

Community Participation as an Effective
Tool for Rural Development:
A Case Study of Hong Local Government
Area of Adamawa State

BY

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A Research Project Submitted to the Department of
Consultancy Service Unit in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirement for the Award of Diploma in Public
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APPROVAL PAGE

This research has been read and approved as meeting the requirement for the Award of Diploma in Public Administration in the Department of Consultancy Services Unit, Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola.

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this project to the Almighty God for His mercy, love and protection.

Also, dedicated are my parents Mr. Titus Y. Salu and Mrs. Yani Titus for their love and care during my course of study.

Finally, I wish to dedicate to all my friends.

God bless you all.

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The success and accomplishment of this noble task has been due to the sacrifice made by some people who contribute to the successful completion of this research work.

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Thank you all, and may God bless you abundantly.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the community participation as an effective tool for rural development in Hong Local Govt. Area of Adamawa State.

Chapter One lighted on the extend to which govt. has given communities the free hand to operate development projects in their respective areas and the extend to which communities benefited from the projects embarked upon.

Chapter two covers the review of related literature by various experts.

Chapter three dealt with the research methodology which comprised of the sources of data, the method of data collection, sample and sampling technique and the validation of the instrument used.

Chapter four is the data presentation and analysis based on the research questions and hypothesis of the study.

While chapter five comprised of the summary, conclusion and recommendations which, if properly implemented may assist rural dwellers to participate actively in the rural development programmes in their various communities.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Every government whether military or democratic/civilian is meant to improve the living condition and standard of its citizenry. However, no matter how economically viable a government it may be, it would be unable to provide all the needs and yearning of its citizens. This incapacity might be due to increase in population or decrease in the internally generated revenues, metaphysical calamities etc. therefore, the task of nation building have now took a new dimension, it is no longer the responsibility of the government alone, but also of the people, thus, the campaign for community participation in the development of the nation. It is in this regard that people are requested and encouraged to embark on self help projects for the betterment of their lives. This scheme is a chance for individuals in community to exploit their initiative and talent for self actualization.

In view of the above, the research tries to investigate and find out the level of participation of various communities in the

rural development projects in Hong Local Government of Adamawa State.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Despite the efforts of Government of the two tiers of government to enhance development to the grassroots, it became imperative today that respective communities be encouraged to participate in the Government driven agenda for development. This is not unconnected with the competing demands from all angles, and the Government resources are too meager to go round. In view of the above, how far have community participation assisted in rural development. How far have these achieved in transforming rural economy and improving the quality of life of rural dwellers are the major questions to be answered by this research.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to assess the level of which communities in Hong Local Government Area have participated in the community development programmes. The specific objectives of the study includes:-

- a. To examine the extent to which Government has given communities the free hand to operate development projects in their respective areas.
- b. To examine government assistance in the various projects going on in different communities in the local government.
- c. To examine the extend to which communities benefit from these projects embarked upon them.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study may alert both the Government and communities on the needs for community participation at the grassroots level.

This study will assist the rural communities to appreciate the role of government in terms of improving their living condition. It will also serve as a guide for further researchers who intend to conduct a similar research work in future.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is limited to community participation as an effective tool for rural development in Hong Local Government Area of Adamawa State, for a period of five (5) years (2002-

2007). The spatial coverage of this study is the entire Local Government Area.

1.5 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

According to Batten (1937) views community development "to include any action taken by any agency, primarily designed to benefit the community".

Kaltho (1985) sees community participation as the involvement of the community in development activities. In developing countries, this would also include the involvement of planners and development activities of the impoverished communities who are in the struggle for survival. He sees community participation also as requiring and involving a two way relationship between and within the parties in development process.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

As the Government cannot undertake all development projects to all communities within this country. Community participation in development scheme and programmes become not only desirable but necessary.

For the fact that members of a community know what they need more than any other, consultations with the community is necessary.

Abasiokong (1980) was of the opinion that, community participation in community development may not only mean giving money or labour for undertaking a project. It means more than that. He said, may mean partaking in decision-making, planning rural development projects, and also taking part in evaluation of the projects. It is also absolutely impossible to involve all the community members in community development projects. This may be because of natural

individual differences. Some are more skillful in planning, others are executors while others are good in evaluation. As such, for community development to be successful, there must be division of labour, if every community member is to contribute his own quota towards the development of his community. Community development is misunderstood or rather tied down only to provision of infrastructure like roads. It should be clear that, provision of infrastructures and other social amenities are not meant to develop or achieve its own goal, but touching all spheres of life, be it educational, economic, political, moral or spiritual.

Kaigama (1989) is of the view that development is such more than provision of roads, electricity, water, communication and health facilities. To him, to achieve a total development of any development programme must include the exploitation and proper utilization of all the available recourses for better or vast improvement.

It is only when this is included into community development plans, that we may achieve self reliance by

innovations and production methods. To many scholars, a new thinking has to be solved, since these development people cry for is meant to improve the quality of their lives, the programmes should include various and rapid quantitative and qualitative analysis and evaluation at both individual and collective levels and not for self aggrandizement. This may be achieved according to Koinyan (1989) through formation of elite associations and societies for proper development, this research was in line with particularly Abeiekong and Koinyan (1989) it has become a general believe that there is need to go beyond the provision of social amenities, if the goals of integrated rural development is to be achieved.

2.2 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

One of the enduring and heritage of traditional societies in Hong Local Government is their involvement in community development. Traditional societies have developed and employed such to identify their felt needs, chosen what they want and take co-operative action to satisfy their need. Many rural communities in this part of the state (and Hong Local

Government in particular) have learnt to pool their research together to provide both functional and physical facilities for themselves. It is in this way that the people of the local government involve themselves in construction of bridges, culverts, dispensaries, well, mosques, churches as well as educational institutions. Jibrilla (2007).

The growth of community development in Hong Local Government could be traced as far back as during the colonial ruled. It was at that material time that community development, was recognized as an arm of government. It was housed by the Ministry of Education and Community Development. At that time, two community development staff were posted to Adamawa province to take charge of community development activities in the province and to enlighten the people on the importance of self help efforts. At that time, there was only one staff employed by then Adamawa Native Authority for community Development programme, traditionally called (SARKIN AYYUKA) (District office file No.....1973).

2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Community development is a section which is directly under the administrative department. The section is headed by the community development officer or supervisor. He is responsible to the Administrative Secretary or Director of Personnel Management and Councilor for Administration. The community development supervisor formulates policies subject to ratification and approval of administrative secretary. He coordinates the activities of communities within the local government area. He also supervises other field staff under him (e.g Village level workers and community development organizers, who work in villages). These staff are regarded as the grassroots workers because they work direct with the local government communities in identifying problems and setting such problems according to the order of their priority in order to achieve the desire goals. They also stimulated peoples interest in community development. It is their responsibility to supervise on – going community development projects as well

as surveying of human and material resources for community need. Monthly comprehensive report is also required from them to be submitted to the supervisor for necessary action and implementation. Jibrilla (2007).

2.4 THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The importance of women to social and economic development of any society can not be over emphasized. As mothers of our homes and as philanthropic groups, they have played important roles in the education and socialization of children, in caring for less fortunate members of societies, in teaching new methods of managing homes, in maintaining body and environmental cleanliness in contributing to the physical development of the society. Through individual and group efforts, women have tried to introduce the understanding of changes taking place in the society at large and how to cope with the challenges brought about by such changes.

Presently, in many parts of Adamawa State and particularly in Hong Local Government Area, there has been a burning desire among women for more education for

themselves and their daughters. Hussayn (2001). The challenge to educate women in particular is to work for the improvement of educational facilities for themselves and to inspire men to believe in the value of educating girls for the resultant benefit to families and the nation. Kaibo (2005)

In Hong Local Government women societies are directly involved in almost all the stages of community development progress, beginning from identification of felt need down to execution and evaluation of projects. As stable members of the community, women help a great deal in assisting the impact of a programme after it must have been completed. This, they do out of keen observation of change that have taken place in the community.

In this way, they are able to suggest amendments to a plan already embarked upon. Women have also assisted in mobilizing themselves for physical participation in development plan implementation, embarked upon by the Local Government.

Many communities in this area have constructed bridges, mosque, churches, roads, dams, town halls and build both

primary and secondary schools by themselves, also involved supplying sand and water for the construction of those projects

2.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Rural Development Projects is a single, grassroots or micro level activity used to bring about a specific type of change in a specific rural area, say a village or group of villages. In fact, a project is a unit of activities, which is chosen to be separately planned and carried out. While rural development programmes refer to a number of related and carefully orchestrated mutually supportive activities which cannot be seen as discrete projects but as a plan of course of action.

Without disputing the above definition, the writer sees community development as a process of improving the living standard of the masses of the low in-come population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self sustaining. This definition recognized three important elements viz improving standard of the poor, mass participation by the people and development of appropriate skills.

2.6 ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The creation of local government in the federation was designed as a means of spreading development and government to the grassroots. It was observed that for long, development in this country had been top sided in favour of the urban areas. Hong Local Government like others was therefore created to be as agent through which the yearning gap in development will be bridged. However, it is noted that, despite the creation of local government, the directorate for food, roads and rural infrastructure (DFFRI) and other related development agencies, the pattern of development in the country has not changed. Urban centers are growing and expanding. In the desire of Government to check the rural development, as observed by Sule (1990), it is "only recently that most government of developing nations began to think of definite policy or programmes of development concerning rural development". This one sided development patterns, apart from leading to rural – urban drift, also left the rural areas in abject poverty, mostly illiterates and full of diseases.

This is not to say that the government has not been doing much, it is just that the projects are yet to achieve the desired result.

Ashiru (1990) "projects are all about people" it allows therefore that rural development programme are about rural people.

2.7 RURAL COMMUNITY EFFORTS

From as long as man started living, organized groups, participation and cooperation towards the solving of social needs have always been cherished. A trip of any village reveal activities carried out by the people in wariness of their felt needs. In Hong Local Government Area for instance, the paper saw the communities embarking on such self help projects as provision of electricity and construction of maternity center. Even though these social infrastructures were areas for the government to provide for the people, they do not have to wait for the Government alone to develop their area. More and more communities have been taking the challenge and building major

projects through self help and as a means of encouraging this, the Government has been giving them match grants.

2.8 COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

In all projects, the government and communities have their goals to achievement of better living for the people. Iktun (1994) observed, the role of Local Government is "to make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives by developing and or delegating them to local representative body" this emphasis on government involving the people is justified by the failure of past development efforts.

Early development programmes in Nigeria were geared towards agricultural improvement with the sole belief that the development of this sector will automatically mean the development of the rural areas. Other attempts following the failures of the initial ones focused only on the provision of social amenities also failed. The failure of these approaches made it obvious that the causes of rural poverty are multiple and any attempt to improve upon rural life must be integrated

in approach and must involve the people which they are being designed for.

When there is lack of participation, the resultant effects are apathy, suspicion, opposition to and vandalism of projects. Lack of community participation also leads to the dependence syndrome; where the people wait for Government to do everything for them. The need therefore for the people to be fully integrated and involved in projects with government cannot must not be over emphasized.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the methodology of the study. It discusses the types and sources of data, the data collection, population and the method of data analysis.

3.1 TYPE AND SOURCES OF DATA

This research generated its data through two main sources. These are primary and secondary sources. The questionnaire, the interview schedule and observation were used to generate primary data. While secondary data were obtained from existing records from the local government and the already executed projects by the peoples themselves.

Therefore, both customers and staff of the local government constituted sources of primary data. While sources of secondary data were documents from the local government, reports and periodical, community based newspapers/newsletters etc.

The questionnaire was a close ended one. It consist of two sections. The first section (section 4) sought information regarding the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. Some of the information required here include the type and nature of projects executed by the communities themselves.

3.2 INSTRUMENT AND METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaire was the major instrument used in gathering data. However, interview and observation were conducted in order to enrich information that was generated through the questionnaire. The single questionnaire developed meant to generate information from the inhabitants, government officials and the village heads was expected to shade light on the impact of community participation in rural development in Adamawa State. With the aid of four (4) trained assistance. Data for this research was collected through a face to face method. In this case, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, while the administrator remains behind to collect it back after answering the questions. Similarly, the

interview was a face to face one. Answers from the respondents on the questions asked were recorded on both paper and tape recorders.

The four (4) trained assistants were locally sourced, their duties were to help explain the questionnaires clearly to those illiterate respondents and/or those who found it difficult to understand some aspects of the questionnaires and the interview scheduled.

3.3 POPULATION

The population for the study consists of all respondents in the study area estimated to the tune of twenty thousand (20,000) people in the wards and villages in the local government area.

3.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A total of two hundred respondents were used as the population sample for the study, these comprised the village heads, ward heads and the inhabitants of the area under study. Out of this number five (5) are village heads, (15) are ward heads, (20) are officials of the local government and the

remaining (160) are the inhabitants of the area. Therefore, this represented 10% of the entire population. This is considered adequate according to Nwana (1982) who suggested that, a sample size of 10% is reasonable and adequate for a survey research especially for a population of 5,000 and above.

3.5 VALIDATION OF THE INSTRUMENT

To ensure the reliability of the instrument used for the study experts were given the questionnaire to verify the reliability and validity of the instruments. The experts were drawn from three (3) different institutions of Higher learning in the state, which include Federal University of Technology, Yola, Federal college of Education, Yola and Adamawa State Polytechnic respectively.

3.6 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A simple random sampling technique and systematic sampling were used in the selection of wards and villages in the study area with the view to give each of the wards and villages equal opportunity to be represented in the selection process as a study area.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Descriptive statistics was used in analyzing the data collected for the study. Descriptive statistics in the forms of average or arithmetic means, frequency and percentage distribution tables were employed in analyzing data generated for the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As stated in the preceding chapter, this chapter is concerned with data presentation and analysis, report of findings and discussion of the findings.

All the data collected were presented in tabular form and analyzed using the statistical technique. The findings subsequently formed the basis of the discussions or results.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Percentage according to age distribution as regards the understanding of the concept of community participation.

RESPONSES	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE
Yes	35	20	55
No	17	28	45
Total	52	48	100

It could be observed from the above table that, there are 52 males and 48 females, totaling 100. Out of which 35 males and

20 females responded Yes, representing 55 percent, while 17 males and 28 females responded no, representing 45 percent. Consequently, the analysis indicated that, the assumption is accepted, since yes respondents have the highest percentage of 55.

Table II. The Assumption tries to determine the involvement of individual in community development programme.

RESPONSES	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE
Yes	25	35	60
No	23	17	40
Total	48	52	100

FINDINGS:- From the table above, it could be seen that, 48 males were involved in the study, 25 responded Yes and 23 responded No.

Also, 52 females were involved in the study, out of which 35 responded yes, while 17 responded No. As a result, males respondents have 60 percent and females respondents have 40 percent.

Consequently, the assumption is accepted because those who responded Yes have the highest percentage of 60.

Table III: This is the assumption on the impact of the participation of Community members in community development.

RESPONSES	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE
Yes	42	30	72
No	8	20	28
Total	50	50	100

Findings: The above table shows that, 72 percent of the total respondents agreed to the fact that community participation in community development has an impact in the society, while 28 percent of the total respondents disagreed to the view.

Therefore, the assumption is accepted, since 72 percent of the respondents agreed to that.

Table iv: It has to do with the percentage distribution of the frequency of participation of community development programme.

Responses	Frequency	Often	Seldom	Non at all	Percentage
Yes	30	10	15	-	55
No	30	10	-	5	45
Total	60	20	15	5	100

Findings: The above table indicates that, 55 percent of the respondents agreed with the above assumption, while 45 percent of the respondents disagreed. And so the assumption is accepted, since agreed has the highest percentage of 55.

Table v: The percentage distribution as regards the achievement of rural development programme in Hong Local Govt. Area.

RESPONSES	YES	NO	TOTAL
Male	10	40	50
Female	20	30	50
Total	30	70	100

Findings: From the above table, it could be seen that, 30 percent of the total respondents agreed to the idea that rural development programme has made an achievement in Hong

Local Govt. Area, while 70 percent of the respondents disagreed to the view.

The assumption is therefore rejected since disagreed has the highest percentage of 70.

Table vi: It has to do with the role of supervision towards resolving the problems of rural development programme in Hong Local Govt.

RESPONSES	YES	NO	TOTAL
Male	40	15	55
Female	30	15	45
Percentage	70	30	100

Findings: It is clear that, 70 percent of the total respondents aboved agreed to the fact that supervision is one of the ways of resolving problems of rural development programmes in Hong local govt. area, while 30 percent of the respondents disagreed to the assumption. The assumption is therefore accepted since majority of the respondents agreed with the idea.

Table vii: Percentage distribution concerning dedication to duty as a means of tackling community participation in rural development.

RESPONSES	YES	NO	TOTAL
Male	30	20	50
Female	40	10	50
Percentage	70	30	100

Findings:- The above table points out that 70 percent of the total respondents stated that dedication to rural development programmes is a means to solving the said problems; while 30 percent disagreed to the idea. The idea is therefore accepted because agreed has the highest percentage.

Table viii: Percentage distribution as regards the role of state govt. in rural development programme in the study area.

RESPONSES	YES	NO	TOTAL
Male	45	5	50
Female	45	5	50
Percentage	90	10	100

Findings: The above table shows that, 90 percent of the respondents agreed to the view that, state govt. has a great role to play in rural development programme, while only 10 percent of the respondents disagreed that the state govt. has no role to play as regards rural development.

The assumption is therefore accepted since most of the respondents backed up the idea.

Table ix: The percentage distribution as regards the role of Women in community participation or development.

RESPONSES	YES	NO	TOTAL
Male	60	10	70
Female	20	10	30
Percentage	80	20	100

Findings:- The above table shows that, 80 percent of the respondents agreed that women can contribute immensely to community development, while only 20 percent of the respondents disagreed to the statement.

The idea is therefore accepted. Since most of the respondents supported the idea.

4.3 DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Table 1 shows the percentage and understanding of community development programme by the respondents. Over 55% of the respondents indicated that they know the philosophy behind the programme, only few respondents do not know of it at all. The conclusion that can be drawn from the above data is that the programme is not given well publicity. Because about 45% of the respondent do not know of the existence of such a programme of may be they are not well convinced on the validity and reliability of the philosophy of the programme.

Data in table II show the responses on the involvement of individuals in community development programme. About 48% opinioned that the individual participation in the programme is not adequate. This may be as a result of lack of knowledge or clarity of the programme to the generality of the inhabitant in Hong Local Government, likewise, individual efforts towards the success of the programme was absent and completely lacking in the local government area. While those

interested either become discouraged or tied due to the meager number of participation. This point out that, the government official in charge of this programme and the few interested elites as well as the local leaders need to put more effort so as to enlist the support of the masses in their various areas and at the their various capacities.

The table III reveals that, though, the participation in the community development programme in Hong local government area is insufficient, the little that those with interest had done was of fair impact. This also tend to point out that, the people of the area are lazy and not probably willing to make any contribution for their development. But always wait for government to do things for them, thus, the backwardness of the local government area.

The frequency of undertaking of such programmes in the local government area is also nothing to write home about. This is because almost half of the respondents disagreed to the view. This shows the tendency of selfishness and sabotage. As indicated by one of the village head whether people will want

to do and undertake such programmes, the so called politicians and rich men will hinder them or discourage them and these (rich men) had a handful of supporters. Though, this may be with the heads who might have gone into longer, is detrimental to the general development of the area.

Although, there is general belief that participation by individual communities in the community development programme enhance rural development, there is law response to this programme in the local government area. When asked in an interview, one of the ward head attributed that to either sentiment or social dichotomy set by the society. He was of the view that if people are called to this programme, the family will term it meant for the poor to go, while few tribes who feel superior (Fulbe) in the area will say, it is for the inferior (Häbe) ones.

The research revealed that unless these kinds of feelings were wiped out and completely reduced in the minds of the people of Hong Local Govt. Area, the idea of community development will remain in unborn pregnancy.

From table vi which seek to find out the achievement of the community development programme in Hong local Govt.; one depict that nothing has been achieved since the inception of the programme in the area since, about 70% of the respondents disagreed that, the programme has achieved anything. This may suggest the fact that most of the people and populace within the local governments do not participate in community development. From the data on table vii there is evidence that permits one to say that, community development programme in Hong Local Government has a lot of problems that need to be addressed. These ranges from lack of funds, labour, co-operation equipments and leadership. However, from the analysis on the next table, about 30% of the respondents agreed that there is enough funds wherever there is a community project but the cooperation from the population is lacking, thus, allowing the sited project dwindled.

Despite these, an interview with some of the sample population shows that, there is some times, wrong decision by the government for the project because, mostly the authorities

concerned do not consider need of the people. For example, in Hyema, one project was sited but the people rejected the project and threatened the contractor. This led to wasting of funds and materials that may be of vital used for other projects. Similarly, there is enough evidence from table iii that warrants one to conjecture that, there are logistic problems as well as one of the local government officials revealed in the course of an interview with him by the researcher. There is also a lot of wrongs with the leadership of the community development programmes.

According to a reliable source, the leaders are always in conflict with one another for one reasons or the other.

If this is not eradicated, definitely the community development programme in Hong Local Government Area will not see any success.

Many respondents argued that, supervisors of the community development programme also create problems in the area. However, that may depend on the caliber of the supervisors who should carry out their duties honestly and

sincerely, otherwise, they may only see it as a means of enriching themselves by probably diverting the meager resources that might be given for the project in question. Therefore, it may be opined that, it is lack of supervision that forms the crush of the problem though it may be a problem also, but it is needed to re-orient ourselves and become patriotic and willing to contribute our quota to the development of the area selflessly.

This may be the most appropriate means to achieving the goals of the rural development programme. This fact is found on table vi where 70% of the respondents agreed that one of the viable means of activating and making people to participate actively in community development programme in Hong Local Government, it means that, people are quite willing, but due to one reason or the other, they are not dedicative to the programme; thus, the rural development programme unit of the local government needs to motivate and encourage people to undertake and partake in the programme actively. As regards to the role of the state about 90% agreed that the

state has a vital role to play in order to facilitate the programme; but from all indication, even the state, neglect its own role as the pioneer and motivator for the sustainability and success of the programme. This shows that, even in the area where the populace is willing, but lacking. The government folds its hands and lean back to only blame them.

Though, it is truism that women played an important role in national and societal development. Also identified as the most active plumped that participates in the programme especially in none-Muslim populated areas of the local government. This is an indicator that, the official roles dichotomy of the people affects the programme, for instance; it is un-cultural to a Muslim woman to participate in any one-house hold activity as such, even if she is willing to participate in any project organized under the spirit of community development programme. She is deserved by the cultural moves, contrary; this is seen in the areas where there are few Muslims. In such area again, the men do not participate fully in the programme allowing the women mostly in taking part and

executing the schemes and project of the rural development programme. This is the tendency that, these women are protected in an Islamic society, men are made lazy in non-Muslim populated areas, still the people need more enlightenment and education on the programme.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The focus of this research work was on the impact of community development in rural areas of Adamawa state; a case study of Hong Local government area, where a total of one hundred (100) respondents were used as the total population sample of the study. These include both staff of the local government and the people of various communities. Out of this number, both people from the communities and the local government staff were randomly selected for the study.

Questionnaire was used as major instruments for the study. The data generated were analyzed using the simple percentage. The research findings revealed that, most projects failed to achieve the desired results. This was due to poor management and implementation of projects by the body concerned.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This research is on the community participation in the community development in Hong Local Government Area. As a prelude to that, a briefed historical background of the area of study was given from the findings, which were analyzed using simple percentage. It is explicit that, the rural community development is tangled in a lot of problems ranging from lack of warm attitudes and lack of enough justification of the programme to the populace of the community.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the forgoing discussion, the following recommendations were made:

The government, both state and local governments should mount a large scale enlightenment campaign to the masses more especially rural dwellers, so that they can participate actively in the rural development programmes. This can be achieved through the use of media institutions and the state ministry of information.

1. The people of the local governments should change positively their perception of and attitudes towards the programmed.
2. The cultural background of an area should be given greater consideration when embarking on any rural development programme, so that it can allow all to participate.
3. The priority need of an area should be identified properly before planning and executing any project in the area. This will avert tension and harassment.
4. The non-Governmental organizations should be given co-operation and all necessary assistance they may need to allow them not only participate but, also embark on rural development projects.
5. If any rural development project is executed, it should be well supervised and well executed to avert damage and allow easy maintenance.
6. Youth should be involved wholly and completely in any rural development programmes.

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