ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF BIRNIN GWARI AND GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS KADUNA STATE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (2005-2010)

BY

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.Sc.) DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DECEMBER, 2014

DECLARATION

I declared that the work in this report entitled assessment of the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Governments Kaduna State in community Development 2005-2010 has been performed by me in the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis: ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF BRININ GWARI AND GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS KADUNA STATE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (2005-2010) by Habibu Yahaya IBRAHIM (M.Sc./Admin/8037/2008-09) meets the regulation governing the award of Master of Science Degree in Public Administration of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and is approved for its' contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

I dedicated this work in memory of my late father, Ibrahim Yahaya (Alkali) may his gentle soul rest in Jannatul-Firdausi, Amin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise is to Allah for the blessing that enabled me to complete this study. May the peace and Allah's be unto his messenger, Muhammad (S.A.W), his family, companions and those that follow their footsteps with righteousness.

My deep and sincere appreciation goes to my supervisor Dr. Kola Obaitan for his endurance to supervise me and my indefatigable supervisor, mentor and M.Sc. coordinator Dr. Musa Idris for his endless support and guidance. I pray Allah to guide and protect him.

My gratitude goes to my beloved parents, Mal. Ibrahim Alkali (of blessed memory) Hajiya Uwani, Hajiya 'Yanmama, Hajiya Dala and Hajiya Yelwa for their support and constant prayers for success.

I must acknowledge the effort of my lecturers who imparted knowledge in me during the cause of my study, Dr. Ngu Manti, Dr. Hamza Yusuf, Dr. Suraj Abdulkarim, Professor Ibrahim Abdussalami, Dr. Ibrahim Adamu, Prof. A.A. Anyebe, Dr. Habibu Ahmad, Dr. John Ndan and host of others.

I must acknowledges the following personalities for various assistance and well wish during the cause of this study: Barr. Sani Abubakar, Mamud Shehu, Saidu Idris (Zannan Iyan Zazzau), Haj. Ummah Umar, Muhammad Suraj Alkali, Abdurra'uf Idris, Aliyu Habibu, Alhasan Gambo, Murtala Ibrahim Alkali and Yakubu M. Rabiu.

My acknowledgement will not be completed without mentioning the names of my friends, Amos Isa, Sani Baballe, Justina Auta, Eng. Muntari Bello, Kasimu Hamza and my brother Mahmud Ibrahim for their concern and well wishes.

Finally my profound appreciation goes to my family; Ummah Sidi Hussein and Aisha Sani (wives) and my beloved children Nana Amina, Mahmoud, Abdurrahman, Yusuf, Hawwa'u (Maijiddah), Ummul-khayr (Ihsan) and Ibrahim (Abba/Imam) for their endeavor, care and constant prayers.

I am very grateful to you all.

ABSTRACT

This study "Assessment of the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments Kaduna State in Community Development projects (2005-2010)" aimed at appraising the performance of the local government in promoting community development activities. The problem of the study was the drastic reduction in the funding to community development by the local governments and the problem of corrupt practice to the consolidation of community development effort. The objectives of the study unraveled the factors responsible for the inadequate funding to the approach and to proffer a substantial solution to the problem. The study hypothesized that inadequate funding militates significantly against the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments in community development was accepted while the improvement in the living condition of people in rural communities does not significantly depend on the performance of the local government in community development and that non participation of communities in the formulation and implementation of community development project does not affect the performance of the local governments were rejected. System theory was applied in developing our theoretical frame work. Average means score applied in testing our hypotheses. The study revealed that the problem of inadequate funding to community development affects the performance of the local government in community development. The study recommends for adequate and regular funding to the community development, involvement of the communities in projects by allowing then to decide their felt needs and enlighten people on the effect of poor maintenance culture to public projects.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The task of nation building through the provision of socio-economic services is a joint responsibility of both government and the people going by the "self–help" is the best assistance.

Rural communities adopt the idea of community development in order to checkmate their felt need by providing the socio-economic infrastructure in their domain with or without government support. The essence is that most of the rural people had understands that government does not have enough resources to provide them with their needs. The rationale behind the creation of local governments was center at promoting development at the grass root which is the basis for it assumes support to on both moral and financial ground in order to assists the communities to develop. On this ground community development can be defined as an effective means of communication between government on one hand and the people on the other hand for purpose of promoting socio – economic growth in the rural communities.

The fourth schedule in the 1999 Constitution saddled wide range of responsibilities to local government in terms of provision of socio-economic amenities to the rural communities such as health clinics, schools, markets, feeder roads, portable water supply, electricity supply and this invariably assist the community to transform. The effort by the people invariably makes the idea of community development as a major solution of bringing instant transformation and progress to rural communities.

Prior to the advent of the colonials, community development was under the power and volition of traditional authorities who usually adopted all kind of subjugation to compel people to perform projects that please their interest. However, with the coming of the colonials they retained the idea through the guise of indirect rule. This helped them to initiate project and encourage people to execute them purposely to achieve their economic objective of colonizing Nigeria.

At the dawn of independence, the then Nigerian government was not better off in terms of funds, which necessitated the government to espouse the idea in order to tackle the rise in high expectation by people for instant development.

At the independence, community development performed the following function:

a. Constant touch with people through encouraging local initiative to execute projects for development.

b. Creation of ministries and agencies to stream line community development derive in the rural communities through supplementing government support in form of fund and materials to the beneficiary community.

c. Maintaining peace and stability through traditional institution that enjoy unlimited loyalty and obedience from their people.

d. Reducing the cost and expenditure of government in provision of social amenities since people are ever willing to assist themselves through communal effort.

e. Streamlining the activities of international donor and aid agencies with community development principles in a bid to promote development in the country and alleviate poverty.

More so government introduced several programs aiming at promotion of the idea of community development such as DFFRI, MAMSER, AFDB-CBARD, FADAMA Projects, NAPEP etc. in conjunction with donor and aid organization such as UNDP, AFDB, USAID and World Bank which assisted tremendously in transforming rural communities in Nigeria.

Idris (2007) argued that community development in most of our communities has taken over government responsibilities and became the backbone that promotes the general wellbeing of the people in the rural communities. This inform the idea of self – help, which is an aspect advanced by people to identify their felt needs in order to improve their quality of living, by way of executing project without active involvement of government. In other word it demonstrates a procedure employed by the people for the people. This is obvious considering the fact that most of the Nigerian National Development plans put more emphasis on urban areas transformation while the rural area were relegated. In a nutshell, the situation brought about a wide gap between the areas which has an adverse effect to the national development.

Lawal (2005) puts that, rural communities had already realized that service delivery by local governments were not satisfactorily toward addressing the growing needs and demands of people, which necessitate local people to resort to community development inform of self-help approach to their demands. Based on this it is imperative to put that problem of rural areas in Nigeria is not lack of excellent policy objectives and strategies but well conceptualize and articulation of problems with concrete reality for the benefit of the majority people of this country.

This work, an assessment of the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Governments Kaduna State in community development projects (2005-2010) was aimed at appraising the performance of the local governments in community development.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Community development is a very important factor toward the improvement of the living condition of people in rural communities in terms of the provision of socio-economic amenities.

Prior to the local government review of 1976, Nigeria was practicing native authority system whereas all development projects were initiated at the state government while the traditional authority were serving as the facilitator of the said projects without any input from the community. The process here is top-down approach.

With the creation of the local governments in 1976, the functions were transferred to them under the fourth scheduled of the Constitution. Under this provision local government were define government at the grass root established by law to carry out certain specific functions. The reform enabled the local government to generate the demands and aspiration of the people from the grass root level and implement same with the aim of transforming the communities and improving their wellbeing through bottom – top approach.

This approach enables the communities to forward their demands to the local government, which in turn will assess it and provide them with the need. However, the system process of down-top is seem to have fail due to some factors included: poor maintenance culture, poor execution of the project, inadequate funding to the approach, low participation of the local communities in the project, dilapidated infrastructural facilities which are essential to the improvement of the living condition of people, non-incorporation of local communities in the initiation, formulation and execution of socio-economic projects, improper location of projects, ineffective government policies and program implementation, unpatriotic attitudes, poor maintenance culture among the rural communities and low political and societal will etc.

Lawal (2007) opined that in spite of many attempt by local government to develop rural communities as well as the large chunk resources committed in the name of community development, many rural communities are living without sufficient water supply, education, health care facilities, accessible road and, electricity supply, while the same policy (4^{th} scheduled of 1999 Constitution) recognized the right of any citizen of Nigeria to basic necessities that guarantee decent human existence.

It is unfortunate to mention that the fortune of community development is dwindling in most of the rural areas and the causes are the major aim of this work. Some of the factors that could be responsible to this problem can be pointed at the inadequate funding.

The intervention by donor organization in community development is relatively in sufficient considering the level of poor execution of the policies in the local governments. Thus intervention by institution such as African Development Bank (AFDB), World Bank (WB) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) though was appreciable but is not adequate to address the problem of infrastructures in the rural communities in Kaduna State as well as to ameliorate the challenges in our local government of study.

1.2.1 Research Questions

i. What is the effect of inadequate funding in accelerating community development projects performance in Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Government areas?
ii. Why in spite of the existence of the principles of community development the rapid socio-economic transformation and development failed to improve the living condition of people in most of the rural areas in Birnin Gwari and Giwa LGA's?
iii. What is the effect of non-participation communities at the initial stage of formulating and implementing of project and the poor execution of the project in the rural communities in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local government?
iv. Why the slow pace in term of execution of various policies and programs that could accelerate socio-economic development toward improving the living condition of people by the local governments?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were to:

i. Assess the impact of adequate funding to the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments in community development as a model for development of development in their rural area;
ii. Assess the impact of community development in term of provision of socio-economic amenities toward improvement of living condition of people in rural communities in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments in community development project execution;

iii. Examine the effect of incorporation of people at the initial formulation and execution of projects under community development approach in term of promoting the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments;

iv. Assess level of support by international agencies, donors and aid organization support toward rural and community development in the local government areas.

1.4 Hypotheses Tested

Our hypotheses are:

i. Inadequate funding militates significantly against the succesful execution of community Development project in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments.

ii. Improved living condition of people in the rural areas does not depend on the community development project performance in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments.

iii. Non-participation of local communities in the formulation and execution of of project under community development project does not affect the execution of the project in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local government areas.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Kaduna State supposed to cover all the rural communities in the Twenty-three (23) Local Government areas but the study was confined to only Twelve (12) selected communities in our local governments of study. These are Kutemeshi, Dogon dawa, Damari, Maganda, Doka, Randagi, Yakawada, Fatika, Kaya, Karau-karau, Galadimawa and Kidandan due to the following constraints:

i. Time constraint: The study covering only the period of five years 2005-2010.

ii. Financial Constraint: The researcher has limited resources to cover all the communities in the local government of study thus confines to only Twelve (12).

1.6 Significance of the Study

Community development effort is a burning issue in developmental quest that concern any progressive government, community or institution. This is pertinent especially in developing economy like Nigeria, where majority of its people live and find their livelihood in the rural communities. This is due to the fact that the community is simply the most coherent political units next to the family. This is why the drive toward brewing a positive community development effort tops priority of government in Nigeria.

However, in a situation where government especially local administration failed to meet its obligation to the community, all hands needed to be on deck to trace the cause of the failure if any and proffer the right measure to tackle them amicably. The significant of this study is squarely on the following:

To promote the understanding of community development and the role it is playing in consolidating development in rural communities. This will enable people to tap information on how to handle their quest for achieving transformation in their communities.

The study will help the students of knowledge to develop a caricature of developmental model that will aid autonomous communities to achieve development within a specific period of time. Thus, to enable them to create an avenue that will encourages rural communities on how to be committed toward strengthening their community development activities.

The study will also enlighten the government on the nature of communities defend on it for development. And also to provide vital facts about the areas and sectors that require government intervention as well on shown a green light to international aid and donors' organization on the aspiration of the communities for intervention if the need arise.

The study will also enable the student of knowledge to understand the process and logic of running a local government, its rationale, functions and objectives which will give them an insight knowledge on checking any form of mismanagement or misappropriation of resources by it officials.

Finally the study will be useful to serve for reference and information about the performance of local government in community development project as an existing literature on the subject.

1.7 Plan of the Study

The first chapter discussed the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, the hypotheses tested scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study and plan of the study.

Chapter two contains literature review and theoretical framework.

Chapter three discusses the methodology used in the study, the population and sample size, source and method of data collection and the technique of data presentation.

Chapter four is the overview of community development programmes in Kaduna state, the constitutionality of local government in Nigeria and the role of CBARD and FADAMA II program in promoting community based development efforts in Kaduna state. Chapter five is the presentation and analysis of data, hypothesis subject to test, findings and result interpretation.

Chapter six is the summary of the work, conclusion and recommendation. While all the authorities consulted in literature review were properly acknowledge in references.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Assessment: according to University of Connecticut (2000), is the process of gathering and discussing information from multiple and diverse sources in order to develop a deep understanding of a concept or situation.

Performance: is the action or process of performing a task or function.

Local government: is a government at the grass root exercise power through representative council, established by law to exercise specific power within an area.

Community: this can be defined as a population within legally established city limits, where the people have some social and economic features in common which enable them to pursue common goal.

Community development: community development encompasses a multifaceted gross-root, endeavor, Formal or otherwise, institutional or not, glared toward maximization of the benefit of all socio-economic, cultural, political undertaking within a community.

Development: this can be describe to as a concept refers to total transformation of a system, which when use to describe a nation means a total transformation of various aspect of living in the society. It is implies to be a progression from a lower condition which is undesirable to a higher and preferable one.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Community development is a critical approach in achieving the overall transformation in rural communities. It is an avenue that enables the people to provide solutions to the socio-economic problem facing their community. This consist the provision of adequate security of their lives and properties, which give them a spirit of ownership and commitment to anything that is being demand by the people as well as that which belong to them. Thus, we can best describe community development from the angle of improving the quality of living of people in a given society for the purpose of attaining development.

This chapter will examine the concept of community development and rural development as a concept and community development as a practice and other issues attached to it. At the end a theoretical framework will be evolved so as to give the work a guided and rallying point.

2.2 Concept of Community

Community can be viewed as a territorial bounded social system which people live in harmony, love, intimacy and share common social, economic and cultural characteristics. Thus it can be defined as a population within legally established city limits, where the people have some social and economic features in common which enable them to pursue common goal.

The definition above contains the following characteristic of community:

a. population
b. Geographical limit
c. Common socio-economic problems such as poverty or affluence, highly industrialized or agricultural, lack of infrastructural or availability of facilities, highly socialize or apathy.
d. A feeling of oneness and sense of belonging which enable them to pursue common goals such as development of people and their physical environment.

Furthermore, a community has been perceived to contain more than one ethnic group having slightly different way of life. The common bond that ties them together is the socio-economic problem which they normally fight together to resolve.

Based on the above assertion, Biddle & Biddle (1965) defined community as whatever sense of local common goals a citizen can help to achieve.

The definition is based on the achievement perspective not something given by geographical residence. According to them community is not fixed, but changes according to the problems that catch the attention of the citizens.

Coyer (1982) believed that, community was refers to number of people who live together in the same geographical area who also believe that, they share something in common. He based his perception to geographical settlement.

Related to this view, Horton & Hunt (1965) argued that the concept of community is strictly related to a village, rural estate or community.

Stanley (1982) maintained that it is doubtful whether the concept refers to any useful obstruction certainly confusion continues to trail over the use of that term community. However, she preferred to view it as a social system, which occur where there exist interrelationship among social institutions in a geographical define locality.

In his view Polsby (1993) contented that, a community is a population living within a legally establish area. Here also the meaning indicated the presence of people and territory as to what community is all about.

Abdurra'uf (2002) stressed that community simply refers to a local situation, implying consciousness of which may be characterize by a neighborhood, involves of people who have common goals and problems. The implication here shows people living together by the virtue of the things they have in common. This view was longed expressed by Anyanwu (1989) in his work were he itemized community to reflect in the following characteristics and qualities:

a. Existence of shared territory
b. The showing of human ties
c. Fellowship by its members
d. Existence of common set of standard
e. The practice of some belief
f. Existence of common set of culture and the use of common set of culture and the use of common administration system in running the affairs of the community.

These features together with participation in the common understanding is enhance by common communication which itself is being express in a similar innovational and intellectual disposition. It is

crucial to mention that a community contain of two important features which are people and territory. We can define community as:

A group of people who share social, economic and cultural interest, its members recognize social obligations to each other hold at least some common values and identify themselves with others as 'we' and they normally have some share institution and territory.

2.3 Development and Rural Development

Development as a concept refers to total transformation of a system, which when use to describe a nation means a total transformation of various aspect of living in the society. It is implies to be a progression from a lower condition which is undesirable to a higher and preferable one.

The concept of development was adopted after the 2nd World War in 1945 by new nations in order to overcome their economic and institutional backwardness. Here the key component of development is the improvement in the material condition of the people and equitable distribution of resources and the elimination of poverty.

Development has several meanings and has been defined by many scholars from different perspective. However as a matter of fact, development is a concept of endless debate among scholars, policy makers and practitioner alike as whether it is a process or an end state is, and when to know how development is taken place. Numerous positions emerged with regard to the above questions and both the strong and weakness of each stand can only be resolve through rigorous analysis and logic.

It is crucial to understand that radical development scholars always based their view on the meaning of development to be in terms of attacking wide spread poverty, reducing inequality and eliminating the specter of unemployment, to them these are being achieve within the context of growing economy while the classical scholar view it from the point of economic growth in terms of rise in production and consumption level.

Oxford English Dictionary defines development from three (3) perspectives.

a. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into full view, a full disclosure, or working out the detail of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also a fuller, unfolding, embodied or realize.

b. It is evolution, bringing out from a latent or elementary condition. It is also means a production of natural force, energy or a new form of matter.
c. The growth and unfolding of growth is in the germ the condition of that which is developed. It is an organ and organism of races of plants and animal.

The above definition entails a shift which is upward from one point to another over a period of time especially where the movement is positive one then there is development. According to the dictionary, development consisted of the process of bringing out capabilities or effective state. Hence the dictionary definition equates development with growth.

Mr. Lee Grant, United Nation (UN) Secretary General (1962) in his declaration of Decades of Development, defines development as

> *A growth plus change; which means quantitative and qualitative inputs. It goes beyond an increase in per-capital income and financial side of people life. Its includes change in institutional, social, administrative structure as well as social behavior and attitudes of people including some time the people customs and beliefs.*

In a related view, Rodney (1972) sees development as many sided processes which at the individual level imply increase in skill and capacity greater freedom, creativity self- discipline and innovation. At the group level it implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationship.

Marxist view for instance maintained that, development can be seen as a coincidence of structural change and liberation of man from exploitation and oppression perpetrated by international capitalist/bourgeoisie. In an attempt to get a common definition of development and to separate it from relate concept of growth or modernization.

Seers (1969) posed the following questions thus:

“The question to ask about a country development are therefore, what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three of these have decline from high level then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of the central problems have been growing worse especially if the entire three have, it will be strange to call the result development, even if per- capital income doubled.

The question asked by Seers above were directly focus on the fundamental problems of underdevelopment which economic, political and social aspect are supposed to solve which were factors

development. It is obvious to agree that the concept of development is normative in nature, which means move or progress from less desirable state to a more desire. And there is no rational mind that refused the fact that eliminating poverty, inequality and unemployment in his society as not desirable. Thus the emphasis is a drive toward meeting basic needs end redistributing the benefit of growth in the nation.

In a related literature Gaulet (1969) distinguishes three (3) basic components or core value of development which include:

a. Life Sustenance: concerned with provision of basic needs which is lacking in most of the developing countries.
b. Self- esteem: feeling of self- respect and independence which promote self- initiative and innovation which are the backbone for productive that led to development.
c. Freedom: freedom from three (3) evils which are want, ignorance and squalor.

According to him the three components are interrelated, where they lack of self -esteem and freedom may result to low level of life sustenance. And both with economic imprisonment become links in a circular, self- perpetuating chain of poverty by producing a sense of fatalism and acceptance of the established order or accommodating poverty.

To classical Scholars, development is view from the angle of economic growth.

Rogers (1969) maintained that "development is a type of social change in which view ideas are advance into a social system in order to produce a higher per-capital income and levels of living through modern production and improved social organization."

Rostow (1959) viewed development is a process which take place in stages of economic growth these are:

- Traditional society
- Pre take-off stage
- Take-off stages
- Drive to maturity
- Age of mass consumption

However this view has not received acceptance from many quarters. For instance, Ceincross (1961) quarrel with the overlapping nature of the characteristic of these stages. While Szentes (1965) see the

stages of linear growth as tautology and arbitrary, he maintained that it would leads to a faulty interpretation of economic and society which are the essence of social development. Other theorist on this perspective tried to give an elusive definition for the concept. For example, Plebsich, Lewis & Singer who are renown critics of conventional trade theory views development in terms of change in external trade in particular and contemporary international as constituting obstacles to development of the periphery of the world economy system.

It is crucial to explained that all aspect of development expressed by the scholars was joined together. For instance, economic growth proponent by classical theorist, who aimed at increasing productivity, national income, and per-capital income were meant to raise the people standard of living like modernization who were simply mean to be dynamic, scientific, economically advance are concerned with people. However, in a developed political system the deepest urged is the welfare of the people especially of lower class. This is to maintain that development be it social, political, cultural or technological has its ultimate goals of improving the wellbeing of man. Walkman (1969) maintained that

"Development is an inevitable but certainly linear movement towards conditions of maximum industrialization, modern technology, high GNP, GDP, and improved material standard of living. He added that philosophically, development implies progress which means evaluation toward some ultimate goods." We can define development as: a process of progress from one stage to other perceived to be higher. This is to say that, to grow, is to move upward continuously till the desired stage is reached.

2.3.1 Rural Development

Rural development has been view by World Bank (1996) as a strategy to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people- the rural poor. This involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a lively hood in the rural areas which include small scale farmers, tenants and handless.

The concept consists of all dimension of development. For instance, to ensure economic improvement, rural people must adopt a rationale economic behavior and must be competitive. On the social scheme rural communities deserved all social amenities that promotes comfortable living such as water, improve health care deliveries, power supply, accessibility roads, upgrade education facilities. On the political ground it must ensure that local people are not marginalized in the political process.

The Kaduna State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (KADSEEDS, 2004) document has defined rural development as the process by which the effort of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of rural communities to integrate them in the life of the nation so as to enable them contribute fully in national development.

In his view Mbithi (1999), sees rural development as spatial as well as technical process constraints by consideration for human welfare in areas such as, education, health, nutrition, farming setting and community involvement, while technical consideration involved, access to roads, credit and banking facilities, modern agricultural practices, environmental sanitation and general hygiene.

Noalif (2001) view the concept in terms of quality and quantity of live according to him rural development implies a quantitative concept that might be understood as economic growth and a qualitative concept has to do with the ideal wellbeing which encompasses such factors that induce the satisfaction of the needs of the population in term of foods, and nutrition, housing, health, recreation and security. His view indicate that the multi-dimensional nature of the concept of rural development.

The major source of contention was the definition by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (2005) which defined rural development as synonymous with agriculture.

The meaning attempt was confronted with stiff resistant by many scholars who maintains that rural development is a broad concept covering agricultural development, rural extension, community development and rural infrastructures.

Furthermore, the United Nations during its fourth Seminar on training for rural development in Abuja (1996) identified some of these major components of rural development. And the field was treated as a system that conceives a set of structural procedures which allows the cooperation of the subsystem and facilitating integration" The sub-systems consist of, health, agriculture, education, communication and organization.

On its perspective, the Women Advocates (1999) view rural development as changing of life style of the rural people for better socio-economic and self-reliance. This means improving the quality of the feeding, shelter, transportation and a degree of socialization.

In a related literature, Croombs et al (2002) equated rural development with changes in social and economic structures, institutions, relationships and processes. Their view was inflexible opposed by scholars, which implies it as mere agricultural and economic growth alone but a creation of fair sharing

of a social and economic benefit resulting from this growth. This indicated an effort to increase agricultural production, generation of employments, root out fundamental causes of poverty disease and ignorance as well as changing the general attitude of people to make them conform what is generally accepted in the society and shunned the contrary such as, laziness, corrupt attitude, and crime.

Another school or thought belief that rural development is simply view as the democratization of national development which reflect popular/mass participation of the people in development process. This according to a proponent of the school of thought, Kimble (1972) argued that, since over 80% of the population dwelled and live in rural areas especially in African countries, any quest for development could necessary means rural development.

In essence, it could be argued explicitly that rural development in Nigeria involves incorporating and integrating the inhabitant of rural communities to plan for their full participation in national development so as to reap what their counterpart at the urban centers are benefiting. Lawal (2008) opined that the democratization of national development is an aspect of the philosophy of democracy, which encourages citizens to exercise their right and participate in the affairs of the nation fully sometime partially, without any regard to class division on birth, wealth, tribe or religion. She added that it is also in this kind of situation that government makes opportunities and services accessible to all. She stressed that the idea of popular participation in the development processes involved responsibilities during the execution of the projects and common interest for the betterment of the communities. This is to encourage people especially, the rural inhabitants to accept responsibilities for bringing about social changes.

The discussion of rural development in this way is relevance and obvious in the present situation in Nigeria, where the gap between the urban and the rural communities is widening due to unequal distribution of resources by government.

> *The 2006 World Bank reported on poverty state in Nigeria, where it projected more 80% population lives below one dollar in a day. And this is Irony based on the fact that, Nigeria has witness different national policy for development since independence, where the principal objectives of such was pushed aiming to bridge the unrealistic gap between urban and rural areas, but of no avail. And the gap remained valuable to our quest for development.*

Adebisuyi (2008) stressed that most Nigeria rural communities lack electricity which is major deterrent to the spread of industries and other modern enterprises and lack access to basic amenities such as roads, clinics, schools, adequate securities and the rest despite the boom in the revenue accruals by the three tiers of the national government.

And in a related view the NEEDS documents (2004) emphasize that Nigerian national policy recognizes the right of an individual to basic necessities for decent human existence.

Heineck (1982) stressed that existence of a small comfortable upper class does not make a nation greater neither is affluence of few signed of progress when the new privilege class exhibit new taste and consume new luxuries, while the sense of deprivation among the majority become acute then that nation is experiencing modernization of poverty and updating destitution not real national development.

The situation in Nigeria could be attributed to institutionalized corruption which unless properly fight would obstruct any chances of attaining coherent rural transformation.

We can operationally defined rural development as:

A continued and gradual set of actions, initiatives, and programmers aimed toward improving the overall standard of living of the rural inhabitants.

2.4 Community Development

The concept of community development could be said to be originally applied primarily to the new State especially after the Second World War. Another perspective traced the principle to be originally emanated as a principle and practice due to massive rural – urban movement in the modern world seeking to protect parochial interest, which can traced charity organization movement started in England in 1890. In 1886, the Neighborhood guild was organized in New York as an experiment of democratic neighborliness whereby men and women of wealth and culture live among poor and give up their wealth to improve the welfare of the under privileged and the society in general. It is very important to states how the concept evolved in the England and America, but as a world-wide phenomenon it is also very difficult to state the exact period it was started. This makes it a subject highly sensitive that require in-depth inquisitive based on the fact that literatures in it field are fast growing.

Community development has cut across several disciplines and it is matter of concern to Economist, Sociologist, Anthropologist, Political scientist and Rural Sociologist and it is consider being part and parcel of developmental studies. More so, the concept being a worldwide phenomenon the philosophy, strategies and programs that are associated with it vary from place to place.

According to Poston (1988) community development "is an organize body or knowledge which deal comprehensively with the community in it entirely and with all of the various functions of community life as an integrated part of all whole." He added that the ultimate goal of community development is to help evolve through a process of organize study, planning and action, physical and social environment that is best suited to the maximum growth, development and happiness of human beings as individual and as productive members of their society.

In a related view, the 1952 Cambridge conference on African Administration defined community development as:

> *A movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and if possible on the initiative of the community and if this is not forthcoming spontaneously by the use of technique for arousing and stimulating it in order t to secure its active and enthusiastic response to the movement.*

United Nations (UN) Economic and Social Council (1956) defined community development as a process by which the effort of the people themselves are joined with those of the government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of the communities and to integrate these communities into the life of the nation to enable them contribute to national progress.

The definitions above were frequently adopted in the African continent and the reason may not be far-fetched since they are under the bondage of colonial rule and despite the existing of community development institution, they are very weak and lack priority by the colonies.

During the post- independence era, community development was defined as follows:

According to Armstrong (1971) community development can be define as a problem solving device, as such it recognize that the change engendered by social dynamic create problems of their own but community development concerned more with controlling the incidence of such problems than solving them as they occur.

The task here is accomplished by mobilizing the community to be aware of the forces that affects them with emphasis on lesson learnt in recognition, analysis and solution of tasks. Thus the importance of

community development lies in the field of attitude and creation of a social existence that will eventually be self- aware and regulating.

Generally speaking, community development remained a positive social relationship among people and it help enormously in developing their behavior, skill, attitude that could promote such social ties which would enable them to become highly potential and committed in solving their own problem highlighted to the progress of their community.

Indabawa (1994) defined community development as to encompasses multifaceted gross-root, endeavor, Formal or otherwise, institutional or not, glared toward maximization of the benefit of all socio-economic, cultural, political undertaking within a community.

Barter (1995) viewed community development as an attempts to encourage, education, influence, or help people to become actively involved in meeting some of their vital needs in their community. For Anyanwu (1997), community development as a process of positive social relationship among people and also help them to develop their behavior, skill and attitude that will help to promote such relationship. It also helps them not only become more effective in their participation in solving problems of their own community but also aided them to developed the skill to assessed relative importance of problems and to select appropriate option open to them.

In a related literature, Ross (1966) in Oni (1995) stipulated that community development is the utilization under single programme of approaches and techniques which attempts to combine outside assistance that correspondingly seek to stimulate local initiatives and leadership as the primary instrument for change. It is imperative to explain that the concept of community development based on the view of Ross (1996) was depicted educational process. This meant it is something that is not concerned about better roads, bridges, or sufficient water supply alone but attached to spirit of the people. It must be deep into cultural pattern of people, examining it and testing it as principle of faith and it is not temporary physical construction but a concrete building within the heart and mind of men not a recreational center in the middle of the field.

Anyanwu (1982) reiterated that, community development is an educational process at its fullest and best senses for the stimulation of the desire for better things. He added that it strive to educate and motivates people for self- help with a view to develop responsible leadership among them, as well as inculcating the sense of citizenship and a spirit of civic consciousness in their mind. At this juncture, we can explicitly put that the divergent view with regard to the concept results from its multi- dimensional

and multi- facet nature and the actual performance of the community development activities always reflect the ingredient of the scholarly idea and view of the concept.

We can define community development as a social action in which people in a given community organize themselves for identification of their needs and plan action to meet those needs with maximum reliance on their own initiative and resources, with or without assistance from government and non-governmental organizations.

2.4.1 Goals and Objectives of Community Development

According to the University of North Carolina (1993), the goals of community development can never be underrated because it is an impetus of national development. It pointed the objectives of the concept as follows:

- To improve life at the local community level as far as our human and material sources can carry us;
- To develop all aspect of community living simultaneously so as to avoid imbalance or neglect on any area of living;
- To explore and use technical assistance available from outside the community.
- To demonstrate special capabilities, project, and resources which will be useful to other communities and;
- To cooperate with coordinate and national development.

In a nutshell, the objectives and goals of community development are:

- To encourage the full participation of people who are living in both urban and rural centers in the drive for development activities;
- To secure social justice through the diffusion of social services and amenities areas;
- To promote equal distribution of development to enable local people to properly utilized their available resources to induce development of their area.
- To compliments the effort of government in the search for viable solution to existing problems in the communities;

- To engage in provision and promotion of interest of sub – group in the society such as vulnerable and women;
- To provide basic needs and amenities to the people in order to promote the living standard of the communities;
- To provide a channel of disseminating information with regard to government activities, programs and policies geared to improving the life of the people;
- Lastly, it enables the government to actualize it goals of executing it policies and programs by ensuring people commitment to it. Such as fight against poverty, polio and other diseases, ignorance, insecurity, trafficking, drug abuse, prostitution and so on.

2.4.2 Approaches in Community Development

By approaches it means a way of getting people to meets some of their needs which is a drive geared toward development.

1. **Directive Approach:** This entails a situation where an institution of government, ministries and agencies in the federal, State and local government, philanthropic or international aids and donors' organization tries and identifies the needs of a community, plans for action, organize and provide resource to meet them. The main objective of this approach is that it enabled the people as time goes on to be able to learn and be in a position to do things by themselves.
   a. When the community lack the human and material resources to identify, plan for action and to provide certain needs;
   b. In a primitive or backward societies that some time resist change;
   c. Provision of certain services that require technical know-how and sophisticated equipment which the communities does not possess; and
   d. Introduction of new method of carrying out some occupation.

2. **Non-Directive Approach:** This is a situation where people are able to identify their felt-needs, plan for action, provide resources and execute project all on their own. All they may require from external body is technical advice in planning and designing some projects such as

roads, building, bridge, sanitations. The essence here is to initiate a process upon which community seeks to identify and take actions in respects to its own problems.

The objectives of this approach, Bichi (2009) stated that it encourage community to identify what it seem to be it problems, lack or needs and to work out the modalities on how to systematically deal with them in the belief that such an experience will increase the capacity of the community to tackle other problems which may confronts them in the future. This approach goes through seven distinct stages these are:

a. Expression of dissatisfaction with existing conditions;
b. Awareness of the certain needs;
c. Decision for or against the taking of action to satisfy their needs;
d. Planning;
e. Implementation;
f. Evaluation:

3. Matching Grants: In Nigeria generally, partnership between the Government and the people for community developments activities manifested itself in what is term as matching-grants approach. This takes the range of view of people and that of the local authorities with the State Government providing technical, financial and managerial assistance where ever such project are initiate.

4. Integrated Approach: This implies a comprehensive programmed of community to include provision for economic socio-cultural and political conditions as well as coordinating and managing human and material resource by international organization. Under human resource, the agent helps the people in releasing their inborn talent, Skills, and the modification of the community attitudes.

5. Team or multiple Approaches: This is technical application of ideas gained from the integrated approach in which team of technical expert providing varieties of services in areas such as, education, heath, agriculture among others were brought together to deal with some of the problem which emerged as a result of alteration made to the community economic system. This is because it relies on the cultivation and sustenance of team- spirit among the various agents in community development.

6. Electric Approach: This was evolved by National Youth Service Corps scheme in Nigeria. The salient features are:

a. Setting - up of a committee at the states and local governments areas to plan and coordinate the community development activities. The community incorporated wide interest in the state and corps members serving with them.

b. At various stages of the corps members participates actively in the decision making such as:

- Identification of projects
- Preliminary inspection of the projects
- Feasibilities studies – design and costing
- -. Mobilization of local communities to work side by side with corps members
- Final selection of projects
- Procurement of tools and materials
- Lunching and publicity arrangement
- Transportation, protocol and accommodation
- Evaluation of the projects and the entire exercise

c. The Corp members usually get exposed to opportunities for training in the leadership and management of project throughout the exercise.

2.4.3 Principles in Community Development

Umoriyi (2001) identified five (5) major principles of community development as follows:

a. Principle of self-help
b. Principle of felt-needs
c. Principle of self- reliance
d. Principle of participation
e. Principle of self growth.
f. Principles of community mobilization
g. Principles of community resource management.

1. Principle of Self-Help: This is the main end product of community development which includes:

- Enables people to exploit to their advantage the resources which would otherwise be dormant.
- Make use under-utilize labor.
- Increase competence and confidence of a community in handling it affairs
- Constitutes pre-requisite survival in the modern world:
- Enable people to change the way they look at their responsibilities and help them cultivate the sense of local initiatives and effort:
- Enhance development or democratic values and process:
- Promote the idea of ultimate control by people of their development quest:
- Fosters a substantial degree of freedom by individual and groups:
- It lead to a considerable amount of government decentralization
- Promote wide spread local governments participation in people activities

2. Principle of Felt-needs: Bichi (2007) view it simply "as the process of priotizing the needs of people according to order of preference.

In his view, Ogili (2001) stressed that felt needs are those tangible and intangible things that group require as essential to its survival as an organic whole by which without those things the community may disintegrated or remain stagnant. He went ahead to set example of tangible things to include; water supply accessible roads, modem health care delivery facilities, upgraded schools etc. while intangible things including; new talents, skills and acquisition literally, understanding of socio-cultural, political and economic turbulent and so on.

Akukwe (1988) identified four categories of felt need in a community as follows:

- Demonstrated Felt – needs
- Ascertained Felt – needs
- Generated Felt – needs
- Solicited Felt – needs

That is to say, felt needs are those needs required to be identify by any community as a prelude to achieve a successful community development.

3. Principle of Self-Reliance: The principle of self-reliance concerned with promotion of community growth. This implies the need for people to take their own destiny in their own hands. It is a fast growing principle in community development in consideration of it widespread acceptance in Nigeria and other developing nation. The principle promotes innovation and offers the physiological condition of contentment which is fundamental to self -employment.

Self- reliance demands that a community member should apply their knowledge; talent and skills to use their resources for their own betterment.

4. Principle of Participation: This is an avenue that enabled member of the community to participate in activities that impact their living. It creates a common understanding between the members of the community and it usually lead to the success of community development activities using their own initiatives. This is to say that participation of people is a voluntary action that creates confidence in the mind of individual and feeling of sense of belonging in their affairs.

Anyanwu (1991) stipulate that "people participation is an involvement of community members in the process of planning execution, utilization and assessment of the activities design to enhance their living standard giving to the pride of being ownership of the project". This is to say principle of participation involves democracy and education it is also on the tested tradition of free enterprise and right of the community member participation so as to bring change in their wellbeing. This implied that every member of the community has inherent legal right to human treatment and participation in anything affecting the life of the community he belongs to. In conclusion, principle of people participation is a veritable tool in community development activities due to the fact that it involves the people in the process and actions of development and it creates faith in the mind of the people that could enhance the possibilities of success in community development project.

5. Principle of Self – Growth: The principles maintained that a community does not have to accept or even wait to have ready-made solution to its problems or work out by outsider who had no connections with the community. The community had to endure and able with constant practice to pinpoint its own problems and initiates actions toward identifying solutions to it. This implies that the community should strive to rely as much as possible on it resources that will bring appreciation by its members.

6. Principle of Mobilization: This principle concerned itself with the acts of putting people together in order to achieve a certain goals. It is strong tool that make a societies to change from negative attitudes to positive which may resulted in the attainment of development in a community. Umoriyi (2001) put

that, the principles of people mobilization is a process of gingering the people to be part of the process of change. It is also a movement or campaign to activate the masses into the process of change. Mobilization therefore serves as a vehicle for stimulating the people into some kind of actions which the people must remain committed to.

It is very crucial to note that mobilization is always a systematic way of preparing people into a state of readiness that they can act to work out specific objectives for their own development. The principle promotes the channeling of energy and actions into constructive activities for achieving the goals in developing a community. And part of it effectiveness entails convincing the people about the project for which they are being mobilized.

In a related view, Danjaji reiterated that "mobilization principle is the most effective way of consolidating the future of any community. It is a tool for organizing the people for collective action aim at achieving community goals and objective for development". Some of the crucial features for mobilization included community structure, ethno-linguistic, issue – specific and leadership.

7. Principles of Resources Management: This principle is concern with all the resources require for community development project. This is because the resources will always be dormant or less potential as long as it is not been efficiently harness, exploit or used. And without proper utilization of resources many communities has all the resources for their development, but due to ignorance and initiatives they were unable to developed and transform. In a nutshell, the principle concerned with sensitizing community on the need to identify their potential resources and utilized it judiciously toward their betterment.

Thus resources can be seen from two perspectives:

a. Resources found within the reach of the community boundary which include, land, labor, entrepreneur, contributions by members and so on.
b. Resources outside the community consist of the technical assistance and funds from government, and donation by international aids/donors organization in form of cash or materials

2.5 Community Driven Development

According to Nwangwu (2001), community development is seen by many people in the following angle:

a. Creating a better environment for their well-being as well as interacting better with neighbor.
b. Providing communities with basic amenities, goods and services that would stop people drift to the cities and towns.
c. Being able to read and understand the world better.
d. Collaboration with the government to provide work for the people, build better houses, provides education for their children, repair road, give them electricity and hospitals.

Community driven development can therefore be describe as a set of planned activities designed to lead a community to a desired level. It involves a conscious effort by members of a community and or interested agencies to chart a course that move the community to a better desirable future. It is very essential for a community development initiative to be meaningful, the following factors at be consider

a. Knowledge of available resources which includes, human such as population and its distribution, level of skill, manpower, land, mineral deposit and existing infrastructure.
b. The strategy must be relevant to the people in the community.
c. Sustainability must be ensured.

Based on above tittles background of community driven development is simply:

- People – initiated development
- People – centre development
- Participatory development

This is to say in community driven development all development need and project must be emanated from the people who are beneficiaries.

The strategies to be adopted by the technical personnel in promoting community driven development are:

- Involvement of all people concerned
- Dialogue
- Share responsibility
- Empowerment

- Learning and
- Collective action

Similarly, Community driven development approach emphasize for sustainable development and for this to be achieve the project and activities must be designed to;

- Reflect the cultural values of the people e.g. establishing women sewing center, one must consider if the culture respects women tailors.
- Considered economic viability in the short and long run. For example if a project is too capital intensive, how will it be maintained.
- Take note of the political stability and policies of the government.

Furthermore, community driven development has certain assumption, this is so in view of the fact that its goal, is to ensure that the community members involve in the mainstream of the entire development process. It is generally believed that when local people are given the opportunity to participate in the decision making process with respect to the conception, implementation and management of their development efforts the chances of attaining sustainability are very high. There are evidence which shown that given the right opportunity and atmosphere, local men, women and youth can identify and analyze their situation very well. In fact community members are in better position to understand there:

a. Needs and situations;
b. Opportunities and strengths;
c. Challenge and dangers;
d. Resources and potentials;
e. Politics and structure.

In addition, community driven development can be described as a tool for community empowerment, this is because, every participatory development strategy is meant to build the capacity of the local people to:

- Realize their potentials and be able to help themselves
- Grow gradually to maturity in the development process.
- Gain confidence in themselves
- Learn to explore available opportunities in their environment

- Depend on external support
- Engage in exchange of ideas rather than passive and more recipient
- Cooperate with one another in order to harness the benefits of unity
- Offer support to other members of their community especially the weaker ones (the old, the handicapped and destitute)
- Develop the whole society and reduce the inequality among them and
- Promote solidarity and wellbeing of the community.

Some of the challenges of these principles where highlighted below:

a. Participation is not easy because inviting broad participation in group process has its own risk or creating unnecessary frustrations especially when expectation are not meets.

b. Participatory process is generally slow and time consuming. This is because it affects the behavior of people directly. It requires a lot of maturity for people to accommodate other view especially among community members.

c. The approach needs guidance, generally participatory development is a process and this process is systematic which requires methodologies, skills, commitments and conscious efforts.

d. The process of building trust and confidence by all stake holders could be difficult where government and international agencies are executing the program. The fear of allowing greater freedom for community member drive the process may be difficult to overcome.

e. It evolves process that requires much flexibility for this reason it is often difficult to predict it outcome.

f. The level of community participation in the government process should also depend on it commitments and political activities. Most strategies do not favor the idea of involving local people in the decision making process. This sometimes slows down a lot of the planning required to achieve the desired goal.

g. Measuring the outcome of the approach will require that most development partners (especially donor agencies) will like to see physical projects accomplished through their funding. However, sustainable development is not just about project, but also has a lot to do with attitude. It is not easy to measure attitude in quantifiable terms.

In conclusion, community driven development had its own advantages over other strategies. These are highlighted below:

- It measure sustainability because much of the initiative come from the local people who are part owner of the outcome.
- It is dynamic. The approach is flexible and can easily be adjusted to suit local situations.
- It guarantees most significant result as all stake holders are involved in the process.
- It is a process that gives room for all those involve to learn from one another.
- Community members and other stakeholder decide together on new direction.

2.6 Roles of Groups in Community Development

Raymond (1989) stressed that community development is a multifaceted concept that emanated from different form of relationship harmonized by people to achieve development within a stipulate time and period. Upon this clarification, community development can be said to be developed into a full concept based on the roles play by the following organization and institutions include:

- Local governments
- Local leadership
- Women Society
- Youth organizations
- National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)

1. **Local Government:** Local governments are the area where the vast majority of Nigerians belong. It is the means whereby the local public can have a more immediate access to the administration. It also enable local people meet and interact with government officials who incidentally are members of the community and exchange ideas. This will go along the way to remove the gap in communication between the government and their governors, as it is the case with other tier of government. Local government exists all over world but in varying features and constitutional status, historical experience, structure and organization. The variation could also be seen in the scope of their statutory, delegate or devolve responsibilities and functions. They were consensually regarded as administrative unit closet to the people or in more general parlance the grassroots. They are invariably a veritable agents of local services delivery,

mobilizes of community based human and material resources, and organizers of local initiatives in responding to a wide variety of local needs and aspiration in providing the basic structures and conditions for grassroots participation in the democratic process. In Nigeria, 1976 local government reform captures the rationale of establishing the institutions thus: "Government at local level exercise through representative council established by law to exercise specific power within areas. Those power should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement the activities of the state and federal government in their areas and ensure through active participation of the people and their traditional institutions that local initiatives and response to local needs are maximized.

The mission statement of the 1976 local government reform clearly expressed the major objectives of establishing local government and what it is being anticipated to perform in term of improving the living condition of people. It is through an effective and efficient system of local government at the grass root level that guarantee effort harness of both human and material resources could be mobilizes toward community development.

The role of local governments in community development is as follows:

a. Helping to inculcate in people positive attitudes such as consideration self -control, community responsibility and identity.
b. Helping people especially in the rural areas to organize themselves for the mobilization and effective management of community resources and central government programs respectively.
c. Provide basic community service which both improve the quality of people live and enable the community to generate and attract economic activities.
d. To enhance the sense of belonging and security through effective communication between, the communities, and the government.
e. To bring government nearer to the people and guarantee reasonably adequate functions, financial resources and material for the communities.
f. To create conducive atmosphere for democratic self-government at the local level and develop initiative and qualities among the people.

2. **Local Community Leadership:** According to Bichi (2006) community development relies heavily on local leadership to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people. This is to

ensure that it is not only the agents who were not only paid officials but also the local leaders who acted as the agent of development in their community's local leaders are very often volunteers, and they are perhaps the very real agent of social change and improvement in their communities.

Community development efforts ought to be endeavor to at the initial stage at identifying the structure and pattern of leadership in the client community. This is to say, local leadership should foster the participation of people in decision affecting the live and welfare of people in the community. To create faith in a number of factors that may promote community development such as, faith in common understanding, in philosophy of success, in the ultimate satisfaction of personal and community motives, in the integrity of objective authority and in the superiority of community purpose. Certainly, local leadership ought to remain a catalyst by which human efforts are pursued and the incessant interchanges of energies and satisfaction are generated for the immediate growth of the community and the ultimate development of the nation. The principles that guide the affair of a leader in a community include:

a. Understanding the fact that community development has the principle purpose to bring about desirables changes for better living among the people.
b. He must endeavor to lead his people to appreciate the fact that success can be achieved where they willingly cooperate to achieve their set goals.
c. He should invoke the principle of self-growth which enunciate the ability to make his people (community) believe that reliance on the resources of the community will lead to an appreciation and good management of any external resource coming into the community effort.
d. He should lead his people to understand and appreciate the idea of self-help.

Community leadership played the following roles in community development project such as:

a. Dissemination of information on government policies and programs and their effect on the immediate people in the community e.g. payment of tax, polio immunization, fertilizer distribution, malaria control, free drugs and education etc.
b. Assisting in implementation of government policies as they affect community.
c. Encouraging growth and development of small scale industries, agro and livestock businesses.

d. Provision of support protection and security for investors involve in productive effort in community.
e. Assisting and encouraging (entrepreneurs) in the community to form association, unions and co-operatives and helping them to secure loans, equipment fertilizers, pesticide etc.
f. Initiating and encouraging the establishment of country bank and allaying fear about communal upheavals and mismanagement.

3. **Women Groups:** Women societies' participation in community development has been regarded as the only means by which they can exhibit their potentials to enhance development of their areas as well as social, political and economic well-being and standard of living. The active participation of women has a very important role to perform in mobilization for them and their communities to be self-reliance and progress.

   The growth of women societies in Nigeria could be attributed to the declaration of Decade on Women by the United Nation in 1975. This declaration was followed the introduction of Better Life for Rural Women a pet organization propounded by Late (Dr) Mrs. Maryam Babangida in 1988 which mobilizes the women toward understand their worth and role to play in nation building. The Beijing Conference in 1995 and Family Support Programme 1996 propound by Hajiya Maryam Abacha also play a greater role on sensitizing women on their role in the community. Under these programmes the problems of women were addressed and many strategies were proposed to accelerate their full integration into the development process in Nigeria.

   While Umar (2002) stressed that the move creates greater awareness of the women folk to participate actively in formulation of policies and programs remain a veritable impetus for achieving transformation and development in a nation, Ajayi (1981) argued that since women constitute more than 50% of the country population it is not possible for effective community development to take place without their active participation, thus participation of women is essential for national growth. Umar (2002) aptly captured that women form a substantial form as well as important segment of the country population, but due to traditions and other handicaps, women in Northern Nigeria are left behind in many ways particularly in the field of formal and informal education, participation in national programs, social, cultural, economic and political aspects of development. If the country's programs are to bring balanced development within a short-time is vital that

women shall be given early opportunity for mobilization to make effective contribution towards the welfare of women in general.

In a nutshell, women played a greater role in community development in the following ways:

a. The mobilization for greater participation of people in the programs which is an onus for achieving the target in the society (country).
b. They pooled their potentials and resources toward improving the standard of living in the nation.
c. Strengthening the quest for eradicating ignorance and illiteracy in the society as far the goal of Universal Basic Education (UBE) is more concerned with.
d. They are involved voluntarily in the cultural social and economic activities that affect and influence their life positively.
e. Involved in skill acquisition and training in order to foster self-reliant and empowerment process in the country.
f. And they are also actively involved of taking care of homes and children alongside bringing new and good initiatives which are the bedrock of societal progressing and development.

4. **Youth Organization:** The role of youth in community development could not be over emphasizing but they are the backbone of community development. Bichi (2009) stressed that here is no part of the globe where you cannot find a Nigerian youth seeking out life. Nigerian youth excelled outside the shore of this country in sport, science and technology, teaching and many careers include negative practices that bring bad name to the nation.

   The roles of youth in community development are:

a. Construction. Youth usually tasked themselves through their various organizations to construct or renovate/developed some dilapidated infrastructures such as roads, drainages, bridges, schools, sanitation etc.
b. Literacy Campaign. In most occasions the information flow in our communities is at zero level it is the youth use to take it upon themselves to disseminate information on various issues which includes:

   a- Existing opportunity in the society

b- Political mobilization and awareness

c- Advocate education and extra-moral classes

d- Campaign against spread of disease such Aids campaign, polio, malaria as well as to support government policy and programs.

c. Health Services. Youth organization usually embarked on health education campaign with a view to enlightening the society on good health. More so, while not constituting them into pressure group, youth organization could in fact be opinion leaders in their own right by making inputs into the policy making process. This can be done through suggestion and writing for newspaper, radio, television, seminar, etc. a village level, with deliberate emphasis on rural areas.

d. Vigilante Services. It is the youth that can flex their muscles as defenders of community lives and properties. It is incontrovertible to states that various vigilante groups in Nigeria have done more to protect live and property more than the combined team of Nigeria Security apparatus.

e. Forming co-operative societies: youth usually join or form co-operative societies. The essence of this is to help both the community and themselves these includes agricultural cooperatives, credit cooperatives, rural service cooperatives, consumer cooperatives and so on.

5. National Youth Service Corps (NYSC): The objectives of NYSC are streamlining toward promotion of the concept of community development through committing the effort of the country youth. The objectives were:

a. To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youth by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation.

b- To raise the moral tone of our youth by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement.

c- To develop in our youth attitude of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training which will make them more amenable to mobilization in national interest.

d. To develop communities among our youth and promote national unity by ensuring that:

i. As far as possible youth are assigned to jobs in state other than their state of origin.

ii. Each group assigned to work together is as representative of the country as possible.

iii. The youth are exposed to the model of living of the people in different part of the country, with a view to confirming at first hand the many similarities among Nigerians.

e. Encourage members of youth service corps to seek at the end of their corps services, career employment all over the country, thus promoting the free movement of labor.

f. To induce employers partly through their experience with service corps members to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their state of origins and.

g. To enable Nigerian Youth to acquire the spirit of self – reliance [58]. In essence the bulk-walk of this scheme is exposure to variegated socio cultural, multi-religious, multi – ethnic condition of Nigeria.

In a nutshell, NYSC as principle of community development play the following role:

1. It is supposed to instill in corps members the tradition of dignity of labor that is inbuilt them with a sense of pride at having contributed in a practical visible manner toward the completion of a development project.

2. The programme is designed to enlist corps member's commitment to his/her host community.

3. The scheme affords the corps members through their interactions with members of the rural communities greater insight into the peoples customs, traditions and overall culture.

4. It is designed also to rekindle the self-help spirit among local communities and motivate their people toward greater emphasis on self-reliance.

5. Purpose has been to enlighten and educate the people on the operation of the NYSC and on life in other part of the country.

6. The NYSC community development scheme provided with a platform for training youth in the leadership development initiative.

The organization of the NYSC community development programme can be traced to the inauguration of the scheme in 1973, where it was made obligatory for all corps members to participate in the community development. At its inception, the program was designed as a vacation assignment and carried out during the short Easter school vacation. Over the years, the program undergone various modifications, all geared toward ensuring greater and effective processes of achieving a better result.

Today the NYSC allowed two-prong approach in implementing the programme.

1. There is the Traditional Community Development (TCD) exercise in which corps members participate, working alongside rural communities in concrete identifiable projects such as constructing roads, and bridges, building local schools, health centres, post office etc.

2. Year round, community development programmed under which corps members are expected to undertake in their free time project in any of the following areas:

a) Education i. Campaign against Illiteracy

ii. Extra-mural and adult literacy classes.

b) Health i.e. Public health campaigns

ii. Immunization monitoring.

Arrangement for community maintenance of project carried out through NYSC community development efforts.

In conclusion, it is worthy to note that NYSC have played significant role in community development in many ways, and has continuously acclaimed as one of the most effective aspect of the entire scheme. In most states and local government areas corps members have left legacies as selfless patriots and as catalyst of socio-economic development, through their execution of numerous community development projects especially in the following areas:

a. Development of basic rural infrastructure
b. Implementations of literacy programmed
c. Provision of health services
d. Promotion of cultural and sporting activities
e. Contributions of food production and small scale industrial development.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study made use of system theory as its theoretical guide. This is so, because in system theory in our contemporary local governments are important lower level instrument of governance; are a political phenomenon that can best be analyzed as an integral part of a whole system (government) the fact is that the study cannot be complete without making reference to any model or theory that will form the basis of investigation. Because an action, policy or decision can only be regarded as feasible when the theory that led it formulation is empirical. Based on the above notion, it will be difficult to investigate a concept systematically without building a conceptual or theoretical framework that guides the work. This is a basis for simplifying versions of reality i.e. a caricature of reality which consist of features of realities.

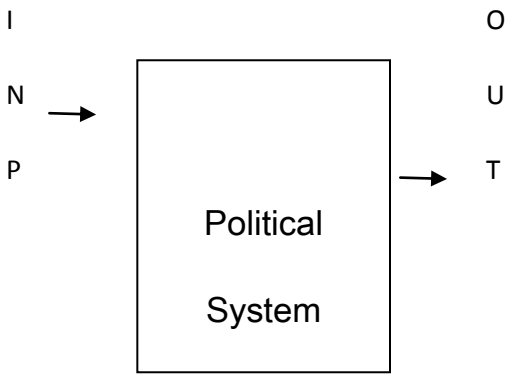
2.7.1 System theory

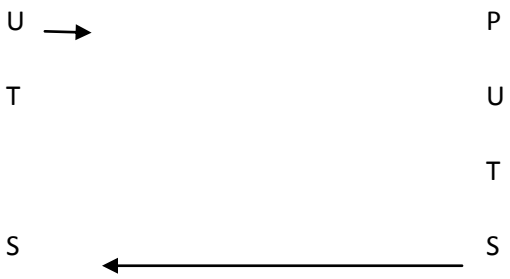
System theory was propounded by David Easton as a method which helps in analyzing and exploring the operation and interactions that exist in a system. The input-output model provided a clear system approach to evaluate the extent to which parts interact to make – up the whole.

This model indicated the manner which an input of a system determines the output when the effort of the members and contribution from the environment is positive by which the objective is possible to be realized. This is to say every system has certain component upon which they interrelate and inter-depended with each other and directly on the whole system. For example, a boundary is use in analytical term referred to a territory which one interacts with one another. On the other way sub-system is a system which forms part of some larger system or whole. Though they may exist on their own but can be treated as a separate entity depending on the nature of its activities on the large system and regardless of it is importance to the existence and function larger than the system.

The system approach can be illustrated diagrammatically on figure 2.1.

Figure 2:1 Relationship in a political system and environment.





Source: Researcher Survey 2011

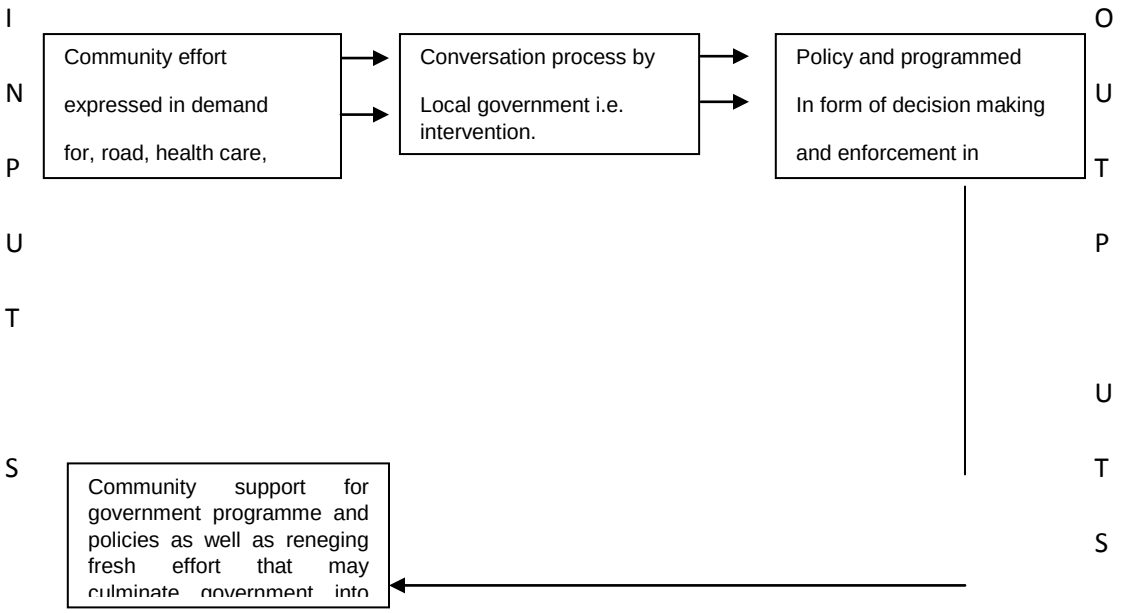
The system receives input (demand and support) from its environment which is processing and decision taking at the conversion center (government), while outputs (results) are produced. Unsatisfied demanded (fresh input) are generated and feedback into the system for processing and conversion through the feedback mechanism and the process continue.

Therefore, certain questions such as what are the various components (sub-system) of local government as a system? What is the nature and extent of input (effort) made by the environment of the system on the local government? How local governments are taken necessary decisions on these demands to satisfy the people needs?

The relevance of the system approach to this work is depicted on the diagram below on figure 2.1.

Figure 2.2: Local Government as a System

Birnin Gwari /Giwa



Environnement Feedback Environnement

Source: Researcher survey 2011

Local Government is a system comprising component like department (operations), traditional institutions, development areas, autonomous wards areas, districts, and registered community development associations in different villages and each of this is identifiable. It has boundaries that relate with others. That is to say the components are interrelated and interdependent on each other toward maintaining the local government in a permanent equilibrium. Demand and support are made to the local governments by the people by attracting its attention to consolidate their efforts. These are processed to become government project and program using administrative machinery. According to Easton the manner and mechanism through which a political system convert inputs and response in it environment is what conversation processed is all about.

The effort harmonizes the adequacy of the resource involves in supporting these projects and programs initiated by people aimed at alleviating their own problems and the performance of local government in this area is obliged by the rate of community mobilization and participation in self-help activities.

On the other hand, output from the local government is reflected on various projects supported or sponsored by local government in response to inputs. This is based on how adequate or inadequate such support have been in relation to needs of the people and how they have improved the local community development drive toward raising their living standard. Inadequacy and incapacity of the people to pilot additional effort in sponsoring projects provoked fresh demands which are feedback into the local government for necessary action. Thus feedback is the mechanism used by community to react or express support to government policies and program or action as well as challenging their fresh demands for consideration. This is how the circle continues.

2.7.2 Relevance of the System Theory to the Study

a. It created an avenue for analyzing system (local government) at different level.

b. The system view provides a framework for assessing the relationship/interaction between the local govenrnments and the community in achieving common goal;

c. The theory showed how a change in local government structure affects the level of community development project implementation;

d. The theory also shows how local government interact with community, which is it environment and how inputs from the community influence its operation;

e. The theory indicates an avenue to create way of viewing local government by the level of their activities in community development.

In Conclusion, system theory would therefore be our analytical tool to obtain an acceptable result from our findings.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Methodology entails the philosophy of the research process which includes assumptions and values that serve as a rationale for conducting the work, as well as the standard criteria the researcher normally uses to interpret data and draw conclusions. In this work, a number of techniques were used by the researcher in conducting the study collecting data and adopting the survey method. This chapter explains the methodology of data acquisition, aggregation, presentation, and data analysis. Specifically, it will deals with population of the study and sample size, nature and source of data as well as method of data analysis which is average mean score.

3.2 Population of the Study

According to the 2006 Census figure Birnin Gwari had a total of 252,363 populations, while Giwa has 292,384 populations. But due to the fact that the National Population Commission (NPC) has not yet officially released the 2006 census figure by "locality" only those of the local government areas were released, we therefore adopt a stratified sampling technique to determine the communities to study. This is owing to the large number of rural communities in the two local governments.

Birnin Gwari	**Giwa**
Kutemeshi	Yakawada
Dogon-dawa	Fatika
Damari	Galadimawa
Maganda	Kaya
Kamfanin doka	Karau-Karau
Randagi	Kidandan

In this regard, 250 were randomly sampled as our population from the selected communities as follows:

COMMUNITIES	**POPULATION**
Kutemeshi	250
Dogon-dawa	250
Damari	250
Maganda	250
Kamfanin doka	250
Randagi	250
Yakawada	250
Fatika	250
Kaya	250
Karau-karau	250
Galadimawa	250
Kidandan	250
Total	3000

Going by stratified sampling method, our targeted population is 3000.

3.3 Sample Size

Sample size is proportion to be used as representing the total population. We therefore applied Yamanes formular to determine our sample size as denoted by the coefficient.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n= sample size

N= population

e= significant level (95%)

Therefore:

n = sample size

N = 3000

e = 0.0025

Therefore our $n = \frac{3000}{1+3000 \times 0.0025}$

$n = \frac{3000}{1+7.5}$

$n = \frac{3000}{8.5}$

n = 353

Therefore, our sample size is 353 people out of the 3000 population in the selected communities. The population is shared among the selected communities as our sample population for the study as follow:

Ccommunities	**Sample Size**
Kutemeshi	30
Dogon-dawa	30
Damari	30
Maganda	29
Kamfanin doka	29
Randagi	29

Yakawada	30
Fatika	30
Kaya	29
Karau-karau	29
Galadimawa	29
Kidandan	29
	176
Total	**353**

Our sample size is 353 based on the outcome of the Yamane`s formula.

Based on this size, 319 questionnaires were administered using stratified sampling techniques while interview was conducted on thirty four (34) respondents of the size.

3.4 Sources of Data Collection

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

3.4.1 Primary Source of Data

These are the data collected directly from the field and it consisted of questionnaire administration to the Three hundred and nineteen (319) respondents in the selected communities in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments based on the formulated hypothesis. The respondents were mostly farmers, members of existing community development associations and community leaders. More so, an unstructured interview was conducted on the remaining 34 respondents in the selected communities. The respondents here were the officials of the Community Development units in the two local governments.

3.4.2 Secondary Source of Data

These are the statistical data collected from the local governments, Fadama II and CBARD Project Coordination Offices respectively.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

The Data gathered were presented on charts, tables and simple percentage. Table was used to arrange the data collected from the questionnaires depending on the context of each question and response. This might be in form of agree, strongly agree and disagree and also yes, no and no idea format. Some table carry a kind of selecting the right question and the final content on the table were the frequency of the responses and the percentage.

a. **Chart**: This was used in the work as a way of presenting the data collected from the research graphically. We used both the pie, bar and histogram in presenting the results of the data analysis. Thus charts here represent a tabular data, function and some kind of qualitative structure that provide information on our work.
b. **Simple percentage:** This was used in this work and often shown with symbol"%" was used to scale a number so that it can be compared to one hundred. Percentages are one way of writing numbers n, was use in determining the number of responses to a question in analyzing data in this work.
c. **Average mean score**: The average mean score is obtained by dividing the sum of observe value by the numbers of observations. Although, data fall above, below, or on the mean. It can be considered a good estimate for predicting subsequent data points. The coefficient of highest mean score is expressed as follows:

$$X = \frac{Ex}{n}$$

Where:

X = mean

Ex =summation of frequencies

n =frequency

CHAPTER FOUR

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN KADUNA STATE

4.1 Introduction

Community development in Nigeria is manifested in the activities of self – help groups or community development associations and voluntary groups pre-dated the colonial period and the incorporation of Nigeria into the capitalist system. During colonial era, communities at different socio-economic formations in what is now known as a Nigeria have recognized the importance of group cooperative effort for the benefits of individual and collective members of their communities.

4.2 Constitutional Background of Local Governments in Nigeria

Local government is termed as government at the grass root. This is because the word "local" shows that the council is meant for small communities and 'government' goes to confirmed that the councils have certain attributes of authority. The local government system in Nigeria for the time received constitutional recognition with promulgation of the 1979 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Hitherto local government structure emerged initially as community or emirate based. The local government reforms projected the status of the local governments system.

Under the 1979 Constitution, the local government for the first time was created and establishes as a third tier of government from ordinarily being a native authority, thereby places it on same position as state governments. Section 7(1) of the 1979 Constitution guaranteed the existence of the local government in Nigeria.

The 1999 Constitution has reiterated this position, thereby conferring on the several local governments the status of a third tier of government. However the provisions of the constitution as it relates to the local governments, and the practice in which these matters are were guaranteed by Section 7 and 8, part II A(1), D(9), E(11), 4th scheduled of the Constitution.

What makes a given administration at the local level a local government is the autonomy they enjoyed in exercising certain devolutionary power to execute the functions prescribed to it by the Constitution to utilize the available resources at their disposal as provide in the sections above.

4.3 Functions of Local Governments in Nigeria

The fourth schedule of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provided that the local government councils would perform the following functions:

a. The consideration and making of recommendation to a State Commission for Economic Planning or any similar body on: The economic development of the State particularly in the area of authority of the council of the state affected; and Proposals made by the said commission or body;
b. Collection of rents and rates on radio and television centers;
c. Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds, homes for the destitute or infirm;
d. Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled truck) canoes, wheel barrows and carts;
e. Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, market, motor packs and public conveniences;
f. Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lighting, drains and other public works, high ways, parks, gardens, open space or such public facilitates as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a State;
g. Naming of roads, street and numbering of houses;
h. Provision and maintenance of public convenience sewage and refuse disposal;
i. Registration of birth and marriages;
j. Assessment of privately owned houses or tenures for the purpose of laying such rates a may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State;
k. Controlling and regulation of:
    i. Outdoor advertising and hoarding
    ii. Movement and keeping of pets of all description
    iii. Shops and kiosk
    iv. Restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public.

v. Laundries

vi. Licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor

In addition, the Local Government Council shall participate in the following matters:

a. The provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education.

b. The development of agricultural and natural resources other that the exploitation of minerals.

c. The provision and maintenance of health services.

d. Provision of bursaries and scholarship to indigenous students.

e. Regulation and control of building, town and country planning.

f. Such other functions as may be conferred on local government council by House of Assembly of the State.

4.3 Overview of Community Development in Nigeria

The concept of community development has a wide range of acceptance as the back bone of socio-economic growth in Nigerian rural communities. Unfortunately prior to 1975-1980 national development plans, community development failed to get prominent position in the national policy on national development in Nigeria. It was not until during the third National Development Plan of 1975-80 that community development was brought into the National planning. It is the period that enabled government (state/ local government) to have taken active interest in these activities and sudden realization that community development provides a practical means of grassroots participation in the development process. The main objective of the concept as contained in the plan was to raise the quality of life rural community by harnessing their voluntary effort to supplement government effort.

Moreover, during the fourth national development plan 1981-1985 some positive policies and progress were made in community development. The plan stressed the government policy to promote and assist community development project. This enabled the states to execute many projects in provision of electricity, roads, schools, and rural hospitals and clinics.

In 1974, government enacted Decree No. 12, which established the social development division as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity. Consequently, a community Development unit was established in the social development division making the beginning of community development activities at all the federal level. The unit was up-graded to a division in 1986

and it becomes a full department in 1989. Paragraph 13 of the social development policy for Nigeria mentioned the functions of the Federal department of community development as follow:

- Coordinate and monitor community development of State
- Provide grants and other forms of assistant for self-help in community development projects.
- Encourage, promote and fund research and planning
- Provide for staff development programs and materials for the facilitators and clientele; and
- Promotes exchange programmes among the State.

The Unit is concerned with ensuring and enhancing active involvement and participation of Nigerians in community development programs and project. One of the major aims is to positively and practically bring about improvement in our rural urban communities through self-help projects. However in Nigeria today, these functions are constrained by lack of fund. That is to say community development activities are not properly funded by government, it is good to noted that there is community development in all the state and local government in Nigeria, their function include:

- Supervision of community development activities in the Local Government.
- Disbursement of grants and materials to self-help project.
- Training of community development workers at local level as well as organizing community development competitions among the Local Government.

Local government is an institution established by law to carry out specific functions in the communities. Community development was incorporated as functions of local in 1976 local government reform.

4.4 Prospects and Constraints of Community Development in Nigeria

According to Oni (1995) Nigeria was endowed with over 250 ethnic groups whose way of life, the rates of achievement, motivations, attitudes to work and social structure have been responsible for the glaring disparity in the rate of development, zeal to develop and responsiveness to modernization and changes. This could be said to be the constraints that discouraged many communities to embrace the idea of self-help activities despite it inevitability in spreading development to all corners in the rural areas in Nigeria. They even loathed the idea and consequently depend on states and local governments to provide them with all they needed in their areas. Unfortunately, the resource at the disposal of the

government are limited and even in normal circumstances no government whatsoever benevolent and rich can satisfy all the needs of its people, especially at the rate the needs are being identified. Again a meaningful and lasting development can only emanated from the people themselves. Thus to have meaningful and lasting development people must be voluntarily committed to what that they can do on their own improve their living condition. The notion here is that they must not be satisfied with their condition and this dissatisfaction will motivate them to device means to change it for better. They must of course be willing to sacrifice all their disposable resources for development.

It is very important to mention at this juncture the challenges that retard the progress of community development in most rural areas in Nigeria. The prominent is intolerance results from jealousies, unhealthy rivalries among communities, ethnicity, individualism, politics and chauvinism, religious bigotry etc. The factors do militates significantly against an organize self-help activities in these areas even if the people have enough resources to execute the project e.g. riverine areas.

Another source of worrying toward the development community development activities is institutionalization of corruption in the local government. The end results of this are inadequate funding to community development, fraud, mismanagement and misappropriation of resources meant for development, missing priorities by governments, high handiness and decay. The problem of poor maintenance culture by the community also poised as a constraints against successful community development regime. The attitude could be attributed as a result of ignorance, unpatriotic behavior, lack of zeal and bad attitude by the communities owing to the adage that government property is everybody's property and equals to nobody's property.

The problem of rural-urban drift remained a cog in the wheel of development of substantial manpower and potential that could lead a community to greatness. This poses a danger to the sustainability of the approach. The migration could be attributed to the location of industries and other socio-economic infrastructures at the urban centre that attract youth to drift into the city centers in search of greener posture. The end results scuttle the chance of many rural communities to transform.

The lackadaisical attitude of most of the society toward community development remains a significant constraint to community development and it affect the zeal and yearning of people to help themselves. Other constraints included bureaucratic bottleneck, inadequate information dissemination channels, unaccommodating traditions and beliefs, political instability, and so on.

The prospect of community development in Nigeria could be attributed toward it ability in bringing development in a rural societies. It is cradle that enables the success of many government policies and programmes for development such as CBARD, MDGs, FADAMA project, NAPEP, to mention but in respect of promoting development in rural areas. The increased in the participation of people in most of the above mention activities prove the assertion.

More so, the gradual process of identifying problems and needs of people by people and trying to provide solution to them with or without government intervention is recommendable and thus it will definitely pave way toward achieving transformation rural communities.

4.3.1 Community Development in Kaduna State

The Kaduna State Ministry for Rural and Community Development was created in 2000 with primary duty of facilitating community and rural development programmes in the state. Prior to the creation of the Ministry, community development was under the office of the Governor where all matters in respect of community development were being executed. The initial structure of the support to community development was based on the 40:40:20 ratios, whereas State government contributes 40 percent, local government contributes 40 per cent while the concerned community contributes 20 per cent.

The intervention by the Kaduna State government was not consistence due to factors. In spite of this inconsistency, the State government has performed appreciably toward encouraging rural communities to participate in community development. For instance, according to the Ministry for Rural and Community Development, Kaduna State has disbursed the sum of ₦50, 000 to each five (5) selected communities in the 23 local government areas of the State as community development support in 2005.

In 2007, the State government disbursed between ₦50, 000 – ₦100, 000 to each another five selected communities in the State across the Twenty-three (23) local governments in the State as intervention for community development depends on the type of project.

More over in 2010, the Kaduna State government also between ₦100, 000 - ₦200, 000 to each another selected five rural communities as a direct intervention to community development program across the 23 local governments in the state.

Furthermore, in 2010 the State government has entered into an agreement with World Bank on rural road rehabilitation under the Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP) where ₦8.9 billion is expected to spend by the Bank in the State.

Other community driven development bank roll by the State and local government in the state include, Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Project (CBARDP), Second National Fadama Development Project (NFDP Fadama II), Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and so on.

The above listed programmes although were aimed at promotion of agricultural production, but they had elements of community development components that tremendously help in improving the living condition of people. Kaduna State government contributed tremendously to the success of the above programs as follows:

a. Regular payment of counter fund
b. Provision of logistic and facilitators to the program
c. Mass mobilization and awareness instrument to the rural communities register and participate in the programme.
d. Any other support required for the success of the programme.

4.3.2 Efforts by Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Governments in Community Development

Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments committed large chunk of resources toward promotion of community development over the years in Kaduna State. The local governments partake and intervened in many projects such as classrooms, clinics, roads, bridge, halls and boreholes in the rural communities.

For instance, Birnin Gwari local government for instance spent to the tune of ₦109.5 million from 2005-2010 while Giwa local government spent about N100 million from 2005-2010 to community development assistance and intervention in their domain respectively.

In 2005 alone, Birnin Gwari spent over 20 million on 45 community's development efforts for financial and material supports to the rural communities that initiated and embarked on one project or the other under community development.

The table below indicated the intervention by the local government in community in Birnin Gwari local government for the 2005-2010:

Table 4.1 Intervention by Birnin Gwari local government for 2005-2010

Year	Number of beneficiary Communities	Financial support to Communities	Materials donated to communities	Sub-Total
2005	45	2, 000 000:00	20, 000, 000:00	22, 000, 000:00
2006	58	2, 000, 000:00	20, 500, 000:00	22, 500, 000:00
2007	53	2, 000, 000:00	15, 000, 000:00	17, 000, 000:00
2008	60	2, 500, 000:00	15, 000, 000:00	17, 500, 000:00
2009	59	3, 000, 000:00	12, 500, 000:00	15, 500, 000.00
2010	68	3, 000, 000:00	15, 000, 000:00	18, 000, 000:00
Total	**283**	**₦14, 500, 000**	**₦95, 000, 000**	**₦109, 500, 000**

Sources: Birnin Gwari Local Government, 2011

The table 4.1 above shows the amount spent on community development in Birnin Gwari local government but the amount dropped significantly from ₦22 million in 2005 to ₦18million in 2010. This development has significantly affected the performance of the local government in community development sphere.

On the other hand, Giwa local government spent about ₦96 million for support to community development within the period of the study as shown on the table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2 Intervention by Giwa Local Government 2005-2010

Year	Number of beneficiary Communities	Financial support to Communities	Materials support to communities	Sub-Total
2005	42	2, 000 000:00	20, 000, 000:00	22, 000, 000:00
2006	48	2, 000, 000:00	15, 000, 000:00	17, 000, 000:00
2007	45	2,000, 000:00	15, 500, 000:00	17, 500, 000:00
2008	40	2, 000, 000:00	10, 000, 000:00	12, 000, 000:00
2009	51	2, 000, 000:00	12, 000, 000:00	14, 000, 000.00
2010	54	2, 000, 000:00	12, 500, 000:00	14, 500, 000:00

Total	**280**	**N12, 000, 000**	**N84, 000, 000**	**N96, 000, 000**

Source: Giwa Local Government, 2011

The table 4.2 above also shows a significant drop in the amount spent by the local government to community development but, the effort is appreciable.

4.4 Some Counterpart Community Development programs in Kaduna State

Kaduna State has participated in numerous programmes in conjunction with several donor organizations under the aegis of community development from its inception to date. And this arrangement normally involved all local governments in the state, but due to exigency of this work and the relevant of the intervention we are concentrating on only programs which are directly link to the concept of this work. These are:

a. Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Project (CBARDP)
b. Fadama Project

4.4.1 Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Project (CBARDP)

This is a development project sponsored in collaboration with African Development Bank (AFDB) targeting rural communities based on participatory community demand driven approach. The program has a loan of ₦460, 671, 440.00 declared in 2003 and disbursed in 2006 and the expected expiration date of the project is 2012. Table 4.3 below indicated the funding status of CBARD programme in Kaduna State which is to the tune of ₦245, 779, 755.08 from 2006 -2010.

Table 4.3 CBARD Funding status in Kaduna state for 2006-2010

S/No	Funding Source	Amount (=N=)
1	AFDB	158, 452, 755.08
2	Federal Government	500, 000.00
3	State Government	58, 000, 000.00
4	Local Governments	28, 827, 000.00
5	Benefiting Communities	In Kind
	Total Receipts	**₦245, 779, 755.08**

Source: Summary of CBARD Achievement 2006-2010

The table 4.3 above showed the contribution of the three tier of government for 2006 -2010.

The overall objective of the program is to contribute to food security and increase access to rural infrastructural facilities in the project selected areas while the goal is to reduce poverty through improvement of the livelihood and living condition of communities.

In Kaduna state, the project was implemented across nine (9) local government areas including Birnin Gwari local government. Others are; Zaria, Ikara, Sabongari, Igabi, Kaduna South, Kachia, Jaba and Sanga local governments.

CBARD project was based on the following:

a. Infrastructural and community development
b. Capacity building
c. Production development activities

Our major concern here is the project effort on community and infrastructural development.

a. Road construction: the Projects constructed 4.5km feeder road in all the participating local government and has rehabilitated 49.5km roads across the participating local government in Kaduna State.
b. Water supply: CBARD has drilled 30 no water borehole at 30 locations across the participating local government in the State.
c. Distributes 7, 200 units of neem seedlings for afforestation and windbreak controls across the participating local governments.
d. Distribution of skill acquisition tools to communities across the participating local government in the area of sewing, barbing, tailoring, knitting, soap making/ pomade making, carpentry and shoe making.

In a nutshell CBARD contributed immensely to the consolidation of community development activities in the State.

4.4.2 Fadama II Project

Kaduna State was one of the States that benefited from the second National Fadama Development Project (NFDP - Fadama II) under the World Bank co-financing. The programme kicked off in 2003 was a brain child of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with Federal Ministry of Environment. The six years comprehensive project has a main objective to sustainably increase income of Fadama – those who depend directly or indirectly Fadama resources by extension rural communities such as farmers, pastoralist, fishers and hunters. The

essence it to empower them to enable them take charge of their own development agenda and reducing conflict between the Fadama resources users using community driven development (CDD) approach.

The project covered ten (10) local governments include: Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Kagarko, Kajuru, Kauru, Kubau, Lere, Makarfi, Soba and Zangon Katab local governments.

The projects operated under the following components namely:

a. Capacity building
b. Rural infrastructure investments
c. Productive pilots asset acquisition
d. Demand –Responsive advisory services
e. Project Management, Monitoring and evaluation.

The Kaduna State Fadama II project successfully carried out a numbers of trainings as part of capacity building, invested heavily in infrastructure within some Fadama sites, supported pilots assets acquisition which is a key strategy to fighting poverty through appropriate matching grants and provision advisory services to some deserving communities.

The Fadama II projects spent a total ₦850, 526, 452 made up of ₦674, 043, 522 (79%), World Bank contribution and ₦176, 482, 929 community's contribution on projects within the period of 2004-2009.

The breakdown of the money is:

a. Rural infrastructure ₦408, 667, 171 (48%)
b. Pilots assets acquisition ₦251, 759, 402 (30%)
c. Advisory services ₦113, 681, 502 (13%)
d. Capacity building ₦76, 418, 376 (9%)

Nature of funding:

1. World Bank $4, 158, 600
2. Kaduna State government ₦35, 872, 000/yearly
3. Local Government -23 ₦2, 000, 000 each/yearly

Summary of World Bank disbursement to Fadama from 2003-2009 is shown on table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4 Summary of World Bank disbursements

S/N	LGA	Capacity building	Rural infrastruct.	Pilot Assets	Advisory Services

1	Birnin Gwari	6, 394, 100	19, 884, 599	9, 633, 892	3, 853,720
2	Giwa	6, 305, 100	25, 742, 204.23	19, 410, 638	8, 662,636.25
3	Kajuru	5, 312, 170	42, 550, 358.80	10, 911, 160	5, 023, 625
4	Kauru	3, 420, 500	13, 550, 000.00	11, 032, 600	4, 679, 965
5	Kagarko	4, 909, 600	9, 024, 894.00	10, 080, 813	3,461, 625
6	Kubau	8, 454, 300	93, 828, 733. 20	31, 056, 100	10, 038,425
7	Lere	7, 001, 200	73, 036, 466.80	23, 338, 850	6, 133, 275
8	Makarfi	2, 301, 200	5, 568, 881.67	8, 020, 505.40	2, 434, 900
9	Soba	7, 615, 600	79, 843, 630.50	32, 186, 740	5, 525, 790
10	Z/Katab	3, 888, 600	4, 498, 003.80	10, 048, 115	3, 527, 960
11	**Total**	**76, 418, 376**	**370, 763, 072**	**165, 719, 413.40**	**61, 142,661.25**

Source: Fadama II Coordination Office, 2011

Table 4.4 Community contribution to the Fadama projects from 2004-2009

Sn	**LGA**	**Rural Infrast.**	**Pilot Assets Acq.**	**Advisory Services**
1	Birnin Gwari	2, 040, 511.00	5, 644, 968	3, 262, 280
2	Giwa	1, 671, 132.27	9, 631, 302	8, 064, 596.25
3	Kajuru	3, 996, 933.20	5, 911, 640	4, 735,455
4	Kauru	1, 450, 000.00	5, 007, 000	4, 747, 965
5	Kagarko	1, 002, 766.00	4, 824, 477	3, 554, 625
6	Kubau	10, 425, 414. 80	17, 225, 900	10, 116, 425
7	Lere	7, 327, 285.20	12, 158, 850	6, 159, 025
8	Makarfi	618, 764, 63	4, 050, 216.60	2, 524, 900
9	Soba	8, 871, 514.50	16, 521, 460	5, 196, 110
10	Zangon Katab	499, 778, 20	5, 064, 175	3, 595, 460
	Total	**37, 904, 099.80**	**86, 039, 988.60**	**52, 538,841.25**

Source: Fadama Coordination Office, 2011

The table 4.3 and 4.4 above shows the contribution of the World Bank and the community to the project and expenditure in respect of each component respectively.

The Fadama project fall under the main stream of matching grants intervention in community development where people in the rural communities are allowed to identify their felt need and pursue it amicably with the support of World Bank.

The main goal of discussing Fadama programme is to assess its contribution to community development. It is imperative to mention that under rural infrastructures component, rural communities benefitted a lot in the provision of socio-economic infrastructures which improve their living condition as follows:

The component was allocated the sum $1.140 million representing 17% of the total amount of the intervention. The objectives of the intervention are:

a. Improve access to communities to productive rural infrastructures
b. Provide better system of marketing agro-pastoral produces
c. Ensure environmental compliance and mitigation measures

The projects executed across the participating local governments are:

1. Rural feeder road
2. Small bridges
3. Culverts
4. Open/locked markets stalls
5. Boreholes
6. Deep/concrete walls
7. Overhead tanks
8. Earth dams/rock filled dams

Some of our selected communities for the study benefited from the fadama intervention as follows:

a. Market stall at Kamfanin Doka in Birnin Gwari LGA
b. Rehabilitation of feeder road in Kamfanin Doka in Birnin Gwari LGA
c. Drilling of 4 borehall at Kamfanin Doka community in Birnin Gwari LGA
d. Rehabilitation of feeder road at bagoma Randagi Community Birnin Gwari LGA (Pictures attached)
e. Construction of borehole at ‘Yarrumfa-yakawada Community in Giwa LGA
f. Construction of mini bridge and access road at Kaya Community in Giwa LGA

In a nutshell, the Community Based Agricultural and rural Development Programme 2006-2010 and Fadama II projects 2003-2009 impact positively on the living condition of the people in the rural communities. (See appendix)

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter analyzed the data presented.

5.1.1 Questionnaire Administration

We mentioned under the population and sample size that our targeted population is 353 out of which the study administered questionnaire to 319 and conducted an interview on the remaining 34.

The questionnaires were prepared and administered to 319 respondents cutting across the 12 selected communities out of which 272 questionnaires were returned and 258 were fully filled representing 81 per cent.

Table 5.1 Administration of questionnaires (Birnin Gwari LGA)

Birnin Gwari	Questionnaire Administered	Questionnaire returned	Questionnaire completed
Kutemeshi	27	26	24
Dogon-Dawa	27	23	21
Damari	27	25	23
Maganda	27	21	20
Kamfanin Doka	27	22	21
Randagi	27	23	22
Total	162	137	131

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

The table 5.1 indicated that 162 representing 51 per cent of the questionnaire was administered in the selected communities in Birnin Gwari local government, out of which 137 representing 84.6 per cent of the questionnaire administered were returned, while 131 representing 80.6 per cent were duly completed.

Table 5.2 Administration of questionaire (Giwa LGA)

Giwa LGA	Questionnaire administered	Questionnaire returned	Questionnaire completed
Yakawada	27	22	20
Fatika	26	24	22
Kaya	26	23	22
Karau-Karau	26	19	19

Galadimawa	26	25	24
Kidandan	26	22	20
Total	157	135	127

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.2 above indicates that 157 questionnaires representing 47.9 per cent were administered to the selected community in Giwa local government out of which 135 representing 86 per cent of the questionnaires administered were returned, while 127 representing 81 per cent of the returned question duly completed.

5.1.2 Rate of Returns

The rate of response to the questionnaires administered is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of questionnaire retrieved}}{\text{Number of questionnaire-administered}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{272}{353} \times \frac{100}{1} = 77.1\ \%$$

5.1.3 Rate of Responses

The rate of response to the questionnaire administered is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of questionnaires duly filled}}{\text{Total number of questionnaire}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{258}{353} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Our rate of responses is 73 per cent.

5.2 Sex distribution

The questionnaire reveals that about 76.9 per cent and 23.1 per cent of the respondents were male and female, respectively.

5.3 Age distribution

The age distribution as revealed in the questionnaire indicates that age ranges between 20-24, 28-35, 36-42, and 42 above accounted for about 16.7 percent, 20.3per cent, 37.2 per cent and 25.8 per cent respectively.

5.4 Educational Background

The questionnaire reveals that, about 7.6 per cent, 31.1 per cent and 12.2 per cent of the respondent held SSCE, NCE/ND, or OND, HND/ Degree and Postgraduate respectively. This shows that most of the respondents are well read.

5.5 Occupation

The questionnaires reveal that, 68 per cent, 20 per cent and 12per cent of the respondent were farmers, community leaders and business men/women.

5.6 Test of Hypothesis One

Adequate funding is an impetus of achieving the developmental objectives of any rural community through community development effort. Funding here is in the sense provision of financial commitment to execute or sponsor a project. How and where a community would source for adequate fund to execute its projects and what the local governments are doing in ensuring flow of funds to the community to execute self-help project.

Our hypothesis one was tested based on the impact of funding to community development it states that:

"Inadequate funding militates significantly against the performance of the local in executing development projects."

The principal questions here were answered by ticking one position on a three point scale that is either yes, no or no idea.

5.6.1 Funding to the Local Government Area's

Adequate funding to the local government is a major panacea for sustaining stable community and rural progression. In most situations, communities development are facing problem of inadequate funding by local government. Table 5.3 shows the respondent view.

Table: 5:3 Adequate funding to local governments

Responses	No of responses	Percentage
Yes	78	30.2
No	162	63.8
No idea	18	7
Total	258	100

Source Research Survey, 2011

Table 5:3 above depicts that, 30.2 per cent of the respondents agreed that there is adequate funding to the local governments, 63.8 per cent held contrary view, while 7 per cent had no idea.

5.6.2 Local Governments Funding to Community Development

Communities require amongst other things, adequate support from the local government in carrying out some self-help project such as road, culverts, clinic, and classrooms and so on. The respondent considers the efficacy of such support to execution of community development projects and answered the question in table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4 level of local government funding to community development

Response	No of responses	Percentage
Strongly adequate	3	1.7
Adequate	22	8.5
Inadequate	233	89.8
Total	258	100

Sources: Researcher Survey, 2011

The table 5.4 above shows that 1.7 per cent held that the funding to community development is strongly adequate, 8.5 per cent said it is adequate while 89.8 held that it is inadequate.

5.6.3 Nature of Funding to Community Development

Support is necessary for sustainable community development hence it take different shapes be it cash, materials or advices.

Table 5.5: Nature of support

Responses	No or Responses	Percentage
Cash	112	43.4
Materials	146	56.6
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.5 above shows that 43.4 per cent of the respondent held that the support by the local government was in cash while 56.6 said it was material supports.

5.6.4 Consistence with 1988 stipulated Funding to Community Development

Local Government compliance to the regulation of community development of 1988 on the percentage of funding to it is necessary in ensuring a round and even development in any community.

Table 5.6 compliance with 1988 stipulating percentage of funding

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Yes	117	45.3
No	120	46.5
No idea	21	8.2
Total	258	100

Sources: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.6 depicts that 45.3 per cent of the respondents agreed that the local government is stipulating to the funding regulation, 46.5 per cent disgreed while 8.2 per cent had no idea.

5.6.5 Regular Funding to Community Development

Regular providing fund to community development is tantamount to sustainable project implementation and community development. The table 4.7 below shows respondent view on it:

Table 5.7 regular funding to community development:

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Yes	32	12.4
No	226	87.6
Total	258	100

Source: Research Survey, 2011

Table 5.7 shows that 12.4 per cent agreed that there is regular funding by the local government, 87.6 per cent held contrary view.

5.6.6 Support from State Government

State government sometime used to provide support to rural communities to implements certain self-help projects. Respondents view are shown on table 5.8

Table 5.8: Support from state government

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Yes	108	41.9
No	120	46.5
No idea	30	11.6
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.8 depicts that, 41.9per cent of the respondent opined that they are receiving support from state government in executing community development projects, 46.5 per cent disagreed while 11.6 per cent had no idea.

5.6.7: Effective Source of Funding to Community Development Projects

Funding community development project or self-help is the bedrock for rural and community development. However, there are certain sources that are more effective in providing fund to the project under community development. Respondent views are shown on table 5.9 below:

Table 5.9 Sources of fund to community development

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Community	88	34.1
Local government	55	21.3
Donor organization	17	6.6
Individual	98	38
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.9 show 34.1 per cent of the respondent said it is the communities that provide the main fund, 21.3 per cent posited that it is the local government, 6.7 per cent said donors organization while 38 per cent said individual member of the society.

5.6.8 Reliance on Local Government for Fund by Communities

In most of the time, high expectation for support and grants influenced many communities relied on local governments for funding hence respondent opinion is shown on table 5.10.

Table 5.10 community reliance on local governments for fund

Responses	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	154	59.7
No	80	3.1
No idea	24	9.3
Total	258	100

Source: Reseracher Survey, 2011

Table 5.10: Indicates that 59.7 per cent of the responded opined that communities relied on local government in executing their self-help projects, 31 per cent disagreed, while 9.3 per cent disagreed.

5.6.9: Adequacy of the Funds to Execute the Projects Successfully

In a period of economic hardship it is imperative to consider provision of adequate funds for the projects. Thus respondent view with regards to local government funding to self-help in the areas is shown on table 5.11 below:

Table 5.11: Availability of fund for self-help project

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Yes	98	38
No	149	57.6
Undecided	11	4.4
Total	258	100

Source: Resaercher Survey, 2011

The above table specifically showed the view of respondents with regard to whether the local governments are providing sufficient fund to the communities for self-help projects. While 38 per cent answered in affirmative, 59.6 per cent hold contrary opinion, while 4.4 per cent has no idea.

5.6.10: Mode of Intervention

The form of intervention in community development is build up on two types, which is directly and indirectly. Here respondents suggest the most effective one for the local government on table 5.12 below:

Table 5.12 Mode of intervention

Responses	No of Responses	Percentage
Direct	128	49.6
Indirect	93	36
Matching	37	14.4
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

From the table 4.11 above, 49.6 per cent of the respondents are for opinion that the entire resources vote for community development should be channel to the beneficiary community to execute the project, 36 per cent held contrary opinion while 14.4 per cent had no view.

5.6.11: Cumulative Percentage Analysis

The cumulative percentage collates the results on the variable and their respective responses relating to the test of hypothesis was calculated in table 5.13 below:

Table 5.13: Calculation of cumulative percentage, variable and responses

Table	Variables	yes'	'No'	No Idea	Total
5.3	Adequate fund for community development.	30.2	62.8	7.0	100
5.6	Payment of stipulated fund for community development project	45.3	46.5	8.2	100
5.7	Regular funding to community development	12. 4	87.6	0	100
5.8	Support from state government	41.9	46.5	11.6	100
5.10	Reliance on local government for funding	59.2	31.0	9.8	100
5.11	Availability of fund to communities	38.0	57.6	4.4	100

	for community development				
	Sub total	184.9	181.6	33.5	600
	Cumulative percentage	227⁄600×100 =37 .8%	332⁄600×100 = 55.3%	41⁄600×100 =6. 8%	100%

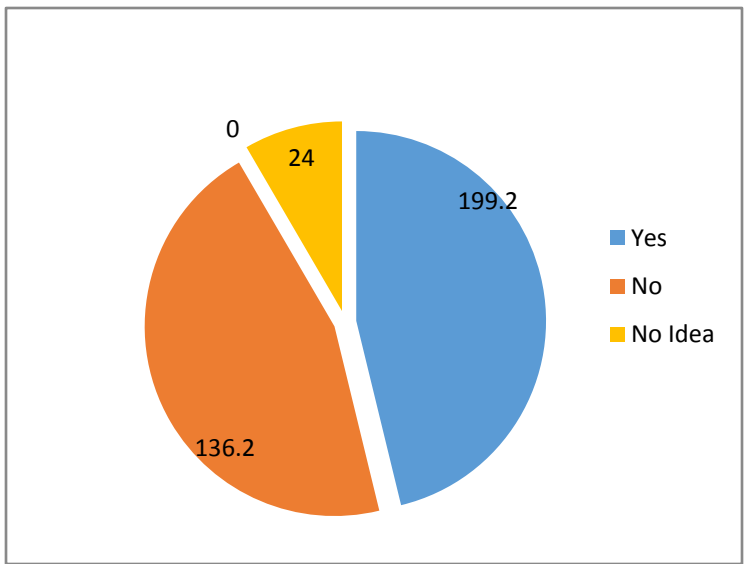
Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.13 shows the various opinions of the respondents as regards the variable that tested hypothesis one, computed in cumulative percentage, while "yes" had 37.8 % "no" had 55.3 % while "no idea" had 6. 8.4%.

Moreover, for quick understanding of the results shown on table 5.13 above was integrated into cumulative percentage as represented in pie chart as follows:

a. Yes = 227/600 x 360 =136^{o}
b. No = 332/600 x 360 = 199^{o}
c. No idea = 41/600 x 360 =24^{o}

Figure 5:1 pie chart showing the hypothesis one



Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

5.6.12: Average Mean Score for Hypothesis One

In Hypothesis one states that inadequate funding militates significantly against the performance of community development in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments, was tested using average mean score method and highest for the variables below:

1. Adequate funding to community development that could induce performance.
2. Compliance with the stipulated funding to community development by the local government.
3. Regular funding of project under community development.
4. Support from state government for execution of community development project.
5. Reliance on local government to fund community development project.
6. Availability of fund from donor organization for community development.

Highest Scores for hypothesis one

Questions No:	Responses
3	62.85 of the respondent were of the view that there is effective of funding to community development.
6	87.6 % of the respondent contended that the funding Is not regular.
7	46.5% of the respondent opined that the local governments are not complying with the stipulate rate of funding to community development.
8	46.5% of the respondent said the state government is not given any support to the

	communities for community development project.
10	59.2% of the respondents said the communities relied solely on state government for funding.
11	57.6% of the respondents said there is no availability of fund for community development

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Decision Rule

Accept Ho if the average means score is 60% and above and reject Ho if it is less than 60% of the average mean score:

Coefficient of Average Means Score:

$$X = \frac{Ex}{n}$$

where

X =average means score

Ex= summation of percentages

n= no of variables

Thus: $X = \frac{Ex}{n}$

n	Ex
3	62.8
6	87.6
7	46.5
8	59.2
10	46.5
11	57.6
6	360.2

$X = \frac{360.2}{6}$

X = 60.03

Since our average means score is 60.03, based on our decision rule we therefore accepted our Ho hypothesis which states that, “inadequate funding significantly militates against the performance of the local government in community development.”

5.7 Test of Hypothesis Two

The essence of community development is to promote the living condition of people in terms of provision of social infrastructures and amenities. Local government as a government at the grass root has a responsibility of provision of certain social amenities to the people. This is to assess the effort of the local government on discharging their constitutional duty of improving living condition of people in rural communities. The efficacy of community development in relation to living standard of people of the local government was the basis of our hypothesis two which states: That improvement in living condition of people does not depend on community development projects performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Government Councils.

Here, the respondents were requested to react to questions bordering the impact of the local government performance in community development toward improving the living condition of people by ticking “yes”, “no” and “no idea”.

5.7.1 Consideration toward Living Condition of People by Local Governments

The fundamental question here is whether the local governments are committed and considerate toward the improvement of living condition of people. table is answered by respondents response as shown on table 5.14.

Table 5.14 consideration of living condition of people by the local governments

Response	No or Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agreed	32	12.4
Agreed	97	37.6
Disagreed	129	50
Total	258	100

Source – Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.14 shows that 12.4 per cent of the respondent strongly agreed that local governments are showing concerned toward improving the living condition of its people, 37.6 per cent agreed with the above assertion while 50 per cent held contrary view.

5.7.2: Level of Intervention by Local Government

The respondent were asked to assess the level commitment of the local government in community development toward improving the living condition of its people, and the outcome is as contained in table 5.15 below:

Table 5.15 level of local government intervention

Responses	No: of respondents	Percentage
Strongly adequate	49	19
Adequate	33	12.8
Inadequate	176	68.2
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.15 above shows that 19 per cent of the respondent opined that, local government participation in community development is strongly adequate, 12.8 per cent agreed, view while 68.25 are opposed it.

5.7.3 Impact of Community Development on Improving Living Condition of People

In most of the situations, projects are being executed without any relevance to the life of the beneficiary community because it is not their priority. However, the respondent response on the impact of community development project to their living condition as indicated on table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Impact community development project

Responses	No: of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	113	43.8
No	81	31.4
No Idea	64	24.8
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.16 shows that 43.8 per cent of the respondents affirmed the assertion, 31.4 per cent held contrary opinion while 24.8 per cent were undecided.

5.7.4: Provision of Social Infrastructures in the Community

Provision of social amenities is a duly responsibility of local governments here is the respondents opinion with regard to the assertion.

Table 5.17 provision of social infrastructures

Respondent	No: of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	112	43.4
No	137	53.1
No idea	9	3.5
Total	258	100

Source: Research Survey, 2011

Table 5.17 indicates that 43.4 per cent of the respondents agreed the local government provide social amenities to the people, while 53.1per cent disagreed, 3.5 per cent held neutral opinions.

5.7.5. Level of Provision of Social Infrastructures by the Local Governments

Community development project is major on provision of social amenities to the people. The question here is to assess the level of social amenities provide by the local governments. The responses were as follows:

Table 5.18 level of social amenities provide through community development

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
High	96	37.2
Moderate	88	34.1
Low	74	28.7
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.18 depicted that 37.2 per cent of the respondent scored the level of social amenities provided through community development high 34.1%per cent said it is moderate while 28.7 per cent rated it low:

5.7.6 Maintenance of the Projects by the Communities

The maintenances culture remains a hurdle to the sustenance of many projects executed by government and also those executed by the communities through self-help effort. Here is the respondents view on maintenance culture by the communities.

Table 5.19 Maintainances of the amenities by rural communities

Responses	No of respondent	Percentage
Yes	103	39.9
No	140	54.3

No Idea	15	5.8
Total	258	100

Sources: Researchers Survey, 2011

Table 5.19 shows that, 54.3 per cent respondent are of the opinion that, people are maintaining the amenities provides through community development, 39.9 per cent said it is not properly maintaining while 5.8 per cent held no opinion.

5.7.7: Consideration of Necessity Project Needed by the Community

Communities especially at the rural areas had certain priorities in terms of project required based on there scale of preference. On this notion project like roads, schools, water supply and health care were considers to be of great importance to the people. The respondent expressed their view on this aspect on table 5.20

Table 5.20 consideration of necessary project

Responses	No of respondent	Percentage
Yes	80	31
No	147	57.8
No Idea	29	11.2
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey: 2011

The table 5.20 above indicates that 31 per cent of the respondent attested to the fact that the area of priority are been given consideration, 57.8 per cent held a contrary view, while 11.2 per cent had no idea on the variable.

5.7.8: Basic Needs of the Communities

The communities were in dire needs of social amenities such as roads, water supply, schools, health clinics, electricity and so on here the respondent indicates what is lacking in their communities as shown on table 5.21.

Table 5.21: Amenities lacks in the community

Responses	No of respondent	Percentage
Clinic	63	24.4
School	61	23.6
Water	134	52
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

The table 5.21 above depicts that, 24.4 per cent said the community are lacking in provision of clinic and health facilities, 23.6 per cent said schools and taeching facilities, while 52 per cent said water supply remain a hurdle in their areas.

5.7.9: Effort to Provide Social Amenities by the Communities

In order to find out whether the community can provide is social amenities shown in table 5.22 below:

Table 5.22 ability of the communities to provide the amenities

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	101	39.1
No	112	43.4
No Idea	45	17.4
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

From Table above 5.22 per cent respondents agreed that the communities could provide themselves with the amenities while 39.3 per cent held a contrary opinion. 17.4 per cent of the respondents were not disposes to any view.

5.7.10: Confidence in Government to Promote Living Condition

In order to know the confident of people toward government ability to justify it objective of improving the living condition through community development. Respondents view is shown in table 5.23 below:

Table 5.23 confidence in government toward proving living condition:

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	62	24
No	176	68.2
No Idea	20	7.8
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

From table 5.23 above shows that 24 per cent of the respondent had confident in government toward improving living condition of people, while 68.2 per cent held contrary view, 7.8 per cent of the respondent had no Idea.

5.7.11: Cumulative Percentage Analysis for Hypothesis Two

Cumulative percentage analysis, which coalesce the result of the major variables and various respondent responses was used to test hypthesis two as indicated in table 4.25.

Table 4.24: calculation of cumulative percentage variables and responses:

Table	Variable	Yes	No	No Idea	Total
5.17	Impact of the project to living condition	43.8	31.4	24.8	100

5.18	Provision of social infrastructures by local governments	43.4	53.1	3.5	100
5.20	Maintenance of the amenities by the communities	39.9	54.3	5.8	100
5.21	Consideration of basic amenities	31	57.8	11.2	100
5.23	Communities effort to provide the amenities	39.2	43.4	17.4	100
5.24	Confident in LGAs toward Improving living standard	24	68.2	7.8	100
	Sub Total	221.2	308.3	70.8	600
	Cumulative percentage	221.2⁄600×100 =36.8	308.3⁄600×100 =51.4	70.8⁄600×100 =11.8	100%

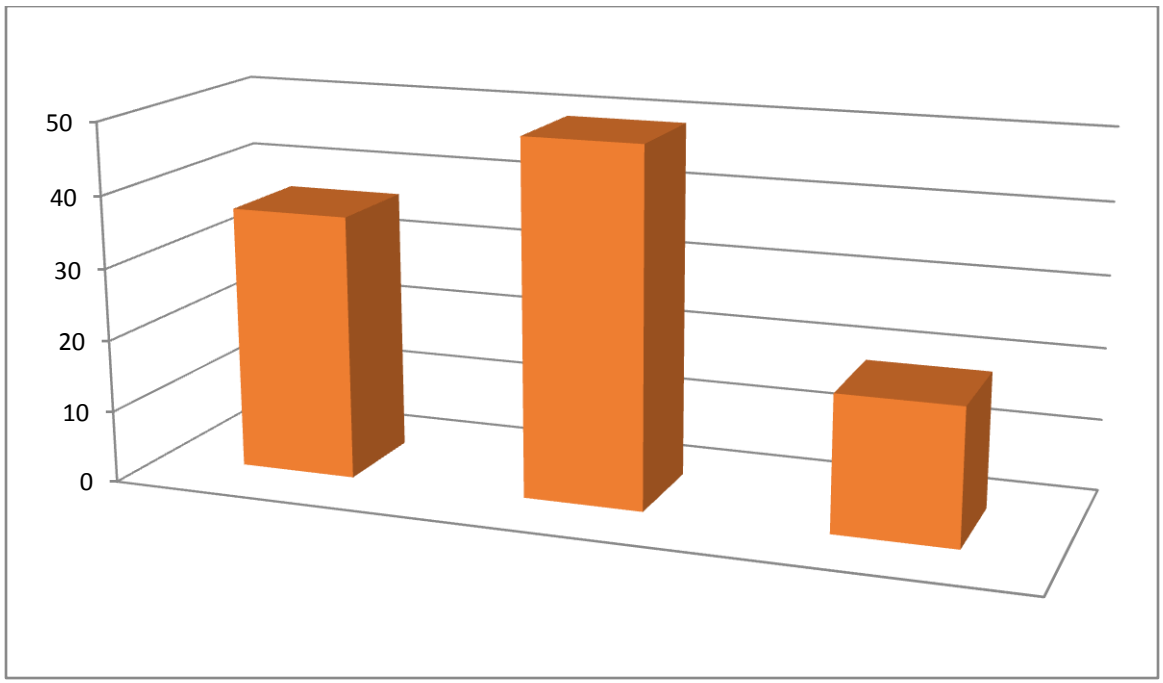
Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.24 above shows the cumulative percentage analysis for hypothesis two while 'yes' had 36.8%, 'no' had 51.4% and 'no idea' had 11.8%.

Graphical presentation of results as reflected in table 4.24 in a simple bar chart.

(Figure 5.2 below):

Figure 4.2 Simple bar chart depicting hypothesis two



Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

5.7.12 Average Means Score

The average means score was based on the following variables:

1. Impact of community development on improving the living condition of people
2. Effort of local government in provision of basic necessities to rural communities.
3. Good maintenance culture in the community
4. Consideration of basic necessities
5. Ability by communities to help themselves
6. Hope in government to uplift the living condition of people.

Table 5.25: Highest responses

Variables	Responses%
5.17	43.8% of the respondents confirmed that community development project had impact on the living condition of the communities
5.18	53.1% of the respondents reject the idea that the local governments are effective in provision of basic amenities to the rural communities
5.20	54.3% of the respondents held that there is no good maintenance culture toward the amenities by the communities
5.21	57.8% of the respondents held the view that the local government are not considering the basic necessities in promoting community development in rural communities
5.23	43.4% of the respondents opined that the communities cannot provide themselves with the amenities require to improve their living condition
5.24	68.2% of the respondents confirmed that the local government have lost confidence in them to provided them with basic amenities

Source Researcher Survey: 2011

Decision rule:

Accept Ho if the average means score is 60% or above and reject Ho if average means score is less than 60%

Coefficient:

$$\underline{X} = \underline{\sum X}$$

$$n$$

Where:

X = Average Mean Score

$\sum X$ = Summation of percentages

n = No of questions/variables

n = X

5.17 = 43.8

5.18 = 54.3

5.20 = 43.4

5.21 = 68.2

5.23 = 43.4

5.24 = 68.2

6 **320.6**

Therefore:

$$X = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$$X = \frac{302.6}{6}$$

X= 53.4.

Based on our decision rule, since our average means score is 53.4 we rejected our Ho which hypothesis that “the improving of living condition of people does not depend on the performance of local government in community development.” This means that all things been equal, improving the living condition of the people largely depends on the performance of local government in promoting community development.

5.8 Test of Hypothesis Three

According to Oni (1995), community development is one of the instruments used in obtaining popular participation in development. The discussion, decisions, planning and implementation of development project are jointly done by the community members and community development promoters who specialized in the programs. A lot of local activities have been tapped during the implementation of the projects concerned as results of the involvement of community members during all stages of the execution.

Based on the above assertion, community participation in community development envisages high zeal and comitment of people toward consolidating their developmental efforts. The goal of community development participation is to expose the people the essence of helping themselves through a well organize procedure unnecessary reliance of government or it agency. The foregoing, logically led to the formulation of the hypothesis three: that non participation of local communities in formulation and implementation of community development projects does not affect the performance of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments.

Most of these questions were answered by ticking one of the three point scale, either “yes”, “no” and “no idea.”

5.8.1: Being aware of Community Development Activities

Respondents were requested to identify whether they are aware of any community developmental activities in their domain and the outcome is as shown in Table 5.26.

Table 5.24 aware of any community development activity in the community:

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	176	68.2
No	70	27.1
No Idea	12	4.7
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.26 above on community projects, 49.6 per cent of the respondents are aware of community development activities in the communities, while 45.4 per cent held a contrary view, 4.7 percent had no idea.

5.8.2: Involvement of Community in Decision-making Process

The crux of the third hypothesis is to assess the participation of people in community development project execution by local government. Here the respondent were asked whether the communities are involve in decision making to decide which project should be execute, where and how. Table 5.27 shows these responses of the respondents.

Table 5.27 Community participation in decision making to execute projects:

Responses	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	108	41.9
No	138	53.5
No Idea	12	4.6
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.27 reveals that 41.9 per cent of the respondent believed that the communities are participating in decision making 53.5 per cent held contrary view while 4.6 per cent had no opinion.

5.8.3: Effort by the Local Government to Encourage Self-help Projects

Local government is saddled with responsibilities of executing that improve people living condition within it area of jurisdiction. Here the respondents expressed their opinions on the question on table 5.28.

Table 5.28 encouraging people on community development efforts

Response	No of respondent	Percentage
Yes	121	46.9
No	128	49.6
No Idea	9	3.5
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.28 above conveys 46.9 per cent of the respondents' opinion shown that the local government do encourage communities to participate in community development projects, 49.6 per cent disagreed, while 3.5 per cent had no idea.

5.8.4: Level of Community Participation in Self-help Project

Community participation is crucial in executing community development projects in view of this the community participating activity in it community initiate project. The responses are displayed in Table 5.29.

Table 5.29 level of community participation in it self-help initiate project.

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	22	8.5
Agreed	166	64.3
Disagreed	70	27.2
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.29 above indicate that 8.5 per cent of the respondents we strongly agreed that community participate actively in their community development projects, 64.3 per cent agreed, while 27.2 per cent disagreed.

5.8.5 Existence of Community Development Associations in the Local Governments

Respondents were ask whether there is vibrant community development association (CDA's) in their respective local governments, the responses was indicated on table 5.30.

Table 5.30: Existence of community development associations

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	192	74.4
No	33	12.8
No Idea	33	12.8
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.30: Above revealed that 74.4 per cent of the respondents affirmed that there is active CDA's in the local government areas. 12.8 per cent held contrary view, while 12.8 per cent had no view.

5.8.6 Initiated Projects through Self-help Efforts in the Communities

Community development associations are formed to initiate and execute self-help project according to their capacities in any and resources. The question on whether the community had ever-initiate development project through self-help effort, the outcome is show in table 5.31 below:

Table 5.31: Initiated project through self-help efforts

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage

Yes	137	53.1
No	108	41.9
No Idea	13	5.0
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

From Table 5.31 above 53.1per cent of the respondents agreed that the CDA's are initiating development project through self-help initiatives (efforts), while 41.9 per cent held contrary opinion. 5.0 per cent held no view.

5.8.7: Local Government Support to Community Development Associations

The respondents answered the above question with affirming what they considered their opinion indicate in table 5.32 below:

Table 5.32: Local government support participation community development

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	149	57.8
No	102	39.5
No Idea	7	2.7
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.32 Depicts that 57.8 per cent of the respondents held that local government do supporting the CDA's in initiating projects in the community within the period of the study, 39.5 per cent held contrary opinion 2.7 per cent had no view.

5.8.8 Intervention by Donors Organizations

International aids and donor organization have been playing a greater role in promoting development in many communities in most of the developing nations. Their intervention in most case is primarily on provision of basic needs in a society such as school, water and health care. Table 5.33 shows the responses by the communities on intervention by donor agency.

Table 5.33: Intervention by International donor that induces participation:

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	98	38
No	154	59.7
No Idea	6	2.3
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.33 Revealed that 38 per cent of the respondent held view that there is intervention from International organization that induces participation of people in CD projects in the community, 59.7 per cent held contrary opinion 2.3 per cent had no view.

5.8.9: Level of Participation with or Without Government or Donor Groups

Respondents answered the above question in reaction to the actual behavior of people toward promoting their progress on table 5.34 below:

Table 5.34 Level of participation of people in CD in the community:

Responses	No of respondent	Percentage
Adequate	174	67.4
Inadequate	44	17.1
No Idea	40	15.5
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.34 revealed that 67.4 per cent of the respondent agreed that there is adequate participation of people in community development activities in the communities 17.1 per cent disagreed, while 15.5 per cent were undecided.

5.8.10: Adequate Support to Attract Community Participation

In many situations, international donors and aid group used to give support to communities but due to irrelevant of such assistance ending up discourage people to work hard. The question on whether such support captured what people needs is shown on table 5.35

Table 5.35 Adequate support that attract community participation

Responses	No of Respondent	Percentage
Yes	139	53.9
No	113	43.8
No Idea	6	2.3
Total	258	100

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Table 5.44 reveals that 53.9 per cent of the respondents agreed that all support from donor and aid organization is adequate to attract increase participation of people in CD, 43.8 per cent disagreed, while 2.3 per cent held no opinion.

5.8.11: Cumulative Percentage Analysis for Hypothesis Three

Cumulative percentage analysis is computed on table 5.36 below combines the result on various variables and their respective responses relating to the test of hypothesis three:

Table 5.36: Computation of Cumulative percentage variable and responses:

Table	Variable	Yes	No	No Idea	Total
5.26	Aware of CD activity in the community	68.2	27.1	4.7	100
5.27	Community participation in decision to execute project	41.9	53.5	4.6	100
5.28	Local government effort to encourage CD project	46.9	49.6	3.5	100
5.30	Existence of community development activities in the local government	74.4	12.8	12.8	100
5.31	Initiation of CD project through self-help by the communities	53.1	41.9	5.0	100
5.32	Local government support to communities executing community development project	39.5	57.8	2.7	100
5.33	Intervention by donor organization	38	59.7	2.3	100
5.35	Adequate support by the donor organization	53.9	43.8	2.3	100

	Sub total	434.2	327.9	37.9	700
	Cumulative percentage	415.9⁄800×100 = 52.0	346.2⁄800×100 = 43.3	37.9⁄800×100 = 4.7	100%

Sources: Researcher Survey, 2011

The table above shows the variable opinion of respondents in relation to variables that tested hypothesis three combined to cumulative percentage while “Yes” had 54.3%, “No” had 41.0% “No Idea”had 4.7%.

The graphically presentation of the cumulative percentage on a histogram (figure 4.3) as appeared on table 5.36 above.

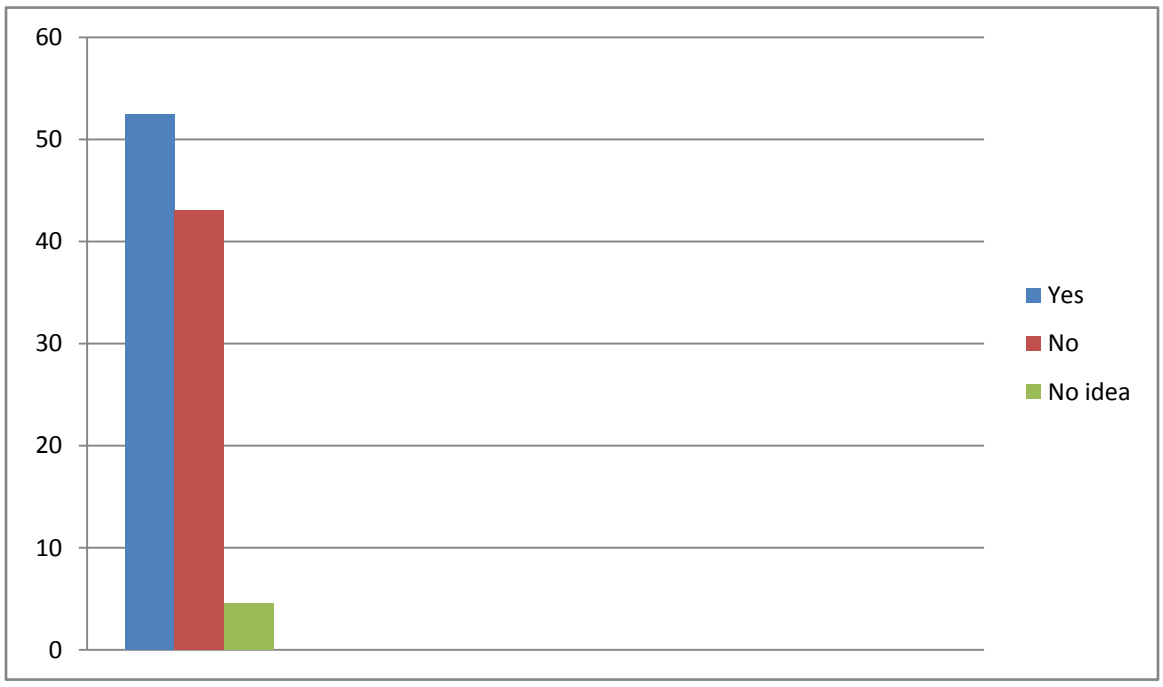


Figure 4.3 Histogram on the results on hypothesis three

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

5.8.12 Average Means Score: Hypothesis three

The average means score method is used to analyze hypothesis three which states that "non-participation of local communities in the formulation and implementation in community development project does not affect the performance of local government in community development." The following variables were used in analyzing the hypothesis.

1. Being aware of community development activities
2. Participation of local community in decision making to execute project.
3. Encouraging people to participate in community development
4. Existence of community development association in the local governments
5. Local government supporting participation of community development
6. Intervention by donors organization
7. Initiate project through self-help
8. Adequate support to community development by donor organization

Table 5.37 Highest score for Hypothesis three

Question No	Responses%
5.26	68.2% of respondent held that they are aware of community development activities in the local government
5.27	53.5% of the respondents held that communities are not involve in the decision making process to determined which project is going to be execute in their communities.
5.28	49.6% of the respondents asserted that local governments are not encouraging the communities to initiate and execute CD projects.
5.30	74.4% of the respondents held that they are involved in community development association in their respective communities
5.31	53.1% agreed that the communities are initiating CD projects through self-help effort by communities.

5.32	57.8% of the respondent held that local government are not supporting the community development that encourage participation
5.33	59.8% of the respondents opined that the intervention by donor organization is not adequate in community development.
5.35	53.9% of the respondents held that the support by donor organization is adequate whenever the intervene

Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

Decision rule: Accept Ho when the average means score is 60% and above and reject Ho when it is less than 60%'

Coefficient of average mean score is:

$$\underline{X} = \underline{\sum X}$$

$$N$$

Where:

X = Average means score

∑X = Summation of percentage

n = number of question

Q	X
5.26	68.2
5.27	53.5
5.28	49.6

5.30	74.4
5.31	53.1
53.2	57.8
5.33	59.8
5.35	53.9
8	470.3

Therefore $X = \frac{\sum X}{n}$

$X = \frac{470.3}{8}$

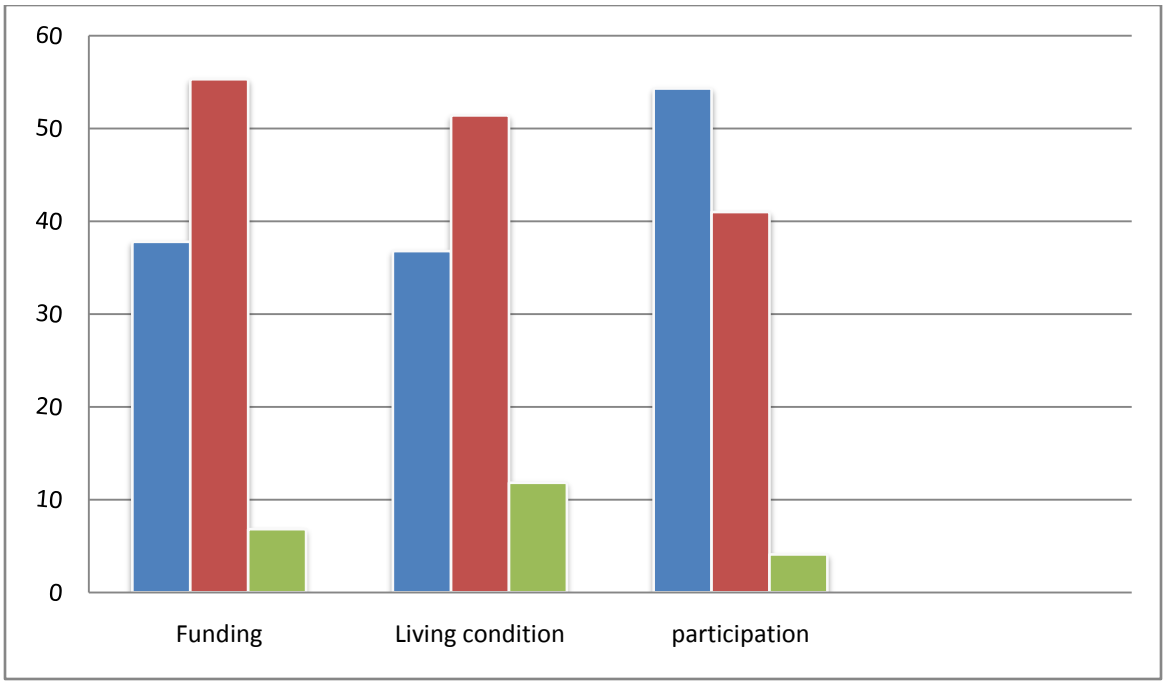
$X = 58.8\%$

Based on our decision rule we rejected our HO that states that: non participation of local communities in formulation and implementation of project does not affect the performance of local government in the community development.

5.9 A Multi-component Bar

A pictorially multi-component bar representing the cumulative percentage of the responses to the hypotheses was shown on figure 5.4 below:

Figure 5.4: Multi-component Bar Chart showing the cumulative responses to hypotheses



Source: Researcher Survey, 2011

5.10 Major Findings

The following were our major findings for the study:

a. On funding, we discovered that there were inadequate funds to the community development by the local governments. This hindered the smooth and effective execution of meaningful projects by the communities through self-help effort. Thus, inadequate funding militated against the performance of the local government in executing community development projects.
b. It was also found out that, the support by the Kaduna State government was not consistent to the community development. This indicated that the support could not sustain to augument the efforts of rural communities in bringing transformation and change in their societies through self-help effort.
c. It was found out that the communities relied on local governments to have their living condition improved. More so, in spite of the over reliance on the local government for funding to undertake any reasonable projects, this institution is doing is doing very little toward improving the living, yearning and aspiration of it people at the rural areas.
d. It was also found out that there is missing of priority on the type of projects executing by the local government which has significant in the life of people. It very imperative to mention that any government that desire to change the living of it people must consider the need of the communities, not just to embark on project that had no impact on their wellbeing. This is a situation where a community needs a clinic but government might decide to construct a slaughtering slab for them instead or where they needed a classroom, government may decide to construct a viewing center for them instead. This had been a peculiar situation that denied the communities from feeling the impact of government projects in their various communities.

e. Similarly, the study found out that the communities has poor maintenance culture to projects. This bad attitude affect any project executed by either government or through self-help efforts. They always consider projects as nobody's properties while government failed to encourage the culture and adherence to good maintenance of the projects.
f. Furthermore, the respondents opined that community development has a greater impact in turning the life of rural dweller to good as shown on table 5.16, were 43.8% of the respondents held that position. It also depicted that community development effort provided them with more and needed social amenities than what government use to provide them.
g. The study showed that the participation of rural communities in the formulation and implementation of community development project is seriously bastardized by local governments. The implication of this scenario led to execution of project that has no impact on the wellbeing of the people. This resulted to the disregard and relegation of the activity in many of rural communities to the extent that it lacks any relevance.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

Community development is an effective means of communication between government and the people on the other hand for the purpose of promoting socio-economic growth and development in the rural communities. This chapter gives a concise impression about the work, the conclusion and the recommendations, which consists the solution to the major findings.

6.2 Summary

The study was structured into six chapters. Chapter one dealt with introduction to the work which gave concise background to the study, anticipations and the legislation of responsibilities to bodies and institutions on who and how to carry out the activities of community development effort. The statements of the problem discussed the effect of corruption and other practices to the success of community development practice while the questions included the why the absence of rapid community development in the areas of study, why the slow pace in terms of executing the project and also the effect of inadequate funding to the activities.

The objectives of the study examined the major role played by the local government in executing community development project in the selected areas of study. The study consisted of three formulated hypotheses tested while the scope of the study was confined on Birnin Gwari and Giwa local

governments due to time and financial constraints and also un-cooperative attitude of the local governments to disclose necessary information to the researcher.

The significance of this study was to provide useful information about the effort of the local governments in community development and additional literature. The methodology involved the utilization of both primary and secondary sources of data while average means score was employed as the instrument for testing the veracity of our hypotheses.

Following the background to the study is chapter two which review the contribution of various scholars about the concept of community included various definitions by eminent scholars such as Biddle & Biddle (1965) who defined it as "whatever sense of local common goal a citizen can help to achieve." Others concept included were the concept of development, rural development, community development, principle, goals and objectives etc.

The goals here consist of how improve to the life at the local community level as far as our human and materials resources can carry us and to develop all aspect of community living simultaneously so as to avoid imbalance or neglect on any area of living. The approaches included the directive and non-directive approaches, matching grant, integrated approach, teams or multiple approach and, electric approach.

Chapter two also discussed the major principles of community development, which consisted of principles of self-help, felt-needs, self-reliance, participation, self-growth and mobilization and also the principle of resources management. The theory of community driven development (CDD) was also discussed extensively in the chapter. The overview of the community development in Nigeria here looks into the historical performance of the execution of community development activities in Nigeria considering different act, edict and section of the constitution with regards to the concept consolidation into the a special area of interest by subsequent administration. Different organizations and individual bodies had played a role in the development of the concept, which includes, local government, and local leadership, women societies and youth organization through their various programs and initiative and National Youth Service Corps scheme (NYSC).

The theoretical framework made use of system theory which is paramount in determining the link of interrelationship and interdependent between two or more variables.

Chapter three involved the methodology adopted in the study consist of the population and sample size of the study, the source of data and the tool for the data analysis. Chapter four discussed a brief

historical background of local government in Nigeria, its organizational and operational structures, chart that indicate the said structure based on political and administrative systems in the organization, functions as stated by fourth scheduled of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, objectives of the local government as applicable to community development, brief history of Birnin Gwari and Giwa local government areas respectively.

Moreover, it contained structural organization of local government in Kaduna State of 2003 which provided seven (7) departments, namely personnel management; finance and supply, budget and planning research and statistic; education and social welfare; agriculture and natural resources; work, housing, land and survey and primary health care and legal departments. It is imperative to note that; chapter five examined the cause and effect relationships between the variables in our hypotheses. The essence is to determine the validity or otherwise of our assumptions. Our findings were drive from our data presentation and analysis. Finally chapter six contains the summary of the work, conclusion which comprised the discussion of the findings and recommendations.

6.3 Conclusions

Community development is seen as the best means of improving the socio-economic and cultural conditions of communities in order to integrate into the life of the nation as well as to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress. It is absurd to continue mentioning that local governments were not up to their task in discharging their constitutional responsibilities and the people are fully aware. While on the other hand, community development projects cannot be handled by the communities alone without the local government.

It is therefore, crucial to state that the responsibility of providing social amenities is a sole responsibility of local government based on the fact it is a government at the grass root. However, the problems of infrastructural formation in local communities have been a recurring decimal in the political history of Nigerian. This was clearly shown in the provision of 1976 local government reform. It was also incorporated in the 1999 Constitution as amended.

From the foregoing, the findings of the study especially from the data presented indicated that the commonest problem that mitigate against the performance of the local government, is squarely funding, irrelevant projects' implementation and the attitude of non- incorporation of the local communities in the projects initiation, execution and monitoring by the local governments.

These factors significantly constrain the local governments to perform effectively community developmental which has a direct link to the improvement of the wellbeing of the people in rural communities. Our hypotheses proved the assertion.

It is important to mentioned that local governments are not vibrant enough to discharged it function effectively in respect to improving the living condition of it people in the rural communities as well as transforming the communities, the problem of persistence inadequate funding remain the key factor in scuttling this goal.

Some of the factors that are responsible for this problem were lack of autonomy were the state government controls all the resources of local government especially the monthly allocations from the federal government. Other factors include institutionalization of corrupt practices in Birnin Gwari and Giwa local governments.

This development could be determines by the followings: misappropriation of internally generated revenue (IGR) by the local government officials; mismanagements of funds through false contracts, inflation of contracts, unnecessary deductions as security votes and treasury fraud.

The irritating situation as revealed in the study is the drastic reduction of local government intervention in the community development activities while due to the increase in population, many communities are initiating projects but there was no counterpart support from both state and local government. The intervention by donor agency is selective and thus insufficient to warrant the development goals of rural communities.

The condition above breed inconsistency in community efforts and gross missing of priorities in the local government as could be seen in preponderance of irrelevant projects such as viewing centers that has no facilities, slaughter slabs. While in the real sense the communities are demanding for support to construct class rooms, clinics, boreholes, culvert, or to rehabilitates their feeder roads.

The problem of non-incorporation of communities in the formulation and execution of local governments that will guaranteed demand driven approach has a negative impacts to the performance of the local governments. Rationally, communities are part of stakeholders if decision making with regards to the type projects they demand in the community's, but this process is normally skipped due to shoddy interests. The end results of this could be determined by the drastic dropped in the community's interest to community development activities, poor maintenance and utilization of the project. Community development as a medium of communication between government and people in

the provision of socio-economic amenities to the rural communities encourages the consideration of people felt-needs all the time.

More so, it is of utmost importance to discuss two programmes although agricultural in nature but has element of contributing in community development. There intervention is quite commendable toward consolidating community development effort in rural communities. For instance, the Community Based Agricultural and Rural development Project commits about ₦245, 779, 755.08 between 2006-2010 in community infrastructural development in some selected rural communities in Kaduna state of which Birnin Gwari local Government was a beneficiary while National Fadama Development Project (NFDP-Fadama II) committed about ₦408, 667, 171.00 to the provision of rural infrastructure to rural Fadama communities.

The facilities intervened by the program which were bankroll by AFDB and World Bank respectively consists of rehabilitation and constructions of rural access road (feeder roads), water project (Boreholes and earth Dams) market stalls, culvert, and simple bridges.

The only shortcomings of this intervention were that the programmes were based on selectivity and cover only few local governments in the State and they involved rigorous process of registration of beneficiary.

6.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study such that the poor performance of the local governments in community development project execution be strengthen.

1. There is need for an increment of funding and vote for the implementation of community development projects by local governments. Adequate funds is very essential in resolving the perpetual failure of the local governments in execution of community development projects and also to encourage the communities to adopt the idea of fooling reasonable resources that impact in executing project that improve their living condition without unnecessary relying on government. Moreover, all policies that hinder local government from controlling its resources should be scrapped and also to encourage them about effective utilization of internally generated revenues.

2. The communities should be made part and parcel of the decision making in projects initiation and execution. This would make the communities to propose their areas of priorities when it comes to government support or international donors and aids intervention. This is because what envisages governments' decisions to executing most projects to communities without seeking for their areas of priority encroaches on the right of the people to attain development on their own initiatives.
3. The communities should imbibe the culture and attitude of maintenance of any projects executed in the community by the government or the community itself for their own benefit. Because the population is increasing and the issue of security is advancing in geometrical proportion and thus huge amount of money is needed to repair any damaged project;
4. There is increased need for effective tools and instruments of regulation and controls to local government fund to ensure prudency and accountability in the spending and income generation of the local government as well as empowering the processes of check and balances;
5. There is the need to encourage people to be participating in community development activities through formations of community development associations, joining community driven development programmes. They should also make the registration less rigorous and not complex which will enable many communities to partake;
6. The local governments should also entrench it is agency for community development to promote to compliments the effort of the rural communities in the state by giving direct support to them on request or at will;
7. Finally, there is increase need for local communities to be forming community development associations due to the benefit driven from the formation and if possible, make it mandatory for the associations to be part and parcel of the rural communities within which they operate.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Public Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University,

Kongo – Zaria.

Dear Respondent,

I am M.Sc Student of Department of Public Admin, Faculty of Admin. ABU Zaria currently undertaking a research works on "An assessment of Local Government performance in community development projects in Kaduna State: A Study of Birnin Gwari and Giwa Local Government area of Kaduna State."

The aim of the questionnaire is to solicit for adequate information from you about the above topic, for a successful completion of the study.

You are please to fill in [✓] or state where necessary the information required. This study is exclusively for academic purpose, and all information given will be restricted to it and will be treated in confidence.

Thanks

Yours faithfully

Habibu Ibrahim Yahaya

M.Sc./Admin/080037/2008-09

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. Sex:

a) Male { } b) Female { }

2. Age:

a) {20 – 25} b) {26 – 30} c) {31 – 40} d) {40 and above}

3. Qualification

a) SSCE { } b) NCE/ND/OND { } d) Degree /HND { e) Postgraduate { }

4. Occupation

a) Civil Servant { }b) Business { }c) Community Leader { }

5. Cadre

a) Junior { }

b) Senior { }

c) Management { }

6. Department or Community belongs to

……..

7. Local Government …….. LGA

SECTION B: FUNDING

8 How the Local Government is funding

a) Grant (FG) [ ]

b) Internal generate revenue [ ]

c) Royalties by corporate bodies [ ]

d) Individuals

9. How is Local Government Contribution to Community development?

a) Adequate [ ] b) Inadequate [ ]

10. In which form?

a) Cash [ ] b) Material [ ]c) Consultancy [ ]

11. How regular is the Local Government funding on Community development?

a) Regular [ ] b) Not Regular [ ] c) Not Aware [ ]

12. Is there any support from the state in executing community development Project

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ] c) Not Aware [ ]

13. What is the most effective sources of founding the project.

a) Community Contribution [ ] b) Local Government [ ]

c) Aids and Donors Organization [ ] d) Individual [ ]

14. What is the most reliable sources of founding community development project

a) Community effort [ ] b) Local Government [ ]

c) State Government [ ] d) Individual & Donors [ ]

15. Is the money receive from the above sufficient for executing the project

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

16. In your view, how do you think Community Development Project should be fund?

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17. Suggest a means of sustaining the funding of the project.

_____

_____

_____

SECTION C: IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITION.

18. Which project your community gives more emphasis on.

a. Education [ ] b) Health [c) Infrastructure [ ] d) Security [ ]

19. What is your assessment of such intervention in the community.

a) Adequate [ ] b) Inadequate [ ] c) Undecided [ ]

20. Does the project impact in you living condition.

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

21. Level of social amenities provision by the government in the community.

a) High [ ] b) fair [ ] c) Low [ ]

e) Absent [ ]

22. Level of Social amenities provide through community development effort in.

a) High [ ] b) Moderate [ ] c) Low [ ]

d) Absent [ ]

23. Is there any social amenities provide by international aid of donor organization?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

24. Which amenities require most in the societies.

a) Electricity [ ] b) Sufficient water [ ]

c) Classroom [ ] d) Road [ ]

25. Which area does Local Government provide in the above?

_____

26. What do you priority should be place more in the society.

_____

_____

_____

27. Suggest how it should be provided.

_____

_____

_____

SECTION D: PARTICIPATION

28. Are you aware of country development activities in your community?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

29. Does your community ever involve in decision-making process for any Community Development Project?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

30. Are people encourage by the government to initiate and implement self-help project.

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

31. In what areas have you participate in the community initiate project

a) Road [ ]b) Health [ ] c) Education [ ] d) Water [ ] e) Others [ ]

32. Do you have community development in your Local Government?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

33. If yes, how do they contribute to the development of the country?

a) Through Counseling [ ] b) Through Project Supervision [ ]

34. Did the community ever initiate a project?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

35. If yes, who participate?

a) The Community alone [ ] b) Community and Local Govt. [ ]

c) Donor Organization [ ] d) Local Government [ ]

36. In your opinion, what do you think is the most appropriate means of promoting participation in your community?.....
.....
.....

37. Suggest six areas that require full participation of people in community development project.