

**ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES ON THE QUALITY
OF LIFE OF KUBWA RESIDENTS IN BWARI AREA COUNCIL, ABUJA
– FCT.**

BY

Dr. Oche Innocent Onuche

E-mail: onuoch@yahoo.com; Phone: +234-8065296663

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bingham University
Karu, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

And

Dr. Attah Philomina

E-mail: philattah707@gmail.com; Phone: +234-8064592427

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bingham University
Karu, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

And

Marvins R. Ibrahim

E-mail: marvinibrahim@gmail.com; Phone: +234-8065233749

Malaria Consortium Nigeria, 33 Pope John Paul Street, off Gana Street, Maitama
Abuja, Federal Capital Territory.

Abstract

Community based service is fast becoming the key to development in most parts of the world today. More and more communities across Nigeria are mobilising their own resources in sustained and creative ways to meet the needs of their residents. This study assessed community based services and the quality of life of Kubwa residents in Bwari Area Council, Abuja – FCT. The study adopted survey research design and cluster sampling technique to select respondents from Kubwa federal housing and Kubwa village respectively. Questionnaire was the instruments used for data collection. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistic. The descriptive statistic utilized tables with frequencies and percentages while the inferential statistics adopted T-test which shows the direction and strength of the relationship of the tested variables as well as their significant. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested by this study; the result shows a negative and strong but not significant relationship between joint security as well as joint sanitation and the cases of malaria as well as safety of properties in Kubwa respectively. The study found that, lack of effective security and accessible roads as well as lack of effective waste management are the major challenges confronting residents of Kubwa. As such, joint sanitation and security which are moderate and fairly effective are the major community based services adopted to overcome the challenges confronting the residents. The study therefore conclude that, despite the potentials inherent in the initiative (CBS) to addressing the development challenges of area like Kubwa, the joint sanitation and neighbourhood security watch initiative has not really addressed the development challenges of the residents due to lack of cooperation. The study therefore recommends community discussion forum, effective rules and regulations, involvement of appropriate formal agencies and maintaining high level accountability and transparency by community leaders in Kubwa as measures to making the initiative effective to addressing the challenges confronting the residents of the area.

Keywords: Community, Community Based Services, Quality of life, and Development.

Introduction

Recent years have witnessed a renewed policy interest in community-based development; this interest is predicated on the idea that community involvement in the planning and execution of policy interventions has led to more effective and equitable development. In one critical respect, Community Based Services (CBS) have played an important role in providing public goods and in resolving collective challenges confronting communities when formal institutions are deficient. For this reason, the practice is particularly important in a developing country like Nigeria where the government is largely unable or unwilling to provide the much needed social services both in the urban and rural areas (Mansuri & Roa, 2004).

The idea of participatory development approach stems from the realization that government efforts towards meeting the developmental needs of the people have not been totally effective and all encompassing. The period of economic recession experienced in the early 1980s and very recently in Nigeria has further reduced the capacity of the government to provide basic infrastructures and services to her citizens; coupled with inefficiency of most public sectors which made it difficult for government to match demand with adequate provision. The poor performance of the public sectors has prompted the adoption of participatory strategies in order for community like Kubwa to improve the quality of life of their residents. The strategies comes in different patterns like self-help, cooperative, self-sustaining and community-based joint physical efforts in most cases. The strategies are termed participatory due to people's participation and organization (Adeogu & Taiwo, 2017).

Furthermore, among foreign aid donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments in less developed countries today, the most popular strategy to promote the accountability, competence and inclusiveness of local institutions lies in Community Driven Development (CDD). Over nine percent (9%) of total World Bank lending, supports CDD projects, placing their annual investment in billions of U.S. dollars (UNDP, 2015; World Bank, 2007).

Community based service is therefore, fast becoming the key to development in most parts of the world today. More and more communities across Nigeria are mobilizing their own resources in sustaining and creative ways to meet the needs of their residents. From affordable housing and neighbourhood enterprises to recreation and recycling, communities are finding that the best way to seek positive change and improve their quality of life is to organize and effectively manage their neighbourhood. Community efforts aimed at improving the physical quality of life of residents today is made possible via the deliberate contributions of everyone for the overall good of all the community (Midgly & Hall, 2008).

Experience have also shown that community based development does not automatically include marginalized groups, the poor, women or ethnic minorities, unless their

participation is specifically highlighted as a goal, both at the agency and community levels. In addition, most community based services in operation today revolve more around rural areas in as much as urban areas have her quantum of challenges begging for attention and solution.

It is on the bases of these issues raised and enumerated above that this study strive to assess joint sanitation and security services on the quality of life of Kubwa residents in Bwari area council, Abuja - Federal Capital Territory.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this research is to assess the effect of community based services on Kubwa residents. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine how residents of Kubwa in Bwari Area Council tackle cases of theft and malaria parasite.
- ii. Examine the types of community based services in operation in Kubwa, Bwari Area Council.
- i. iii. Investigate the nature of such community based services in Kubwa, Bwari Area council of Abuja.
- iv. Ascertain how community based services have affected Kubwa residents.

Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis One:

H₁: Joint sanitation exercise and reduction in cases of malaria parasite are significantly related among Kubwa resident.

Hypothesis Two:

H₁: There is a significant relationship between joint neighbourhood security watch and safety of properties of Kubwa residents.

Literature Review

Community can mean everything from the neighbourhood a person lives with to relationships established with others around similar interests. According to Hutchison &

McGill (2008), individuals experience a sense of community when they are part of a neighbourhood, embedded in relationships, having a circle of friends; being a family member, belonging to local clubs and organization.

In development practices, community is often perceived as being synonymous with neighbourhood, and as a 'natural' social unit (Oche & Onu, 2015). As Yuval-Davis (2014) observes; 'the notion of "the community" as an organic wholeness. Community is perceived as a "natural" social unit. It is "out there" where one can either belong to or not.' In reality, rural as well as urban communities, bounded by definite geographical areas, are a complex arena of interaction, where various groups (men, women, youth, children, poor, rich, landowners, landless, permanent residents, renters, etc.) co-operate or compete with each other as a strategy of their livelihood. Smith (1990) cited in Abbott (2005) notes that the notion of a community is always something of a myth. A community implies a coherent entity with a clear identity and a commonality of purpose. The reality is that communities, more often than not, are made up of an agglomeration of factions and interest groups often locked in competitive relationships. Nevertheless, many geographically identified communities have some distinguishing characteristics in terms of everyday practices, religion, place of origin, occupation and the economic condition of their inhabitants.

Drawing upon United Nations understanding and submission cited in Biggs (2011), Christenson (2010), 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. It is also 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. Using the outlining method community development can be viewed 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.

Quality of life is a fluid concept, which is often confused with an income-based standard of living. However, Quality of life is a multidisciplinary development measuring variable

and multi-faceted approach (Ana-Maria, 2015; Marans, 2012). It relates to the well-being and prosperity of individuals (Aklanoğlu & Erdoğan, 2012), a state of feeling safe and overall evaluation of life (Ana-Maria, 2015). Other dimensions of quality of life include Healthcare, Needs satisfaction and material wealth (Maran, 2012). As observed by WHO (1998), quality of life incorporates the person's physical health, psychological state, the level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and relationships to salient features of the environment. Issues' pertaining to quality of life has increasingly been the area of concern to many governments; and has widely been discussed among researchers (Ahmad, Hamid, Afgani & Yusof, 2014).

The concept of Quality of Life is therefore a central concern for individuals as well as communities which makes it an especially important outcome to measure. However, it is a particularly difficult concept to measure as it has multiple meaning and can be examined at several scales, ranging from an individual to a community and to a country (Bourmans, & Morse, 2010). Castanza (2007); describe quality of life as a multi-scale, multi-dimensional concept that contains interacting objective and subjective elements. To measure it, indicators are used that can be divided into subjective and objective categories. Subjective indicators reflect an individual's perceptions of satisfaction in several life domains, including work life, family life, social life, and leisure life. Objective indicators include external evaluation of income levels, family life, social life and health.

Participatory community development movement in third world countries during the 1940s-1970s was the first ancestor of the notion of community participation seen in the present day's participatory development practices. Missionaries and colonial officers first proposed the introduction of community development through community involvement in the British colonies during the 1920s-1930s (Smyth 2004). Community development initiatives were used on the one hand to 'civilize' indigenous people, and on the other hand to exert control and exploit resources in the name of self-help. Thus, in response to the missionaries' efforts to promote education in Africa, the report on Mass Education in the Colonies of the Advisory Committee on Native Education, formed in 1923, by the Colonial Office in London, emphasized self-help to promote various services like

education, health, agriculture and so on. The British government implemented several recommendations of the report and established community development programmes and services in many African countries. As Bhattacharyya (1970) cited in Midgley & Hall (2008) observes, the inspiration for establishing a community based development programme and services also came from indigenous sources as well; for example, the utopian experiment of Rabindronath Tagore (1861-1941) and the Gandhian (1869-1948) notion of village self-reliance and small-scale development in India during the 1920s (Mansuri & Rao 2004 P. 4; Rahman, 2006).

Drawing upon the experience of British community development initiatives in Africa and India, the United Nations (UN) and US governments modified and reinvigorated community based development programmes and services, spreading to more than sixty countries, mostly in the newly independent post-colonial countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, including Bangladesh. The UN's policy documents during the 1950s and 1960s actively supported the promotion of community development activities in the third world countries. The post-war development thinking and practices were very much influenced by the modernization theories which treated people as objects of various development programmes. Therefore, participation meant people's contribution only in the form of labour or cash in kind. Moreover, the US aid programme was predominantly aimed at continuing subversive influences in the newly independent countries in order to resist the rise of the communist movement (Midgley & Hall 1986 P.18; Nelson & Wright 1997 P. 2-3; Mansuri & Rao 2004 P. 4). As such, the notion and spirit of those community development initiatives were pretty much aligned with the traditional state-led, top-down models of development where citizenship was viewed in communitarian forms and participation as an obligation of citizenship.

Theoretical Framework

The paper adopted the functionalist perspective also called structural functionalism; it is one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology. The chief exponent of this perspective is Emile Durkheim a French Sociologist, who was especially interested in how social order is possible or how society remains relatively stable. Other notable theorists include Herbert Spencer, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton (Sheafer, 2001).

Structural Functionalism interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole society. Society is more than the sum of its parts; rather, each part of society is functional for the stability of the whole. Durkheim (1858-1917) actually envisioned society as an organism, and just like within an organism, each component plays a necessary part, but none can function alone, and one experiences crisis or fails, other parts must adapt to fill the void in some way. Within functionalist theory, the different parts of society are primarily composed of social institutions, each of which is designed to fill different needs, and each of which has particular consequences for the form and shape of society. The parts all depend on each other. The core institutions defined by sociology and which are important to understand for this theory includes: family, government, economy, media, education, and religion hence it status as a system theory (Jain, 2013).

A current strand or version which has strengthen the functionalist theory as a result of diverse criticisms it has suffer from is the system theory; where Luhmann (1998) saw Parson's later ideas as the only general theory complex enough to form the basis for a new sociological approach that could incorporate the latest findings in biological and cybernetic systems. Like Durkheim and Parson, Luhmann (1998) studied social systems as functionally differentiated units. However, in his reliance on systems theory, he presents a much more dynamic conception of social systems, their formation and evolution. In particular, he moved beyond Parsons in two ways. First, he adds the concept of **SELF – REFERENCE** – i.e. society's ability to take itself as an object of analysis and action. According to him, self-reference is central to our understanding of society as a system. Societies are systems insofar as they work on themselves. Second, he relies upon the concept of **CONTINGENCY**. Contingency refers to the idea that social systems do not possess universal and everlasting structures and function. Instead, system organization is a limited – term accomplishment. Systems changes and evolve as demanded by their relationship with an external environment.

Functionalism generally called system theory emphasizes the consensus and order that exist in society, focusing on social stability and shared public values. The perspective is very much applicable to the paper as it supports the participatory efforts of residents of

Kubwa in Bwari Area Council, Abuja geared towards improving the quality of life of residents in the community. The various parts contribute to the good of all and this is the central tenet or argument of the perspective. And the concept of participatory development is intertwined with the concepts of community development, community-based organizations, and empowerment (Schirin, 2010). Community development is a deliberate effort to improve the lives of the citizens. As submitted by Ngiri (2012), consequently, they are increasingly becoming a key target group for implementing development projects at the local and national level.

Many researchers view participatory development as a “means” rather than an aim in itself. Participatory development is a tool for development and empowerment and improving efficiency (Biggs, 2011). People obtain a greater voice in the allocation and use of resources through participatory development. Though, critics like questioned the extent to which participation addresses such complex issues as empowerment. However, other proponents maintained that community members can gain more local control and greater influence through participatory development programs. Structural Functionalism therefore, emphasizes the importance of working as a team in order to achieve a generally desired goal, and this is done by the contribution of individuals in the group for the good of all. Hence the relevant of this theory to this study despite the criticisms leveled against it.

Methodology

Kubwa, Bwari Area Council in Abuja – FCT is the study location. The Area council has a population of two hundred and twenty nine thousand, two hundred and seventy four (229, 274) according to National Population Commission (NPC) (2006) census figure. However, this figure did not show the breakdown of population within Kubwa, making it difficult to use for a research of this nature where questionnaire was administered to sample elements within Kubwa. The study therefore, adopted the NPC (1991-1996) population and projected population which has a breakdown of areas and population within Kubwa and further projected to 2006 and 2018 respectively using time series population projection method. The NPC (1991-1996) population and the projected

population for the two selected areas within Kubwa and the further projection of the population to 2006 and 2018 are therefore presented in table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Determining study population of the selected areas in Kubwa, Bwari Area Council, FCT – Abuja

Selected Areas	1991-1996 NPC Population & projected population for the areas	1996 – 2006 projected population of the areas	2006 – 2017 projected population for the areas
Kubwa Federal Housing	481	3,863	9,299
Kubwa Village	542	2,895	8,239
Total	1,023	6,758	17,538

Source: NPC population and population projection survey 1991 - 1996. Note: 1996 – 2006 and 2006 – 2018 population of the selected areas was projected by the researcher using time series population projection method.

Applying the Lind-Marchal (2002) statistic formula ($s = (zd/E)^2$) for determining sample size; a simple size of two hundred and forty - seven (247) was drawn for this study. The sampled elements were selected using the simple random procedure which gives each respondent an equal chance of being selected.

The data generated for this study was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistic comprises tables with frequencies and percentages while the inferential statistics utilize T-test correlation which tests the relationship and significance between the formulated variables for this study with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 4.2: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age			
	18-28 Years	73	37.8
	29-39 Years	65	33.7
	40-50 Years	41	21.2
	51 Years & above	14	7.3
Total		193	100
Gender			
	Male	150	77.3
	Female	44	22.7
Total		194	100
Marital status			
	Single	89	45.9
	Married	102	52.6
	Divorced	1	0.5
	Widowed	2	1.0
Total		194	100
Education Qualification			
	Primary Cert	17	8.9
	Secondary Cert	93	48.7
	Tertiary Cert	65	34
	Post-Tertiary	16	8.4
Total		191	100
Occupation			
	Civil Servant	20	10.5
	Public Servant	23	12.1
	Business	101	53.2
	Farmer	9	4.7
	Others	37	19.5
Total		190	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.2 shows the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The result shows that 37.8 per cent of the respondents are between the ages of 18-28 years, 33.7 per cent between the ages of 29-39 years. 21.2 per cent are between the ages of 40-50 years. 7.3 per cent are between the ages of 51 years and above. Most of the respondents are therefore within the productive age bracket of 18-29 and 29-39 years

respectively.

The result from table 4.2 also shows that 77.3 per cent of the respondents are male, while 22.7 per cent of the respondents are female. In terms of marital status of the respondents, the result shows that 45.9% of the respondents are single, 52.6 per cent are married while 1 per cent out of the total sampled respondents are widows and divorced respectively.

Table 4.2 also shows results with respect to the educational qualification of the respondents. As shown, 8.9 per cent of the respondents are primary school certificate holder, 48.7 per cent are secondary school certificate holders, 34 per cent had tertiary certificate qualification, and post tertiary certificate holders are represented as 8.4 per cent. The result shows a mixture of all levels of educational qualification resident in the area in as much as secondary school certificate holders constitute the majority with 48.7 per cent.

Finally, with regards to the occupation of the respondents, the result shows that 10.5 per cent are civil servants, 12.1 per cent are public servants, 53.2 per cent which constitutes the majority are business owners while 4.7 per cent are farmers. The result shows that most of the respondents are engaged and therefore making a living.

Table 4.3: Respondents Responses on the Type of CBS in Kubwa

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Joint Sanitation Exercise	71	38.4
Joint Security Watch	99	53.5
Community Skill Acquisition	11	5.9
Others	4	2.2
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The result in table 4.3 shows that, joints security watch and joint sanitation exercise are the major types of community based services in operation in Kubwa as indicated by 53.5 per cent and 38.4 per cent respondents response rate respectively. This result shows that, joint security watch is given more priority in the area follow by joint sanitation exercise.

Table 4.4: Respondents Responses on the Challenges Confronting Kubwa Residents

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of Accessible Road	56	30.1
Lack of Effective Security	68	36.6
Lack of Portable Water	10	5.4
Lack of Effective Waste Management	50	26.9
Two & Four Above	2	1.1
Total	186	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Enquiry into the challenges confronting Kubwa residents; results from table 4.4 shows that lack of effective security, lack of accessible roads and lack of effective waste management constitutes the major challenges confronting the residents with 36.6 per cent, 30.1 per cent and 26.9 per cent respondents response rate. This finding shows that Kubwa residents are confronted with the challenges of lack of effective as well as lack of accessible roads and effective waste management.

Table 4.5: Respondents Responses on how Residents Handle the Challenges

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Just coping with it	66	35.1
Pushing for Government Support	60	31.9
Joint Community Efforts	61	32.4
Others	1	0.5
Total	188	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.5 presents respondents responses on how residents of Kubwa are handling the challenges confronting them; as clearly shown in the table above, 35.1 per cent constituting majority of the respondents response rate indicated that, the residents are just coping with the challenges. But 32.4 per cent and 31.9 per cent out of the total sampled respondents indicated that, joint community efforts and pushing for government support are the other measures via which the resident of Kubwa are handling the challenges confronting them. This results shows that, just coping with it, joint community efforts and pushing for government support are the various measures via which the residents of Kubwa are tackling their the challenges confronting them.

Table 4.6: Respondents Responses on the Areas Residents of Kubwa Apply Joint Efforts

Areas	Frequency	Percentage
Sanitation Activities	59	31.7
Security	82	44.1
Electricity	26	14
Road	19	10.2
Total	186	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

With regard to the areas residents of Kubwa applies joint efforts, result from table 4.6 above shows it is in the area of security and sanitation activities; represented by 44.1 per cent and 31.7 per cent respondents response rate respectively. Others areas are electricity and road. This shows that, security and sanitation activities are the two major areas that residents of Kubwa apply joint efforts.

Table 4.7: Respondents Responses on the Effectiveness of CBS in Kubwa

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very Effective	35	18.1
Moderately Effective	79	40.9
Fairly Effective	56	29
Bad	23	11.9
Total	193	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.7 presents respondents responses on the effectiveness of Community Based Services (CBS) in Kubwa. As clearly shown they are moderately and fairly effective as indicated by 40.9 per cent and 29 per cent respondents response rate. Though, 18.1 per cent which is a critical statistic also indicated that, it is very effective. This findings shows that, community based services operating in Kubwa have a moderate and fair effect on the residents of the area.

Table 4.8: Respondents view on whether Joint Sanitation reduced Malaria Parasite in Kubwa

View	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	32	16.7
Agree	108	56.3
Strongly Disagree	19	9.9
Disagree	33	17.2
Total	192	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Results from table 4.8 above shows whether the joint sanitation exercise formulated and being implemented by the residents of Kubwa has reduced cases of malaria parasite. As clearly shown in the table, 56.3 per cent and 16.7 per cent which comprised majority of the respondents response rate indicated an agreed and strongly agreed rate respectively. This finding shows that the joint sanitation exercises practice as a form of community based efforts by residents of Kubwa is to a large extent tackling the cases of malaria parasite in the area.

Table 4.9: Respondents view on whether Joint Security reduced Armed Robbery in Kubwa

View	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	36	18.7
Agree	120	62.2
Strongly Disagree	7	3.6
Disagree	30	15.5
Total	192	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.9 presents respondents views on whether joint security reduced cases of armed robbery in Kubwa; as clearly shown above 62.2 per cent and 18.7 per cent constituting majority of the respondents, agree and strongly agree respectively that it did. But 15.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent out of the total sampled respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that joint security reduced cases of armed robbery in Kubwa. This finding shows that, the joint security exercise in Kubwa is greatly addressing cases of armed robbery in kubwa.

Table 4.10: Correlation Statistic Measuring Relationship between Joint Sanitation exercise and reduction in cases of Malaria parasite among Kubwa residents.

T-Test

Paired Samples Correlations			
Model	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Joint Sanitation exercise and Reduction in cases of Malaria Parasite	183	-.050	.501

The result in table 4.10 shows a negative but moderate relationship between joint sanitation exercise and reduction in cases of malaria parasite in Kubwa with an obtained t-correction of -.50. And since the $p > 0.05$, the research hypothesis (H_1) that Joint sanitation exercise and reduction in cases of malaria parasite among Kubwa residents are significantly related is rejected while the research hypothesis (H_0) is accepted that joint sanitation exercise and reduction in cases of malaria parasite among Kubwa residents are not significantly related.

Table 4.11: Correlation Statistics Measuring Relationship between Joint Neighbourhood security watch and safety of properties in Kubwa

T-Test

Paired Samples Correlations			
Model	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Joint Neighbourhood Security watch and safety of properties in Kubwa	184	-.104	.162

Results from table 4.11 also expressed a negative but strong relationship between joint neighbourhood security watch and safety of properties of Kubwa’s residents with an obtained t correlation of -.104. Again, since the (significant .162) $P > 0.05$, the research hypothesis (H_1) that, there is a significant relationship between joint neighbourhood security watch and safety of properties of Kubwa residents is rejected while the (H_0) is accepted justifying that there is no significant relationship between joint neighbourhood security watch and safety of properties of Kubwa residents.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The joint sanitation and joint security initiative being the two major Community Based Services (CBS) in operation in Kubwa present a mixed result; while the joint security initiative in the area has to a large extent curb the incidences of armed robbery and property theft in the area, thereby protecting lives and properties of the residents effectively as a result of the support and corporation the initiative received from the residents, the joint sanitation exercise in the area which has not to a large extent been effective due to majorly the lack of cooperation from Kubwa residents has led to improper dumping of refuse at every available corner in Kubwa creating a conducive environment and a breeding ground for mosquitoes which are the vectors carrying malaria parasite; has severely increase the cases of malaria parasite among Kubwa residents. As such, despite the potentials inherent in the initiative (that is Community Based Service) to addressing the development challenges of area like Kubwa, it is the conclusion of this study that the Community Based Service (CBS) specifically the joint sanitation initiative has not really addressed the health challenges with the increasing cases of malaria parasite in Kubwa due to lack of cooperation from most Kubwa residents. Though the joint security initiative in the area prove more successful than the joint sanitation exercise; despite this success, so much still need to be done to sustain the initiative and further improve upon it. Because the fact remains that, the idea of participatory development stems from the realization that government efforts towards meeting the developmental needs of the people have not been totally effective and all encompassing.

Flowing from above, the paper makes the following recommendations on the bases of the findings from this study.

- i. Community leaders piloting and organizing the residents of Kubwa to addressing the challenges confronting the area should start with Kubwa residents' joint discussion forum where issues confronting the area should be presented and critically discussed by all Kubwa residents'. Solutions should be harvest from such forum that is all involving and moulded into workable action points and documented.

- ii. Rules and regulations can then be jointly drawn by the residents and documented by the community leaders with strict enforcement to ensure the workability of the action points or the ideas birthed in the cause of the discussions at the residents joint discussion forum where issues confronting the community were initially presented for deliberation.
- iii. To appropriately implement the ideas raised at the forum to addressing the challenges confronting residents' of Kubwa; it will therefore be necessary to notify and involved appropriate formal agencies since development is a joint effort. For example, the Nigerian Police can be notified and involved on the decisions and rules reached by the residents to actualized a specific task, and help the community to arrest and appropriately disciplined any defaulter. In like manner the Abuja Environmental Protection Board can be notified and involved on the aspect they can effectively play their statutory functions to help ameliorate the environmental challenges confronting the resident.
- iv. The community leaders privileged to manage the affairs of the residents must maintain a high level accountability and transparency of the community projects and other task fund. Fund raised by the residents for a specific task should be honestly disbursed on such task, effectively executed and proper account should be provided and presented at the forum on how the fund raised for such task were properly spent to actualized the task that the residents agreed upon. Display of such level of accountability and transparency will not only boost sense of confident among the residents but will also increased residents commitment to constantly partake in issues confronting their area.

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