

The Impact of Self-help Group Toward
Community Developments
(A Case Study of Dutse Local Govt.)

BY

ABDULLAHI SULEMAN
ADYFAD/IQOZSA

SEPTEMBER 2017

**THE IMPACT OF SELF-HELP GROUP TOWARD COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

(A CASE STUDY OF DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

BY

ABDULLAHI SULEIMAN

AD/PAD/16/025A

**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF ADVANCE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES, JIGAWA
STATE POLYTECHNIC, DUTSE**

SEPTEMBER, 2017

APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been read and approved for the award of Advance Diploma in Public Administration (ADPA) at the Jigawa State Polytechnic, College of Business and Management Studies, Dutse.

Junaidu Muhammed

Mal. Junaidu Muhammed
(Project supervisor)

12th October - 2017

Date

Mal. Ganbo Uba
(HOD PAD)

Date

External supervisor

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this project research work has been fully conducted and prepared by me, ABDULLAHI SULEIMAN and no replication made what so ever.

Also to the best of my knowledge, it has not been written or submitted anywhere else for the Award of Advance Diploma in Public Administration.

Finally, I certify that all the data or information collected has been acknowledge accordingly.

Abste

ABDULLAHI SULEIMAN
AD/PAD/16/025A

12-10-2017

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicated this project work to any late parent Alh. Suleiman Bello and Sa'adatu Suleiman who are really contributed their effort and financially during my academic pursuit which catapult me this laudable height in any life.

It would have been bias if I forget to mention my amiable and understanding wife, Mal. Maryam Abba who stood by me throughout this work, to advice, support and proffer solutions or correction where necessary.

Finally, to my lovely son and daughters Fatima, Sunusi, Ibrahim, Sa'adatu Amina, Rukayya and Nuhu respectively who bear with me throughout the period of the work and also their fervent prayers toward the overall success of this project.

I now stand to say that may the Almighty God in his infinite mercies bless, guide and protect them all with long life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The first and foremost, I thank Almighty Allah for making this my academic pursuit becomes reality and also for keeping me in sound and good health to complete this project.

This project would not be complete without acknowledging the untiring effort of my supervisor, in person of Mal. Junaidu Muhd, Mal. Uzairu Abdu Garki, Gambo Uba, (H.O.D) Malam Ibrahim Salau, Alh. Shehu Muhd Sanusi (Chiroman Dutse), Alh. Jamilu Basiru Sunusi (Turakin/Hakimin Dutse), Muhd Suleiman and Hamisu Ali for spearing his precious time to go through pages of this wholesome work and able to make all the necessary corrections where possible.

I also use this medium to express my profound happiness to all my lecturers and friends in the department of Public Administration and also my relatives who have contributed in no small measures to make work a reality.

I stand to salute them all and say that may God Almighty grant everyone of them their heart desire in all their undertaking, Amen.

ABSTRACT

This research project is conducted in order to determine the Te Impact of Self-help Groups Towards Community Development. Likewise to bring out the goals and objectives so far achieved in the area of the case study (Dutse Local Government Area). Structured questionnaire was in tabular forms.

The majority finding of this research study is that, lack of support from the government, non-governmental organizations and financial problems are factors affecting community development. The majority recommendation is that government and non-governmental organizations with the participation of self-help groups are supporting to unite toward the positive change of the community.

Basically, the findings, suggestions and recommendations made will be of immense benefit to any organizations or management that may be confronted with staff promotion difficulties in their daily affairs or management of their staff.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i
APPROVAL PAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii
CERTIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii
DEDICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v
ABSTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vii-ix

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTOIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-2
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-8
1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10
1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-12
1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
1.7 DEFINITION OF THE STUDY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

REFERENCES	- - - - -	17
------------	-----------	----

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION	- - - - -	18
2.2 SELF-HELP GROUPS	- - - - -	18
2.3 PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	- - - - -	24
2.4 IMPORTANCE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS	- - - - -	29
2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	- - - - -	31
2.5.1 MARXIST PERSPECTIVE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT	- - - - -	32
REFERENCES	- - - - -	34

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	- - - - -	35
3.1 INTRODUCTION	- - - - -	35
3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN	- - - - -	35
3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY	- - - - -	36
3.4 TYPE AND SOURCE OF DATA	- - - - -	37
3.5 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION	- - - - -	37
3.6 SAMPLING METHOD AND PROCEDURE	- - - - -	38
3.7 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	- - - - -	39

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 INTRODUCTION	- - - - -	40
------------------	-----------	----

4.2 DATA PRESETATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
CHAPTER FIVE									
5.1 SUMMARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
5.2 RECOMMENDATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
5.3 CONCLUSION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
APPENDIX (QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The wide spread of self help group both rural; and urban communities in Nigeria and the lower empowerment of the members, economically, politically and psychologically raises a lot of requesting about what exactly is happening, since the primary objective of forming the self-help group is to empowerment the members holistically. The overall aims oof the paper is to identify the problem of leadership cohesiveness, participation, volunteerism, communication goals and objectives as (group factors) the research work conclude that understanding why community member remain in their various self-help groups or otherwise is very important in the empowerment studies and holistic community development. These is very need to keep encouraging community members to both homogeneous and heterogeneous of self-help groups to enable elimination of barriers toward participation in the empowerment process.

This research work would immensely contribute to the debate on the most influential leading to overall empowerment as an outcome rather than a process as a setting, it also added to the existing literature the paper also recommend that regulatory agencies should be more active in their supervisory and monitoring roles in order to identify fake self-help group and those adhering to ethics and code of conduct more studies

need to be a conduct with a view of exploring more factors influencing self-help groups members empowerment in Nigeria and compare with what is obtain globally to strengthen the system for better performance and management.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

This project will particularly concentrated on a vital role that self-help group of the community development of the areas of Dutse local government areas.

Dutse is located to the north and east of Kano. It shares its northern border with Bauchi state and western northern border with Katsina state, eastern border is Yobe state and Kano state.

History of dutse local government area has showed that the location of dutse local government is boarder with Birnin kudu, Gwarm, Buji, Kiyawa, Jahu, Miga, Takai, Gaya, Alasu, Sumaila, local government areas.

Dutse local government area become a local government in the year 1976 is created by the head of state of Nigeria by General Murtala Rahmat Muhamad administration.

People of dutse local government area are could be classified in three tribe these are Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri and the minority who are latest arrival include Arabs, Yoruba, Igbo, and other minority Nigeria n tribes in Inhabition almost all

the local government area of the state with the highest concentration in dutse the state capital on august 27-199.

Hausa =member of this group are the majority in the state. Hausa the most widely spoken language in west Africa is also the unofficial lingua Francua of the afro Asiatic linguistic phylum. It is difficult to define who is a Hausa, due to the adaptation of the culture, dress and language by the communities.

Fulani= Fulbe is the language of the Fulani who also call themselves Fulani who also call themselves as Fulbe (singular Fullo)

The dutse local government area resident through the community development associated of self-help group are now aware of new to embark, and some meaningful community development program that with solve problem with human and physical problems.

After due consideration of all different problem and need there is very n need for a proper consultation with the community development on the intended Wilman and physical project.

Dutse as a state capital of jigawa state when is created jigawa state, dutse become a state capital on 27 august 1991, by general Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, the head of state of Nigeria, since the many traditional rulers and political leaders leads the dutse local government areas, the traditional rulers are

Dutse legend narrates its earlier story of 13th century great hunter called (Duna Magil) a Kanuri decent who nickname the town of dutse (Gadawur) it was a rich hunting ground for gazelles (Gada-in Hausa) and the other animals. The settlement of Garu, which traditions claim, started around the dying years of the first Millebium in habited by a mixture of pagan wondering tribes that occupied the rock cluster in search of food and shelter. Pre jihad rulers of dutse.

Sarkin Dutse Tawai Mai –Asrki Babba, (c-1412-1463) Sarkin dutse Ketare Dan Auta mai Kuka – (c-1463-1463) Sarkin Dutse Tasau dan Ketare (c-1463-1474) Sarkin Dutse Maidu Mai Asarki Karama (c-1476-1482) Sarkin Dutse, Maigiji mai Tandu (c-1482-1489) Sarkin Dutse Amadu Maranje (c-1489-1498) Sarkin Dutse Babilu mai Karama (c-1489-1498) (c-1498-1515) Sarkin Dutse labun mai Achizia (c-1515-1528) Sarkin Yakwabu Kwasau (c-1528-1554) Sarkin Dutse Sambore mai Jagurgur (c-1554-1564), Sarkin Dutse Dunhu Danmarema (c-1564-1569) Sarkin Dutse, Akuli Gurunfa (c-1569-1577) Sarkin Mantau Jarmai Babba (c-1577-1584) Sarkin Dutse Jaawandu Dogo (c-1592-1609) Sarkin dutse Yusufu Ataka Lafya (c-1609-1616) Sarkin Dutse Mamman Tauroma-mai Babban Wando (c-1616-1632) Sarkin Dutse Yakubu na Bubba (c-32-1643) Sarkin Dutse Inuwa Bagizire (c-116433-16558) Sarkin Dutse Habu mai Kokiya (c-1658-1667) Sarkin 1686) Sarkin Dutse Adu-idon Mikiya (c-1667-1679) Sarkin Dutse Mani mar Artsabu (c-1679-1686) Sarjin Dutse Hyassan Makau Dodon Bango (c-1686-1702)

Sarkin Dutse Manman mai Sajen Fama (c-1702-1720) Sarkin Dutse Bello Dan Abdulkadir 1(c-1919-1923) Sarkin Dutse Sulaiman II Dan Nuhu (c-1923-1960) Sarkin Dutse Amir Abdullahi mai Kano Dan Sulaiman (c-1960-1983) Sarkin Dutse Amir Muhammad Sunusi Dan Bello (c-1983-1995) Sarkin Dutse Khadimil Islam (c-1995-date.)

Political leader hold dutse local government areas a chairman or caretaker chairman are Alhaji Abubakar Bello as Acaretaker Chairman Alhaji Basiru Muhammed Sunusi as a chairman, Bashir mai Fada Dutse, political leaders are Alhaji Abubakar Bello as chairman on July 1976n to December 1976, Alhaji Basiru Muhammad Sunusi, Galadiman Dutse on January 1977 -Nov. 1979 Alhaji Adamu Barde Chairman on December 1979-August 1982 Alhaji yau Muhammad Chamo, on sept.1983-october 1983, Alhaji Badamasi Abdu Chaichai on Nov. 1983-Dec 1983 Alhaji Baffa Usman sole administrator on 1984-April 1984 Alhaji Inuwa Isah sole Administrator from May 1984-June 1984 Alhaji Bashir Muhammad mai fada chairman June 1986-march 1987, Alhaji Faruq ahmed Wangara Chairman April 1987-Sept 1987, Alhaji Usman Maje ,Muhammad sole administrator October 1987-December 1987, Alhaji Ibrahim Baba Chaichai Chairman January 1988-July 1989 Alhaji Adamu Abubakar Chairman July 1987-1999, Alhaji Baba Gana Adamu sole Administrator Sept. 1999-Dec 1999 Alhaji Abubakar Bello Chairman Jan1991-Nov 1993, Alhaji Abdulkadir Babura D.P.M

Dec. 1993-May 1994, Alhaji D, Abubakr Chairman June 1994-Dec, 1996, Alhaji Ibrahim Baba Chaichai Chairman April 1996-Dec. 1996 Alhaki Adamu Musa Galamawa Chairman Jan. 1997-July 1998 Alhaji Ibrahim Ringim sole Administrator July, 1998-may 1999 Alhaji Umar Isah Kwaimawa Chairman may 1999-Sept -2001 Alhaji Zubairu Garba Abaya Chairman 2001-2002, Alhaji Ibrahim Abdiullahi Kemba Madobi chairman, 2003-2003, Alhaji Ibrahim Yakubu Yargaba, 2004-Feb, 2007 Alhaji Shehu Umar Chamo Chairman March 2004-Feb, 2007, Alhaji Zubairu Garba Abaya Chairman Jan, 2008-March 2008, Alhaji Shehu umar chamo chairman april 2008-2009, alhaji shehu umar chamo april 2009-april 2012, Alhaji Sanusi Awulazizi Dankofa Chairman 2012-2016, Alhaji Iliyasu Adamu Kwari B/Kudu sole administration 2016-2017 Alhaji Bala Yakubu Yargaba Chairman 2017- to Date.....

Historically the dynamic rule called Tsohon Mutum was known to have rule for seventy years from the (1827-1877) however his rule was terminated by the break out of Sokoto of jihad period. The presented emir of dutse called Amir, Alhaji Dr Nuhu Muhammad Sunusi con. And elected chairman of Dutse called Ubandawakin Dutse Alhaji Bala Yakubu Yargaba dutse, it is significant to highlight that the ascendancy of Fulani in (1807) marks the turning point in the history of dutse as its a lot its independence and become submerge in to Kano state

as the clean of leaders opted to recognizes Sarkin Kano Sulaiman as their spiritual leaders.

The special district of dutse Alhaji Jamilu Basiru Sanusi (Turakin dutse) give special contribution a Hausa word literally interpreted as "rock" is used to refers you on a trip of discover the history landscape and the people who make the city a unique destination. In return however, Kano conceded a certain degree of autonomy of dutse particularly sphere of dutse local government administration for instance the two traditional rulers called Jalligawa and Yalligawa or Habe and Fulani were reserved the exclusive right of producing successive dutse rulers or traditional rulers while Kano's rule remained limited to nominated candidates for Rulership between the two until the British conquest of Kano 1903 and the subsequent administration reform introduced by the imperial powers.

The reform fundamentally eroded the autonomy of dutse and placed it under the introduced the district heads system as the new system of local administration all over the northern region of Nigeria (including Kano emirates council) territories all across the emirate were the re-group into consolidated districts areas. The than sarkin is head incharge of the primary with responsibility of tax collection under the new dispensation. He later become the first victim of the new as he was removed in 1910 for failing to collect adequate taxes. However the exclusive

hereditary right of the two ruling houses in Dutse emirate was preserved after some attempt to change the arrangements.

1.2 STATEMENTS OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Effectiveness of self-help group is considered to the improvement of a common of all that have managed in developing this group now for ever is an important instrument development of any community of self-help group in developed nation or country. Most of government agencies responsible are in capable of properly and adequate managing and implementing program in context with what the ideal scenario is expected to be this would lead to lack of development in that community or a nation in general.

Based on self-help group was created and implementing for achieving a variety of goals including empowerment to ease government and suffering.

A distinction can be made between different types of self-help group according to their origin and sources of funds several self-help group have been convert out of winged groups formed under pre-existing NGOS program for thrift and credit or more board based activities. Some self help group, have been promoted by NGOS as parts of the integrated programs, and other have been promoted by bank.

Therefore the study will request to provide the questions.

1. What leads to ineffectiveness of self help group program in a community?
2. Does proper personal training benefit and enhance the members of self help groups in their community?
3. What are the attitude and perception of the self help groups members?
4. How effective were the implementation and evaluation procedure of program are rendered?

Self help group is village based financial intermediary community usually composed of 10-20 local women or man. A mixed group is generally not preferred most self help group are located.

According to ghosted s. 2014 citizenship in practice poverty reduction and self help group journal of Asia and Africa studies. Self help group are formal association of people who chose to come together to find wages to improve their living conditions. They helping to build social capital among poor, especially women. The most important function of self help group are.

1. To encourage and motivate its members to save
2. To persuade them to make a collection plan to generation of addition income
3. To acts as a conduct for formal banking services to reach them.

Such group work as a collective guarantee system for members who proposed to borrow from organized sources.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The critical study and analysis off the meaning and nature of community development shows that the major aims of the concept is to explain and established a desire among the rural fork or people residing in the respective community to change themselves rather than impressing on the change to be made or otherwise expecting miracles or wander to happen without facing the reality.

The change to be made include improvement and provision of social amenities and infrastructure facilities, agricultural extension and development rural sanitation and population, environment and in health program, rural education planning. For planning rural improvement of communication network and communities living standard in the people of Dutse local government areas.

Consequently the desire to archive the stipulation "aims' bring to highlight as following the aims and objectives of organization development in Dutse local government Area.

1. To make mobilized people of Dutse local government towards the community's leaders in the areas as much as possible on the making local materials resources.

2. To development all aspect of community so as to avoid in balance and give room for over all development in Dutse local government.
3. To make mobilizes the people of communities to become selves realign on economically independent.
4. To mobilize or reduce poverty unemployment through employment people, or give any kind of business to the people of Dutse local government area.
5. To avoid ideal community in Dutse local government where people like in peace and harmony with another
6. To work whether the self help groups are fully integrated on the community development program
7. To investigated and find out how people are working or participants to words, the improving their living standard in dutse local government area.
8. It examine how individual initiated their own project and the types of assistance they receive from Dutse local government leaders and others.
9. To investigate the performing on how self help group are helping people of Dutse local government area.

10. To make mobilize people of Dutse local government areas resident too rises their general living standard and mobilize their government to assist toward the improving the communities development.

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following are the sources of research hypothesis:-

1. Self help group participation contributed immensely in the Development of any community.
2. Self help group participation does not in any way contributed towards community Development.
3. Existence of self help group plays role in community development.
4. Existence of self help group serves nothing in the community Development.

1.5 Significant of the study

Purpose of the study it will helping the people of Dutse local government area and the state government in their effort towards the community development and it can helping self help groups in the community development.

community development and it can helping self help groups in the community development.

First it can be of great importance to volunteer of community development program

Significance of the study is to line sound vital roles that community development association play in their organizational structure of the Dutse local government Aare.

1.6 Scope and limitation

The scope and limitation is to concentrate of Dutse local govt. area in jigawa state is as follows:-

The provider of study here, research is going to work of how community association exist which is regarded as a best way to developing our organization and why do you consider is the best and also the research will show the contribution give by the community development in Dutse local govt. areas.

1. Lack of financial problems:- presently nothing would be known about the subject topic unless with proper consolation of both community development association therefore due to lack of money to go for

- observation and interview with such people become a great problem to my research.
2. Lack of time:- time also become a great problem faced during my research,, problem have observation and interview with the so many people of such association need on encourage time in order to get a full information data about the topic.
 3. Lack of co-operative:- the leadership and members of such association serve as a great problem to any research become without co-operation
 4. The study is intends to cover the impact of self help group on the community development in Dutse local government area in Jigawa state.
 5. The research is limited is this study include the time which is to be spread for conducting the research work and lack of co-operation of the respondents during the data collection.
 6. Lastly the problem of financial resources the research did not have enough money for transportation and buying all necessary working materials and therefore could not cover the entire state.
 7. The people of the areas are produces foods and cash crops, which are produce at WARWADE DAM near Jidawa ward.

1.7 Definition of the study

Various definition are by given related to the terms that were used in this study

Self help group

According to marry rose (1996). Self help groups is non professional organizational formed with a common problem or situation for the purpose of pooling resources, gathering information and offering manual support, service or care. Self help group began to spread in the united state following the world war 11 self help group concerned with situation such as the elderly single parent and homosexual, the definitions of such self help groups some time include the social advocacy organization and hallway service for example drug rehabilitation centers.

1.8 Plan of the study

Chapter one- comprises of introduction, background of study, statement of problem, research hypothesis, significant of the study, scope and limitation definition of terms, references.

Chapter two- involved, literature review and theoretical frame work , introduction, theoretical frame work, name of the theory to be used, references.

Chapter three- it comprise, research methodology, introduction, research designed, types and sources of data, instrument of data collection, sampling method and procedure, method of data analysis

Chapter four- it involve, data presentation, interpretation and analysis, introduction, data presentation, data analysis and interpretation.

Chapter five- it comprises summary conclusion and recommendation, bibliography, appendix, questionnaire design.

REFERENCES

1. Adejanbi, (1989) cited in akindayo, M.O. and oghenekoliwo, J.E. (2004) developing Ault education and community development. Ibadan: educational and study groups.
2. Cambridge summer conference (1948) cited in Ahmed, J.A. (2010b) vital issues in social work, Kano: Holiday speed link investment Ltd.
3. Stories of Dutse Emirs palace-1421-2009 by his highness, Alhaji Dr. Nuhu Muhammed Sunusi CON Emir of Dutse. Twentieth anniversary edition December 11, 2015 printed by Jigawa state printing press Dutse. first published-Rabiu Thani, 1430 Hijrah April 4-2009 By Lugga press limited, c) copy right by Nuhu m. Sanusi.
4. The day in my life books. His highness Nuhu Muhammad Sunusi Emir of Dutse. Printed by Jigawa state printing press Dutse, December 11-2015 Safar 30,1436 First published and printed Safar 1431 Hijrah February 2010 AD by Lugga press limited.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter review some relevant and related literature that considered to the topic, therefore, number of text books, articles and magazines where examine here to more light on various aspects for the chapter. The chapter comprises of various parts such as theoretical framework where reviewed. Basic principles of community development and the problems faced by the self help groups in carrying out their program in community development where reviewed.

2.2.1 SELF HELP GROUP

As viewed by self help group refers to an approach that is highly structure and systematic exercise in which all components in which all components in the system of development can be understood as important which they play individually and collectively.

Self help groups. Implies and educational management of that link off interaction between the community and the individual both on object and process for the achievement of community needs.

2.2.2 COMMUNITY

To scholar the system frame work can apply to many types of social system. Community intends to focus on a specific types, though it is obvious that community interest with many other types of system. It is necessary to differentiate community from other classification of social systems. These are many ways to define community each of the standard definition may be sufficient in most situation but they vary in terms of the element include types of a community is a particular social systems distinguished by the following characteristics.

- People involved in the system have a sense and recognition of the relationship and areas of common concern with other members
- The system had longevity continuity and is expected to persist.
- It is operation depends considerably on voluntary co-operation, with a minimal use (or threat) of sanctions or coition
- It is multifunctional; the system is expected to produce many things and to be attended to many dimension interactions.
- The system is complex, dynamic and sufficiently large that instrumental relationship predominates.
- Usually there is geographical element associated with is define and basic boundaries.

A second way of define community is a social development of relatively stable harmonious, homogeneous and connected collectively often using the biological metaphor of maintaining equilibrium. Those who subscribe to this approach usually see community engagement as important but not something that should disrupt the operation of capital community is a territorial boundary of social system within people live in harmony, love intimacy and share common social, economic and cultural characteristics. Community can also be define as a group of people living to gather within a given area who share a common propose, value and objectives as well as maintaining some basic harmony of interest and aspiration in the course of meeting their objectives.

2.2.3 DEVELOPMENT

According to scholar it is a continuous process of positive change in the quality and span of life of a person or group of person. Other forms of development are taken as contributory factors to the change in the quality are economic, social, political, technological and cultural development, interrelated interdependent.

Development consists of the process bringing out more capability or possibility of a phenomenon to a more advance or effective state. Further

implication of the above conceptualization of development is that development is equated with growth. But in the sense that will unfold here, development extends beyond growth. Development can also be defined as the process of mutual political changes. it effect the sum total numbers of the entire society and improve condition and achievement in various ways of life.

Development is also process of transformation social changes in society, it can also be seen and economic condition to better deal, the above definition try to explained development as any positive changes that affect by high number of the people living in any given society or any changes that shift in social and economic condition of any society.

2.2.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Batton (1957) define community development as a process during which people in the small community first thoroughly discuss and define their want and their plan and act together to satisfy

According to the 20th report of the administration committee on coordination to the united nations economic and social council in 1956 the term community development had come I international usage to can note the process by which the effort of the people tem selves are united with

those of government authority to improve the economic social, and cultural condition of community to integrate these community in to he life of the nation and enable them to contributes to national progress.

Community development has also been define by the international co-operation administration as a process of social action in which the people of a community organizes them self for planning and action defining their common and individual needs and problems, executing theses plan with a maximum reliance's upon community resources.

Community development is a movement that promotes the happiness of the people by encouraging them to respond to opportunity for individual or co-operate self development. Its techniques are intended to evoke a process of growth and fulfillment, but as a more general approach, its principles are designed to primate al other aspect of the same vein, biddles (1968) define community development as:- A social process by which human being can become more competent to live with and gain some control over local aspects of a frustration and changing world personality growth group responsibility is the focus.

This definition buttress is the need to foster community development and to strengthen international action for its improvement. Individual scholars

have also tried their hands at the definition of community development. McClusky (1960:416) defined community as "the induction and educational management of that kinds of interaction between the community and its people, which leads to the improvement of both". The definition sees the community both as a place and as a spirit or feeling. As a place it enjoy some external facts of improvement as may be seen in the spirits of internal experience of ideal and values hold in common by citizen.

The can bridge summer conference (1948) 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 (cited in Akintayo and Oghenekoibe 2004:17-18). This initiative is not forth coming spontaneously the community can be aroused and enthusiastic response to the movement. The conference viewed community development in this vein as embracing all form of betterment, and including the whole range of development activities in the districts whether these were under taken by government or unofficial.

A shorter British definition was worked out at the Ashirde conference on social development in the colonies held in year 1954. The Ashirde definition states, community development with active participation and on the initiative of the community, a spectacular aspect of this definition is

that the community development principles of felt needs self help groups and citizens participation are contained in it (cited- in Akindaya and Oghenekoliwo 2004:18)

United nation (1971) in Ahmed (2006) define community development as the process by which the effort of the people tem selves are united with those of government authority to improve the economic, social and cultural condition, of the communities to integrated these community in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contributed fully to national progress.

2.3 Principles of community development

The various principles of community development are hereby given by different scholars and authors.

2.3.1 Principles of self help

Self help and product of community development as a movement of people. The first idea that is central to the principles is that it must be from transpiration of the people themselves that their social improvement will come, (batten and 19570).

Self help enables the local peoples to exploit to their advantages the resources or otherwise that lies dormant and there by perpetuate the ignorance of the community. By making use of under utilizes labour, in the self help for community can increase the competence and enhance of a community in the handing of its affairs the habit of self help is a prerequisite for survival in the world, (anyanku 1992).

As a population movement, community development adopts the principles of self help to secure the active participation and co-operation of the people in program designed to raise their standard of living and to promote their development. The root idea of self help is that it help people to make up for lost by enabling them to get together and plan t bring their community on the progress. Hence through organize self help the people can define their problem solve them and actually work them serve out of such problem.

2.3.2 PRINCIPLES OF FELT NEED.

Principle of felt need streets that people must be able to identify what they do in order to achieve their design development. Such identification is able only if people are able to do some things to remove obstacles to development, a obstacles is generally known as the problems of a

community. The need arise from dissatisfaction with the way people are living and urge to induces desirable changes to improve such as way of living. This is the starting point to community development; the principle of felt needs maintain that people must set goods for themselves to achieve these goals.

The idea of need, for any community arise of the lack of something in the opinion of such a population would facilitate the improvement of the welfare of the community, if it has been present or available. Hence anything which may be considered essential for the maintenance of desire site of affairs is a need. Therefore present an in balance or lack of adjustment between a present situation of condition and a new or changes set of condition to be more desirable. If we may put in another way, a need represent the different between what is and what ought to be the living condition of a community (Biddle and Biddle, 1965)

2.3.3 PRINCIPLES OF CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION

The principles of citizens participation is deeply in the rent in the very concept of community development which enjoying that whatever is done to improve the welfare of a people must endeavor to elect the enthusiasm and whole hearted participation of such people. Te idea of participation as

it applies to community development strongly implies that success is assured where the effort of a local community is supplemented or aroused by the direction of government authority. This idea portrays community development in its true light as a cooperation partnership in progress.

The principles of citizen's participation stipulate that, the local people should take part in the planning, execution, utilization and assessment of the social amenities of facilities designed to improve their welfare. It is such participation that gives the people the pride of ownership of the facilities complete in the process of community development, when for instance people refers to such social services in their community as our school, our hospital or our market. They are implicitly expressing their sense of belonging to such. This underlines the fact that change for better living can be brought about by the co-operative effort of the people. The very idea of community doing something for itself through the participatory effort of its people deficit development (Anyanwo, 1992)

2.3.4 Principles of Self Growth

This principle enjoying that community does not have to accept or even to have readymade salvation to its problems perhaps worked out by outsiders to have no connection with the community. It has to be able

through constant practice, to diagnose its own problems, And to initiate action towards finding salvation to such problems. It is such reliance on the resources of community that leads to appreciation and good management by its members on what external resources that may be infused in to the community effort from the time either by government of external specialization agencies.

These may take the form of external advice or grants in cash or kind

2.3.5 Principles of Self-reliance

The principle promote self help group, it up hold the need for people to take their destiny in their own hands. This principle is fast growth in acceptability as a new formulary for community development. Its widespread acceptability in the development planning of most African countries has the tendency to give greater stimulus and cohesiveness to community development in these countries. The implication of these demand is that in the process of community development citizens must Endeavour to develop and sustain a society free of poverty ignorance disease (Sovalor law 1970)

2.3.6 Principles of Self Direction

When a nation acts for self reliance its must have been engaging in activities aimed at maximizing the use of it local resources in carrying out its development program. The principles of self direction stress that individual and community on their initiative to achieve positive result for personal and community development. Adekambi (1989) stress that this principle can be effectively harnessed to enhance the community development process. The trust is bided on the philosophical ideal that adult have the capacity to develop the self concept and the self esteem that can help themselves directed, (cited in Akindayo and Oghenekoliwo 2004:26)

2.4 Importance of self-help Group

The following are the importance of self help group which normally are:-

- i. Improving the living standard:- community development under this strive towards establishing a well organized system of social services in order to calculate in people the spirit of self help reliance. This is all that would enable them to participate or sure their full participation in community development.

- ii. It protect and promote the members of the community:- through self help the community members will be protected from some problem and promote in term of business and provide social amenities on their own community
- iii. It provides a good and clear feature to the community:- through self help the community members will clear their features for the generation of the younger ones.

2.4.1 Problems Faced by self-help groups .

The philosopher of community development makes a program of movement of people. It has been launched through the government machinery in order to initiate proper direction. But people have a little living standard, which they have been skeptical about is utility.

1. **Felt needs:-** Is the first problem of self help group which is usually associated with the concept of "felt need" is the gap between the well research real need of the people and what the people perceive as their needs. In most cases the community people perception of what constitute their felt need may base on emotional belief system or misconception of the nature of their problems.

2. **Lacks of technical organizing:-** Is another problem that constitutes the problem faced by self help group, which there is no technical organizing of their material or activities. There must to be a problem in that activities, so likewise self help group have no enough technical material to make their activity to be more effectively.
3. **Financial problems:-** It is another problem faced the self help groups which in any activity if there is no enough money to make the activities there must be a problem in the activity. So likewise self help group have no money to money their activities effectively.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The various theoretical frame works are hereby given by different scholars as the related to this study.

The theory adopted for this research is Marxist theory on local government, this because of its direct bearing

The proponent of this theory is Karl Marx theory ideas about the state can be divided as three his solution is what Elstar has described as the abdication or abstention theory it contents that the bourgeoisie found that.

2.5.1 Marxist theory on local government administration

The central view of this theory was the object of having a local unit of administration is in order to, that those who have any interest in common which they do not share with the general body of their country, men may manage that joint interest by themselves.

More to the Marxist perspectives the assumption was raised as to whether local government is not merely an instrumental value, established to serve the interest of the bourgeoisie and to buttress its power over the peasant and the masses. For them there is no need to set up local government as local government has vibrant life of their own their activities being designed to serve, mainly the interest of the localities.

On 6th august 2012 although part politics in local government administration gained they as a political sub-division of a local government the common thread in Marxist theory of democracy is the civil service administration and effective service delivery for local government administrations.

DM kotz 2003 the Marxist theory of socialism and the socialist movement in Marx's time arose in the six implicit in the definition of the

working class is not just particular institution such as local government social agencies.

REFERENCES

1. Adejanbi, (1989) cited in akindayo, M.O. and oghenekoliwo, J.E. (2004) developing Ault education and community development. Ibadan: educational and study groups.
2. Akinpelu, J.A. (1988) introduction to philosophy of adult education, mimeo, adult education department, university of Ibadan.
3. Anyanwu, C.N. (1992) Community development: The Nigerian Perspective, Ibadan: Gabesther Educational Publisher.
4. Ashirde conference on social development in the colonies (1954) cites in Akinoyo, M.O and Oghenekoliwo, J.E (2004) development: new paradigms, Ibadan: educational research and study groups.
5. Bailey, K.D. (1994) cited in Ahmed J.A (2010a) research method in the

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is a simply the process in which scholars try to investigate. Various problems in order to provide solutions to the problem through the planned and systematic control and analysis and interpretation of data.

Research methodology can therefore be regarded as a set of method used to adopt by a researcher with which he undertakes the activities which constituted the research process.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the method used in gathering information for the study. It shows the research designed type and sources of data, instrument of data collection, sampling method and procedure, method of data analysis will be use during this research study.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is used by the researcher in his study was the survey design. This is because it is a distinctive method, thus, it make the use of individuals from different occupation as a study groups of element which can be considered to the representative of entire.

This deals the ways and means of conducting the research that is how the plan of action will be executive. The way upon which the research is conducting after the problem is identified the questions and hypothesis of the research is formulated all possible ways and techniques are employed in other to provided answer to the question as well as to provided the hypothesis will help in coming up with the solution to the identified problems.

The ways of followed include the distribution of questionnaire to the selected population which the sample drawn oral interview to the respondent within the sample. And the questionnaires are designed in relation to the research work which will seek answers to the problems while.

3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population is refers to the collection of unit with identifiable properties in research the term or population does not refers only to the numbers of people living in a particular area. It also refers to all countable objects living and non living e.g. population of chairs in a college. A population is finite if the number is too large to be known precisely.

The researcher covered the population of Dutse Local Government Area as the area of the study. The population of the area according to 2006 population census

was about 147,343. However the population is infinite that is large to be known precisely.

3.4 TYPE AND SOURCES OF DATA

- Primary sources of data:

This is an original and findings by research through various sources such as observation, interviews and questionnaire, the work is original in the sense that no and other one work on it.

- Secondary sources of data:

This is second hand information include information source from text books, journals, papers and magazines for the sake of completion and achieve information the instrument used for collecting data are research questionnaires and oral interview. Direct contact method questionnaire and time consuming

3.5 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

The method of data collection used in this study was the questionnaire method the researcher used both ended and close ended questions in order to get the finding, beliefs experience and activities from the respondents. Fifty questionnaires

were distributed to workers, students, traders, farmers, and others within the Dutse local government area and percentage was use to analyze the data.

- Questionnaires :

A questionnaires is refers to the act or set of the question designed by a research investigation that seeks answer to the solution of giving problems.

A direct contract of presentation was adopted in the distribution to all respondents even through this way of very expenses and time consuming but it turned to be cost effective in terms of other benefit collection (in some case) of the administrated questionnaires.

- Oral interview:

An oral interview were conducted to obtain reliable and accurate information in the form of verbal responses from the respondent were either too busy to questionnaire respondent and to avoid light rate of non respondent and bias or misunderstanding the question.

The researcher was in fact to privilege to be allocated to interview the staff available in the local government on the interview they expressed their opinions and answered, the question to the satisfaction of the researcher

3.6 SAMPLING METHOD AND PROCEDURE

The total number of questionnaire distributed is fifty (50) and fortunate the same number of questionnaire was received. The method used of the

distribution of questionnaire is random sampling. The respondents will select randomly that is each respondents has equal chance to being selected. The tabular form is going to be used that is discussing the frequency against the percentage.

3.7 METHOD O F DATA ANALYSIS

The method of data collection used in this study was the questionnaire method. The researcher used both ended and close ended questions in order to get the finding, beliefs experience and activities from the respondents.

The information or data collection is including personal observation and it is the process of recognizing and recording the behavior of people object and event. (According to Kinner at al 1987)

Another method of adopted in obtaining data including personal interview by directing the conversation between the interview (researcher) and the interviewer (respondent) towards the right subject and encourage him or her to keep on talking in case the easily explain the question clearly and it bring a lasting relationship between the researcher and respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The researches examine the roles played self group in community development. The data collected in the area of study were presented and analyzed. Table were used to represent the views of those who completed the questionnaire in response to various question asked.

The numbers of respondents were fifty. These respondent members of various community developments associated in the area of study. In the case of members who are not literate and cannot read and understand what the questionnaire asking the researcher is translated in to Hausa for their comprehension, presentation and analysis were made based on the data collected.

4.2 DATA PREASENTATION

The following table, which is the first table shows that 40 respondents representing 80 percent of the respondents were males, while the remaining 10 respondents, representing 20 percent were females, this clearly indicate that the males were more than the female counterparts, (see table 4.2,1 below).

TABLE 4.2,1 SEXES OF THE RESPONDENTS.

SEX	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Male	40	80%
Female	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Form table 4,2,2 we can see the 24 respondents representing 48 percent were found to be between the ages of 18 to 25 years, 19 respondents representing 38 percent were between the ages of 26-35 years, 5 respondents representing 10 percent were between the ages of 36 to 45 years. Only 2 respondents representing 4 percent of the respondents were of the age of 46 and above.

Form this table we can see that the respondents between the ages of 18 to 25 were more than the rest with a maximum of 48 percent.

TABLE 4, 2,2 AGE VARIABLE OF THE RESPONDENT

AGE	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
18-25 Years	24	48%
26-35 years	19	38%
36-45 years	5	10%
46and above	2	4%
TABLE	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.2,3 shows the marital status of the respondent, 24 respondents representing 48 percent were married, 25 respondent representing 50 percent were single. Only 1 respondents representing 2 percent was divorced. None of the respondent is windowed. This indicates that the majority of respondent were single with 50 percent because most of them were youth who constitute the majority of member in the various association.

TABLE 4.2,3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

MARITAL STATUS	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
Married	24	48%
Single	28	50%
Divorced	1	2%
Windowed	-	-%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.2,4 shows the tribe of the respondents. Majority of the respondents were Hausa/Fulani who constituted up to 44 respondents representing 88 percent of the total respondents. The Yoruba were 3 in number which constituted 6 percent of the population, while the Igbos were only 2 respondents representing 4 percent only one respondent was a Kanuri. This indicates that 88 percent of the total

respondents were of the Hausa/ Fulani tribe who where the majority tribe in the area of study.

TABLE 4.2,4 TRIBE DIFFERENCES.

TRIBE	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
Hausa/Fulani	44	88%
Yoruba	5	6%
Others (specify)	1	6%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4. 2, 5 indicate the religion of the respondents. It clearly show that 47 respondents were Muslim which has about 94 percent, while Christians were only 3 respondent representing 6 six percent. This shows that the majority of the respondent were Muslim who dominated the area of the study.

TABLE 4.2,5 RELIGIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS.

RELIGION	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
Islam	47	94%
Christianity	3	6%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.2,6 shows the occupational status of the respondents. Majority of them were students with 24 respondent representing 48 percent out of the total number of the respondents. This is the largest group considered to have the knowledge about the community development and they were also the number of various community development organization. Moreover, 18 respondents representing 36 percent were civil servants, while businessmen were only 5 respondents which constituted 10 percent. The remaining types of occupation were only 3, which constituted 6 percent.

TABLE 4.2, 6 OCCUPATION STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

SEX	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Student	24	48%
Civil servant	18	36%
Business	5	10%
Other(specify)	3	6%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.2,7 indicated the educational qualification of the respondents, the table show that those who attained Primary education where only 2 respondents representing 4 percent and those with post primary education were only 8

respondents representing 16 percent. Those who attained higher education were 36 respondent representing 72 percent. Those with adult/non formal education were only 4 respondents representing 8 percent.

TABLE 4.2,7 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Primary education	2	4%
Post primary education	8	16%
Higher education	36	72%
Adult/non formal education	4	8%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

In this study an attempt has been made to find out the means of transforming the community through self half groups. In this view the people living in dutse local government area were taken in to consideration.

Table 4.3,1 show he way in which community can develop twenty five 25 respondent representing 50 percent were of the view that community can develop through government intervention, while fourteen 14 respondents representing 28 percent were of the view that it is through self help programmers. Six 6 respondents representing 12 percent where of the view that it is though community

efforts, and the other five 5 respondents representing 10 percent where of the view that it is through other means.

TABLE 4.3,1 THE WAYS IN WHICH THE COMMUNITY CAN DEVELOP

RESPONDENT	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Through Govt. intervention	25	50%
Through self help programme	14	28%
Through community effort	6	12%
Other (specify)	5	10%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,2 shows that lack of people interest in their community two and community under development. Majority of the respondents who are 40 in number representing 80 percent where of the view that lack of peoples interest in contribute toward the under development of their community, while 10 respondents representing 20 percent disagreed with this view.

TABLE 4.3,2 LACK OF PEOPLE'S INTEREST IN THEIR COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD COMMUNITY UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
YES	40	80%
NO	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,3 shows the people that are supervising self half project in the community. Majority of the respondent who are 35 in number representing 70 percent where of the view that it is government specialists that are supervising the self half project, while is respondents representing 30 percent where of the view that it is the group's leader that supervising the self half projects.

TABLE 4.3,3 THE PEOPLE THAT ARE SUPERVISING SELF HELP PROJECTS IN THE COMMUNITY.

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
Group leader	15	30%
Government specialists	35	70%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,4 shows that lack of government assistance and supports to communities contribute to their under development. Majority of the respondents who are 45 in number representing 90 percent where of the view that lack of government assistance and support contribute to their development, while the others who are 5 in number representing 10 percent disagreed with this view.

TABLE 4.3,4:- LACK OF THE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	45	90%
No	5	10%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,5, shows that lack of qualified community development offices hindered the rapid growth of the community. Majority of the respondent who are 35 in numbers representing 70 percent where disagreed with this view.

TABLE 4.3,5, LACK OF QUALIFIED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICES HINDERED THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Yes	35	70%
No	15	30%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,6 shows the people interest to contribute in community development activities. Majority of the respondents who are 30 in number representing 60 percent where of the view that the people shows interest to contribute in community development activities, while respondents representing 40 percent disagreed with this viewed.

TABLE 4.3,6:PEOPLE INTEREST TO CONTRIBUTE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Yes	30	60%
No	20	40%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,7, shows the nature of the problems facing the execution of community development project. Majority of the people who are 25 in number representing 50 percent where of the view of financial problem is of technical and working material 10 respondents were of the view of that manpower is the major problem that affect the execution of community development project where respondent representing 10 percent.

TABLE 4.3,7 THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS FACING THE EXECUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Financial	25	50%
Technical	10	20%
Manpower	5	10%
Working material	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

Table 4.3,8 shows that lack of qualified community development offices hindered the rapid growth of the community. Majority of the respondents who are 40 in number representing 80 percent of where of the lack of qualified community

development offices hindered the rapid growth of the community, while the other to respondents representing 20 percent disagreed with the view.

TABLE 4.3,8 LACK OF QUALIFIED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICES HINDERED THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE COMMUNIT

RESPONSES	NO, OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
Yes	40	80%
No	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

As shown in this research, self-help is a strategy for community development and it has also been identified to be an effective means for transformation of the community, community cannot fully develop without the involvement of the government in execution of the development project in their areas. From the researcher we can observe that whenever people execute projects, they can be able to solve a number of their problems, because they already understood the process of co-operative work. If people's attitude would change they no doubt become to accept new ideas from people among them.

To be self-reliance community must be mobilized towards undertaking development projects by themselves no government can really provide everything they need. Therefore they have to contribute towards their own progress in whatever way they think.

As shown in this research, Community development has been facing a lot of problems which hinder effectiveness as a strategy for community development. In the area of study common problems were faced over the years related to financial problem, which is a major problem facing community development activity. As far

successful execution of the project in community, the people need to be provided with working materials for more effective implementation of community development projects. Assistance has to be given from the local government especially financial assistance that will improve the execution of community development.

The area of study has lack of qualified community development officers who would help to mobilized the people to participate more in the activities of community development. Most of the people of the area where ready to accept change but due to the insufficient community development officers whose present is necessary in different parts of the local government, they often remain redundant in offices instead of getting in to the field.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Firstly, for community development to be successful there should always be a plan of action. All program must be adequately. Planned in order to avoid difficulties which often arise when it come to implementation. Members of various communities should be planned in accordance with available resources at disposal not in anticipation of what is forth coming in future.

Secondly there is the need to solicit for government assistance mainly in terms of technical requirement, specialized staff, appropriate materials etc.

It was clearly provide by the respondents that people's participation or involvement in the area in respect of community development has realized a remarkable achievement despite the fact that there were a lot of problems hindering community development. Moreover, continues supports from government encourage many communities to compose them selve in to initiating some project toward uplifting their living standard. Expression of opinion towards their interest also help in bringing government become the channel of attaining rural transformation.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendation is another channel to be followed toward the development of the community based on the research work.

- Since community development was essentially aimed at a position change not only for individuals but also for the development of the community area at large, it require great attention not be looked down upon because illiteracy and ignorance are most the common problems hindering the development of community at large.
- Government should also encourage kind and create mobilization programmes that that will be of immense importance to every aspect of individual lives. It should attach more attention to the community showing

importance of participation in the such activities and coming together as a team to enhance cultural and social economic condition.

- Members of such association should be given right to vote or elect, who mean ever among them to hold mismanagement and to keep proper record.
- Government should employ trained and experienced community development workers who possess the basic skills to help voluntary organization in the rural areas to identify their needs and interests.
- Workshop and seminars should be conducted by the officials and representation of various community members and voluntary organizations aimed showing full participation in community development toward achieving their aims.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Adejanbi, (1989) cited in Akindayo, M.O. and Oghenekoliwo, J.E. (2004) developing Adult education and community development. Ibadan: educational and study groups.
2. Akinpelu, J.A. (1988) introduction to philosophy of adult education, mimeo, adult education department, university of Ibadan.
3. Anyanwu, C.N. (1992) Community development: The Nigerian Perspective, Ibadan: Gabesther Educational Publisher.
4. Ashirde conference on social development in the colonies (1954) cites in Akinoyo, M.O and Oghenekoliwo, J.E (2004) development: new paradigms, Ibadan: educational research and study groups.
5. Bailey, K.D. (1994) cited in Ahmed J.A (2010a) research method in the social science, kano: Holday speed link investment Ltd.
6. Batten, T.R. (1957) community and their development, London: oxford university press.
7. Biddle W.W. (1968) encouraging community development: a training guide for local workers, New York: holt Rinehart and Winston Inc.
8. Biddle. W.W. and Biddle L.J (1965) the community development process, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc.

9. Cambridge summer conference (1948) cited in Ahmed, J.A. (2010b) vital issues in social work, Kano: Holway speed link investment Ltd.
10. Cambridge summer conference (1948) cited in Akindayo, M.O. and Oghenekoliwo, (2004) development adult education and community development: new paradigm, Ibadan: educational research and study groups.
11. Lowe, J.(1970) adult education and nation building, Edinburgh: university press.
12. Mcclusky, Y.H. (1960) community development, in M.S. Knowles (ed), A hand book of adult education in the united state, Chicago, Illinois: adult education of the USA.
13. United nations (1971) cited in Ahmed J.A. (2010 b) vital issues in social work, Kano: Holday speed link investment Ltd.

APPENDIX

JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DEAR RESPONDENT(S)

I am Abdullahi Sulaiman with Reg. No: AD/PAD/16/025A a final year student of the above named institution in the department of public administration carrying out a research project on the topic:- Impact of self half groups towards community development. A case study of Dutse local government areas.

Your contributions toward the completion of the research would be highly appreciated and you are required to answer each question as honestly as possible. The research will be used strictly for academic purpose only and will be treated in strict confidentiality.

Thank you

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A:-PERSONAL DATE OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. SEX

A- MALE

B- FEMALE

2. AGE

A- 18 to 25 years

B- 26 to 35 years

C- 36 to 45 years

3. MARITAL STATUS.

A- Single

B- married

C- Divorced

D- widowed

4. TRIBE

A- Hausa/Fulani

B- Yoruba

C- Igbo

D- Other (specify.)

5. Religion

A- Islam

B- Christianity

6. OCCUPATION

A- Student

B- Civil servant

C- Business man

D- Other (specify)

7. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A. Primary education

B. Post primary education

C. Higher education

D. Adult and Non formal education

SECTION B. RESPONSES OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. In which of the following ways do you think that community can be develop?

A. Through government intervention

B. Through self- help program

C. Through community efforts

D. Other (specify)

2. Does lack of people interest in their community contribute toward community underdevelopment

A. Yes

B. No

3. Who supervises self help projects in your community?

A. Group leaders

B. Government specialists

4. Does lack of government assistance and supports to communities contribute to their underdevelopment?

A. Yes

B. No

5. Does lack of question community development officers hindered the rapid growth of the community?

A. Yes

B. No

6. Are the people interested to contribute in the community development activities ?

A. Yes

B. No

7. What kind of problems are you facing in execution of community development activities?

A. financial

B. Technical

C. Manpower

D. Working material

8. Does lack of qualified community development officers hindered the rapid growth of the community?

A. Yes

B. No