

**GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA**

A Thesis

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DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

Usman Beppu @me

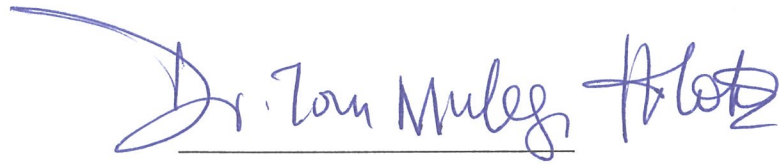
Name and Signature of Candidate

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Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this Thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".



Name and Signature of Supervisor



Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late mum Haj. Maryam, and to my father whom with all efforts made me the person I am now, and also to my wife and daughter (Maryam) for their patience, May Allah (S.W.A.) reward and give them Jannahtul Firdausi, Amen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful the Most Gracious, Peace and blessing be upon the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) along with his family and blessed companions.

This work is not an exception for there is no research or academic work of any meaningful value that has commenced and completed by the researcher or investigator alone without any form of assistance from others. However in the course of writing this thesis and my education in general, I have been indebted to many individuals which are too numerous to mention especially mymentors, family and friends for their encouragement, love and care towards me.

Most profoundly my gratitude goes to my supervisor in person of Dr. Tom MULEGI for his correction and guidance towards the reality of this thesis. And in a special way and in high spirit I wish to extend my gratitude to the DVC CHDR, Dr. NOVEMBREIETA R. SUMIL, for the support and guidance she accorded me during my study, and also to Dr. MALINGA Ramadan and Dr. MWANIKI Roseanna. May Allah reward them, not forgetting the academic and non-academic staff in the College of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR-KIU) may almighty God continue to bless them.

I also wish to express my appreciation to my brothers and sisters the Bappi's (in persons of Adda, auwal, bello, Umar, asabe, goggo, Ibrahim, Abubakar, Sani, bajoga master, Adamu, kabiru de don, and the rest.) also to my mentors, friends and loved ones (in persons of kabirushuaibu, mahir, sakina, rashow, Dr. Yahya, baba Ramadan, late Dr. kuna, Dr. Mahmoud, Mal. Lawal, Moe Ali.)

I know there are more people to be mention in this piece but as a human being, it is impossible, so I acknowledge and appreciate all the people that came positively into my life thank you all.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated correlation between Governance and Community Development in Gombe Local Government in Nigeria. The study was guided by the following research objectives: to determine the Demographic profile of the respondent. To examine the level of Governance in Gombe local government, to identify the level of community Development in Gombe local government, to establish if there was a significant relationship between Governance and Community Development in Gombe local Government in Nigeria. This study adopted mixed approaches, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches and using descriptive survey for data collection. Data was collected using researcher's devised questionnaires. Frequency and percentage distributions were used to analyze respondents' profile. Means was used for the level of Governance in Gombe local government in Nigeria. Pearson Linear Coefficient of Correlation (r) was used to establish the type of relationship existing between the level of Governance and community development in Gombe local government in Nigeria. Findings revealed that the level of governance in Gombe local government in Nigeria, average mean of 2.20 and was interpreted as fair. For Community development, the finding revealed a general average mean of 2.77, which was interpreted as satisfactory. There was a significant relationship between Governance and Community development ($r=0.395$, $\text{Sig}=0.000$), the null hypothesis is rejected. The researcher concluded that role of government in community development is to simply work closely with other players in the community development system; working closely can improve speed and smoothness in administrative and regulatory tasks, probably at limited cost.

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CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

The concept "Governance" was used for the first time in a metaphorical sense by Plato, It then passed on to Latin and then on to many languages. It relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance. It consists of either a separate process or part of management or leadership processes. These processes and systems are typically administered by a government. The World Bank (2004) defines governance as: the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. The Worldwide Governance Indicators project of the World Bank defines governance as: The traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This considers the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies and the respect of citizens and the state of the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. An alternate definition sees governance as: the use of institutions, structures of authority and even collaboration to allocate resources and coordinate or control activity in society or the economy.

According to worldwide governance indicators (WGI) Nigeria got 55points out of the 100points in 2000 using freedom house standardized scale while in 2002 Kaufmann government: effectiveness where the maximum point is two (2) and minimum is negative two (-2) Nigeria was in negative one (-1). The six areas where WGI rank on Nigeria 1996-2011 which are Voice and accountability (Citizen participation, independent media) Political instability and violence (Threat of state coup) Government effectiveness (Quality of civil service) Regulatory burden (Market-unfriendly policies) Rule of law (Perceptions of crime, effective judiciary, enforceable contracts) Corruption

(Perceptions of corruption) none of these rank up to 40%, This shows that the level of governance in the country is declining. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/>)

The idea of community development first began to feature strongly in social and public policy in Britain in the late 1960s. In all of these early initiatives the idea of community development was linked to assumptions concerning "system dysfunction", the problem of community development was either seen in terms of the dysfunctional outcome of social and economic progress or in terms of dysfunctional families and social networks. While this idea that community development was something the poor and underprivileged needed has remained resilient, with public and social policy, the ensuing decade brought new concepts of community development into public policy, both in Britain and internationally (Hoggett, 1997).

Early history of community development in Africa and Asia was influenced by colonial policies and practices together with the efforts of missionaries. Education as the main community development intervention and conversion to Christianity were intertwined (Chau and Hodge cited in Taylor and Roberts, 1985: 390). Mass education was seen as the beginning of the evolution and the progressive institutionalization of community development as an arm of government policy. These early efforts of western education (included health, home life training, industry, agriculture and recreation) are part of community development. In 1928 at a meeting in Jerusalem for the International Missionary Council, a statement was made which contained what appears to be the first official usage of the term "community development". Prior to this the community development process was given a number of different labels such as community consciousness, advancement of the community as a whole, rural betterment and rural reconstruction. With the independence of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma in the late 1940s and Nigeria in 1960, the focus fell on Africa and community development as it was very clear that community development would be a definite feature of the British

Government in its African policy (ibid). As a function of social development, community development was adopted at the Cambridge Summer Conference on African Administration in 1948 to describe a method of approach to local administration (Chinn, 1960). Later in 1948 the British Colonial office makes a distinction between community development and social welfare (ibid). Nigeria has been an independent nation for the past 52 years with policies on development of rural communities, but rural areas are still not developed and the quality of life of people in the rural areas continues to deteriorate throughout all tiers of government of both politicians and the military regimes. Diso (2005:286) added that "Nigerian people are still dominantly peasant farmers, petty traders, middle men or commission agents". The rural communities in Nigeria are the majority in terms of population, and yet the neglect and sufferings they are encountering presently form the bases for impediment to the effective governance. Success and progress in developing countries lies with the development of their rural communities. As mentioned above, Nigeria got her independence in 1960 As west, north and eastern protectorate, It was split into 4 regions in 1963, 12 states in 1967, 19 states in 1979, 23 states in 1987, 30 states in 1991 and later 36 states and 774 local government councils in 1996 and up to date (2012).

Community development is defined as "the capacity of people to work collectively in addressing their common interests" (Maser, 1997). And it's a process whereby those who are marginalized and excluded are enabled to gain in self-confidence, to join with others and to participate in actions to change their situation and tackle the problems that face their community (Combat Poverty, 2000) Development simply means when someone/something grows or changes and becomes more advanced and Community means the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group or nationality, community development As an approach to cooperate and foster better living for individuals in a community with the active participation and initiative of such individuals, community development is

characterized by poverty, illiteracy, bribery and corruption, bad governance, and insufficient fund among others while Governance is an act or process of government (i.e. local government) which consist of voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, regulatory quality, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption among others.

This thesis will seek to investigate the effect of Governance on community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria. Finally, the study comprises five sections/chapters; introduction, review of related literature, methodology, presentation and interpretation of data analysis and conclusions, recommendations and areas for future research.

Statement of the Problem

Slow rate of Developmentas characterized by poverty, unemployment, poor education, lack of infrastructure, etc. are the main concern across the globe. In Africa is epidemic; majority of the working age are unemployed likewise in Nigeria. Despite the fact that there is a stable democracy since 1999-todate (2012) Nigeria is still lacking behind in terms of community development as indicated by unemployment, illiteracy, corruption, poverty, and partisan politics among others? Unemployment rate, already alarming, has been increasing recently, despite high economic growth. It was 23.9 per cent in 2011 compared with 21.1 per cent in 2010, and 13.1% in 2000, according to the national bureau of statistics (NBS). It is worse in rural areas (25.6%) compared to the urban areas (17.1%). These are total averages because we are dividing by the total population of able-bodied persons. If we take only the economically active population (those aged between 15 and 64), the rate is 56.3%. This means that of those in this age-bracket, over half are without employment.

It has continued to bother the minds of fiscal federalists and some stakeholders in the Nigerian economy why despite over four decades of independence from British imperialists, Nigeria seems not to be making noticeable and appreciable progress in terms of positively affecting the lives of large segment of those in the local communities

in terms of development. Our currency is becoming weaker in comparison with those of some developing nations. Despite the fact that Nigeria is richly endowed with human and material resources even far above many of the so-called developed nations, the country seems to be stationary in terms of not being able to meet the basic needs of the generality of its people. A country which has not in some significant respects addresses the issues of poverty, unemployment, poor governance, illiteracy, lack of funding, mismanagement, partisan politics, nepotism & favoritism, public participation, impunity, bribery and corruption and inequality among others cannot be said to be on the path of development. These among others are the crucial problems of community development in Nigeria. Inadequate social goods, weak structures and other persistent socio-cultural and political problems characterize our local communities. Thus the rural sector where nearly 70 percent of Nigerians live is caught up in a vicious circle of poverty.

In the light of the above malady and/or in view of these exigencies it became imperative that a study be made to examine effectiveness of governance on community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

This study test the hypotheses of no significant relationship between the Governance and Community development in Gombe local government in Nigeria, and also Validating the theory of Governance and community Development finally the study contribute to knowledge generation.

Research Objectives

General: To correlate governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

Specific objective

- a) To determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education and profession.
- b) To examine the level of governance in Gombe local government, Nigeria.
- c) To examine the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.
- d) To establish if there was a significance relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

Research questions

- a) What is the profile characteristic of the respondents in terms of Gender, age, educational level, experience, number of years working?
- b) What is level of governance in Gombe local government, Nigeria?
- c) What is the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria?
- d) Is there a significant relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria?

Hypothesis

- 1. There is no significant difference in the level of governance and community development.
- 2. There is no significant relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

Scope of the study

Geographical scope:

The research location of this study was limited to Gombe local government, which is the capital of Gombe state of Nigeria and the largest and populace area of the state with growing number of communities living in the stretch of the capital.

Content scope:

This purely focuses empirical investigation on the effect of governance on community development.

Time scope:

The data was collected from August 2012 to April 2013

Theoretical scope:

The traditional classical development theories (i.e. modernization and dependency) are deemed appropriate and have, consequently, been selected to serve as a base for this study.

Significance of the Study

The results of this study are likely to bring about a positive impact on societies in the following ways:

The local Government employees may recognize the roles they have to play in community development and how their work performance become effective on the basis of meaningful development to the communities they are responsible.

The Managers or Administrators of local government may aim at achieving the goals of community development of effectiveness and efficiency through good governance.

The Central/Federal Government may use the findings to provide and devolve financial powers and authority to make the local governments autonomous.

The policy makers, local government practitioners and other stakeholders may be provided with recommendations which can be used to achieve effective services delivery and improve the communities in terms of development.

Field of study, This work may add to the existing knowledge in the field of public administration, Development Administration, development studies and local government by contributing to the old but new vista of intellectual discuss with a view to evolving options that will resolve and/or address the community underdevelopment problems.

To the researcher: Lastly, this thesis will open up new areas for future researchers to utilize the findings of the study and embark on a related study/research.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Demographic characteristics of the respondents are attributes looked for in this study in terms of gender, age, qualifications, number of years of experience, job title.

Community Development: community development as a process of community activities that are planned and organized in such a way so as to raise the quality of life in the community in terms of poverty reduction, education, information, social, culture, spiritual and the environment through initiatives and active participation of the community members and with minimum outside help.

Poverty: Poverty refers to the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter.

Participation: Participation means to have share in or take part and be involved in all aspect of development project from formulation, implementation to execution.

Education: Education the process of learning, education in community development means the effort to reduce the high rate of illiteracy in a society.

Corruption: Corruption is the illegal or bad behavior by the local council in the management of public funds and awarding of projects.

Information: Information to have access to and be informed of the latest development in the community

Regulatory Quality: the capacity of government to Formulate and Implement Policies effectively and efficiently and have regulatory quality

Governance: Governance is a process and/or an act of government (i.e. local government). Consist of voice & accountability, political stability & absence of violence, Government effectiveness, Regulatory control, Rule of law and control of corruption among others.

Voice and Accountability: Voice and accountability: The process by which those in authority are selected and replaced, while at the same time citizens voice and independent media influence government policies.

Political Stability and Absence of Violence: the stability of projects and peaceful environment to developed.

Government Effectiveness: the quality of civil service determine government effectiveness

Rule of Law: meansequality before the law and the existence of an independent judiciary

Control of Corruption: to fight corruption and put measures to check the balance of power.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Governance is the act of governing. It relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance. It consists of either a separate process or part of management or leadership processes. These processes and systems are typically administered by a government, World Bank (2005). The word *governance* derives from the Greek verb κυβερνάω [*kubernáo*] which means *to steer* and was used for the first time in a metaphorical sense by Plato. It then passed on to Latin and then on to many languages.

Governance versus Government, as governance is still equated with government for many people, the difference between these terms is further explored below. David Osborne's and Ted Gaebler's *Reinventing Government* (1992), has had a major influence on public policy makers over the last two decades. They established that governance was at the heart of what government was about. They argue that services can be contracted out or turned over to the private sector but that governance cannot: 'Governance is the process by which we collectively solve our problems and meet our society's needs. Government is the instrument we use' (ibid). Government refers to the formal institutions of the state. Government makes decisions within specific administrative and legal frameworks and uses public resources in a financially accountable way. Most important, government decisions are backed up by the legitimate hierarchical power of the state. Governance, on the other hand, involves government plus the looser processes of influencing and negotiating with a range of public and private sector agencies to achieve desired outcomes. A governance perspective encourages collaboration between the public, private and non-profit sectors to achieve mutual goals (Hambleton 2004:50).

According to the World Bank, Global Monitoring Report (2005) Governance is said to be the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. The Worldwide Governance Indicators project of the World Bank (2002) defines governance as: The traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This considers the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies and the respect of citizens and the state of the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. An alternate definition sees governance as: the use of institutions, structures of authority and even collaboration to allocate resources and coordinate or control activity in society or the economy. According to the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Project on Local Governance for Latin America, Governance has been defined as the rules of the political system to solve conflicts between actors and adopt decision (legality). It has also been used to describe the "proper functioning of institutions and their acceptance by the public" (legitimacy). And it has been used to invoke the efficacy of government and the achievement of consensus by democratic means (UNDP 2003).

Governance: The concept of "governance" is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put "governance" means: **the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)**

Governance can be used in several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. Since governance is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision. Government is one of the actors in governance. Other actors involved in governance vary depending on the level of government that is under discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include influential land lords, associations of peasant farmers, cooperatives, NGOs,

research institutes, religious leaders, finance institutions political parties, the military etc. (Abniki and Javad 2011). The situation in urban areas is much more complex. At the national level, in addition to the above actors, media, lobbyists, international donors, multi-national corporations, etc. may play a role in decision making or in influencing the decision-making process. All actors other than government and the military are grouped together as part of the "civil society." In some countries in addition to the civil society, organized crime syndicates also influence decision-making, particularly in urban areas and at the national level. Similarly formal government structures are one means by which decisions are arrived at and implemented. At the national level, informal decision-making structures, such as "kitchen cabinets" or informal advisors may exist. In urban areas, organized crime syndicates such as the "land Mafia" may influence decision-making. In some rural areas locally powerful families may make or influence decision-making. Such, informal decision-making is often the result of corrupt practices or leads to corrupt practices. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/>)

Local government refers to specific institutions or entities created by national constitutions (Brazil, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Sweden), by state constitutions (Australia, the United States), by ordinary legislation of a higher level of central government (New Zealand, the United Kingdom, most countries), by provincial or state legislation (Canada, Pakistan), or by executive order (China) to deliver a range of specified services to a relatively small geographically delineated area, (Goss 2001). *Local governance* is a broader concept and is defined as the formulation and execution of collective action at the local level. Thus, it encompasses the direct and indirect roles of formal institutions of local government and government hierarchies, as well as the roles of informal norms, networks, community organizations, and neighborhood associations in pursuing collective action by defining the framework for citizen-citizen and citizen-state interactions, collective decision making, and delivery of local public services, (Dollery and Wallis 2001).

Local governance, therefore, includes the diverse objectives of vibrant, living, working, and environmentally preserved self-governing communities. Good local governance is not just about providing a range of local services but also about preserving the life and liberty of residents, creating space for democratic participation and civic dialogue, supporting market-led and environmentally sustainable local development, and facilitating outcomes that enrich the quality of life of residents.

According to Sharma (2007) Governance has three legs: economic, political and administrative. Economic governance includes decision-making processes that affect a country's economic activities and its relationships with other economies. It clearly has major implications for equity, poverty and quality of life. Political governance is the process of decision-making to formulate policy. Administrative governance is the system of policy implementation. Encompassing all three, good governance defines the processes and structures that guide political and socio-economic relationships.

Types of governance: under the type of governance we have good governance, local governance, project governance, IT governance, cooperate governance, global governance, non-profit governance, participatory governance among others but for the purpose of this study we would pay attention to good governance and local governance on community development, (Abniki and Javad, 2011).

Local governance comprises a set of institutions, mechanisms and processes through which citizens and their groups can articulate their interests and needs, mediate their differences, and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level. The building blocks of good local governance are many: citizen participation, partnerships among key actors at the local level, capacity of local actors across all sectors, multiple flows of information, institutions of accountability, and a pro-poor orientation (UNDP, 2004).

Local governance emphasizes the need to look beyond the narrow perspective of legal frameworks and local government entities. It seeks to include the multiplicity of formal and informal relationships between different actors in development (e.g. local

government, the private sector, associations, de-concentrated agencies, CSOs) that shape and influence the output and effectiveness of political and administrative. (ibid)

Theories of local governance

Good governance: Recently the terms "governance" and "good governance" are being increasingly used in development literature. Bad governance is being increasingly regarded as one of the root causes of all evil within our societies. Major donors and international financial institutions are increasingly basing their aid and loans on the condition that reforms that ensure "good governance" are undertaken, (Abniki and Javad, 2011).

Good Governance: Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society (ibid).

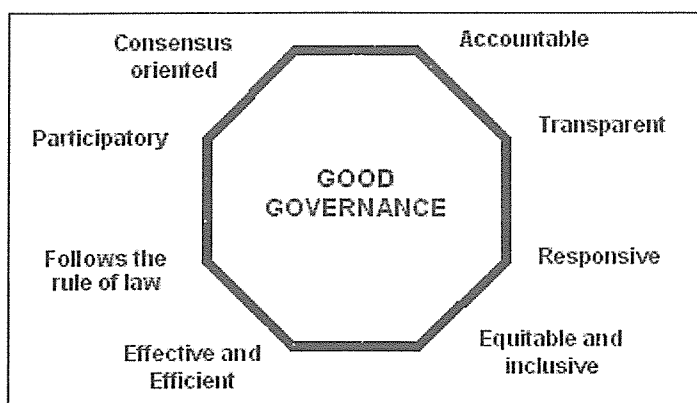
Participation: Sanderson and Kindom (2004) clarify that Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.

Rule of law: Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/>).

Transparency: Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

(<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/>).

Responsiveness: Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.



(Source www.IRD.ir/2011)

Figure 1: Characteristics of good governance

Consensus oriented. There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community (ibid).

Equity and inclusiveness: A society's wellbeing depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing (ibid).

Effectiveness and efficiency: Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment (ibid).

Accountability: Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law (ibid).

Community Development

The concept community has a multiplicity of meanings such as geographic locality (which is the most common) and notion of identity and a sense of belonging (Gilchrist, 2004). Furthermore, Community mean: A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government. (American Heritage Dictionary) It includes parents/guardians, residents, corporate organizations etc. Community is defined in various ways by different authors (Giuliani and Wiesenfeld, 1999; Ferrinho, 1980; De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie, 1998; Edward and Janes, 1976). Ferrinho (1980) defines community as a specific system that arises when human population settle in a given territory, have shared common characteristics and interests and build mutual relationships for common benefits. However, Garcia, Giuliani and Wiesenfeld (1999) note that community and

individuals are linked together with characteristics that is both unique and diverse. For De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie (1998), a community is a specific geographical locality with shared interests and needs of its members. A common thread, running through these definitions, and considered essential to the above definition of community, is that in each case there is a grouping of people who reside in a specific locality with a full range of daily felt needs. In this regard, a community is a socially, culturally and ecologically bounded group of inhabitants who have potential and hold the right to make decisions in any kind of development activity for the mutual benefit of its members.

Development: Means the act of developing, the state of being developed, a significant event, occurrence, or change. The Determination of best techniques for applying a new development of one's capabilities, According to Seers (1969), Development can be defined in terms of attacking widespread and absolute poverty, reducing inequalities and removing the specters of unemployment – all these being achieved within the context of a growing economy.

Community Development: Maimunah Ismail (1999) community development as a process of community activities that are planned and organized in such a way so as to raise the quality of life in the community in terms of economy, social, culture, spiritual and the environment through initiatives and active participation of the community members and with minimum outside help. Monachange as discussed in De Beer and Swanepoel (2001) traces its origins to the experiences of community improvement and social welfare in the United States and Britain in the 1930s. In the United States in the 1930s, community development focused on improving the welfare of rural communities. On the other hand, social welfare programmes in the United States and Britain were geared towards poverty relief and focused mainly on urban areas. Other influences on the character of community development in the third world came from the experiences of India in rural development in the 1920s and 1930s (De Beer and Swanepoel, 998). According to Ferriho (1980), the ideologies and values of community development were

first adopted in 1948, at the Cambridge conference. The intention was to define a more comprehensive approach than that of basic or mass education to include the capacity for problem solving not only for the community as a whole, but also its individual citizens. The key elements of community development are expressed to varying degrees in many definitions. Some key descriptions are as follows:

For community development to occur people in a community must believe working together can make a difference and organize to address their shared needs collectively Flora et al. (1992). Community development is a group of people in a community reaching a decision to initiate a social action process to change their economic, social, cultural and environmental situation – (Christenson et al., 1989). Community development is a process that increases choices. It creates an environment where people can exercise their full potential to lead productive, creative lives. – Ron Shaffer (pers. com.). Community development is a process where people are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and communities are integrated into the life of the nation enabling them to contribute fully to national progress. – (United Nations, from Biggs, 1999) Community economic development is about identifying and harnessing local community resources and opportunities and stimulating sustainable economic and employment activity – (Kenyon, 1994).

Sanders (1958) saw community development as a process moving from stage to stage; a method of working towards a goal; a program of procedures and as a movement sweeping people up in emotion and belief. The United Nations defined “community development as the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress” (United Nation 1956). the United Nations (1975), indicated that community development is a process whereby the efforts of individuals in the community were combined with efforts of government and

non-government bodies to improve and developed community socially, economically these efforts should lead to national development (Jones, 1982). Ploch (1976). He defined community development as the active voluntary involvement of community residents in a process to improve some identifiable aspects of community life. Ploch further added that normally such action leads to strengthening of the community's pattern of human and institutional relationship.

For the past several decades the concept of community development has meant many things to many people. It has been regarded by some as umbrella term for all kinds of development projects at the local level. To others, it has meant the representation of the local community on the project planning body and sensitivity to the beliefs and prejudices of the local people (Kotze and Swanepoel, 1983). According to Ferrinho (1980), community development is the social movement, which occurs when somebody, symbolizing the values of human progress and people's felt interests, motivates the community as a unit of action. Similarly, Fitzgerald (1980) mentions that the term 'community development' has come into international usage to connote the processes by which the efforts of the people themselves are united to those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

Since community development is interconnected to different elements and systems, the argument that comes to mind is how to enable the people in the community to improve themselves or even to contribute to the national progress because systems in communities are very complex, especially in the Third World countries. Tamas (2000) explains the concept of systems theory in community development as a set of elements in interactions or a group of things that have something in common. This includes any grouping with any sort of relationships. Some of the concerns in community development, i.e. assessing power and influence, understanding the dynamics of inter-groups relationships, and considering the change involved in a planning development activity, can be understood and described using systems theory. Tamas also noted that

in large social systems such as communities, where there is some times entropy (force or tendency) related forces such as disunity, poverty or injustice. It is often difficult to maintain the highly ordered forms of cooperation and social cohesiveness that are needed to foster harmony. Without constant effort, such communities can become unpleasant places to live in. One of the tasks of community development is to help communities find ways of reducing or countering the tendency toward entropy, which exists in all systems. All development actors and role players including the local government of Gombe, Nigeria, should learn the need for integration and collaboration via good governance as this leads to effective community development.

Development, not just growth: Regardless of the definition, community development is not just “growth”. Growth means more jobs and more investment but implies “more of the same”. It does not necessarily increase choices, networks or ability to manage change. Development can also sometimes mean “less”, fewer people in a community, or the loss of a manufacturing plant for example could improve the circumstances of what people value in the community. Development can occur without growth and growth can occur without development (ibid).

Clarifying terms: Community development often is associated with terms such as community capacity building, community vitality, empowerment, rural development and/ or self-reliance. The basic elements of collective action, ownership and improved circumstances are common to all these ideas. There may be slight differences in emphasis. For example, while community capacity building focuses on enhancing the assets and abilities of the community, the term is essentially synonymous with community development. The debate increases over the distinction between community development and economic development (ibid).

Community Development or Economic Development: Economic development is part of community development. Local industry development involves facilitation of relatively small groups of industry people addressing specific issues, such as discussion

groups or market alliances. This is part of economic development. Economic development involves many of the elements of community development, such as participation, rethinking, action learning etc. However, it specifically aims to improve the relative economic position of the community. Flora et. al. (1992) argues that it does not necessarily lead to improved quality of life nor involve "collective agency". Economic development largely aims to improve employment, income and the economic base of the community. Economic development is part of community development, which seeks to build all five community capitals, not only enhancing the community's economy but its environment, social structures, attitudes and assets. Practitioners debate whether community development or economic development comes first. Some argue that communities need jobs and income before broader social and human development can occur. Others maintain that new attitudes and knowledge, together with greater organisation and wider relationships in the community, underpin economic development. Many community development practitioners describe their work as community economic development.

Participation: Provision of social services is a development strategy, while community participation is one of the methods of achieving this objective, thus the two concepts can be conceived together as community development. This complex process therefore, consists of two essential elements as follows.

- a) The participation by the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative and
- b) The provision of technical and social services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual understanding (Akinbode and Laogun 1981)

Thus community's development is aimed at utilizing the rural people to develop themselves through self-initiative and motivation, with minimum assistance from government. It is aimed at social development through self-help projects, health and

nutritional improvement projects and other similar projects. It involves community members in planning and implementation of programmes for their own development. It stimulates government and other development agencies to provide technical advice and materials in planning and implementing the projects, (Gboyega 1992).

Capacity Building: Capacity building refers to strengthening people's capacity to determine their own values and priorities, and to organize them to action (Eade and Williams, 1995). The aspect of capacity building is linked to empowerment and it can be characterized as the approach to community development that raises people's knowledge, awareness and skills to use their own capacity. Mayer (1994) argues that without capacity building, communities are merely collections of individuals acting without concern for the good, and are without the necessary ingredients required to develop a healthier community. Therefore, capacity building at the grassroots level is geared at promoting and empowering the local communities so that vulnerable and marginalized groups can gain new skills, which they can then apply to promote sustainable development within their communities. Thus a capacity building approach to development involves identifying the constraints that women and men experience in realizing their basic rights and finding appropriate vehicles through which to strengthen their ability to overcome the causes of their exclusion and suffering (Eade, 1997).

Empowerment: Empowerment refers broadly to the expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. According to Naraya (2002), empowering poor men and women requires the removal of formal and informal institutional barriers that prevent them from taking action to improve their wellbeing individually and collectively. The World Bank refers to empowerment as the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives. It categorizes empowerment into four key elements such as access to information, inclusion/participation, accountability and local organizational capacity that must underlie institutional reform.

The concept of empowerment is central to social and community development. According to Ife (1995), empowerment is aimed at increasing the power of the disadvantaged, marginalized women, men and children. Empowerment should focus on human capital development. The basic objective of human development is to enlarge the range of people's choice to make development more democratic and participatory. These choices should include access to income and employment opportunities, education and health, and a clean and safe physical environment so that each individual should also have the opportunity to participate fully in community decisions and to enjoy human, economic and political freedoms (UNDP in Rist, 2002). The principle of empowering stipulates that people participate because it is their right. Participation means involvement in decision making and having the power to make decisions and it is through participation that people become empowered (Swanepoel, 1997). Empowerment, therefore, is empowering or enabling the beneficiaries to make informed decisions on matters that affect them. If people are empowered, they release their potential and energy and through this create their own version of development. It is through this process that the poor majority can start to deal with their situation in terms of poverty reduction and take control of the issues that impinge on their quality of life.

Sustainable Development: Since the early 1980's the issue of sustainable development has become a growing concern as a result of the global environmental crisis. A range of authors (De Beer, 2000; Hoff, 1998; World Commission for Environment and Development, 1989) note that sustainable development is development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Both Burkey (1993) and Martinussen (2003) state that sustainability refers to the need for the cautious use of renewable and non-renewable resources, in a way that would not hamper the need of future generations. Building on this definition, Ife (1995) sees sustainability as maintaining a system so that resources can be used at the rate that they can be replenished.

BekerandJahn, in Fitamo (2003), conclude that sustainable development imposes a strong commitment to action directed towards reshaping the relations between human beings and the environment. On the other hand, and within the context of this study, sustainability can be referred to the maintenance and continuance of economic and social development projects in different communities. The sustainability of any project that is initiated to meet the specific needs of the local poor communities will depend on the level of community participation in project planning, implementation, evaluation and decision-making. There should be collaborative efforts at all levels where the facilitators and the local communities have to work hand in hand so as to ensure its sustainability in the future. The mutual interaction between community members and the facilitators binds and sustains the projects. In this connection, Paul (1988) emphasized the importance of empowering beneficiaries' for project sustainability particularly after the termination of external funds and donor involvement. It is against this background that the researcher will evaluate the sustainability of Gombe local government community development projects.

No Vision, No Development: where there is no vision, there is no development. If people cannot imagine a condition other than the one they live within now, then they are trapped (EPR (2002)). Helping people to develop a vision of a healthier and more sustainable future that they can believe in and identify with is therefore one of the primary building blocks of success in development work

Human Beings Can Transform Their World: The human family dwells within the web of relationships made with other people, nature, and the spiritual world. Prosperity and poverty, sickness and wellness, justice and oppression, war and peace, all of these are products of those fundamental relationships. It is of the utmost value to know that those relationships can be changed (Christ P., 2006). It may be very difficult requiring great vision, sacrifice and effort, and time to unfold, but it is important to know that healing and development are possible. In practice, the application of this principle implies making a shift from being a passive recipient, or victim, of the realities and

conditions within which we find ourselves living. Moving from the passive to the active state begins in consciousness. It begins in how we see ourselves within the process of life as it unfolds. This active approach of entering into a creative relationship with life, and of consciously making choices that will lead to the making of a better world is the choice of stepping into history. Gandhi and his followers did it in India; Nelson Mandela and the ANC did it in South Africa. And when they did it (each of them), changed the course of history. (ibid)

Information: Information is raw material for development for both urban and rural dwellers. Prosperity, progress, and development of any nation depend upon the nation's ability to acquire, produce, access, and use pertinent information. A report on older rural people (2008) indicates that, "Access to information and advice is a key resource for local people in maintaining active and independent lives. Access to information is also critical to letting people know their entitlements to welfare benefits and sources of support to overcome social exclusion." Information is the lifeblood of any society and vital to the activities of both the government and private sectors. Bell (1974) holds the view that "the dependence upon information to create innovation and change, places a high premium on the ability of (developing countries) nations to access and use information to create advances in society".

Poverty: Giving a comprehensive definition of poverty is difficult, because there is no all-encompassing definition of poverty. Poverty is a social construct, so its definition varies according to whoever formulates the concept. However, besides the diverse and various definitions that have been given by scholars, there is consensus that the poverty that prevails in the lives of the poor is very hard to imagine (Rist and Chamber, 2002). In reality, poverty can be observed by physical weakness due to malnutrition, sickness or disability. It also creates social isolation and results in powerlessness and hopelessness (Chambers, 1998). Moreover, it causes depression and psychological stress in the minds of poor individuals. According to the World Bank (2000), poverty is categorized as both absolute and relative. Absolute poverty is described as a lack of

basic security, the absence of one or more factors that enable individuals and families to assume basic responsibilities and to enjoy fundamental rights. On the other hand, Walkins (1995) notes that relative poverty is used in terms of particular groups or areas in relation to the economic status of other members of the society. Poverty results from and even consists of a lack of basic securities, which include financial resources, but also education, employment, housing, health care and other related aspects. When the consequences of this insecurity are severe they lead to deprivation in new life areas (Burkey, 1993; Woden, 2001 and World Bank, 2001). The following statement is provided by a farmer in Nigeria (quoted by World Bank, 1998). 'Poverty is like heat: You cannot see it; you can only feel it; so to know poverty you have to go through it'. There are different philosophies around the main causes of hunger and poverty.

According to the Marxist view, poverty is a product of unjust social structures and evidence of slavery, colonialism and exploitation by the rich. Some religious groups conclude that poverty is part of the fulfillment of the prophecy and signs of the last days of the world. However, poverty does not result from the lack of only one thing, but can be attributed to many interlocking factors (Kitabo, 2000). The extent of poverty in developing countries, particularly in Africa, is deep rooted. According to the latest estimate by the World Bank, approximately 1.3 billion people in developing countries live under the poverty line of \$2 /day. In some poor countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people living under extreme poverty is estimated at more than 50 percent. The World Bank (2001) argues that the most important cause of poverty in Africa is economic stagnation. Low growth rates of the African economy have therefore encouraged the escalation of poverty, especially in the last 20 years. According to the view of the World Bank, Africa has not been capable of benefiting from international trade. The World Bank also believes that political instability, lack of improvement in infrastructure, inadequacy of national policy and structural adjustment, lack of investment are among the main causes of poverty. With the notion of alleviating poverty in the developing world, including Nigeria, several institutions such as the

International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, government and non-government organizations are undertaking a variety of development activities to alleviate poverty and are using various approaches and implementing a number of strategies for this purpose. However, despite these attempts, the level of poverty has not been reduced.

Theoretical Perspectives

For the purpose of this research, the traditional classical theories (i.e. modernization and dependency) are deemed appropriate and have, consequently, been selected to serve as a base for this study.

Traditional classical development theories (i.e. Modernization/dependency)

Modernization: Modernization Theory is a theory of development which states that the developments can be achieved through following the processes of development that were used by the currently developed countries. Scholars such as Walt Rostow and A.F.K. Organski postulated stages of development applying to every country. According to Dube (1988), the concept of modernization is the response of western social sciences to the many challenges faced by the third world in the decades immediately following the Second World War. Modernity may be understood as the common behavioural system historically associated with the urban, industrial, literate and participant societies of Western Europe and North America. Dube (1988) notes that this system is characterised by a rational and scientific world view, growth and the ever increasing application of science and technology, together with the continuous adoption of the institutions of society to the imperative of the new world and the emerging technological ethos. On the other hand, Rogers in De Beer (1998) describes modernisation as the process by which individuals change from traditional way of life to a more complex, technologically advanced and rapidly changing lifestyle.

The variety of possible ways relating to the countries of the developing world is reflected in the succession of different names such as backward, underdeveloped or less developed. All these terms have their faults for they reflect the Western view of the

way a country should grow and change. They suggest that the rich industrialized countries are the most developed and that their way of development is unquestionably the right way, and that it therefore provides the best model of development for all to follow.

The central idea of this theory is that the development logic of economic growth in general and industrialization, in particular, will impel societies towards a particular direction of change (Coetzee, 2001; Hanies in De Beer & Swanepoel, 2000; Alvin 1953). With this paradigm shift, structural change processes, which were fashioned by the Western societies, were introduced to the Third World countries with the assumption that the developing world would develop according to the Western model.

Dependency Theory: As the failure of modernization theory becomes more apparent, the idea of dependency theory was developed at the beginning of the 1960's. According to Graaff & Venter (2001), dependency theory is often referred to as Marxist development theory. The basic notion of this theory is to analyze the basic unit of the world economy as an opposite to the modernization theory of that time. This theory argues that underdevelopment is occurring through the exploitation of third world countries by the developed world. Dependency theorists argue that it is the reliance on the international market that led to the domination of transitional capital because of the unusual exchange between core and periphery, benefiting only the core (Coetzee, 2001; Evans & Stephens, in October, 1995). According to Burkey (1993), dependency theory has brought socio-economic dependency and this resulted in underdevelopment on the periphery because the Centre controlled the balance of economic and political power.

The introduction of socialism to some of the African countries such as Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mozambique was to ensure economic progress by applying the principles of the Marxist dependency theory. However, it failed to attain the short, medium and long-term development objectives in those countries.

Related Studies

Governance and community development

Abiche (2004) conducted a study on Community Development Initiatives and Poverty Reduction in Kenya and his findings revealed that In terms of community ownership, there should be a clear understanding between the project beneficiaries and the organization responsible for coordinating and managing the projects. Under such circumstances, where the community is unsure of the ownership, it is very hard to ensure sustainability and self-reliance. Abegunde (2010) conducted a study on the role of community based organisations (CBOs) in economic development in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that governments at all levels should encourage the proliferation of and economically support the goals of CBOs. Creating a common purse where both governmental and nongovernmental organizations could contribute their quota can do this. The advantage of fund raising from public to develop community projects was well utilized by CBOs. Government and the general public can borrow a leaf from this to help finance local projects for the people. His study has shown that CBOs can assist in socio economic and physical developments of both members and their immediate communities.

Omofonmwan and Odia (2009) conducted a study on the Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Community Development in Nigeria. They summaries their study by saying: The observed role of NGOs towards the development of the society in general is enormous and inexhaustible, and its activities cut across all sphere of human endeavors. In this regard, more is expected to be put in place by the growing number of NGOs in Nigeria, for the overall wellbeing of the society. These they can do through an effective collaborative programs and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure (good governance). Hassan (2009) conducted a study on Women Leadership and Community Development in Malaysia and found out that women participation on community development is out of the desire to serve the community, to



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have better quality of life; religious calling and the need to give back are the main motives why women became leaders. They also face challenges such as resistance from some members, lack of funding, balancing role as women and leaders, dwindling interest in participation and because of these, they have to adopt several strategies such as using collaborative leadership style. Women leadership relates more to a holistic and “bottom-ups” approach in developing the community. This approach has a greater success and impact on community development compared to the “top-down” approach commonly utilized by male community leaders.

Sentama (2003) conducted a study on The Role of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Poverty reduction in Rwanda, and his findings revealed that without capacity building, communities are merely collections of individuals acting without concern for the good, and are without the necessary ingredients required to develop a healthier community. Without appropriate skill development and provision of the necessary resources which enables the beneficiaries to be productive as well as without the establishment of effective and efficient institutional development and formation and community based organizations, it is extremely difficult to ensure sustainability and self-reliance. Harande (2010) conducted a study on Information Services for Rural Community Development in Nigeria and revealed that it's through community action and the purposive interaction of community members, the development of community takes place. This process provides a basis for social and economic development which benefits the entire community by representing all segments of the locale. By building and maintaining channels of communication and interaction, the development of community takes place.

Abubakar (2006) conducted a study on Local Government and Local Rural Development in Nigeria. His research findings identified that there was participation in project planning and implementation. That members of the community participated in the provision of free labour, the provision of locally available materials (stones, poles, sand etc.) and representation in different committees (i.e. water, local development, forest

protection etc.). However, the results of his empirical research show that community participation in the decision-making processes was lacking, and for development to be meaningful the community has to be involved in decision making too.

Fitamo (2003) conducted a study on Community based organizations (CBOs) and development in Ethiopia, He reiterated state that Empowerment leads to access to income and employment opportunities, education and health, and a clean and safe physical environment so that each individual has the opportunity to participate fully in community decisions and to enjoy human, economic and political freedom. He argue that empowerment should be the first priority in community development Kuna (2008) conducted a study local government and rural community development in Nigeria and Notes that genuine participation in development entails people having the power to influence the decisions that affect their lives. Accordingly, without genuine participation, a sense of ownership of projects by the community will not be ensured and the sustainability of such projects cannot therefore be achieved.

Sharma (2007) conducted a study on Democracy, Good Governance, and Economic Development a global perspective. He reiterated state that the "dual transition" toward democracy and free market that has swept across much of the world over the past few decades has meant that countries must simultaneously cope with the demands of economic development, political and social integration, and greater public demand for a more equitable distribution of the fruits of development. The ability to respond effectively to these challenges depends much on each country's institutional endowment. Building and strengthening these institutional endowments is a precondition for good governance, because sustained economic development is impossible without good governance. In turn, good governance is not only the key to the promotion of human rights and protection of civil liberties, but also good governance is highly correlated with economic and community development and the potential to deliver significant improvements in living standards.

Gbadebo OlusegunO. (2008) conducted a study on the oil and gas business in Nigeria and his findings revealed that Nigeria got over 90% of its forex earnings and 80% of the budget revenue from the oil sector but as a result of corruption, the 80 per cent of energy revenues benefited only one per cent of the Nigerian population and the 48.5 million in active employment, only 21,794 were employed directly in crude oil and gas as of 2009.

Alegbeleye and Aina (1985) conducted a study on Library services and rural community in Nigeria and reiterated state that "the third world countries have recently come to realize that unless the rural areas are well developed, hardly would any meaningful development occur in these countries." Development can only be effective if rural dwellers have access to the relevant, diverse information for their activities. Efforts must be made to give access to knowledge and information by non-literates who constitute the majority of rural dwellers. Vidal (2001) conducted a study on Faith-Based Organizations in Community Development in Ethiopia, his study found out that faith-based organizations faces many challenges as they engage in community development, they also bring distinctive advantages to the field. The degree to which they will be successful community developers depends in large part on their ability to draw on their advantages while managing or overcoming their disadvantages. If they embark on this course, many will need assistance—both organizational and technical as well as financial. Even so, many will find traditional community development approaches daunting. For these organizations, new institutional vehicles to channel their contributions may need to be developed.

Mathew (2010) conducted a study on Fiscal federalism and community development in Nigeria, and his findings revealed that local governments are crucial for national development and the development of the grassroots (communities) has multiplier effect on the economy, then revenue and expenditure decentralization must accompany each other. And recommend that it's essential that Nigeria's fiscal federalism be structured such that assigning of tax powers and tax bases would be left to the appropriate tier of

government. That since no local government can perform creditably in its service function without adequate finance, there is need to increase the tax base and financial allocations from higher governments given their present level of functions.

Nnoli (2009) conducted a study on the importance of community involvement in the development of education in Nigeria, and her findings revealed that education is the back bone of every meaningful development and the Efforts to educate candidates and elected officials should be encourage in other to nurture new champions for community development. Okiy (2003) conducted a study on Information for rural development in Nigeria and his findings revealed that, "Rural development is a basis for economic development and information is an important ingredient in development process. People in rural areas whether literate or not should have access to any kind of information which will help them to become capable and productive in their social and political obligations, to become better informed citizens and contribute their quota.

The World Bank (2001) research conducted on poverty in African states: which their findings revealed that the most important cause of poverty in Africa is economic stagnation. Low growth rates of the African economy have therefore encouraged the escalation of poverty, especially in the last 20 years. Accordingly Africa has not been benefiting from international trade. Political instability, lack of improvement in infrastructure, inadequacy of national policy and structural adjustment, lack of investment are among the main causes of poverty. The goal of governance initiatives should be to develop capacities that are needed to realize development that gives priority to the poor, advances women, sustains the environment and creates needed opportunities for employment and other livelihoods. UNDP (1994), UNDP Initiatives for Change" also argue that good governance and sustainable human development are indivisible. And believe that developing the capacity for good governance can be - and should be - the primary way to eliminate poverty.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study was conducted using a correlation design. In this study the independent variable (Governance) was manipulated to examine its relationship with the dependent variable (community development).

Research population

Gombe local Government has a total of 52 senior staff as of 2012 and a total of nine communities with 98 districts heads and clan leaders making the total to 150. (<http://gombestate.gov.ng/Gombe-Local-Government.html>). Out of 150 only 109 make up the accessible population.

The target population consisted of an accessible population of 150 respondents, which included the staff and administrator of Gombe local government, Nigeria as well as local leaders and districts heads. These respondents are categorized into two as follows:

- (1) **The local government** which comprised of the staff and management of Gombe local government and
- (2) **The community** which is made up of the districts heads and clan leaders.

Table1: Categories of Sample

Categories of expect respondent	Population
Local Government	33
Community	76
Total	109

Sample Size

The sample size of the study consisted of 109 respondents selected from staff and administrators of Gombe local government, Nigeria as well as clan leaders and districts heads. Of which 76 were chosen from local government employees and 33 were selected from community. This number of 109 has been chosen according to the Slovene's formula for sample size, which is as follows:

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

Where:

n = sample size

N = target population

e = level of significance = $e = 0.05 = e^2 = (0.05)^2 = \underline{0.0025}$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 0.375}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1.375}$$

$$n = 109$$

Sampling Procedure

Stratified random sampling will be utilized to select respondents based on criteria

- i. The respondents sector (management and staff of local government)
- ii. The respondents village, district or division (Community)

From the list of qualified respondents chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the systematic sampling was used and we finally select the respondents in each stratum with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.

Research Instrument

The study employed three (3) different research instruments as the main tool for collecting data in the field such as Questionnaire. The first Questionnaire used was face sheet, which was used to collect data on profile of the respondent. The second Questionnaire was on governance, which involved the six indicators of good governance (i) Voice and Accountability, (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence, (iii) Government Effectiveness, (iv) Regulatory Quality, v) Rule of Law, and (vi) Control of Corruption. The third Questionnaire used was on community development which involved the following terms; poverty, illiteracy, bribery and corruption, bad governance, and insufficient fund among others. The questionnaires consist of close ended questions however, choosing such method was to save time during the information gathering period. The self-administered questionnaires were given to the respondents those who are able to read and write and those who can't read and write were helped by the researcher on filling the questionnaires. The close ended questionnaires allowed respondents to express their views, attitude, and feeling.

Besides the questionnaire, the researcher conducted discussions with the respondents who are unable to read and write, to simplify and make understandable to them the questionnaires, so they can easily answer. Furthermore, the researcher observed and

notes the respondent's information including their reaction, and physical appearances through discussion.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity and reliability of the research instruments was concerned with the extent to which the research instrument yields the same results (Amin, 2005). The validity of the research was ensured using the Content Validity Index (CVI). As follows:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{No of items declared valid}}{\text{Total no of items}}$$

The results of the content validity index are shown in table 2.

Table 2: Content Validity Index results

Variable	Total No of items	Number of valid items	CVI
Governance	10	8	0.800
Community development	12	10	0.833

Source: Expert Judgments

Table 2 shows that governance yielded CVI of 0.800 while community development yielded a CVI of 0.833. Since all variables yielded a CVI above 0.70 then according to Amin (2005) it is accepted for social sciences, it was concluded that the instrument was relevant in measuring governance and community development and therefore had a good validity. On the other hand, reliability is trustworthiness and in the context of a measuring instrument, it is a degree to which the instrument consistently whatever it's measuring (Amin, 2005). In this study, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient values of 0.70

were accepted as the minimum accepted for social sciences (Amin, 2005) and the results are shown below as generated from SPSS.

Table 3: Reliability results

Variable	Total No of items	Cronbach' alpha
Governance	10	0.812
Community development	12	0.837

Source: Primary data

Table 3 shows that Governance yielded Cronbach's alpha value of 0.812 while community development yielded Cronbach's alpha value of 0.837. Since all variable yielded alpha values above 0.70 as accepted for social sciences, it was concluded that the instrument had a good reliability.

Data Gathering Procedures

After the researcher proposal was approved, the researcher applied for introduction letter from CHDR-KIU, which was given to him and which allows him to collect data from the field. Afterwards, the researcher collected the data; and it was entered into Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS version 16) to help generate the required statistics. The data was then analyzed to draw conclusion from research. At end the researcher submitted the final report to the concerned authorities.

Data Analysis

After the researcher sorting out the valid questionnaires and coding accomplished, to derive useful meaning from the data, and examine the propositions of this study, data from the survey were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 16. The following descriptive and inferential statistical approaches were applied:-

- a) To determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education and profession.
- b) To examine the level of governance in Gombe local government, Nigeria.
- c) To examine the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.
- d) To establish if there was a significance relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

A. For the level of governance in Gombe local government, Nigeria

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.50-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.50-3.49	Agree	High
1.50-2.49	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.49	Strongly disagree	Very low

B. For the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.50-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.50-3.49	Agree	High
1.50-2.49	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.49	Strongly disagree	Very low

Ethical Considerations

The respondents whom data is collected from were kept confidential, and the data was used for academic purpose only. The respondents were informed of the main aim of the research and were presented with a letter of introduction which was secured from the CHDR-KIU. On the other hand, the authors quoted in this study were acknowledged through citations and referencing.

Limitations of the Study

The researcher claimed an acceptable level of significance $p \leq 0.05$ or 5% error in the view of the following anticipated threats to validity with relevance to this study

- 1) Extraneous variables which was beyond the researcher's control such as respondent's honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.
- 2) Instrumentation: the research instrument on Governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria was not standardized. A validity and reliability test was done to produce credible research tool.
- 3) Testing: The use of research assistants can bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize this threat, the research assistants was oriented and briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection.
- 4) Attrition/Mortality: Not all questionnaires maybe returned neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher gave out more than enough questionnaires to the respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents were also reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and was closely followed up as to the date of retrieval, and the sample size was achieved.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction

This chapter presents analyses and interprets the study findings arising from the field information collected from respondents on Governance and community development in Gombe local Government, Nigeria.

What is the profile of the respondents?

The first research question of the study asked about the profile of the respondents. It gives the profile of respondents using a self-administered questionnaire. The profile of the respondents included aspects of gender, age, level of education and time worked with the organisation all filled on the questionnaire and the results are presented and analyzed in table two below.

Table 2: Profile of the respondents

	Demographic	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	69	63.3
	Female	40	36.7
	Total	109	100
Age group	18-25	19	17.4
	26-30	37	33.9
	31-35	30	27.5
	36 and above	23	21.1
	Total	109	100
Education level	certificate	13	11.5
	Diploma	27	23.9
	Degree	68	60.2
	Masters & PhD	5	4.4
	Total	109	100
Time worked	less than a year	29	25.7
	1-3	45	39.8
	4-7yrs	16	14.1
	8 and above	23	20.4
	Total	109	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2: shows that the male respondents constituted the highest number of respondents representing 63.3% of the respondents while the female constituted only 36.7%. Table 2 further shows that the majority of respondents were aged between 26-30 years which constitute 33.3% of the respondents, followed by 27.5% who were aged between 31-35 years and 21.1% who were aged between 36 years and above. Those who were aged 18-25 years constituted only 17.4% of the total number of respondents. This finding revealed that the respondents were of an economically active age and matures enough to understand issues of Governance and community development in Gombe, Nigeria.

On the education level, table 2: shows that 60.2% had attained a University Degree as their highest level of education followed by 23.9% who had attained a Diploma, 11.5% who were certificate holders and 4.4% who had attained masters and PhD as their highest level of education. This findings suggest that respondents attained a reasonable level of education to understand issues on Governance and community development in Gombe, Nigeria. On the time worked, majority of 39.8% of the respondents had worked for 1-2 years followed by 25.7% who had worked for less than one year and 20.4% who had worked for 5 years and above while those who had worked for 2-4 years constituted 14.1% of the total number of respondents.

What is the level of Governance?

The second research question of the study was the level of Governance: measured using six indicators of good governance (i) Voice and Accountability, (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence, (iii) Government Effectiveness, (iv) Regulatory Quality, v) Rule of Law, and (vi) Control of Corruption on the Scale of four ratings which are Scale 4= strongly agree; 3= agree, 2= disagree; 1 = strongly disagree and the findings are presented here using mean statistics.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation results for level Governance

	Voice and Accountability			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1	Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies	1.71	3	Low
2	Government is accountable to citizens for its decision	1.43	1	Very low
3	There is freedom of speech and association in the community	2.89	8	High
	Political stability and absence of violence			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
4	New governments tend to continue projects of their predecessors	1.40	1	Very low
5	There is peace and harmony in the communities	2.96	10	High
6	Policies are not stable as new governments come with their style	2.72	7	High
	Government effectiveness			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
7	The quality of civil service and government activities in general is good if not better	2.00	6	Low
8	Government officials tend to promote service delivery	1.71	3	Low
9	"Servicom" has promoted the quality of government service to the public	1.48	2	Very low

Source: Primary data

	Regulatory Quality			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
10	Policies are properly evaluated periodically in line with laid down minimum standards	1.51	8	Low
11	Government policies are adequately implemented when they are made	1.55	9	Low
12	Regulatory bodies monitor, supervise and enforce minimum guidelines	2.93	11	High
	Rule of law			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
13	There is a strict adherence to Rule of Law	1.48	7	Very low
14	There is an independent and effective judiciary system	1.46	5	Very low
15	There is equality before the law as no one is above the law	1.44	3	Very low
	Control of corruption			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
16	The fight against Corruption is on course	1.56	10	low
17	The level of Corruption is minimal	1.41	1	Very low
18	Government officials are honest and cannot be bribe	1.43	2	Very low

Source: Primary data

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.50-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.50-3.49	Agree	High
1.50-2.49	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.49	Strongly disagree	Very low

Voice and accountability: Table 3: shows that the respondents disagreed that Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies in Gombe local Government, Nigeria. (Mean = 1.71) while they strongly disagreed that Government is accountable to citizens for its decision (Mean = 1.43) while they agreed that There is freedom of speech and association in the community (Mean = 2.89). These findings suggested that the level of voice and accountability in the community is low to some extent.

Political stability and absence of violence: New governments tend to continue projects of their predecessors (Mean = 1.40) while they agreed that There is peace and harmony in the communities (Mean = 2.96). The respondents also agreed that Policies are not stable as new governments come with their style (Mean = 2.72) based on the findings political stability is fair but absence of violence in the communities is very satisfactory.

Government effectiveness: On Government effectiveness the respondents disagreed that The quality of civil service and government activities in general is good if not better (Mean = 2.00). They also disagreed that Government officials tend to promote service delivery (Mean = 1.71) while they strongly disagreed that "Servicom" has promoted the quality of government service to the public (Mean 1.48) These findings revealed a low level of operations of Government in the community which show poor performance of the Government.

Regulatory Quality: The study found out that the respondents disagreed that Policies are properly evaluated periodically in line with laid down minimum standards (Mean 1.51) they also disagreed that Government policies are adequately implemented when they are made (Mean 1.55) while they agreed that Regulatory bodies monitor, supervise and enforce minimum guidelines (Mean 2.93) based on these findings regulatory quality is fair.

Rule of law: Based on the above matter the respondents strongly disagreed that there is a strict adherence to Rule of Law (Mean 1.48) they also strongly disagreed that there is an independent and effective judiciary system (Mean 1.46) likewise they also strongly disagreed that there is equality before the law as no one is above the law (Mean 1.44). These findings revealed that Rule of law is poor.

Control of Corruption: Under control of corruption the respondents disagreed that the fight against Corruption is on course (Mean 1.56) while they strongly disagreed that the level of Corruption is minimal (Mean 1.41) and they also strongly disagreed that Government officials are honest and cannot be bribe (Mean 1.43). Based on the respondent's the control of corruption is also poor like the Rule of law.

What is level of Community development in Gombe, Nigeria?: The third phase of Questionnaire was on community development which involve the following terms; such as poverty, participation, education, corruption, and information used as sub headings to determine the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.

Table 4: Mean and standard deviation results for Community development

	Poverty			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1	Local government work (effectively) in variety of ways to reduce poverty	1.47	6	Very low
2	Significant number of families have increased their households income	1.44	3	Very low
3	There are job opportunities in terms of farming, livestock's and cash crop business	3.07	12	High
4	Commercial activities through weekly market days have improve economic development	1.46	5	Very low
5	Illiteracy in general lead to poverty	2.90	10	High

Source: Primary data

	Participation			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
6	Local people support and participate in project invariably	1.43	2	Very low
7	There is equal participation in provision of locally available materials (stones, poles, water etc.) in ongoing projects	2.85	11	High
8	Participation is by invitation and all are usually invited to participate	1.45	4	Very low
9	People are given the chance to contribute their own quota in participation	1.41	1	Very low
10	Participation is educative as People learn when they participate.	2.51	8	High
	Education			
11	Local government effort in education has minimized illiteracy	1.47	6	Very low
12	Individual persons have access to educational facilities	1.44	5	Very low
13	School enrolment is increasing as more families send their wards to schools	3.00	11	High
	Corruption			
14	Local councils are not held accountable for their actions and inactions	2.88	9	High
15	There is mismanagement of resources at the local government level	2.54	10	High
16	Community development projects are sometimes awarded based on favoritism and nepotism rather than merits (thereby enthroning mediocrity at the expense of meritocracy).	2.47	8	High
17	Low wages and welfare packages at the local level lead to shortage of trained personnel in the execution of projects and as such projects implemented are of poor quality	2.40	7	High

	Information			
	Scale	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
18	Individuals in communities have access to information	1.48	7	Very low
19	There is an adequate communication between local government officials and the communities	1.39	6	Very low
20	Communities are informed of a decision that concerns them by the Local government authority.	1.41	1	Very low

Source: Primary data

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.50-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.50-3.49	Agree	High
1.50-2.49	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.49	Strongly disagree	Very low

Poverty: Table 4: shows that the respondents strongly dis agreed that Local government work (effectively) in variety of ways to reduce poverty (Mean 1.47) they also strongly dis agreed that Significant number of families have increased their households income (Mean 1.44) while they agreed that There are job opportunities in terms of farming, livestock's and cash crop business (Mean 3.07) but they strongly dis agreed that Commercial activities through weekly market days have improve economic development (Mean 1.46) and they agreed that illiteracy in general lead to poverty (Mean 2.90). These findings show that poverty is still a major issue as most of the locals are poor and they constitute the majority.

Participation: Participation according to the respondents is fair as they strongly disagreed that Local people support and participate in project invariably (Mean 1.43) while they agreed that There is equal participation in provision of locally available materials (stones, poles, water etc.) in ongoing projects (Mean 2.85) but they strongly

disagreed that Participation is by invitation and all are usually invited to participate (Mean 1.45) also strongly disagreed that People are given the chance to contribute their own quota in participation (Mean 1.41) but agreed that Participation is educative as People learn when they participate (Mean 2.51).

Education: Education is the live wire of every meaningful development, education is power. Education in the communities according to the respondents has not been given serious attention it deserved as the respondents strongly disagreed that Local government effort in education has minimized illiteracy (Mean 1.47) and also strongly disagreed that Individual persons have access to educational facilities (Mean 1.44) while they agreed that School enrolment is increasing as more families send their wards to schools (Mean 3.00). It is found out the wealthy families send their ward to school leaving the poor ones in the dilapidated public schools of the communities.

Corruption: Corruption in the local Governments is common as local civil servants and their superiors engaged in different kinds of corruption according to the respondents corruption is High, As they agreed that Local councils are not held accountable for their actions and inactions (Mean 2.88), also agreed that There is mismanagement of resources at the local government level (Mean 2.54), they also agreed that Community development projects are sometimes awarded based on favoritism and nepotism rather than merits (thereby enthroning mediocrity at the expense of meritocracy) (Mean 2.47) and they also agreed that Low wages and welfare packages at the local level lead to shortage of trained personnel in the execution of projects and as such projects implemented are of poor quality (Mean 2.40)

Information: Information is facts or knowledge, Information lead to development. According to the respondents' information has not been given priority and its very poor in the communities, the respondents strongly disagreed that Individuals in communities have access to information (Mean 1.48) they also strongly disagreed that There is an adequate communication between local government officials and the communities

(Mean 1.39) and likewise they strongly disagreed that Communities are inform of a decision that concerns them by the Local government authority (Mean 1.41). These study findings relate to a great extent to what Trevor (1956), noted that the main goal of Community development is improving the economic wellbeing of a community through efforts that entail job creation, job retention, tax base enhancements and quality of life. Townsley (2009) noted that Economic development although a complex process it is influenced by a number of factors such as natural resources, transport and communication, power, capital, human resources, technology, social attitude of the people, political condition in the country. On the other hand, if a country is overpopulated, labour force is unemployed, uneducated, unskilled, and unpatriotic, it can put serious hurdles on the path of economic development (Townsley, 2009).

Is there a significant relationship between the level Governance and Community developments in Gombe, Nigeria?

The fourth research question asked if there was any significant relationship between the level Governance and Community developments in Gombe, Nigeria. To answer this question, a co-relation and regression analyses were conducted using Pearson's correlation and ANOVA statistics and the findings are shown below.

Table 5: Relationship between the level Governance and Community developments in Gombe, Nigeria

Variables correlated	Computed r- value	P- value	Interpretation of Correlation	Adjusted R ²	Decision on Ho
Governance vs. Community development	0.395**	0.000	There is a significant relationship	0.148	Not accepted

P ≤ 0.05

Source: Primary data

Table 5 shows Pearson's correlation coefficient $r = 0.395^{**}$ and $p = 0.000$ suggesting that Governance had a low positive significant relationship with the level of community development in Gombe, Nigeria. The regression analysis revealed an adjusted R^2 value of 0.148 at significance $p = 0.000$ suggesting Governance although a significant predictor of the variance in the level of community development, it had a low influence as it predicted only 14.8% while other variables predicted the majority of 85.2% of the variance in community development in Gombe, Nigeria. This implied that the low level of Governance resulted into low levels of community development in Gombe.

The study therefore disqualified the Null hypotheses that:

H0; There is no significant relationship between Governance and community development in Gombe, Nigeria.

And qualified the alternative hypothesis that:

There is a significant relationship between Governance and community development in Gombe, Nigeria.

These study findings relate to a great extent to what Jim (2010) claimed that The role of government in community capacity building is Reorienting government to supporting communities, and it requires not just structural adjustments but fundamental changes in beliefs, assumptions and organizational culture. It makes demands on the leadership, skills, resources and organisation as well as the capacity of agencies of community development. They need to go through the same process of capacity-building as the communities they serve. After all, agencies are communities themselves. According to Mayer (2005) the role of city government in community development is to simply work closely with other players in the community development system, cities can improve speed and smoothness in administrative and regulatory tasks, probably at limited cost.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter states the major study findings on Governance and community development in Gombe, Nigeria. It also presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study arising from the study findings. The first section presents the summary of findings. This is followed by a presentation of the conclusion and recommendations in relation to the study research objectives.

Summary of findings

This study was guided by four objectives which comprised of (I.) to determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education and profession (II.) to examine the level of governance in Gombe local government, Nigeria.(III.) To identify the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria.(IV.) To establish if there is significance relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government in Nigeria.

The first objective of the study was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education and profession. The findings revealed that the male respondents (63.3%) are much more than the female respondents which comprised only (36.7%) and also the findings indicated that the study does not discriminate as there is a diverse in the age and educational background of the respondents.

The second objective was the level of governance in Gombe local Government, Nigeria. Based on the analysis of chapter four the findings exposed that most of the respondents agreed, that Governance affect community development. While using the six indicators of Good Governance, i.e. (i) Voice and Accountability, (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence, (iii) Government Effectiveness, (IV.) Regulatory Quality, (v) Rule of Law, and (vi) Control of Corruption, the respondents respond to the level of governance is fair.

The third objective was the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria. Poverty, participation, education, corruption, and information were used as subheadings in order to determine the level of community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria. The findings exposed that community development is fair to some extends.

The fourth objective was to establish if there is significance relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local government, Nigeria and the study found out Pearson's correlation coefficient $r = 0.395^{**}$ and $p = 0.000$ suggesting that Governance had a low positive but significant relationship with the level of community development in Gombe, Nigeria . The regression analysis revealed that Governance although a significant predictor of the variance in the level of community development, it had a low influence as it predicted only 14.8% while other variables predicted the majority of 85.2% of the variance in community development in Gombe, Nigeria.

Conclusion

From the Study Findings, the conclusion is generated based on the purposes of the study as follows.

Findings indicated that the level of Governance is fair as we gathered from the respondents using the six indicators of good governance which comprise of (i) Voice and Accountability, (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence, (iii) Government Effectiveness, (IV.) Regulatory Quality, (v) Rule of Law and (vi) Control of Corruption.

On community development there are items such as the Poverty, participation, education, corruption, and information which were used to expose the level of community development which is also fair according to the respondents. On the relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local

government, Nigeria the study found out that there was a significant relationship between governance and community development in Gombe local Government, Nigeria. Basing on this finding, the null hypothesis is rejected and the researcher concludes that Governance is significantly related to the level of community development. This is because of the correlation of 0.148 and the level of significance at .000. The researcher also conclude that Governance directly influence the level of community development.

Recommendations of the study

Community development is a process that leads to not only more jobs, income and infrastructure, but also communities that are better able to manage change. To enhance community development, the study recommends that the government of Gombe, the community elders and other stakeholders should always emphasis on the following:

Information: Through community action and the purposive interaction of community members, the development of community takes place (Luloff and Bridger, 2003). This process provides a basis for social and economic development which benefits the entire community by representing all segments of the locale. By building and maintaining channels of communication and interaction, the development of community takes place. So access to information to all and sundry should be given priority.

Participation: Through participation Community members can better mobilize existing skills, reframe problems, work cooperatively and use community assets in new ways. Therefore there is the need to encourage individuals in communities to participate fully on developmental projects that are taking place within their domain. Efforts also should be made to ensure that local people who are the potential beneficiaries of any developmental programmes are fully involved in the planning, execution and monitoring of projects that affect their lives. In this respect, the roles of Sarkis (Emirs) and District Heads need to be recognized and appreciated. These rulers are in a good position to

mobilize their people for any programme. The foregoing point, although not well emphasized in this study, is very important. This is because it will make the local dwellers to see these projects as their projects and therefore put their contribution, no matter how small it is.

Organizational culture: In many local authorities, organizational cultures and institutional design (especially the responsiveness of decision-making machinery) need to change. This will involve working with both stake holders to develop a commitment to listening to and involving local people, as well as a repertoire of skills and approaches to do this effectively. Such approaches require an interdepartmental approach within the Local Government and a partnership approach outside. While it may not necessarily be community development workers who take on this challenging role, there are clear benefits where such challenges are taken seriously.

Consultation: Councilors and officers in local authorities need to know when it is appropriate to engage with local people; the difference between individual and community consultation and participation; and to develop appropriate strategies for achieving these. Community development workers can offer a valuable contribution towards developing consultation and participation strategies for local authorities, providing they also ensure that other officers and councilors gain the skills to implement them.

Reform: That the time is ripe for a fresh look at the service delivery responsibilities of Nigerian local governments in line with changing realities. This implies that local governments should be encouraged by higher levels of government by showing greater interest in development at the local level especially in the provision of social services which sometimes are capital intensive and often beyond what local councils can do on their own given the finance available to them. Furthermore local government need to improved staff training and development so as to leave the traditional public administration system to the new public management (NPM) system of administration.

Funds: That since no organisation can perform creditably in its service function without adequate finance, there is need to increase the tax base and financial allocations of local governments from the higher governments in order to improve their service delivery. This is important because the unfolding picture from this study is that even though the importance of finance to functional performance is appreciated, the finance of Nigerian local governments is notoriously low compared to their functions.

Education: Education should be given priority and that although primary schools are under the functional responsibility of local governments; teachers' salaries should be deducted under first charges, that is, prior to the sharing of the Federation Account. This measure is deemed necessary because of the heavy sum required for the payment of teachers' salaries. In fact, the deduction of primary school teachers' salaries from local government councils' statutory allocations has been identified as the major source of their financial stress.

It is our view that if the above recommendations are implemented, then a new dawn definable in terms of development beneficial to local dwellers would have come to Gombe local government and Nigerian local governments as a whole.

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APPENDIX I A
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM SPGSR
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR Mr. Usman Bappi

**REG. NO.: MPA/37453/121/DF, TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR
INSTITUTION**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of art in public administration and management

He is currently conducting a field research for his Thesis entitled, **Governance and Community Development in Gombe local government, Nigeria**

Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him was used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him was highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, SPGSR

APPENDIX I B
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Master of art in public administration and management candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a dissertation. My study is entitled, **Governance and Community Development in Gombe local government, Nigeria**. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires? Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you in anticipation of your prompt and favorable reply.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Usman Bappi

APPENDIX II

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data:

- Name _____
- Reg. # _____
- Course _____
- Title of Study _____
- _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- ___ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- ___ Psychological Safety
- ___ Emotional Security
- ___ Privacy
- ___ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- ___ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- ___ Permission to Conduct the Study
- ___ Informed Consent
- ___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- ___ Approved
- ___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members' _____

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Usman Bappi that will focus on **Governance and Community Development in Gombe local government, Nigeria**

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I was given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results was given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX IV:
RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am conducting a study entitled **"Governance and Community Development in Gombe local government, Nigeria"**.

In view of this may I request that you answer my questionnaire? I will appreciate it very much if you can return the questionnaire as soon as possible.

Please be assured that the data you provide will be used only for academic purpose and the information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you in anticipation of your prompt and favorable reply.

Yours truly,

Usman Bappi

Candidate for Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

APPENDIX IV A

FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender (Please Tick): ___ (1) Male
 ___ (2) Female

Age: _____

Qualifications Under Education Discipline (Please Specify):

(Primary/Elementary(1) _____

(2) Secondary Certificate _____

(3) Diploma _____

(4) Bachelors _____

(5) Masters _____

(6) Ph.D. _____

Other qualifications other than education discipline _____

Profession _____

Number of Years Working Experience (Please Tick):

___ (1) less than/Below one year

___ (2) 1- 2yrs

___ (3) 3-4yrs

___ (4) 5-6yrs

___ (5) 7 years and above

APPENDIX IV B

Questionnaires: to determine the level of Governance

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating:

(4) Strongly Agree- you agree with no doubts at all

(3) Agree- you agree with some doubts

(2) Disagree- you disagree with some doubts

(1) Strongly disagree- you disagree with no doubts

Please tick the most appropriate box by ☒

Scale		4	3	2	1
Voice and accountability					
1	Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies				
2	Government is accountable to citizens for its decision				
3	There are is a freedom of speech and association in the community				
Political stability and absence of violence					
4	New governments tend to discontinue projects of their predecessors				
5	There is peace and harmony in the communities				
6	Policies are not stable as new governments come with their style				
Government effectiveness					
7	The quality of civil service and government activities in general is good if not better				
8	Government officials tend to promote service delivery				
9	"Servicom" has promoted the quality of government service to the public				

Regulatory quality					
10	Policies are properly evaluated periodically in line with laid down minimum standards				
11	Government policies are adequately implemented when they are made				
12	Regulatory bodies monitor, supervise and enforce minimum guidelines				
Rule of law					
13	There is a strict adherence to Rule of Law				
14	There is an independent and effective judiciary system				
15	There is equality before the law as no one is above the law				
Control of corruption					
16	The fight against Corruption is on course				
17	The level of Corruption is minimal				
18	Government officials are honest and can not be bribe				

APPENDIX IV C

Questionnaires: to determine the level Community Development

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating:

(4) Strongly Agree- you agree with no doubts at all

(3) Agree- you agree with some doubts

(2) Disagree- you disagree with some doubts

(1) Strongly disagree- you disagree with no doubts

Please tick the most appropriate box by ☒

Scale		4	3	2	1
Poverty					
1	Local government work (effectively) in variety of ways to reduce poverty				
2	Significant number of families have increased their households income				
3	There are job opportunities in in terms of farming, livestock's and cash crop business				
4	Commercial activities through weekly market days have improve economic development				
5	Illiteracy in general lead to poverty				
Participation					
6	Local people support and participate in project invariably				
7	There is equal participation in providing locally available materials (stones, poles, water etc.) in ongoing projects				
8	Participation is by invitation and all are usually invited to participate				
9	People are given the chance to contribute their own quota in participation				
10	Participation is educative as People learn when they participate.				

Education					
11	Local government effort in education has minimized illiteracy				
12	Individual persons have access to educational facilities				
13	School enrolment is high as families send their wards to schools				
Corruption					
14	Local councils are not held accountable for their actions and inactions				
15	There is mismanagement of resources in the local government unit				
16	Community development projects are sometimes awarded based on favoritism and nepotism rather than merits thereby enthrone mediocrity at the expense of meritocracy				
17	Low wages and welfare packages at the local level lead to shortage of trained personnel in the execution of projects and as such the projects are not qualitative				
Information					
18	Individuals in communities has access to information				
19	No communication gap between communities and local government				
20	Communities are inform of the decision that's concerning them by the Local government unit.				

End of Questionnaire

Gombe Local Government Communities

Approximate Distance Between The Communities To The Local And State Government Headquarters		
Community	Distance From LG Headquarter	Distance From State Headquarters
Bajoga		3.5KM
Shamaki	2.6KM	2.6KM
Dawaki	2.36KM	2.36KM
Bolari	2.16KM	2.16KM
Fantami	1.5KM	1.5KM
Jekadafari	1.90KM	1.90KM
London Maidoruwa	3.2 KM	3.2 KM
Kumbiya-Kumbiya	3.5KM	1.5KM
Ajiya	3.5KM	1.5KM

Source: (<http://gombestate.gov.ng/Gombe-Local-Government.html>)

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

NO 25 JAURO BAPPI STREET ABUJA QUARTERS GOMBE, NIGERIA

PHONE: +256 (0)750985382, +234 (0)8036585832

Email: ubappi@yahoo.com usmanbappi@gmail.com

USMAN BAPPI

BIO DATA

Date of birth: 03rd Jan. 1985
Sex: Male
Marital status: Married
State of origin: Gombe
Local government: Gombe
Nationality: Nigerian

OBJECTIVE

To contribute and be part of the success of a reputable organization where challenges, greater responsibility, hard work and excellence are recognized.

EDUCATION

Kampala International University:	2012-todate
University of Abuja:	2004-2008
Federal College of Education (T):	2008-2009
Gombe High School, Gombe:	1997-2003
Gombe Children School, Gombe:	1991-1997

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATION

MA Public Admin & Mgt.:	In view
BSc Public Administration:	2008
Certificate in computer:	2009
S.S.C.E.:	2003
F.S.L.C.:	1997

WORKSHOP/SEMINARS

CERTIFICATE:

Leadership and Management
Project Planning and Management
Intelligent Common Sense
Research Methods
NGO Management
Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Effective Communication Skills
Public Health

INSTITUTE:

Makerere Institute of Management
Makerere Cooperative Initiative Africa
Bridge Head24 Limited
Institute of Advance Leadership
Makerere institute for social development
Institute of Advance Leadership
Kampala International University (KIU)
Kampala University (KU)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP _____

student member (NIM)

Nigerian institute of management (chartered)

WORK EXPERIENCE _____

- pay off Department.
2009-2010 (NYSC)
Certificate of National Service
Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
National Head Quarters, Abuja FCT
Loans setup &
- Administration Department
2010 to Date (co-lecturing)
Graduate/Teaching Assistant
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,
Gombe State University, Gombe.
Public

INHERENT ABILITIES _____

Ability to work with little or no supervision

Good writing skills and communication skills.

Team work and strong ethics

LANGUAGES _____

English, Hausa and Fulfulde

HOBBIES _____

Reading, listening to news, travelling and meeting new people

REFEREES _____

Dr. Mahmoud Umar
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Public Admin.,
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,
Gombe State University,
P.M.B 127, Gombe. Nigeria.

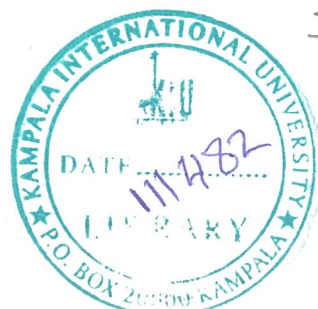
Dr. Ibrahim Yahaya
Senior Lecturer,
College of Higher Degrees & Research,
Kampala International University,
P.O. BOX 20000, Kampala.
Kampala, Uganda.

Umar Adamu
Assistant Manager (A.M.)
Loans setup & Pay off Department,
Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria HQ.
CBD Garki Abuja, FCT.
FCT, Nigeria.

CERTIFICATION _____

I, certify that the above given information on my qualifications, experience and personality is correct and accurate.

Sign/date: _____



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