EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The failure of successive governments to bring development to the rural region of the country has resulted in the shift of focus from Government to community concern. In view of this, the study determined the effect of community participation in rural development in Anambra State. The essence of this study is to identify existing steps involved in community paticipation in rural development, ascertain the aproach adopted by community participation and chalenges experience in adopting comunity participation in rural development. The study adopted Descriptive Survey Research Design and purposive Random Sampling Technique was used to select community organization from each of the selected towns. Data were collected with the aid of structured questionnaire administered to 180 members of the selected community based organization. Findings revealed that there is significant effect of community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State by showing that community participation has adopted steps towards rural development; studies also revealed that there are approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development. The study concluded that the adoption of community participation towards rural development is an effective developmental approach as the community participants pull resources together towards establishing developmental projects to their taste and not depending on government for major projects in the community. The study recommended that rural communities should focus on reviewing its steps towards community projects as some of its steps are no longer effective due to recent changes.

Keywords: Community Participation, Community Based Organization and Rural Development

INTRODUCTION

The problem of Rural Development in Nigeria is as old as the country itself as numerous groups both governmental and non-governmental organizations have strived towards establishing developmental strategies and projects in Rural Areas. Despite the popular saying that "development is necessary as the environment is dynamic, non-developing society is said to be static and backward (Kamar, Lawal, Babangida and Jahun, 2014). Despite numerous programs organized by successive government targeted at bringing development to rural areas, developing rural areas in Nigeria seems to be an unachievable goal. Walking through memory lane, Nigeria, after independence neglected the need for rural development and concentrated on the urban areas in terms of infrastructure provisions at the expense of the rural areas (Adebayo, 2016). This was in line with the general perception that, however, urban areas are the point of first contact of any nation.

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Meanwhile, rural areas were the major sources of foreign earnings through agricultural produce such as cocoa, rubber, groundnut, cotton and a host of others. The oil boom of the 1970s brought a paradigm shift to the country source of foreign exchange; this led to the total abandonment of rural areas and the worst case scenario was the total neglect of the rural people (Adebayo, 2016). Adebayo (2016) states further that in the late 70s, the fiscal indiscipline of oil boom fought back through the aggressive rural-urban drift, well-pronounced food shortage, and the youth unemployment. It was on this note that the rural development assumed a front-burner status in the post-independence development plan.

In the late 70s, most of the rural development programmes were agricultural development programmes aimed at making food available, stem the rural-urban drift, create employment and increase farmers' productivity thus increasing farmers' income. Lately, rural development programs includes the need to improve the infrastructure deficits in rural areas such as feeder roads, health facilities, educational facilities, provision of potable water, environmental sanitation advocacy, housing provision and among others.

Idemili North Local Government Area is one of the 21 Local government that makes up Anambra State with population of 431, 005 (2006 Census), and the occupation of the towns in Idemili North Local Government Area are agriculture, merchant, commercial and transportation but that is not the case as its inhabitants strive to survive the problem of poor infrastructures and non-development. Most of its inhabitants seem to have deserted the local government for the purpose of finding greener pasture. This was the statement of Aslam (2015) when he defined rural development as "a process aimed at developing the rural poor, their economy and institutions from a state of stagnation or low productivity equilibrium into dynamic process leading to higher levels of living and better quality of life." Rural Development did not focus on the social wellbeing of the residents only but also on the economic wellbeing too. The approach of adopting developmental practices through Community Based Organizations seems to be neglected as such community organizations have potentials of bringing development to the communities. Organizations such as Nkpor Age Grade, Nkpor Participative Association, Nkpor Developmental Union, Catholic Women Association, Day light Food ball Club, Obosi Age Grade, Ogidi Boys Association, Ogidi Social Club, and Chinwendu Social Group are active groups that exists for the purpose of community interests.

Despite the failed approach by successive government towards rural development, the adoption of community participation in rural development seems to be neglected as the pooling of resources towards rural development may not be given much attention. The common union that protects the interests of membership in Idemili North Local Government Area is Community Based Organization (CBOs) refers to organization aimed at making desired improvements to a community's social health, well-being and overall functioning. Community based organization plays significant roles that cannot be filled either by Federal agency personnel or by or by local land owners and businesses on their own (Rafique & Khoo, 2018). The potentials of community organizations seem to be ignored by rural communities as the concern for rural dwellers by government seems to be neglected by successive government. Rural communities have wasting resources which would have been exploited to enhance livelihoods of rural dwellers but neglected by both government and members of the communities. While some rural dwellers focused on agriculture as a major occupation, they may lack the necessary funds to boost food supply, improved cultural practices, limited or no access to funds and farm facilities (Bailey, 2017). The

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strategy of adopting community participation in rural development is yet to be recognized in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

Statement of the Problem

The failure of successive governments to bring development to the rural region of the country has resulted in the shift of focus from Government to community concern as records shows that Government failed policies and programmes targeted towards rural development were the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA), Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP),Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI), Family Support Programme (FSP), Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), Better Life Programme (BLP), Peoples Bank and Community Banks initiatives, National Directorate of Employment (NDE), and Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) , Green Revolution (GR), (Ali, 2016). Despite these policies and programs, the achievement of rural development has remained a mirage. Focusing on Idemili North Local Government Area, most of its towns and villages are undeveloped such as Abacha, Abatete and Eziowelle, whose roads are bad and inaccessible during rainy season. The issue of poor concern for rural developments has affected the economic activities of the inhabitants in these towns and villages which have resulted in migrating from the town to town in search for greener pastures. The communities of villages in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State is yet to adopt the system of adopting community participation through Community Based Orgnaizations (CBOs) such as Ogidi Social Clubs, in developing its environs as they kept hoping on government. This is the major issue that has affected the development of Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State as members of the community have not explored the benefits of Community Based organizations like Nkpor Developmental Union, Obosi Age Grade and Ogidi Boys Association.

Apart from towns and villages of Idemili North Local Government, rural areas in Nigeria is stigmatized by poor infrastructures such as poor basic facilities, roads and poor accessibility to financial aids which has resulted to low farm output, poor farming tools and less jobs for rural residents. The problem of undeveloped rural areas has resulted in migrating from rural areas to urban areas of the country thereby, deserting rural areas to people who deemed it fit to survive the low standard of living. The vision of taking developmental strategy to rural areas has been the concern of both government and non-governmental agencies. Companies are sited in developed part of the country due to good roads and other basic amenities. It seems the undeveloped part of the country has been neglected and identified as areas for farming which farmers also find it difficult to take their product to the markets due to poor road infrastructures and non- assistance to boost farming activities. Hence, the rationale for high cost of food supply and poor concern for farming activities due to poor provision of resources to foster farming activities. The communities are yet to adopt effective approaches targeted at bringing development that will benefit its members as well attract investors for employment opportunities.

Though, the adoption of community participation through existing Community Based organizations in Idemili North Local government may encounter some challenges such as trust issues, embezzlement of funds, illiteracy and installing inferior resources that will fail in test of time. This supports the problems stated by Bamberger (2016) as he states that perception of participation, poor government supports, misuse of funds and problem of depopulation may hinder effective community participation in rural development. These challenges seem to affect the involvement of community membership in the development of the Idemili North Metropolis.

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Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State. The specific objectives of this study are;

i. To identify the existing steps involved in community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State
ii. To ascertain the approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State.

Research Questions

In line with the objectives of this study, the following research questions were formulated;

i. What are the existing steps involved in community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State?
ii. What are the approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State?

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated for the study;

Ho_1: There are no significant steps involved in community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

Ho_2: There are no significant approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Community Participation

One of the cornerstone of democracy is the participatory decision making process which is required by those in government (Tshabalala, 2016). Community participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decision and resources which affect them. Unless the poor are given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their livelihood, they will continue to miss the benefits of any intervention. Ekong (2013), defined community participation as playing active though not necessarily direct, roles in community decisions, knowledge of local issues, attendance at public meetings, related attempts to influence proposed measures through individual and groups actions, belonging to groups and committees and financial contributions towards communities programs.

Community participation is a social process whereby specific groups with shared needs, often but not always living in a defined geographical area, actively pursue identification of their needs, make decision and establish mechanism to meet these needs (Ekong, 2013).

The United Nations refers to community development as the process that unites the efforts of the people themselves with those of the governmental authorities (Curtis, 2015). The goal of this unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress

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(Ekong, 2013). The idea of citizen participation which cannot be removed from community development issues is used to as an antidote to psychological alienation among the masses thereby making people to develop a sense of belonging and meaningful achievement. It also allows for the tapping of under-used human resources and gets many people to understand and cooperate with measures called for in the planners' strategy for development. To the neglected masses, organized participation taking advantage of the weight of numbers, offers the only real hope of obtaining from the society more favorable responses to their immediate needs.

It is generally accepted that sustainable development implies a better integration of economic, environmental and social goals (Uris & Bassey, 2016). Sustainable development can therefore Ofuoku (2013) be said to be the designing and execution of projects that can be kept alive even after intervention, while its development strategies must be based on investment in future growth and not only on quick fixes to meet immediate demand (Steven-Hagen, 2021). There is therefore, the need for major institutional reforms that will ensure people centered development and more participatory and responsible engagement by all actors in the developmental efforts to ensure sustainability.

Mansuri and Rao, (2014) viewed rural development as the participation of the people in a mutual learning experience involving them, their local external change agents and outside resources. People cannot be developed; they can only develop themselves by participation in decision and co-operation activities which affect their well-being. Nampila (2015) agrees that community participation in rural development has been negatively affected. The implementation of socio-economic enhancement infrastructures in rural areas is grossly inadequate. Moreover, the efforts made in the past to improve rural living conditions, the situations have not changed positively rather, it has further deteriorated.

Community Based Organization

A CBO is an organization that provides social services at the local level (Okonji, Stan & Okon, 2017). It is a non-profit organization whose activities are based primarily on volunteer efforts. This means that CBOs depend heavily on voluntary contributions for labour, material and financial support. Community-based organizations (CBOs) are a strategic asset capable of aligning the goals, objectives and resources of non-locally based entities (federal and state programs, foundations, etc.) with the activities of local conservation-oriented landowners and businesses (Okonji et al, 2017).

Community based organizations otherwise known as local organizations have been given different names in different places. These include 'community development associations', 'neighborhood councils' and united community among others (Biddle & Biddle, 2018). Community based organizations are set up by collective efforts of indigenous people of homo or heterogeneous attributes but living or working within the same environment (Peterwill, 2015). CBOs are localized institutions in that their spheres of influence hardly extend beyond their immediate communities or neighborhood (Adejumobi, 2017). They are non-profit and non-governmental because all members contribute economically towards the fulfillment of their responsibilities to the immediate environment and not depend on government before fulfilling these (Claudia, 2013). Benefits accrued from members' contributions to the associations are shared accordingly with fairness. They are concerned with the development problems of and development programme projects in their various areas (Esman & Upholt, 2015). They respond to community felt needs rather than market demand or pressure.

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Community based organizations open ways for participation at grassroots level. It involves the local and indigenous people in the identification of their local needs and conception formulation and implementation of any project in order to develop the necessary self-reliance and self-confidence (Mbithi, 2014) in their immediate environment. CBOs therefore serve as wheels for the vehicle of grassroots participation in indigenous programmes and projects to satisfy local needs. Such participation as characterized in CBOs could be in cash or kind, levied or free choice. Although Agbaje (2015) have argued that CBO has freedom of entry or exit, Hold craft (2012) observed that this freedom could be generalized with the exclusion of community based institutions organized by landlords, community or clan leaders, age group fans and trade unions among others. On this, Ogundipe (2013) emphasized that what matters most is the development of the people's communities through the mobilization of community efforts. Such efforts according to Abegunde (2014) are harmonized towards protection of citizens, provision of infrastructure, furnishing communities with necessary information, materials and opportunities and general up-liftment of communities images among others.

Community-based organizations (CBOs) often play unique roles that cannot be filled either by federal agency personnel, or by local landowners and businesses on their own (Kamsi & Udoye, 2016).

Rural Development

Rural Development is "a process aimed at developing the rural poor, their economy and institutions from a state of stagnation or low productivity equilibrium into dynamic process leading to higher levels of living and better quality of life (Aslam, 2015)." Similarly, (Schumacher, 2013) conceived rural development as "developing the skill of the masses to make them self-reliant through instruction which supply appropriate and relevant knowledge on the methods of self-help". Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people, the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and the landless (Aliy, 2016). Taken together, available definitions emphasize the central point that rural development is about promoting the welfare and productivity of rural communities, about the scope and quality of participation of rural people in that process, and about the structure, organization, operations and interactions and facilities which make this possible. Rural development is action that helps people to recognize and develop their ability and potential and organize themselves to respond to problems and needs which they share. It supports the establishment of strong rural community development agencies that control and use assets to promote social justice and help improve the quality of community life. It also enables community and other public agencies to work together to improve the quality of government (Aliy, 2016).

THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS

Participatory Developmental Theory

According to Dinbabo (2003), participatory developmental theory criticized the modernization paradigm on the ground that it promoted a top-down ethnocentric and paternalistic view of development. According to the modernization paradigm, the top-down approach of persuasion models implicitly assumed that the knowledge of governments and agencies was correct, and that indigenous populations went either ignorant or had incorrect beliefs. The dissatisfaction with the above traditional development theories led to the introduction of participatory developmental theory, otherwise known as People-Centered Development". This theory encourages the

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involvement of all stakeholders in the process of development and will be used to the development initiatives that exist in the third world countries.

The rationale behind the emergence of the participatory development approach is that the participation and involvement of beneficiary groups develop and strengthen the capabilities of beneficiary groups in development initiatives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study adopted a survey research design because the study involves eliciting data directly from the respondents using structured questionnaire. The area of the study was Idemili North Local Government Area is a local government area in Anambra State, South- Central Nigeria, consisting of Abacha, Abatete, Eziowelle, Ideani, Nkpor, Obosi, Ogidi, Oraukwu, Uke and Umuoji. According to the report of Data Management Officer (2021), there are 9 active community groups in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State. The total population the CBOs is 385 members of the 9 CBOs. The study used Complete Enumeration Technique to determine the sampling size. The reason for using Complete Enumeration Technique is because the targeted population of this study is within the research capacity of the researcher. Hence, the sample size of this study is 180. The instrument used (structured questionnaire) was validated using experts in Human Resources Management, both in the field and in academics. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha statistics, which returned a coefficient of .835. A total of 169 copies of the questionnaire were returned, out of the 180 distributed, 169 representing 94% of the total distributed copies were finally used.

RESULTS

Table 1 Mean Scores on the steps adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

S/N	Steps –adopted	SA (5)	A (4)	U (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (N)	Mean $(\bar{X})$	Decision
1.	We adopt planning as one of the steps to community development.	44 (220)	52 (208)	9 (27)	27 (54)	37 (37)	169	3.23	Agree
2.	We undergo training to empower us towards community development.	53 (265)	63 (252)	15 (45)	22 (44)	16 (16)	169	3.68	Agree
3	We analyze situations and circumstance before	22	26	13	74	34			

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	responding to a problem.	(110	(104)	(39)	(148)	(34)	169	2.79	Disagree
5	We monitor and evaluate actions of members that are unhealthy.	34 (170)	48 (192)	17 (51)	31 (62)	39 (39)	169	3.04	Agree
6.	We implement plans towards community development.	49 (245)	34 (136)	14 (42)	53 (106)	19 (19)	169	3.24	Agree

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 1 shows respondents' response to questions relating to the steps adopted by community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State with averages of 3.23, 3.68, 3.74, 3.04 and 3.24 respectively. But disagree to the option of analyze situations and circumstance before responding to a problem with average of 2.79.

Table- 2: Mean Scores on the approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State.

S/N	Approaches adopted by community Participation	SA (5)	A (4)	UN (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (N)	Mean ($\bar{X}$)	Decision
1.	This union focuses on ways of boosting our farm outputs.	64 (320)	55 (220)	11 (33)	24 (48)	15 (15)	169	3.76	Agree
2.	We can access loan through this platform.	35 (175)	37 (148)	12 (36)	55 (110)	30 (30)	169	2.95	Disagree
3.	This platform has brought unity.	53 (265)	45 (180)	16 (48)	29 (58)	26 (26)	169	3.41	Agree

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4.	This platform breaches the gap between the rich and the poor.	35 (175)	48 (192)	19 (57)	29 (58)	38 (38)	169	3.08	Agree
5.	This platform plays the roles of negotiation between us and suppliers.	44 (220)	53 (212)	10 (30)	31 (62)	31 (31)	169	3.28	Agree
6.	This platform protects out interests.	20 (100)	21 (84)	14 (42)	67 (134)	47 (47)	169	2.41	Disagree

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2 revealed respondents' response to questions relating to community participation towards rural development with the mean scores of 3.76, 3.41, 3.08 and 3.28, respectively. While they disagreed to been able to access loan through this platform and the protection of membership interests with mean values of 2.95 and 2.41 respectively.

Table 3: Mean Score on the challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State

S/N	Challenges	SA (5)	A (4)	UN (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (N)	Mean ($\bar{X}$)	Decision
1.	Members are not fully committed to the goals of the organization.	45 (225)	55 (220)	13 (39)	31 (62)	25 (25)	169	3.38	Agree
2.	There is corruption among officials.	45 (225)	40 (160)	19 (57)	32 (64)	33 (33)	169	3.19	Agree
3.	There is limited government supports.	39 (195)	55 (220)	14 (42)	38 (76)	23 (23)	169	3.29	Agree
4.	There is embezzlement of	63 (315)	55 (220)	18 (54)	27 (54)	6 (6)	169	3.83	Agree

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	funds and waste of resources.								
5.	We experiences delayed process of project completion.	32 (160)	40 (160)	11 (33)	56 (112)	30 (30)	169	2.93	Disagree
6.	Leadership are slow to act on cases of emergency.	40 (200)	63 (252)	10 (30)	43 (86)	13 (13)	169	3.44	Agree

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 3 shows respondent's response to challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development with the mean score of 3.38, 3.19, 3.29, 3.83 and 3.44. While the respondents disagreed to experiencing delayed process of project completion with an average of 2.93.

Test of Hypotheses

Table 4 Chi Square Analysis on the steps adopted by community participation towards rural development

N	Fo	Fe	Fo – Fe	$(Fo - Fe)^2$	$\frac{(F0 - Fe)^2}{Fe}$	$\sum\left(\frac{Fo-Fe}{Fe}\right)^2$
1.	64	60	4	16	0.27	
2.	51	50	1	1	0.02	
3.	11	15	-4	16	1.07	
4.	32	29	3	9	0.31	
5.	11	14	-3	9	0.64	2.31

Source: Researcher's computation and Chi-Square Analysis

Computed X^2 value for steps of community participation towards rural development = 2.31, critical value = 1.074. Decision; since the computed X^2 value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis (Ho) will be rejected and the alternate hypothesis will be accepted therefore, there is significant steps of community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

Test of Hypothesis Two

Ho_2: There are no significant approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State.

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Approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development

N	Fo	Fe	Fo – Fe	$(Fo - Fe)^2$	$\frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}$	$\sum\left(\frac{Fo-Fe}{Fe}\right)^2$
1	53	60	-7	49	0.82	
2	45	50	-5	25	0.5	
3	16	15	1	1	0.07	
4	29	29	0	0	0	
5	26	11	15	225	20.45	
						21.39

Source: Researcher's computation and Chi-Square Analysis

Computed X^2 for approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development = 21.39 Critical value =20.33 Decision = Reject Null Hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternate hypothesis that there are approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State.

Test of Hypothesis Three

Ho_3: There is no significant challenge experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

Table 5 Challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development.

N	Fo	Fe	Fo – Fe	$(Fo - Fe)^2$	$\frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}$	$\sum\left(\frac{Fo-Fe}{Fe}\right)^2$
1.	63	60	3	9	0.15	
2.	55	50	5	25	0.5	
3.	18	15	3	9	0.6	
4.	27	29	-2	4	0.13	
5.	6	11	-5	25	2.27	3.65

Source: Researcher's computation and Chi-Square Analysis

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Computed X^2 value for challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development is 3.65 Critical value =2.36 Decision; reject the null hypothesis since the computed X^2 value is greater than the critical value. Therefore we accept the alternate hypothesis and conclude that there are significant challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary of Findings

Test of hypotheses revealed that there is significant effect of community participation in rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State through the following findings;

i. Table 1 shows that community participation has adopted significant steps toward rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State. This implies community movement towards rural development has significant steps towards the development of Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

ii. Table 2 indicates that there are approaches adopted by community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government, Anambra State. This implies that there are several approaches adopted by community organizations towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

iii. Table 3 reveals that there are significant challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State. This implies that the community participation experience challenges experienced in adopting community participation towards rural development in Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State.

Concluding Remarks

The study concluded that the adoption of community participation towards rural development is an effective developmental approach as the community participants pull resources together towards establishing developmental projects to their taste and not depending on government for major projects in the community. The study deduced that community participation towards rural development is cost effective and time advantage strategy towards rural development rather than experiencing delay by depending on government supports and concern to community projects. Community participation towards developmental projects benefits community members as the users of the developmental projects are indigene of the community. The study concluded that the benefit of adopting community participation towards developmental projects ranges from minimal cost, membership concern and timely execution of projects. The study also concluded that community participation approaches could be on the basis of need rating scale so as to know what is needed first by members of the community rather than executing contracts that is less appreciative by community members. The study also concluded that even though, there is benefit in adopting community participation to the development of rural areas, the strategy is affected by several challenges such as low commitment of members to community development levy and corruptible practices among leaders of community union.

Recommendations

The following were recommended by the study;

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1. Rural communities should focus on reviewing its steps towards community projects as some of its steps are no longer effective due to recent changes.
2. Management should adopt need rating scale so as to rate community needs in order of preference. This will give them focus in the execution of projects in the community.
3. Based on the challenges, there should more focus on solving the internal challenges of community organizations such as accountability to solve the problem of fund embezzlement, strict regulation to guide high membership commitment in community organizational concern and appointing responsible persons as leaders of community organization. This will reduce the challenges encountered by community organizations towards community developments.

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