again the only exception is the Rotary Club which has an international characteristic. Its 42 members are from all over the world and has only one or two members being of Northern Nigerian origin.

The field survey reveals that 44 out of 45 social clubs interviewed have membership open to all age groups. Only the Rotary Club is restricted to people of 27 years of age and above.

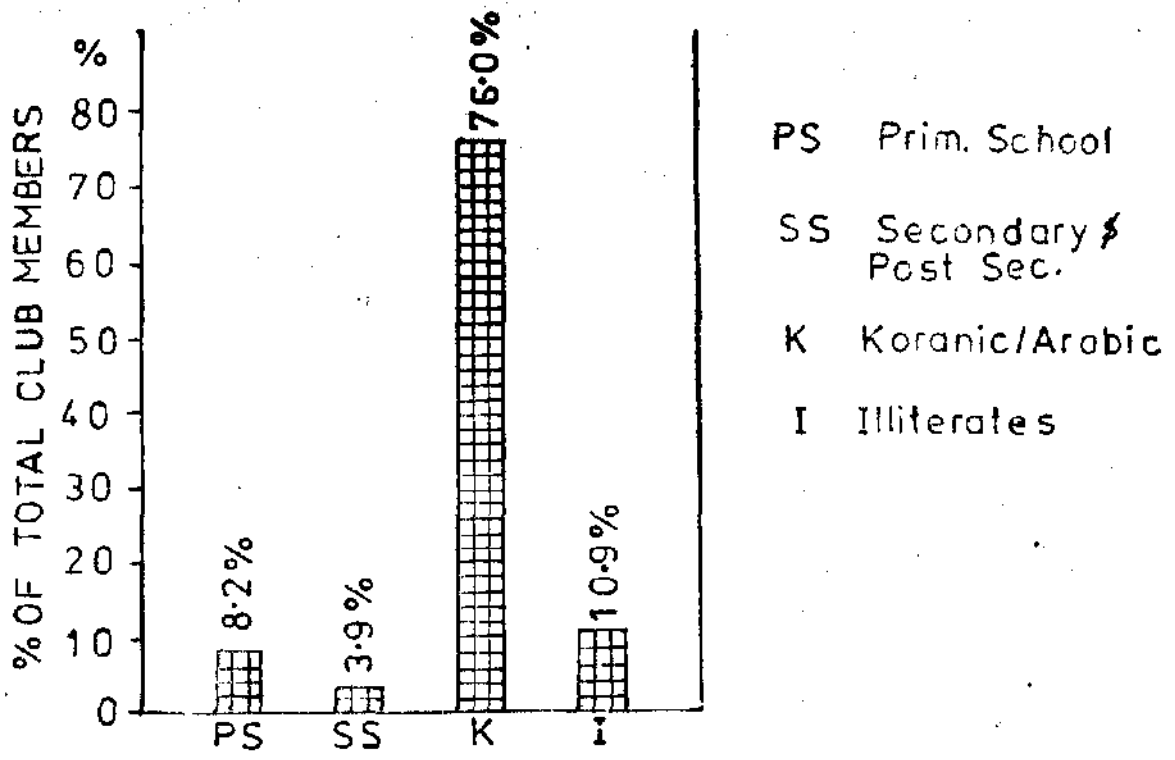


FIG. 3·4 LEVEL OF EDUCATION
SOURCE: Field Survey

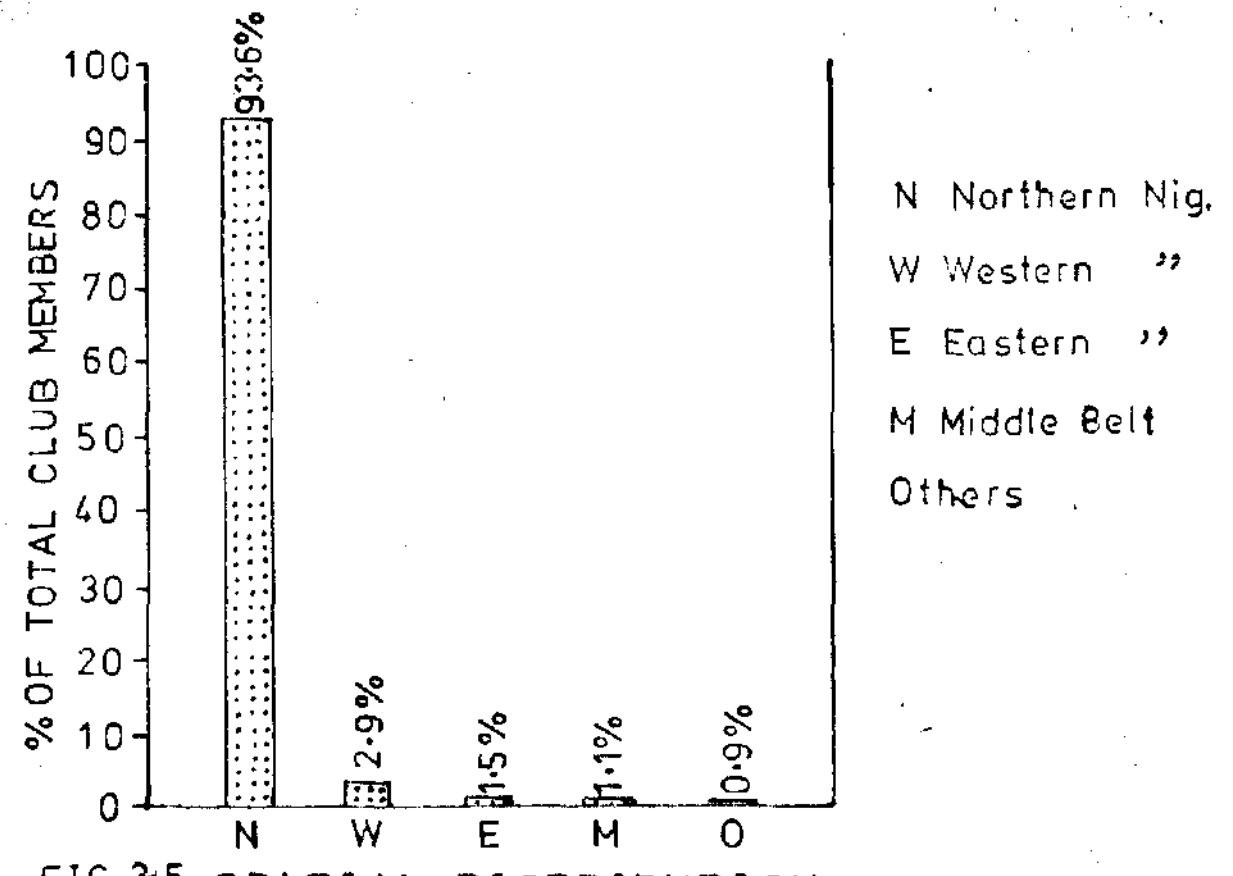


FIG. 3·5 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION
(Tribes Accord. to Geogr. Regions)
SOURCE: Field Survey

This composition with 76% of the members being Koranic/Arabic Scholars points to the fact that this is a typical social club formation to be found in Northern Nigeria where Islamic population is most predominant.

3.40 Occupation/Level of Income

With reference to Fig. 3.6 it is manifestly clear that over 70% of the club members is made of Junior Staff workers in both private and public sectors, traders and farmers in the lower income group and the unemployed. Others in this category are women who offer personal services.

The percentage of highly placed professionals is negligible and they are mainly found in the Rotary Club. This category includes the Medical Doctors, Managers of large establishments - in fact the President is the Agent of Leventis Stores in Kaduna -, lawyers and such other executives.

Generally therefore social clubs, except the Rotary, with the largest percentage of their members being low income earners are more conducive to community planning process in Kaduna State.

3.50 Problems faced by Social Clubs

Table 3.3 below summarises the problems encountered by the social clubs in general.

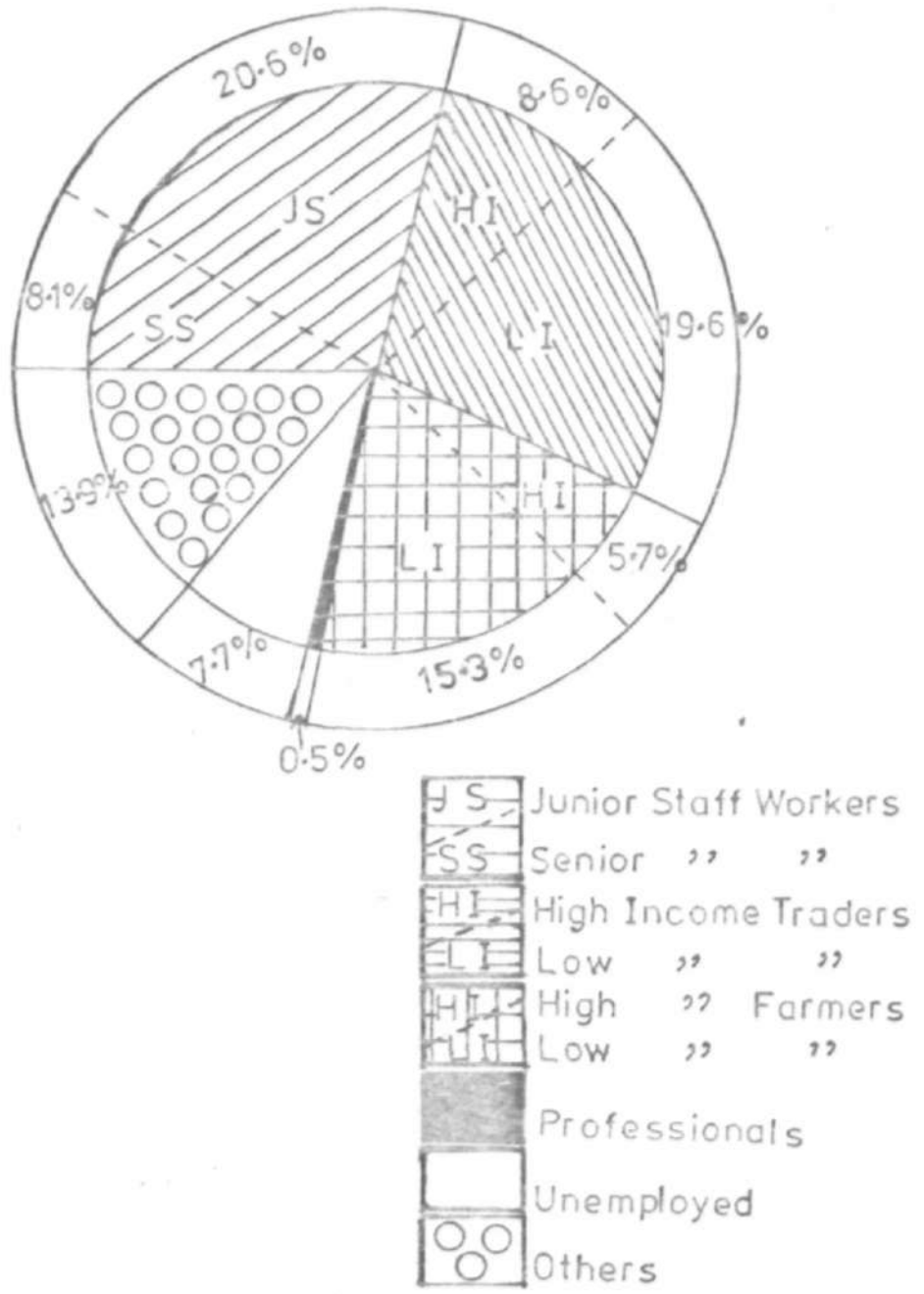


FIG. 3·6

OCCUPATION/LEVEL OF INCOME

SOURCE: Field Survey

Table 3.3 Problems faced by Social Clubs

	FINANCE	EQUIP-MENTS	MATE-RIALS	LABOUR	OTHERS	TOTAL
Frequency of complaints	33	26	28	6	26	119
%	27.7	21.9	23.5	5.0	21.9	100

Source: Field Survey

It is readily observable from the above table that except for direct labour (manual labour) supply most of the social clubs have greater percentage of their problems connected with finance, equipments and materials. Other problems include technical know-how, problems connected with organisation and so on.

Almost all of these problems are peculiar to the indiginous clubs only. Except for the question of direct manual labour the Rotary Club does not complain of any of other problems mentioned above. The Rotary Club International has greater resources to carry out its community development programmes; even the problem of labour is surmounted by the provision of indirect labour, that is by paid-labour.

3.60 Classification according to characteristics

Based on the foregoing analysis of the characteristics of the social clubs and the inferences drawn from such analysis the social clubs which contribute to community developm nt programmes in the study area can be classified into the following two categories:

(a) Low Profile Indigenous Social Clubs

(b) High Profile International Social Clubs.

The Low Profile Indiginous social club comprises members of low level western education, low income earners, membership open to all age groups, and with majority of members coming from the northern part of the country.

On the other hand the High Profile Clubs are the Rotary Clubs - with highly placed executives of different races all over the world and with better resources for executing their programmes.

Plates V and VI are pictures of typical Low Profile Indiginous social clubs. Particularly amusing are the uniforms worn by the club police personnel and these are found in almost any of such clubs.

The classification of social clubs into Age-defined, Religious, Recreational, etc. as mentioned in chapter two exist only in literature. As far as community planning process in the study area is concerned such categories do not fit in.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESS

CHAPTER FOUR

4.00 CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL CLUBS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESS

4.10 Community Development Projects

The Ten-Stage Community Planning Process upon which the assessment of the role of the Social Clubs in the study area has been based is described in chapter two and this forms the basis of the conceptual framework. Direct, indirect or partial contributions are expected from the Social Clubs at eight of the ten stages namely:

(a) Identification of problems

(b) Identification of goals and objectives

(c) Assessment of available recources

(d) Evaluation

(e) Innovation Diffusion

(f) Action

(g) Review of performance

(i) Further action

The stages where participation or contributions of the Social Clubs are not required are the Preparation of Alternatives which is very technical and is left to the professional community planners and Programming for Implementation stage which is equally highly technical.

Before analysing the contributions of the social clubs at each of the eight stages listed we first see the nature of the projects executed by these clubs in the five selected Local Government areas constituting the study area, hence Table 4.1 below.

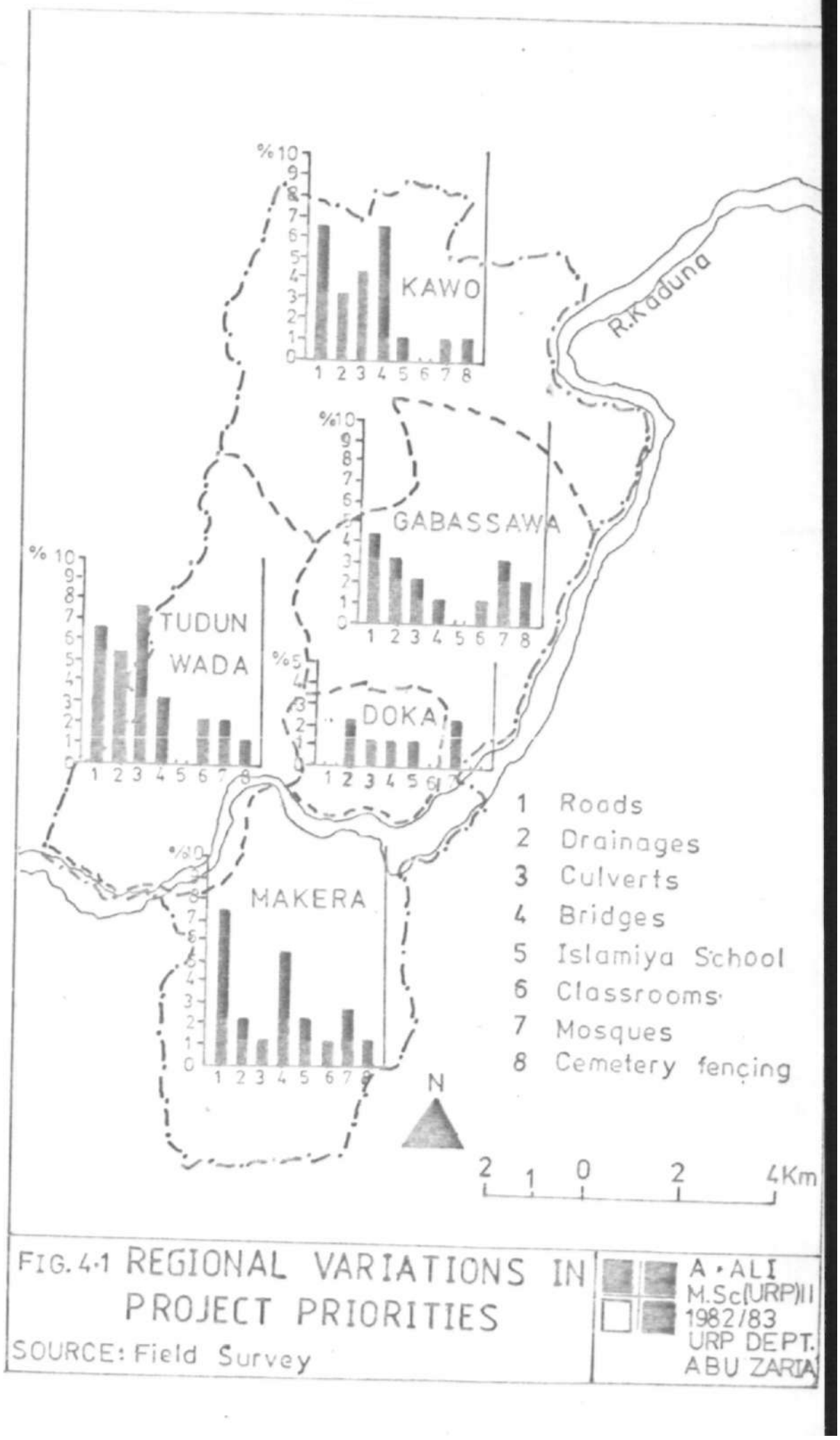


FIG. 4·1 REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN PROJECT PRIORITIES

SOURCE: Field Survey

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URP DEPT.
ABU ZARIA

Table 4.1 Projects executed by Social Clubs

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Roads	23	24.7
Drainages	15	16.1
Culverts	15	16.1
Bridges	16	17.3
Mosques	11	11.8
Cemetery Fencing	5	5.4
Islamiya Schools	4	4.3
Classrooms	4	4.3
TOTAL	93	100

SOURCE: Field Survey

A break-down of the above number of projects are shown according to Local Government areas in Tables 4.2 that follow.

Table 4.2 PROJECTS BY SOCIAL CLUBS ACCORDING TO LGAs

PROJECTS Description	TOTAL NO.	Local Government Areas: DOKA		TUDUN WADA		GABASSAWA		MAKERA		KAWO	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Roads	23	-	-	6	26	4	17.4	7	30.4	6	26.2
Drainages	15	2	13.3	5	33.4	3	20.0	2	13.3	3	20.0
Culverts	15	1	6.7	7	46.7	2	13.3	1	6.7	4	26.6
Bridges	16	1	6.2	3	18.7	1	6.3	5	31.3	6	37.5
Islamiya Sch.	4	1	25	-	-	-	-	2	50.0	1	25.0
Classroom	4	1	-	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	-	-
Mosque	11	2	18.2	2	18.2	3	27.3	3	27.3	1	9.0
Cemetery Fencing	5	-	-	1	20.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0

Source: Field Survey

From Table 4.1 it can thus be inferred that the high precentage recorded for road construction, that is 24.7% of the total 93 projects in the study area, is an indication of the importance the social clubs attached to communication routes. This same inference is applicable to the construction of bridges (which has the next highest score) because they are always associated with roads. This also highlights the importance the social clubs attached to accesibility to the neighbouring community. Plates VII and VIII are examples of the contributions of the social clubs to the enhancement of accessibility in their communities. The road and the bridge shown in plate VII were built by Muhimba Social Club at Barnawa in Makera Local Government area and the road seen in Plate VIII was constructed by Himma Barde Social Club in the same Local Government area.

Next in the order of importance as can be inferred from Table 4.1 are the drainages and culverts (16.1% each) and this is a reflection of social clubs awareness of the importance of environmental hygience. Plate IX shows a drainage constructed by Alheri Haske Social Club of Unguwan Rimi, Gabassawa Local Government area to drain off domestic waste water and stagnant water in the vicinity.

The construction of mosques which is among the projects listed in the table clearly shows the interest the social clubs have in promoting religious affairs of the community (Plate X) hence mosques are considered important felt-needs of the community - an vital contribution in the community planning process.



Plate VII Road and Bridge constructed by Muhimba Social Club, Makera



Plate VIII Road constructed by Himma Barde Social Club, Barnawa



Plate IX Drainage - by Alheri Haske, Gabassawa



Plate X Mosque - by Himma Social Club, Tudun Wada

Another inference that can be drawn from Table 4.1 is the importance attached to education by the social clubs hence they engage themselves in the contruction of Islamiya Schools and classrooms for western type of education. Plate XI is an example of such concern spatially expressed by their social club in Kawo Local Government area.

Table 4.2 above show variations in emphasis on projects at regional level which is an indication of priority of projects in the study area. These regional variations in priority of projects are graphically illustrated in Fig. 4.1 showing the five selected local government areas. For example road construction which has the highest overall percentage has no score in Doka Local Government area whereas in Makera, Gabassawa and Kawo it takes price of place. In Tudun Wada road construction ranks second to culverts.

Also while no classroom is built by the social clubs in Kawo the graph on Gabassawa Local Government area shows that about 1.5% of the total 93 projects executed in the study area is made up of classrooms built by social clubs in Kawo Local Government area whereas it is well over 2% in Tudun Wada.

Again whereas no Islamic School built by social clubs is recorded for Tudun Wada and Gabassawa as illustrated by Fig. 4.1 and further supported by Table 4.2 the scores for Makera, Kawo and Doka as can be read from the graph are 2.2%, 1.0% and 1.2% respectively.

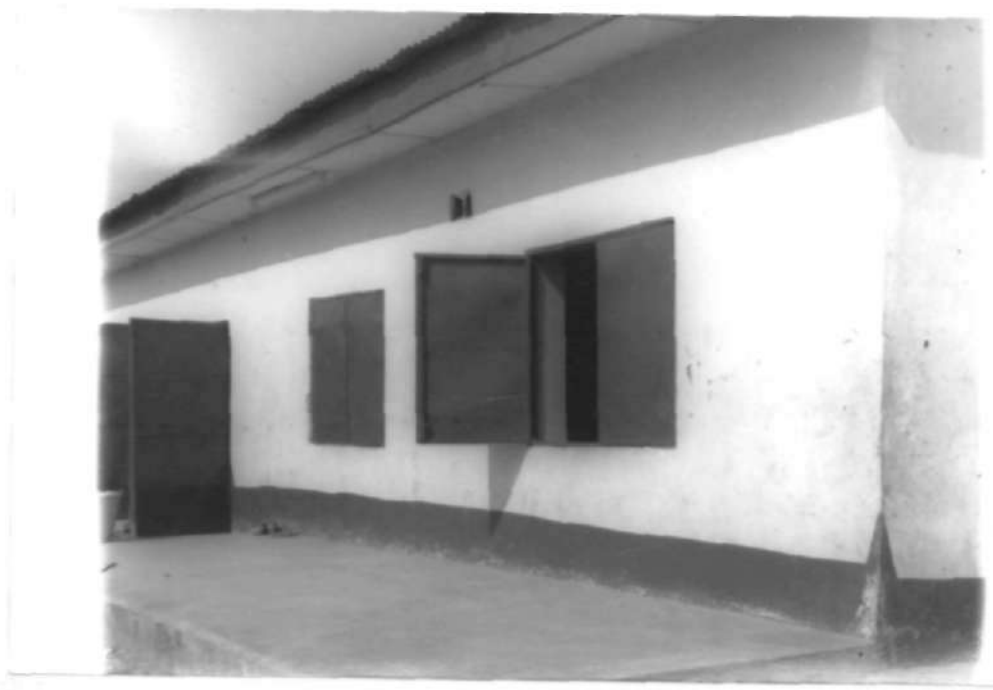


Plate XI Islamiya School - by Alheri Club, Kawo



Plate XII Live Road construction Project (Zumunta Social Club, Ungwan Shanu

Another area of regional variation is in the construction of bridges as depicted by fig. 4.1 and Table 4.2. In this regard Makera and Kawo have the highest percentages as shown by graphs 5.5% and 6.5% respectively whereas Tudun Wada has 3.2%, Doka and Gabassawa 1.2% each.

A number of inferences can be drawn from the above analysis. The regional variations in the project priorities indicate which projects interest the clubs or which of the projects they consider most crucial in the community planning process.

The analysis is also an indicator in choosing which of the projects will be more acceptable by the social clubs and for that matter by the community as an entity, and in which local government area. The interest of the community is supreme in the community planning process and therefore these regional variations are vital pointers as to the siting of projects where they are most needed.

4.20 Identification of Problems

This is the first stage in the community planning process. Here the social club members being representatives of the community in public participation are required to participate directly, indirectly or partially. They give information about the felt-needs of the community and its problems. They also give information about the priority of actions. With the assistance and co-operation of Kaduna Youth Council Field Organiser Malam Rabiu Tsiga questionnaires were surveyed and the average result is tabulated below (Table 4.3) as regards the contributions of the social clubs.

Table 4.3 Contributions - Identification of Problems.

NO. OF CLUBS	FULL/DIRECT	INDIRECT	PARTIAL
55 45	48	3	4
%	84.4%	6.7%	8.9%

Source: Field Survey

The contributions of the social clubs at this stage of the community planning process as indicated by the table, especially the very high percentage of direct participation, points out the high concern of the social clubs for the problems and felt-needs of the community. It also reveals that not only direct method of giving information about the problems is used but also the indirect method whereby secondhand information is gathered is employed. This is done by club members interviewing a cross section of the community on problems that require attention. Partial contribution is in the nature of identification of latent needs that are mainly observed by the outsiders.

However, both regional and local variations in performances occur from one Local Government area to another and this is illustrated in Fig. 4.2. For example, there is over 20% score for direct participation in Kawo, Tudun Wada and Makera whereas it is 11% in Gabassawa and under 5% in Doka Local Governments. These variations reflect the degree of concern by the social clubs in the various Local Government areas. Differences in indirect and partial contributions among the clubs can also be read from the graphs in Fig. 4.2.

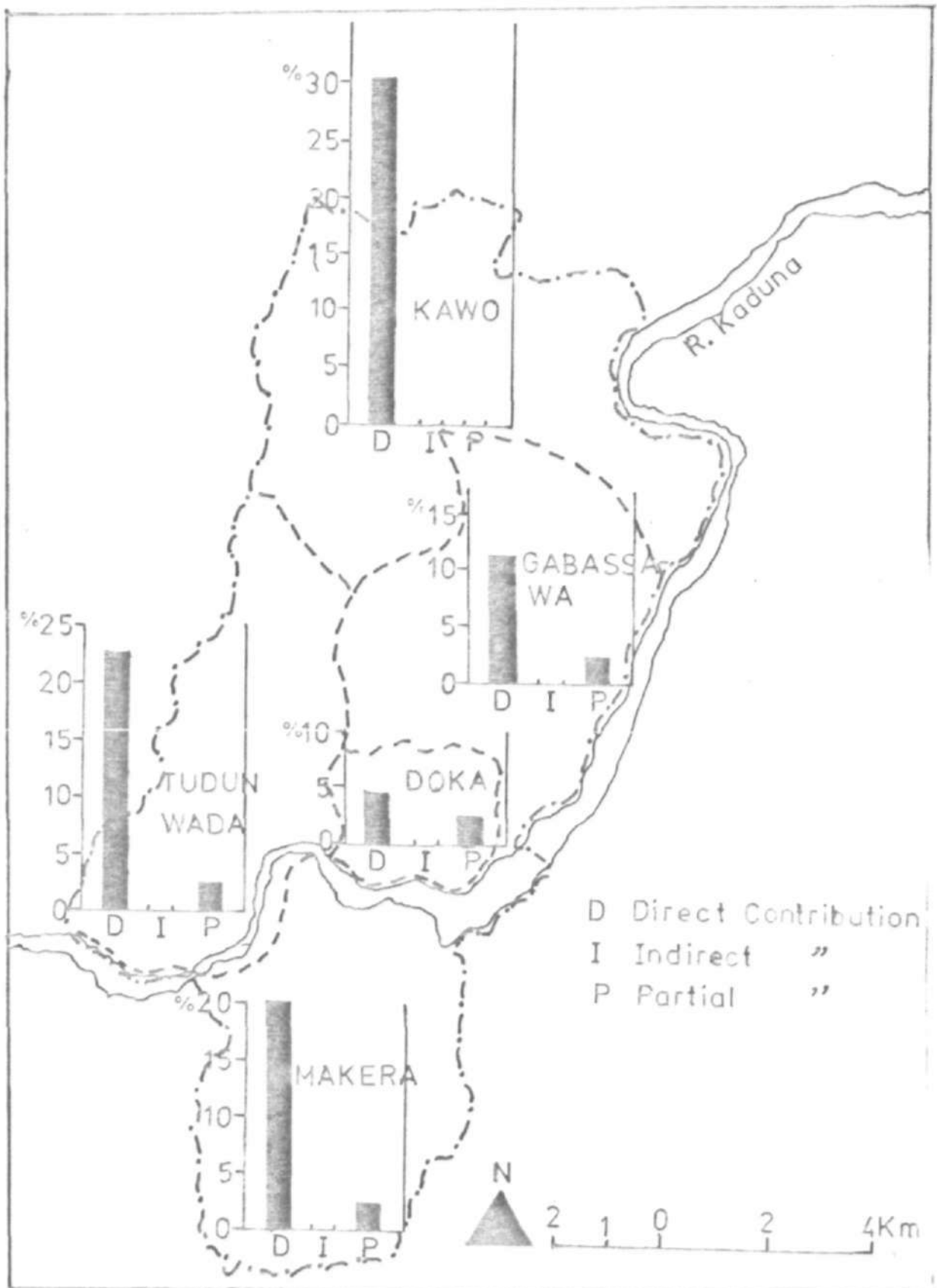


FIG. 4·2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

SOURCE: Field Survey

The Identification of problem stage also involves survey exercises and social clubs contributions are also required. 88.9% of the social clubs interviewed contributed to the enlightenment campaign to make the members of the community aware of the need for survey. For contributions to actual survey Table 4.4 below speaks for itself.

Table 4.4 Contribtuions to Actual Survey

	DIRECT		INDIRECT		PARTIAL	
		%		%		%
Equipments			2	4.4	43	95.6
Enumeration	40	88.9	3	6.7	2	4.4
Finance	11	24.4	4	8.9	30	66.7
Transport			24	53.3	21	46.7

Source: Field Survey

The non-direct contribtuions in the case of supply of survey equipments and transport is accounted for by the poor resources of the social clubs in general and these are some of the problems faced by the social clubs as indicated in chapter three of this thesis. Partial contribution in the case of equipments is in the form of borrowed measuring tapes from club member artisans as revealed by the Presidents of Muhimba Social Club at Barnawa and Kabala Youth Social Club, Kabala Doki. In the case of transport indirect and partial contributions are in the form of hired vehicles or financial contribution towards maintainance of survey vehicles.

The encouraging direct participation (88.9%) during enumeration reveals clubs' knowledge of their locality and the financial contribution - direct, indirect and partial is noted.

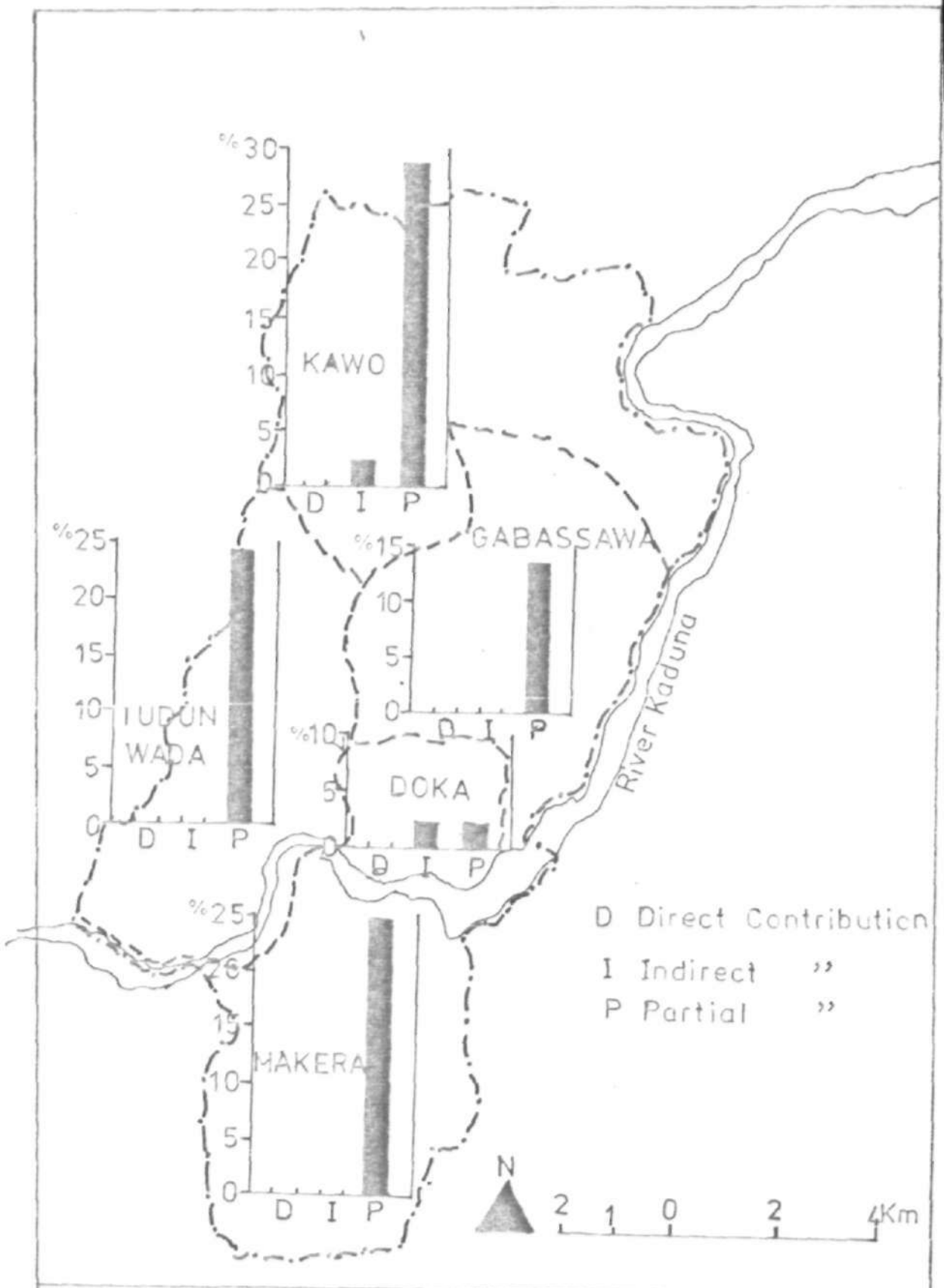


FIG. 4·3 CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEY EQUIPMENTS

SOURCE: Field Survey

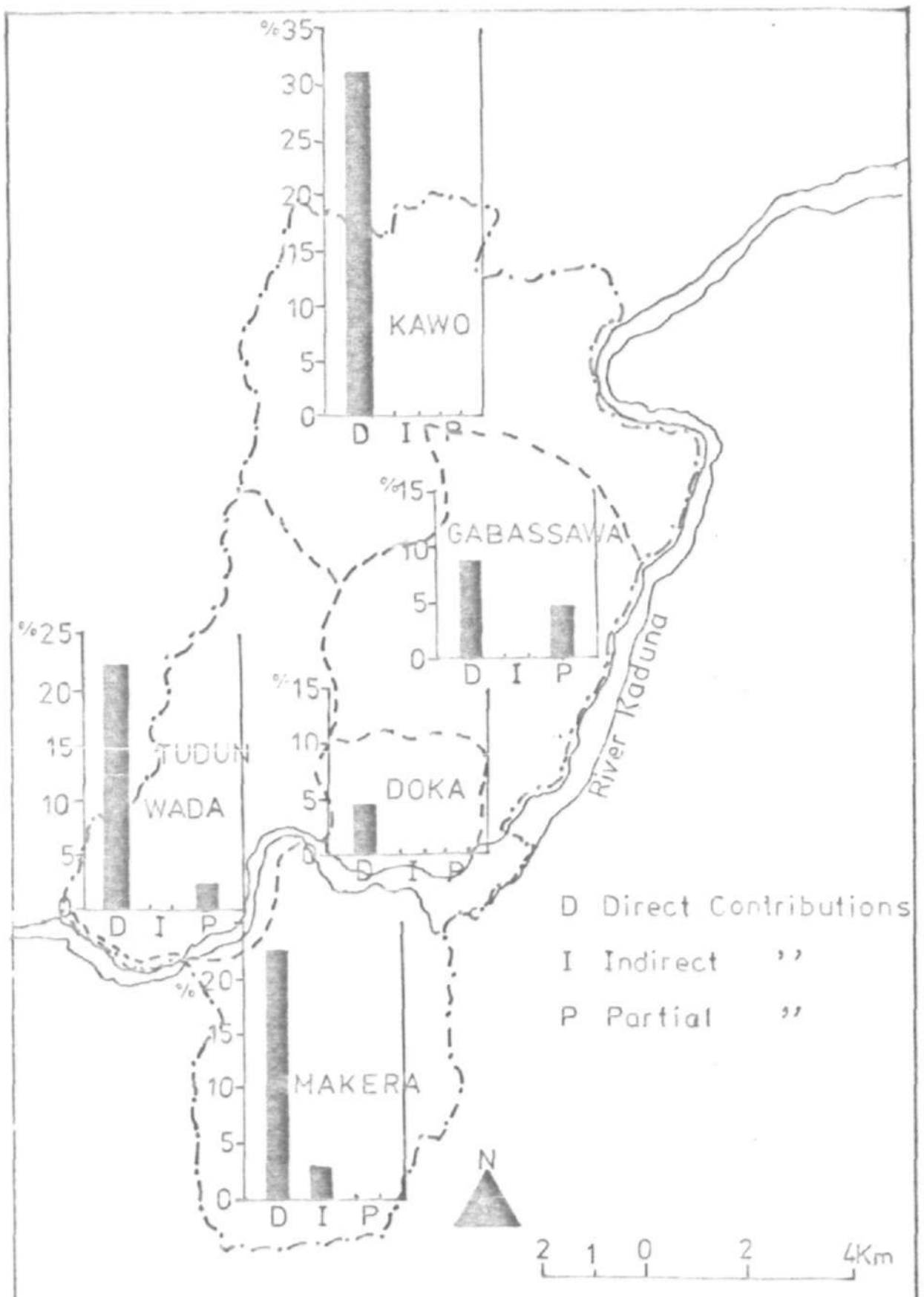


FIG. 4·4 CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACTUAL SURVEY — ENUMERATION

Again variations in the degree of contribution occur among the social clubs in the five selected Local Government areas. Figs. 4.3-4.6 are graphical representations of these variations. Fig. 4.3 shows high precentage partial contributions for social clubs in Makera (24.5%), Kawo (28.8%), Gabassaw (13.5%) Tudun Wada (24.2%) whereas Doka's contribution is minimal indirect and partial - in the case of equipments. Similar differences can be drawn in the case of Figs. 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6. The overall problem of contributions in finance, equipments, transport are more peculiar to the Low Profile Indiginous social clubs. The High Profile International Rotary Clubs have better resources to contribute as evidenced in the contruction of Nassarawa Bridge when the club contributed directly and indirectly to the execution of the whole project.

4.30 Identification of Goals and Objectives

This is the second stage in the community planning process. Here also the social club members act as informers of problems and felt-needs of the community. Consequently, they identify goals and objectives of proposed community development projects during clubs' meetings as a result of which lines of action are determined. Table 4.5 below shows the overall performance at meetings.

Table 4.5 Meetings (per year)

NO. OF SOCIAL CLUBS	CLUB ALONE	WITH C.D. OFFICIALS	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS ATTENDINGS	MINIMUM NO. OF MEETINGS PER YEAR
45	1627	259	5629 TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 8826	2385
%	68.2%	10.9%	63.8%	

Source: Field Survey

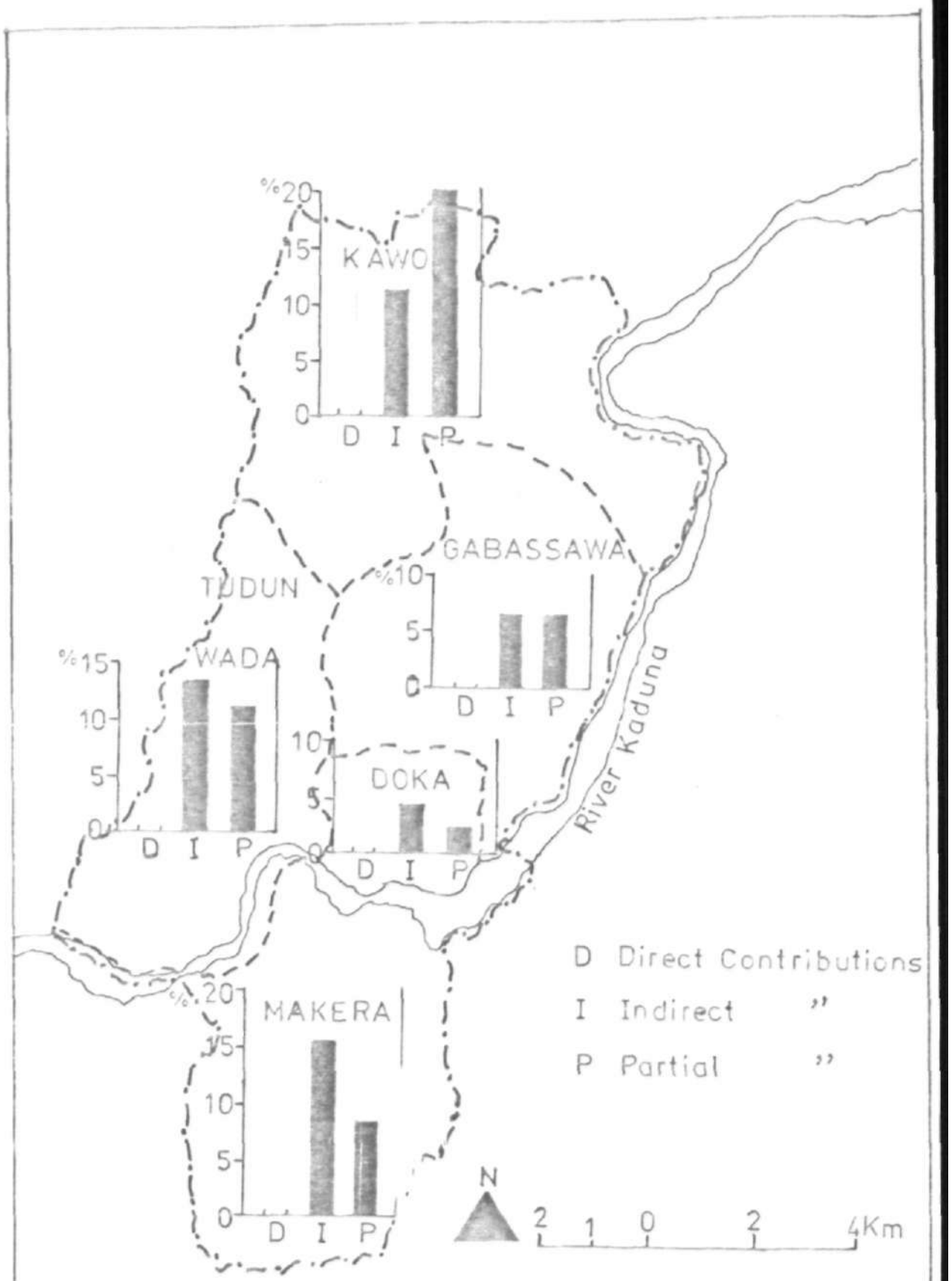


FIG.4·6 CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRANSPORT DURING SURVEY

SOURCE: Field Survey

Based on a minimum of one meeting per week, the clubs are expected to hold meetings 2385 times each year. Clubs occasionally invite Community Development Officers or members of the Nigerian Youth Council Local Government Branch to participate in the discussion of felt-needs, goals, objectives and also priority of action. But more often than not the clubs meet all alone to discuss such things. The table above reveals that the number of meetings held by the clubs in the study area amounts to 68.2% of the total minimum which is very encouraging. Holding of meetings is very crucial for the continued existence and effective functioning of any social club. Coupled with the revelation by the table above that total number of members attending the meeting per year is equal to 63.8% of the grand total membership of the 45 clubs surveyed (8826 members) it can be inferred that social clubs participate fully and directly in the identification of goals and objectives pertaining to community planning process.

In identification of priority goals regional variations among social club of the five selected Local Government areas occur and this is illustrated in Fig. 4.7 while all the five graphs register encouraging precentages for direct participation Kawo and Doka have no scores for indirect and partial participation. This points out the fact that contributions at this stage is mainly direct.

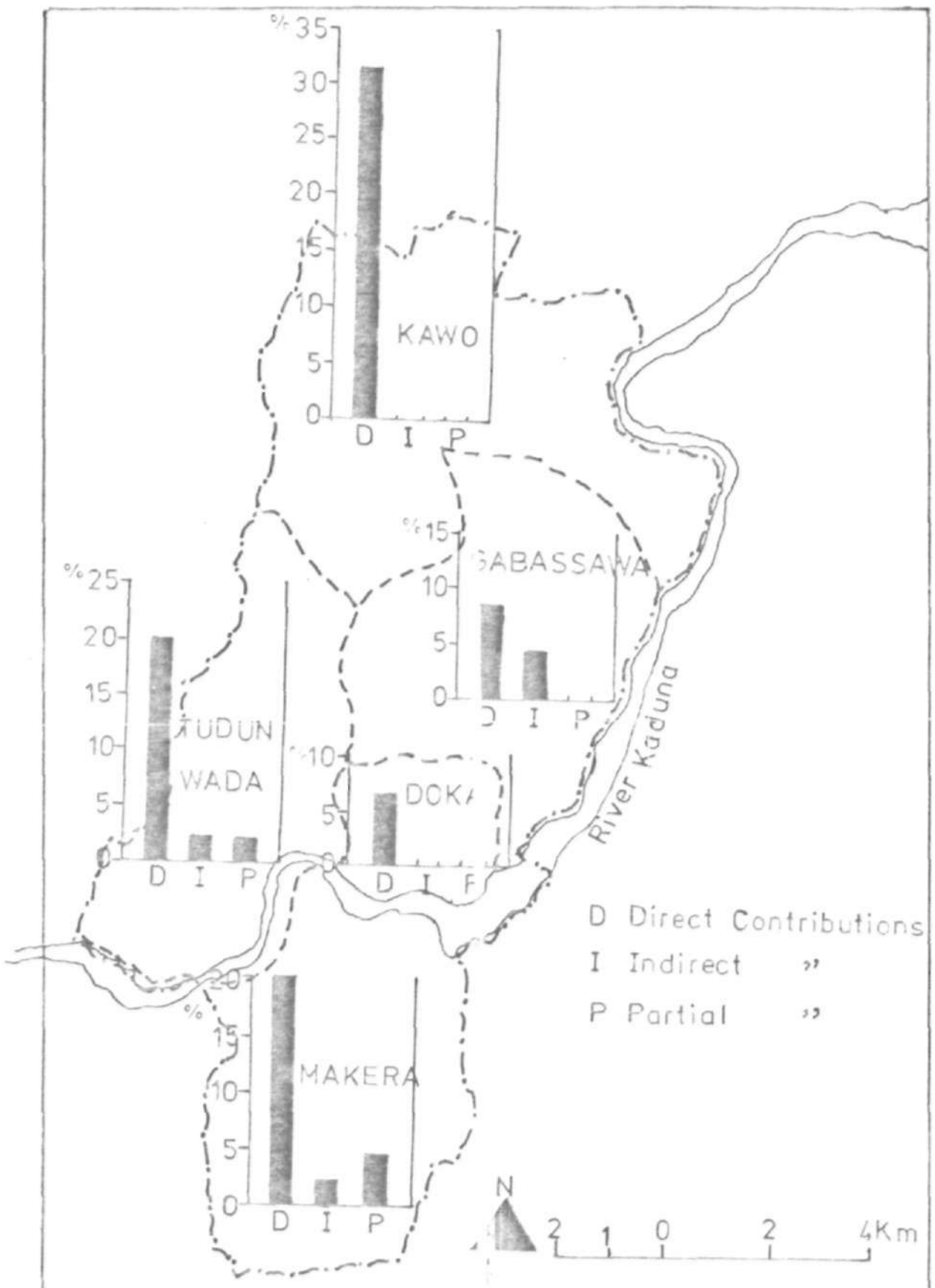


FIG.4·7 IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIES

SOURCE: Field Survey

4.40 Assessment of available resources

This is the third area in the community planning process where contributions of the public is required. Social clubs being representatives of the community also help in assessing the financial, material, and technical-manpower available for utilization. The general performance of the social clubs in the study area is mirrored by Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Assessment of available resources

	DIRECT		INDIRECT		PARTIAL	
		%		%		%
Financial	41	91.1	4	8.9	-	-
Materials	38	84.8	3	6.3	4	8.9
Technical	-	-	4	8.9	4	91.1
Tools/Implements	6	13.3	9	20	30	66.7

Source: Field Survey

Area by area analysis of the table reflecting the regional and local variations is illustrated graphically in Fig. 4.8 and 4.9. The clubs being conscious of the financial implications take direct participation in assessing the monetery value of the projects (91.1%) and also in the case of materials (84.8%).

It can be inferred that the differences in contribution as revealed by the graphs are due to varrying degrees of the capabilities of the social clubs to secure information about the problems of the communities to which they belong.

4.50 Evaluation

On the various alternative proposals social clubs can offer contributions in the form of comments and this happens during decision making process.

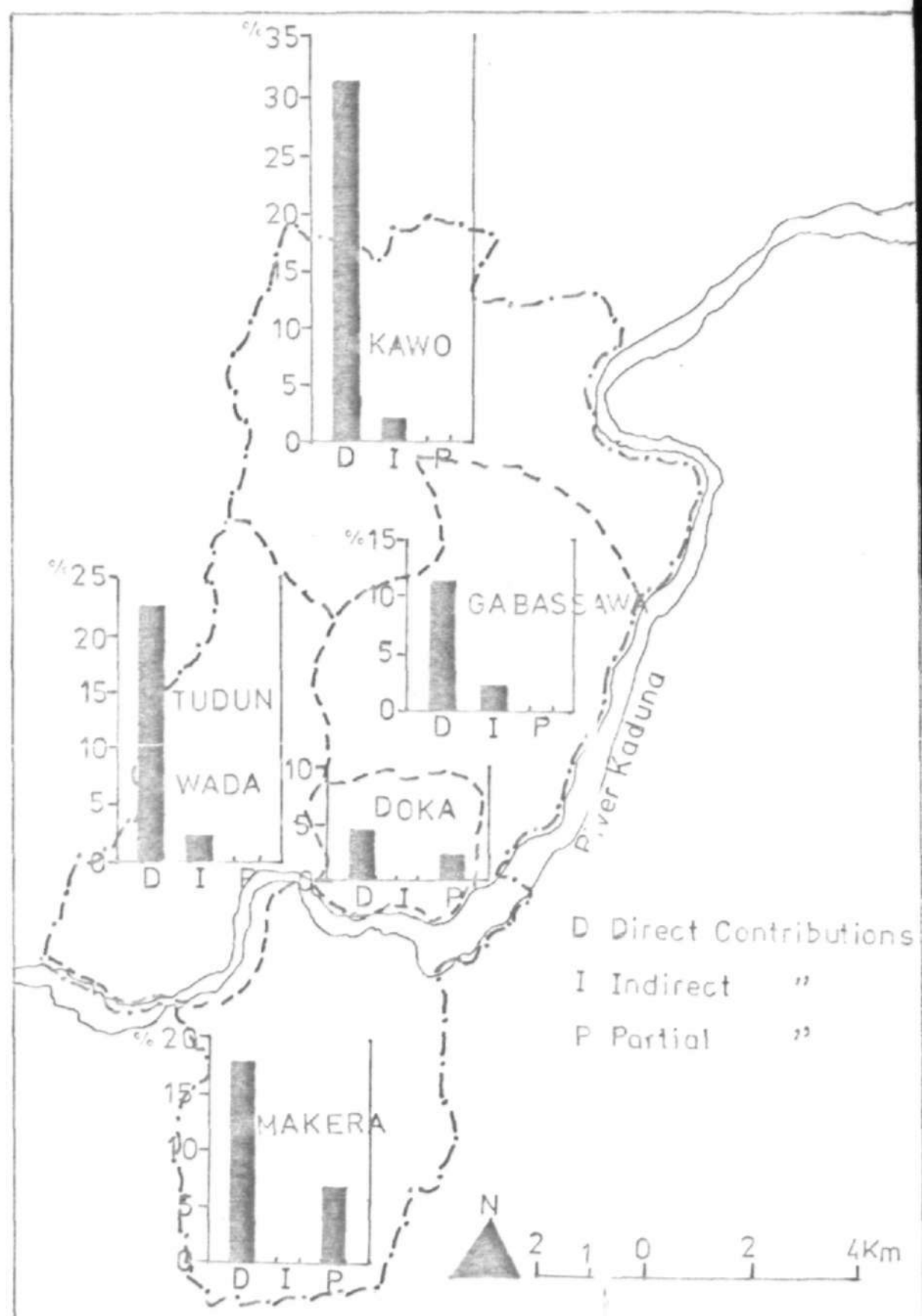


FIG. 4·8 ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES — FINANCIAL AND MATERIALS

SOURCE: Field Survey

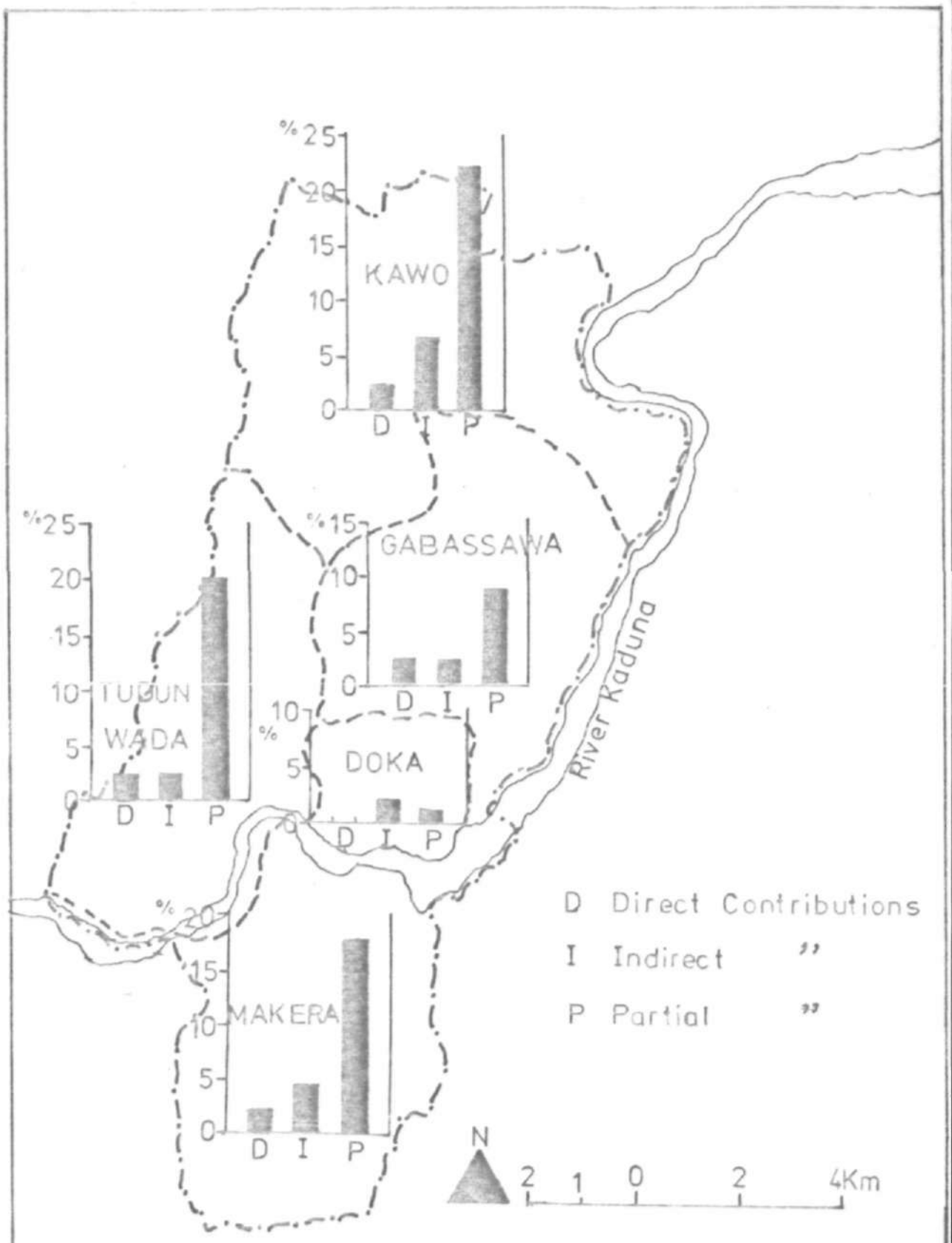


FIG. 4·9 ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES — TECHNICAL / TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

The result of interviews with the Presidents of the social clubs reveals the pattern seen in Fig. 4.10. The graphs illustrate the average performance of the social clubs in each of the five Local Government areas. The figure also manifests variations from one Local Government area to the other. Better performance in direct contribution are recorded by Kawo, Tudun Wada, Makera and Gabassawa than the situation found in Doka. However, partial and indirect contributions in various areas are also shown.

The inference to be drawn is that the social clubs are capable of presenting their individual or community's point of view or reaction and this quality is or attitude helps the planners to evaluate alternative proposals.

4.60 Innovation Diffusion

All the Presidents or Secretaries of the various social clubs interviewed indicated that their clubs take active part in propagating new ideas to the community. The clubs help in dissemination of information about the implementation of Community Development Programmes. Not only that some social clubs such as Albarka of Kurmi Mashi, Sada Zumunta of Tudun Wada, Haske of Unguwan Rimi (Gabassawa), Nassara of Kawo and others claim they also participate in making the public aware of such national issues as Registration of Voters and new farming techniques and inputs.

The contributions of the social clubs at this stage can be measured by the degree of acceptance of the ideas by the public and this is illustrated in Fig. 4.11.

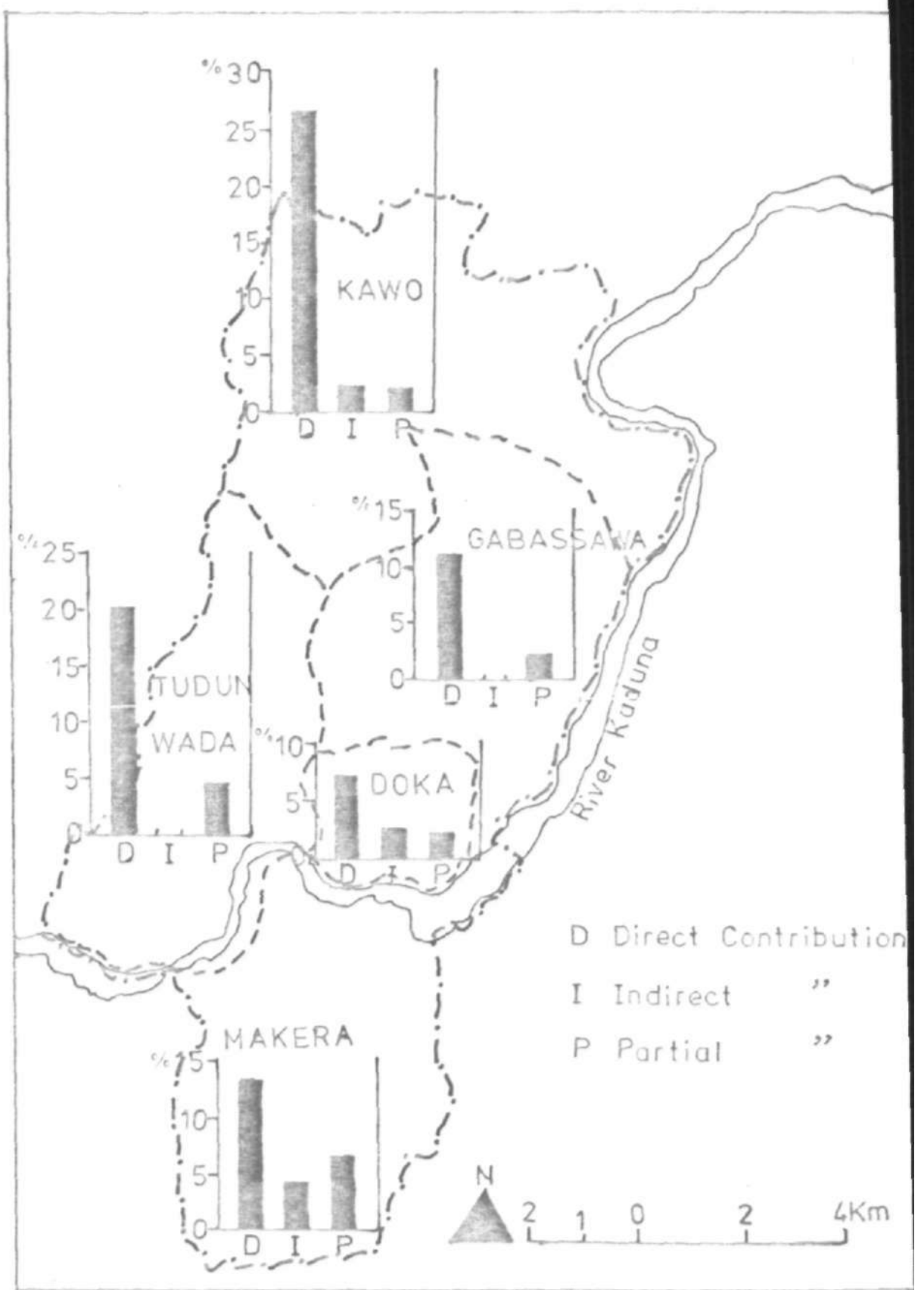


FIG. 4·10 EVALUATION STAGE

SOURCE: Field Survey

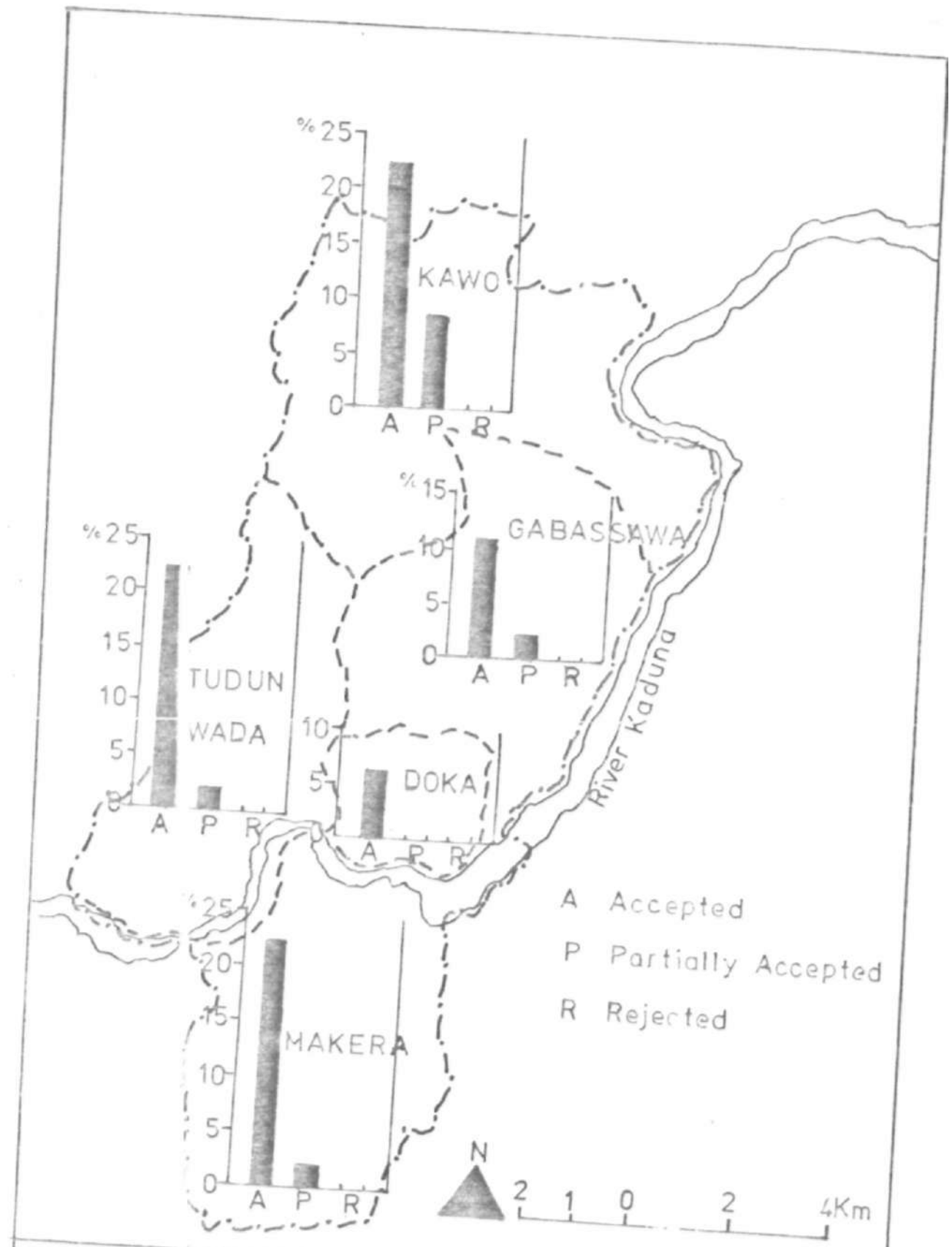


FIG. 4-11 INNOVATION DIFFUSION---ACCEPTANCE

SOURCE: Field Survey

This same figure also shows the regional variations in the response got from the community. High degree of full acceptance is recorded for Kawo (22.2%), Makera (22.2%), Tudun Wada(22.2%) while Doka and Gabassawa have 6.6% and 11% respectively. Partial acceptance is also noted for Gabassawa, Kawo and Makera.

It can therefore be inferred that the positive response received shows the confidence the community has in the social clubs. This is useful tool to employ in order to secure support for action by authorities and thus avoid any opposition from the people.

Direct contact, meetings, demonstrations and the influence of the Village Heads or Imams are the various modes of operation through which the clubs in propagating the information.

4.70 Action Stage

At this stage all the previous stages mentioned are put into physical action. It is the implementation stage when executions of the construction programmes are effected. Contributions in the form of finance, labour, tools and implements, materials and also technical know-how is required. Table 4.7 below show the contributions - direct, indirect and partial - of the 45 social clubs in the study area.

Table 4.7 Contributions at Action Stage

	DIRECT		INDIRECT		PARTIAL	
FINANCE	35	77.8%	1	2.2%	9	20%
LABOUR	44	97.8	1	2.2	-	-
TOOLS/IMPLEMENTS	32	71.1	1	2.2	12	26.7
MATERIALS	33	73.3	-	-	12	26.7
TECHNICAL	10	22.2	3	6.7	32	71.1

Source: Field Survey

The highest percentage contribution is recorded in the case of labour supply. By this it is meant manual labour (97.8%). This credit goes to the Low Profile Indiginous social clubs (Plates XII and XIII). The High Profile International Social Clubs' contribution is in the form of hired or paid labour since they have the resources to do so and moreover the members are so highly placed that they cannot afford to contribute direct manual labour.

In the case of financial contribution the High Profile International Rotary Clubs possess higher capacity since in most cases they finance every aspect of the projects they initiate without expecting any outside help. For example the Rotary Club of Kaduna single handedly financed the execution of Nassarawa Bridge construction, the Reclamation of the Swimming Pool Garden in Kaduna and is currently financing a ₦200,000 Youth Centre in Kaduna and the construction of an orphanage. However, this is not to say that the Low Profile indiginous clubs are altogether incapable of financing projects. Minor projects and at times expensive projects are financed by such clubs an example of which is the Zumunta Social Club (Plate XIV) which financed a bridge at Unguwan Shanu estimated at ₦10,000.00. Contributions in materials and tools and implements are also encouraging as depicted by Table 4.7.

However, Figs. 4.12 - 4.15 show the graphical representation of the regional variations in contributions in Labour finance, materials and tools. Fig. 4.16 is on Technical help.

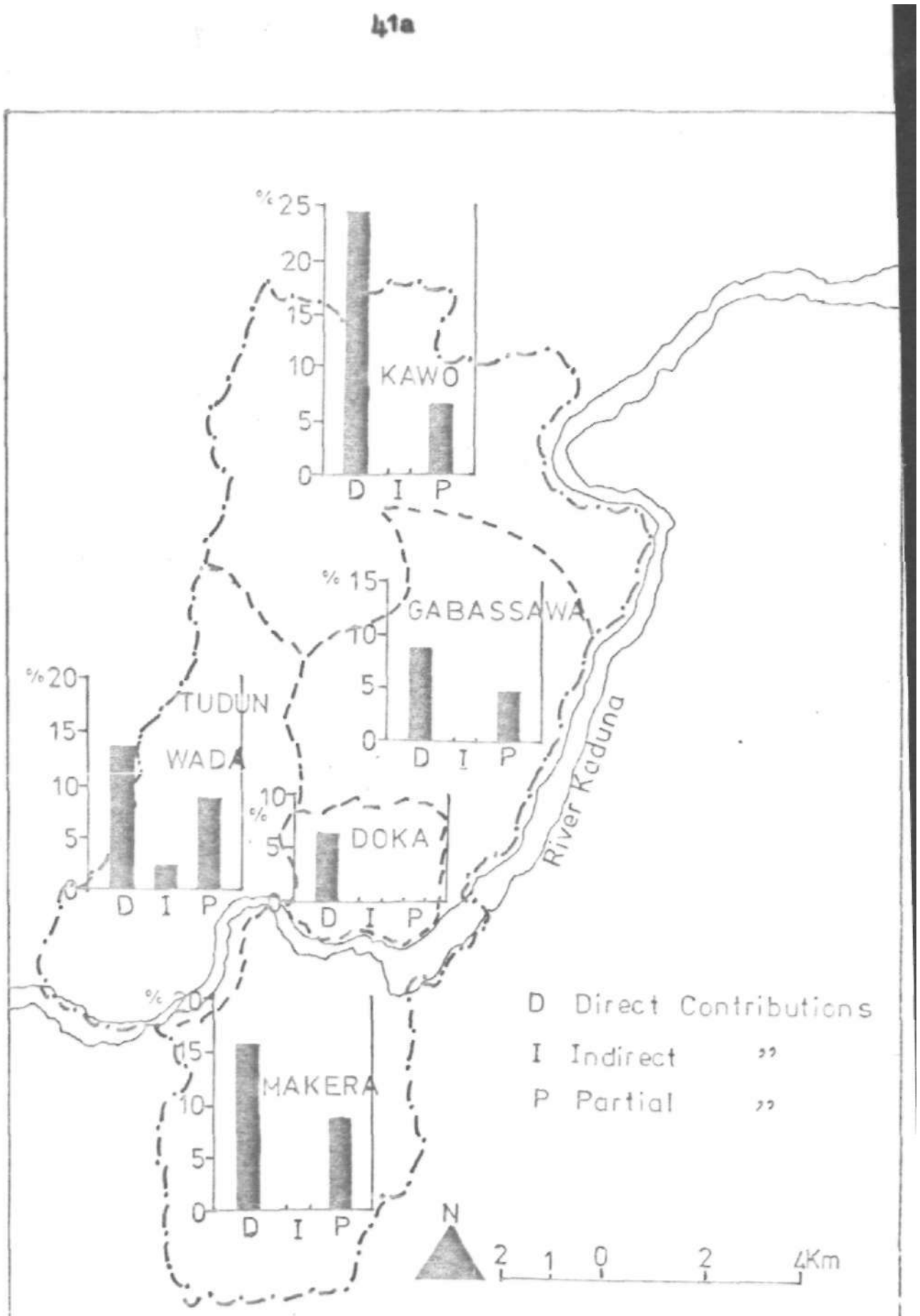


FIG. 4·12 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AT ACTION STAGE

SOURCE Field Survey

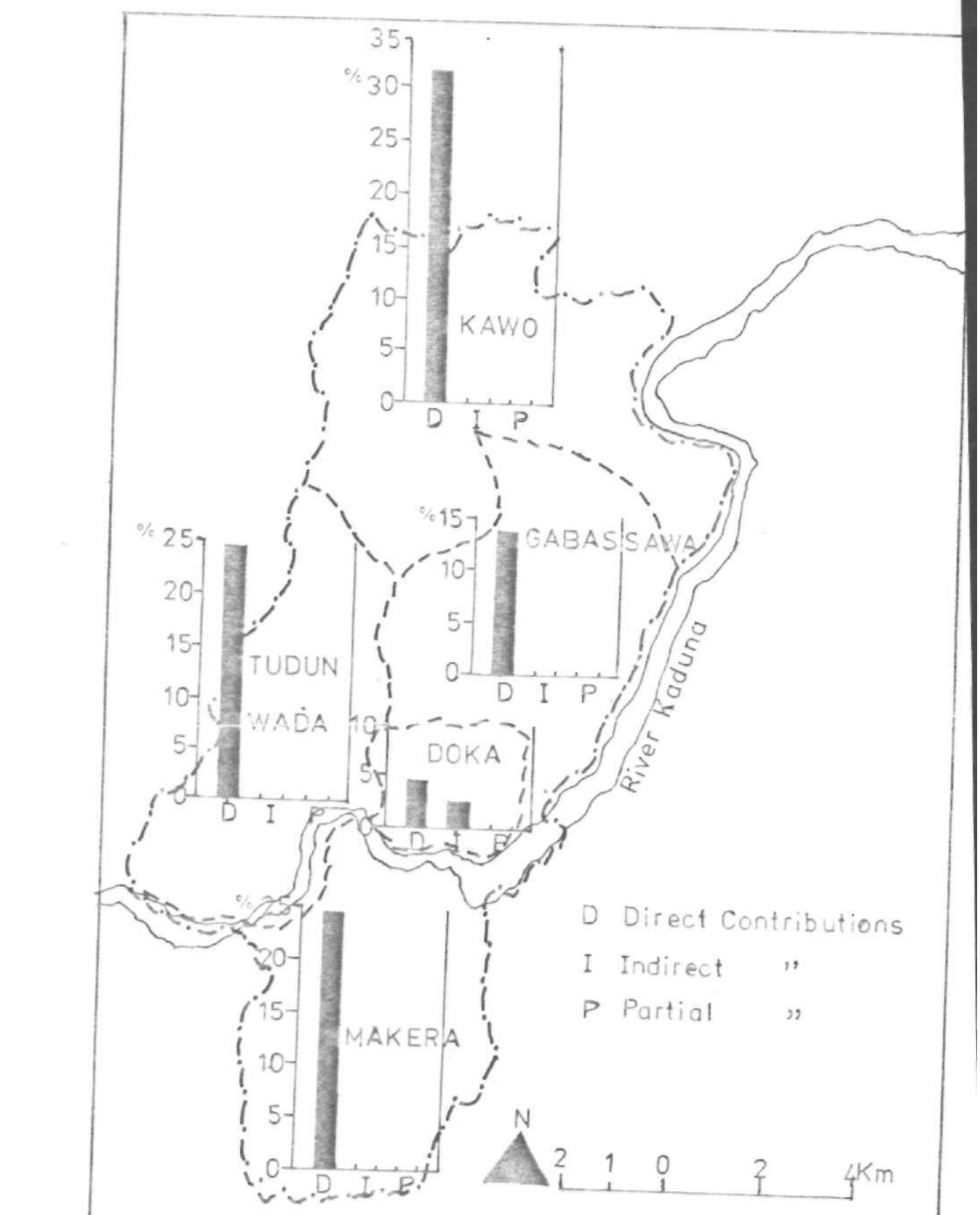


FIG.4-13 LABOUR AT ACTION STAGE

SOURCE: Field Survey

A. ALI
U. R. P. Dpt.
A.B. UNIV.
ZARIA



Plate XIII Live Drainage construction Project-
Ba Maiyi Social Club, Tudun Wada



Plate XIV Live Bridge construction Project
(Zumunta Club) Kawo

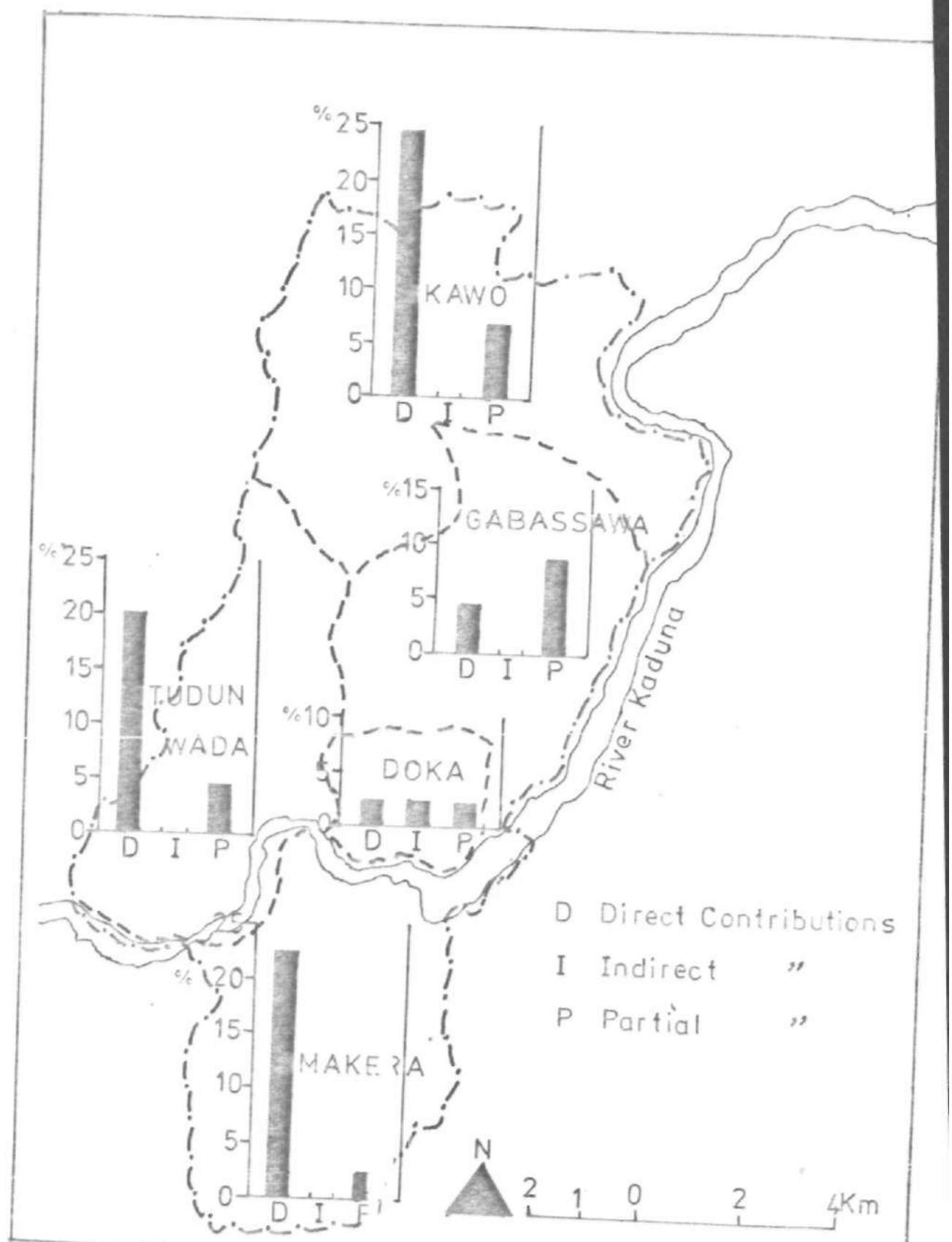


FIG. 4·14 TOOLS / IMPLEMENTS AT ACTION STAGE

SOURCE: Field Survey

A. ALI
U.R.P. DEPT.
A.B.U.
ZARIA

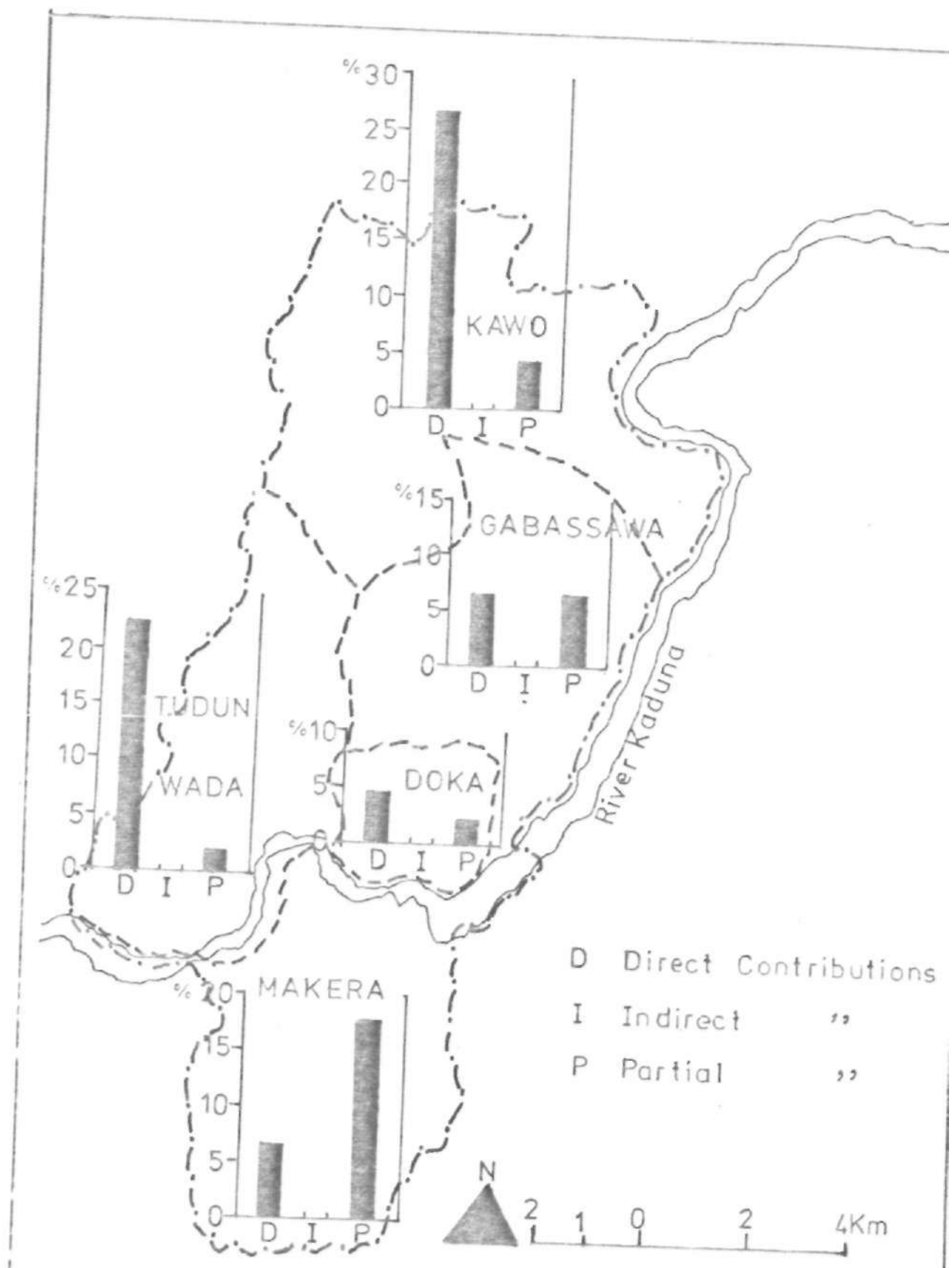


FIG.4-15 CONTRIBUTIONS IN MATERIALS AT ACTION STAGE

The inference to be drawn is that in all the aspects of Action Stage it is only in the contributions in the form of technical know-how that less score is recorded for direct participation. This shows that social clubs are vital at this stage of the community planning process.

4.80 Review and Further Action Stages

At the Review Stage Social Clubs' contribution is assessed on the basis of number of meetings held to discuss whether felt-needs are being met satisfactorily during the Action Stage. For this 55.6% of the clubs interviewed indicated that at least a meeting is held each week in respect of current projects while the remaining 44.4% of the clubs hold such meetings twice a week. Here decision for further action is taken.

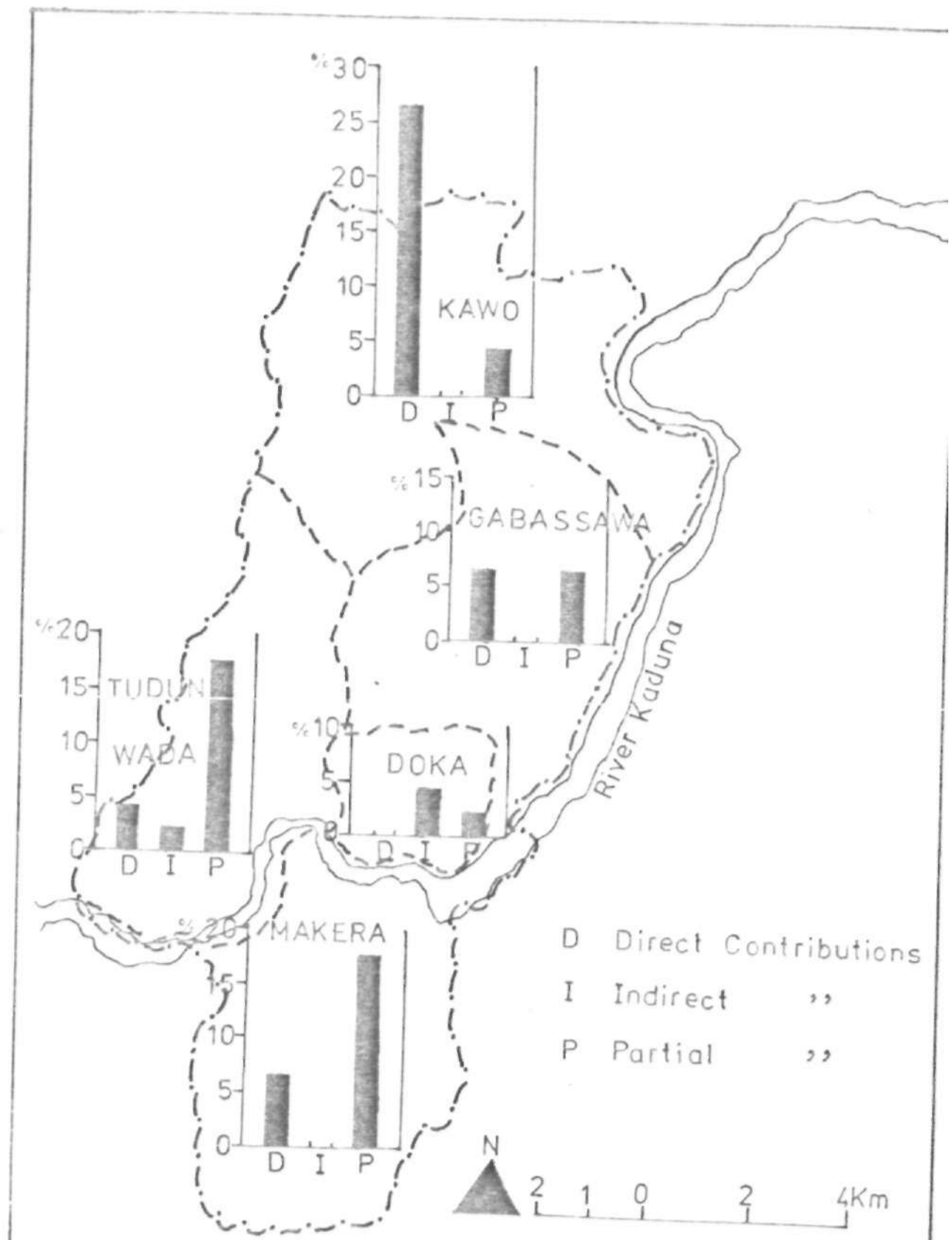


FIG. 4-16 CONTRIBUTIONS IN TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW AT ACTION STAGE

SOURCE: Field Survey

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER FIVE

5.00 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.10 Summary of Findings and Observations

5.11 Nature of contributions of Social Clubs in the Community Development Process

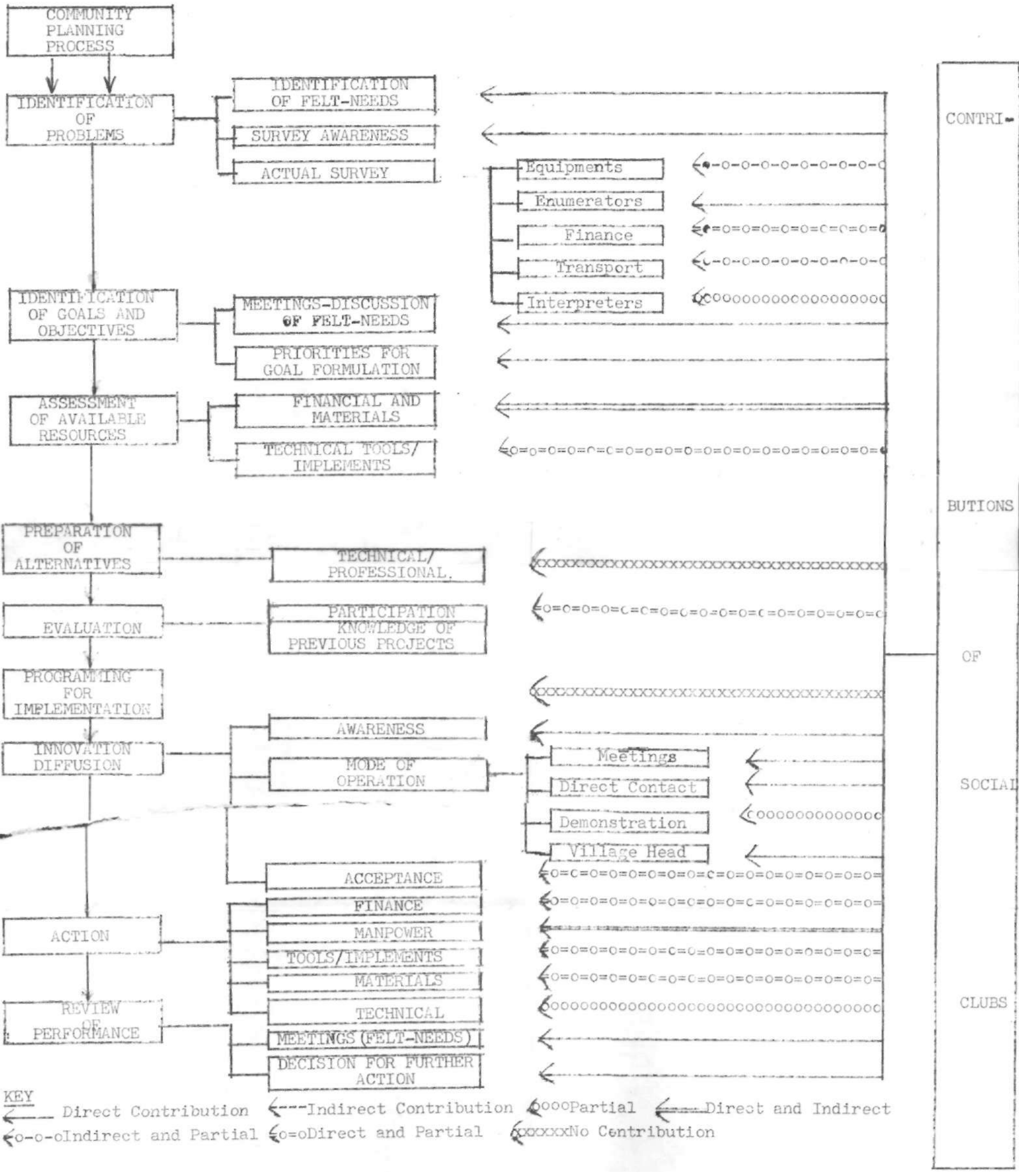
As a result of the analysis in Chapter Four there is the need to indicate in a nutshell areas where the contributions of the Social Clubs are identified in the Community Planning Process and also the nature of such contributions. These contributions are classified into three main groups namely (a) Direct, (b) Indirect, and (c) Partial Contributions as explained below:

(a) Direct Contributions: The stages where direct contributions as identified (Fig. 5.1) include Stage one of the planning process which is Identification of Problems where felt-needs are directly identified by the Social Clubs. Under this stage we have the Survey where club members again contribute directly in making the people aware of the need for survey. Again in the actual survey exercise social clubs offer direct contribution in enumeration exercise and in finance.

The next stage where direct contributions are enjoyed from the social clubs is the Identification of Goals and Objectives - during meetings where community development programmes are discussed.

At both Assessment of Available Resources and Evaluation stages direct contributions by social clubs have also been identified.

Fig.5.1 Nature of Contributions of Social Clubs in the Community Planning Process



Another stage at which social clubs offer direct participation is the Innovation Diffusion where club members directly help in introducing new ideas to the communities through various media which include meetings, direct contact, demonstrations and the Village Head.

At Action Stage direct contributions are identified in respect of finance, labour, tools/implements and materials. There is also direct participation at Review Stage.

(b) Indirect Contribution:

This is identified at Stage one during actual survey where indirect contribution to trnasport has been identified.

Indirect contributions are also observed at the Assessment of Resources Stage and at Action Stage where there is evidence of indirect contributions to labour.

(c) Partial Contributions:

The stages at which partial contributions have been identified include stage one - Identification of Problems where in actual survey exercise partial contribution is identified in respect of survey equipments, finance and transport. This is also recorded for Evaluation stage and the use of demonstrations to introduce new ideas during the Innovation Diffusion Stage.

Again at Action Stage partial contributions are offered in finance, tools/Implements, materials and technical know-how.

Apart from the three main headings (Direct, Indirect and Partial), under which the nature of social clubs contributions have been grouped there are also conbinations of such contributions at some stages as illustrated in Fig.5.1. For example we have a combination of direct and partial in finance during actual Survey, Evaluation, finance, tools/implements and materials during Action Stage.

A combination of direct and indirect is also identified at Assessment of Available resources stage, and Action Stage in respect of contributions to labour.

Indirect and Partial participations are also noticed for transport during actual survey.

5.12 Specific Physical Planning Areas where the Contributions of Social Clubs are significant

Judged from the contributions of the social clubs at the various stages of the community planning process and also from the inferences drawn from the analysis in the foregoing paragraphs, specific physical planning areas where the contributions of social clubs are significant can be identified. These areas include:-

(a) Urban Renewal and Resettlement Schemes

(b) Housing Programmes such as Aided Self-help housing and Mutual Aid House Building Co-operatives.

(c) Provision of rural infrastructure for public utilities and services.

(d) Environmental Protection and Maintainance, and Recreation Programmes.

(e) Public participation.

Also areas of low contributions as revealed by the analysis need attention.

The need to train and educate social clubs is also worth considering in order to make the best of the role they play in the community planning process.

5.20 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.21 Recommended Stages of Community Planning Process where contributions of Social Clubs should be utilized

As pointed out in the first section of this chapter and further illustrated in Fig. 5.1 the contributions of social clubs in the community planning process are felt at eight - of the ten stages in the process. From the proposed nature of contributions of social clubs in the community development process demostrated in the figure it is here recommended that the direct and indirect contributions in the case of finance, manpower, direct and partial contributions in materials and tools/implements all at Action Stage should be utilized. Also recommended for effective utilization are the indirect and partial contribution in enumeration exercise, indirect and partial contribution in provision of transport, indirect and partial contributions in the supply of equipments during actual survey at the Identification of problem stage.

5.22 Recommended Physical Planning Projects where contributions of Social Clubs should be utilised

(a) Urban Renewal and Resettl ment Schemes

The effective utilization of social clubs contributions in such physical planning schemes as Urban Renewal and Resettlement is recommended. The social clubs understand the problems and language of the people affected by the schemes and can therefore help to educate the people about the importance and advantage of such schemes, thus avoiding violent confrontation or opposition by the people.

(b) Housing Programmes

It is also being recommended here that the contributions of social clubs be utilized in such Housing Programmes as Aided self-help housing and Mutual Aid House Building Co-operatives. In any of such programmes social clubs can contribute directly, indirectly or partially in provision of money, labour, materials and tools especially at Action Stage. Especially important is their direct contribution in terms of manual labour and finance. They can also contribute directly as enumerators during actual survey exercise while their indirect and partial contributions in the provision of transport should also be utilized.

(c) Provision of rural infrastructure for public utilities and services

From the experience got from the field survey it is recommended that social clubs be utilized in the construction and maintenance of rural infrastructure such as village roads, culverts, bridges, water supply and also for such social services as health posts, educational institutions (primary schools, etc.), community centres, churches, mosques and cultural centres. Direct, indirect or partial contributions by these clubs in the form of money, manual labour, materials and so on should be harnessed by the professional physical planner.

(d) Environmental Protection and Maintenance; Recreation Programmes

Another recommendation is that advantage of social clubs' contributions should be taken and be utilized in such environmental protection and maintainance exercise as refuse collection and disposal, drainage construction and clearance. Direct contributions of the social clubs at Innovation Diffusion stage should be utilized in the dissemination of health and environmental information to the public. It is also being recommended that social clubs should be utilised in construction of such recreational grounds as sports fields, parks and so on.

(e) Public Participation

Social Clubs as representatives of the community should be utilized to encourage public participation in physical planning. It is therefore proposed that occasional meetings be organised by the planning authorities and social clubs be invited to take part in the discussion of physical planning programmes.

Social Clubs should also be involved in site-board meetings where decisions are taken in the siting of particular projects for the community.

Again it is also recommended that social clubs should be utilized as Task forces during periods of emergency e.g. during disaste periods social clubs can assist in erecting temporary sheds and tents for the victims. Their direct contribution in terms of labour is very vital here.

5.30 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES

5.31 Proposed Channel of Communication

For effective implementation of the above recommendations proper co-ordination of the activities of social clubs is vital. All areas of direct, indirect and partial contributions need be co-ordinated for effective contribution to the community planning process.

To achieve this objective, channels of communication with the social clubs are suggested as illustrated below (Fig. 5.2 A, B and C).

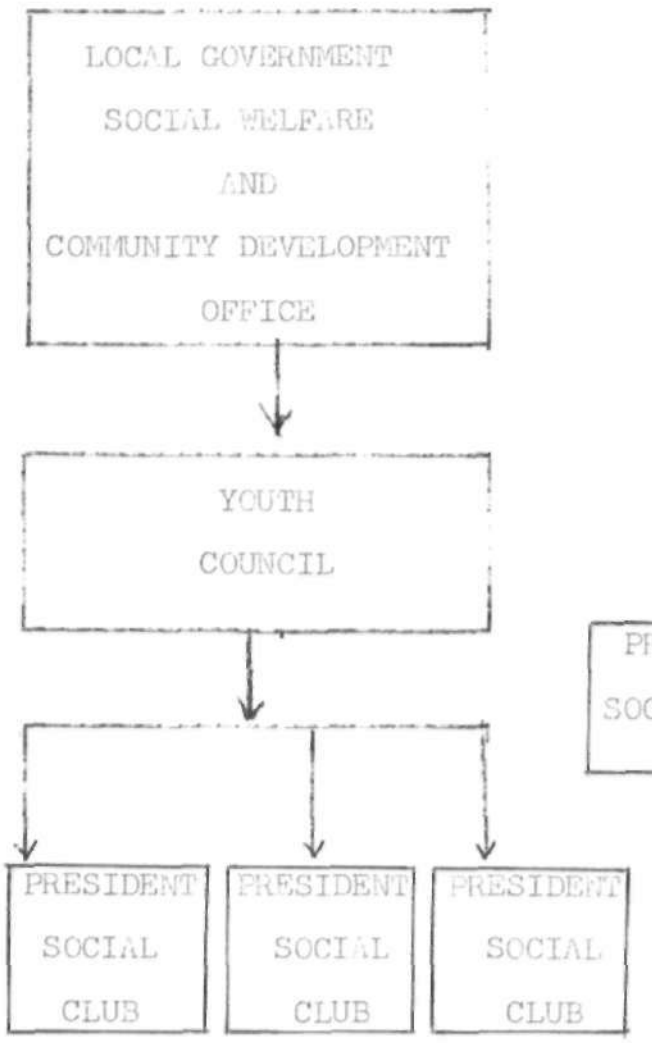


Fig. 5.2. (A) Alternative 1

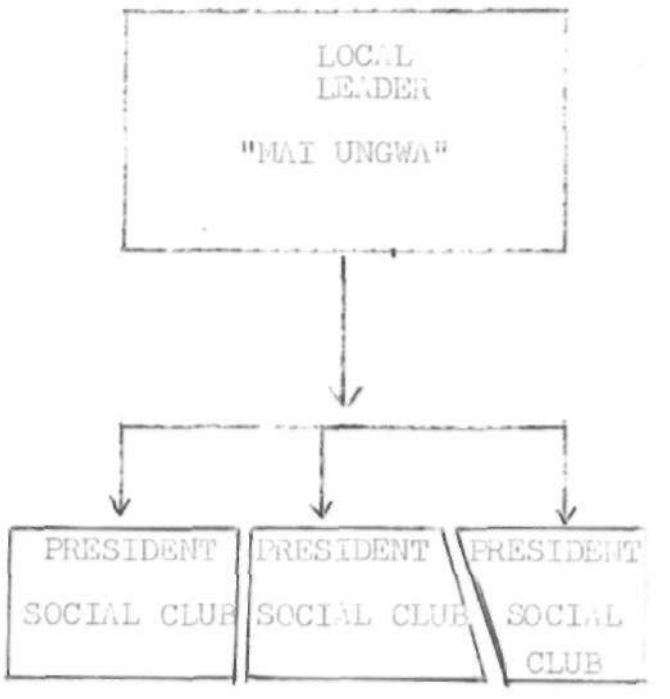


Fig. 5.2 (B) Alternative 2

Fig. 5.2 CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION WITH SOCIAL CLUBS
IN URBAN CENTRES

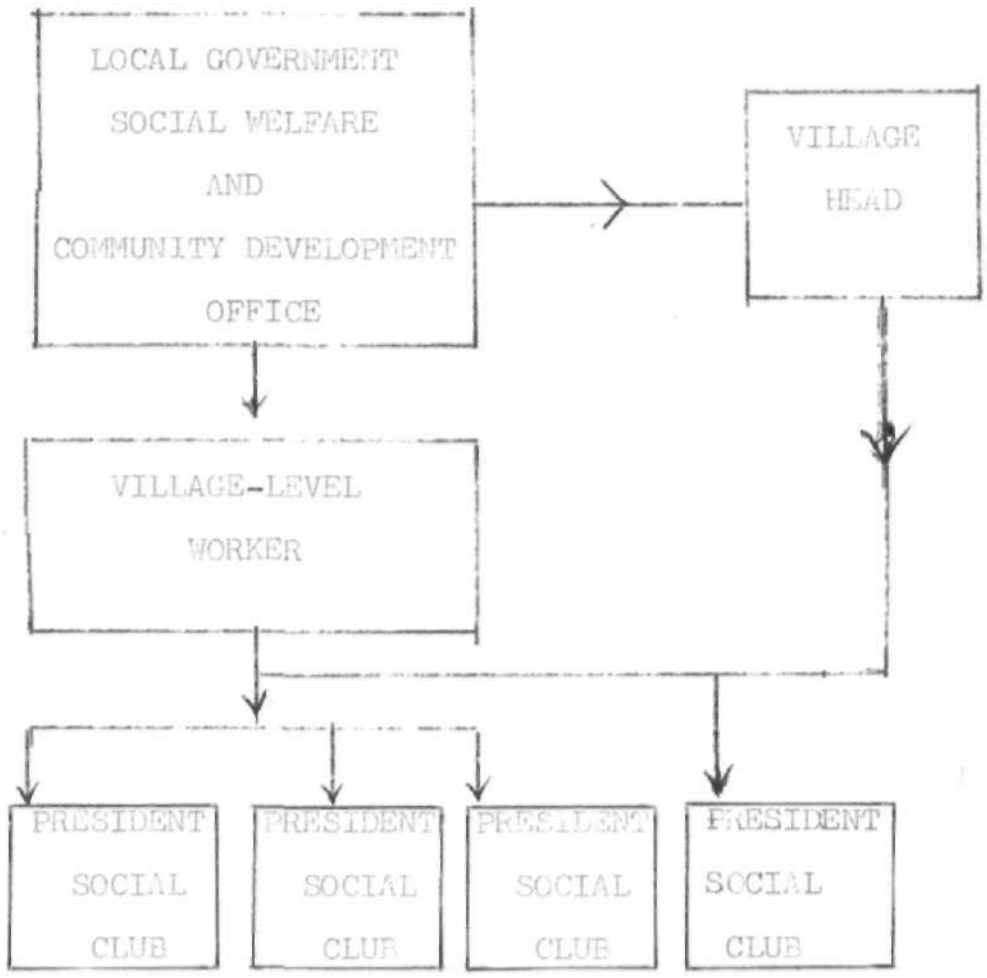


Fig. 5.2 (c) CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH SOCIAL CLUBS IN RURAL AREAS

Figs. 5.2 (A) and (B) are two alternative channels that could be exploited for effective communication with the social clubs in the urban areas.

In Fig. 5.2 (A) the physical planner should first contact the Local Government Social Welfare Officer or the Community Development Officer who will direct him to the Youth Council. The Youth Council field Organiser with instruction from the Council will facilitate contact with the various social clubs whose co-operation can then be fully enjoyed.

Alternatively the planner should pass through the Local Leader in the person of 'Mai Ungwa' (Fig. 5.2 B) who will negotiate communication with the social clubs in his ward.

For the rural area social clubs one should be introduced to the village-level-worker in the village by the Local Government Community Development Office and then the village-level-worker will officially facilitate communication with the social clubs through their Presidents. Alternatively from the Local Government office the planner could contact the Village Head who is also an employee of the Local Government and the Presidents of the social clubs shall be contacted.

Contacted through the above channels of communication the social clubs are ever ready to give their maximum contributions in the community development process.

5.32 Recommendation for Inculcating Social Club participation

(a) Inter-club competition

Areas of low contributions by the social clubs can be identified from the various graphs illustrating variations in contributions e.g. survey equipments, etc. To raise the level of performance it is here recommended that a sort of incentive be evolved in the form of inter-club competition in environmental hygiene (keeping drainages clean, etc), repair of near-by access roads, etc.

(b) Training and Education for the Social Clubs

Some rudimentary training and education in physical planning is recommended to equip the social clubs in their contributions to the community planning process. The planning authorities should organise occasional seminars, demonstrations, lectures, etc. where social clubs are invited.

5.40 Conclusion:

Throughout this research work attempt has been made to trace the history and relationship between social clubs activities and community development programmes in Nigeria. Two categories of social clubs in the study area and for that matter in Kadna State have been identified in relation to community development, based on the characteristies of the social clubs surveyed. Analysis of the contributions of the social clubs in community planning process based on a Ten-Step community planning process has been achieved leading to a number of proposals on how to utilize these clubs to achieve physical planning objectives.

It should be pointed out that the high community involvement and voluntary submission to control characteristic of social clubs is accounted for mainly by the mutual trust and co-operation that exist among the members.

If well co-ordinated social clubs can be more effective in improving welfare or expressing felt-needs. Guided by efficient professional advice their voluntary participation in physical planning programmes may be more cost effective.

Official Town Planners need to co-operate with the social clubs and not to see their action as an intrusion of ignorant laymen into the field of physical planning profession for this will further lower the already low level of public participation in planning in Nigeria.

Voluntary organizations like the social clubs often complement government action and provide or improve community services where the government feels action is not appropriate or of low priority. Their activities constitute a sure evidence of demand and project priority in the community and therefore commands local support. They are able to draw on material and human resources which the formal public agencies may not easily secure.

In the face of the present global economic recession when government's purses, Nigerian government's own not an exemption, can hardly make ends meet and for that matter implementation of physical community development projects suffer the role of social clubs in community planning process as revealed by this research work constitute one of the surest salvation for the transfer of physical plans drawn on paper unto the ground.

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