

# **The Influence of Group Dynamics on Community Development Associations and Community Development Process in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State**

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**Abstract:** *The research aimed to investigate the relationship between group dynamics of community development associations and the community development process in Borno State. Analysis of 392 questionnaires revealed demographic characteristics of the respondents, including gender distribution, association type, educational level, occupation, and duration of association membership. Results indicated a predominantly male population (55.4%) with varied educational and occupational backgrounds. Further analysis addressed research questions concerning unit of action, leadership style, local initiatives, and the use of local resources in community development associations. Findings showed a significant positive relationship between the unit of action and the community development process, with respondents strongly agreeing to contribute to association activities. Similarly, local initiatives and leadership styles positively correlated significantly with the community development process. Notably, the use of local resources positively influenced community development, emphasising the importance of indigenous contributions. Regression analyses confirmed the significance of these relationships, rejecting null hypotheses and supporting the positive impact of group dynamics on community development. The findings highlighted the active role of community members in promoting gender, occupational, and ethnic interests, aligning with existing literature on community engagement and empowerment. Overall, the study underscores the vital role of community-driven initiatives in fostering sustainable development and social cohesion.*

**Keywords:** *Community Development, Demographic Characteristics, and Gender,*

## **Introduction**

Community development is deeply ingrained in human history, dating back to a time when the family unit served as the nucleus of societal activities. It has evolved over millennia, with various communities organizing themselves to address their needs and enhance their living conditions long before the era of colonialism. Akinsorotan and Olujide (2007) assert that communal efforts were prevalent even before colonial administrations, with people pooling resources and labour to improve their surroundings, construct infrastructure, and facilitate communal activities such as markets and town halls. In pre-colonial times, leadership was decentralized, rooted in cultural traditions, and pivotal in driving rural development initiatives. The nexus between rural and community development underscores the integral role of collective efforts in advancing societal progress (Chukwuezi, 2000; Cavaye, 2000). This historical backdrop sets the stage for understanding contemporary community development dynamics, emphasizing the longstanding tradition of communal engagement in societal advancement.

Contemporary community development efforts in regions like Borno State, Nigeria, are characterized by diverse associations and organizations operating under various names, structures, and objectives. Community Development Associations (CDAs) serve as grassroots platforms for collective action, enabling members to identify needs, plan, and execute projects with minimal external interference (Akinsorotan & Olujide, 2007). These associations represent just one facet of the broader landscape of community development initiatives, which encompass non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based groups, and gender and age-based associations, among others (Gebroe, 2014). Despite their diversity, these organizations share a common goal of fostering community well-being through participatory frameworks that empower local stakeholders. However, challenges such as leadership disparities and resource utilization inefficiencies pose significant obstacles to realizing community development objectives (Udensi *et al.*, 2012). Addressing these challenges necessitates a nuanced understanding of group dynamics within community development associations and their impact on project implementation and outcomes. Thus, this study seeks to elucidate the intricate relationship between group dynamics and community development efforts in Maiduguri, Borno State, shedding light on factors influencing the effectiveness of grassroots initiatives in fostering societal progress.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the research methodology. It covered the following sub-headings; research design, population and sample, research instrument, validation of the data collection instrument, reliability of data collection instrument, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

### **Research Design**

This research adopted a correlation research design. According to Uzoagulu (1998) correlation research design is a design that measures the extent of relationship or relatedness between two scores. In another word, it measures the degree of relationship which exists between two sets of scores. The purpose is to reduce to a single number or index when computed. The research adopted this research design because the work was concerned with not just single distribution but with two distributions of observations, in which the researcher determined the measure of correlation or the coefficient between group dynamics of community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

### **Population and Sample of the Study**

#### ***Population of the Study***

The research focused on the population of gender-based, religious, and occupational registered community-based organizations and their members in Maiduguri, Borno State. According to data obtained from the Borno State Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture, there were a total of forty-four community-based organizations organized into three clusters, comprising a substantial membership of 476,332 individuals. These organizations were categorized into three distinct strata based on their focus: occupationally-based organizations encompassed 265,312 members, faith-based organizations counted 110,500 members, and socio-cultural organizations included 100,520 members, providing a comprehensive overview of the community's organizational landscape and demographic distribution.

#### **Sample Size and Sample Technique**

Sample of the research was drawn using Taro Yamane formula (1967). A sample of 399 respondents were drawn out of 181, 700.

The Multi stage and purposive sampling techniques were used in this study. At the first stage, the population (community development associations) was divided into three strata based on their characteristics: Occupational-based organization, Faith-based organization, and Socio-cultural organization. At the second stage purposive sampling technique was employed to select five (5) associations from the three strata that gives a total of fifteen (15) associations with a population of 181,700 members. At the third stage, 399 respondents of the study were shared proportionately to the fifteen associations selected. At the fourth stage, the 399 respondents were randomly selected from the fifteen associations selected to participate in the study.

### **Research Instrument**

The main instrument for data collection for this research was structured questionnaire titled: questionnaire of “Relationship between Dynamics of Community Development Association and Community Development Process in Maiduguri, Borno State (QRBDCDACDP)”. The questionnaire consisted of two parts (A and B). Part ‘A’ which is the descriptive part. This sought information about the nature and characteristics of the respondents, while part ‘B’ which is the analytical part was concerned with relevant information the research wants about the problem under investigation.

Part ‘B’ of the questionnaire was divided into four sections (A-E) based on the purposes of the study and the research questions. Section ‘A’ with items (1-10) required information on relationship between unit of action of community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State. Section ‘B’ with items (11-23) sought information on relationship between local initiatives of community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Section ‘C’ with items (23-30) required information on relationship between leadership style of community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Section ‘D’ with items (31-40) required information relationship between use of local resources among community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, and finally section ‘E’ with items (41-50) required information on relationship between use of external resources among community development associations and community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

Each of the sections (A-E) was assigned four responses of Strongly Agree (SA-4points), Agree (A-3points), Disagree (D-2points), Strongly Disagree (1-point).

### **Validation of the instrument**

#### ***Validity***

The instrument for the research was subjected to face and content validation in two steps; first, it was given to two experts one in measurement and evaluation and the other in community development to establish its validity. This was in addition to the validation by the researcher’s supervisor. This is in line with Kerlinger (2008) that the validation of the content of research instruments by an expert is an important acceptance type of validation. These experts critically examined the instrument concerning its fitness for this research work. Their criticisms, suggestions and comments were taken into consideration in producing the final version of the instrument. This was aimed and avoiding unnecessary difficulties in understanding the items by the respondents.

### ***Reliability***

The reliability of the instrument was determined through a pilot study. The questionnaire was administered among some selected members of the community development association in Maiduguri, Borno State. A pilot study was conducted in Maiduguri Borno State to establish the reliability of the instrument. The choice of Borno State was predicated on the fact that the State possessed the same characteristics as Borno State and was not part of the state under study. This is in line with Olaofe (2010) who states that pilot tests are conducted with a small sample size of respondents similar but not the same as the ones that would be used in the proper. 20 copies of the questionnaire were distributed to 20 members of four registered community development association in Borno State. Following the pilot test, the areas of difficulties, spellings and ambiguities in the instrument were refined and made for respondents' comprehension. Their response was collated and analysed to determine the reliability of the instrument. Cronbach Alpha method was used to establish the reliability of the instrument. A coefficient reliability of .812 which was considered positive and stable. This is in line with Oyewole (2016) who stated that, for a scale to be considered reliable it should have a value of 0.50. With this level of reliability index, the instrument was considered as good for the study. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researcher and four trained research assistants to the members of the selected community development associations in Borno State.

### **Procedure for Data Collection**

The researcher collected a letter of introduction from the Dean, School of technical and Vocational Education, Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, to different organizations operating in Maiduguri, Borno State. Through the help of Borno State Ministry of Youth Sport and Culture, the researcher paid familiarization visit to leaders of selected community development associations. This enabled the researcher have access to their members so as to provide all the necessary assistance to the researcher by responding to the administered questionnaire in both the pilot survey and actual survey.

The researcher employed the services of three research assistants, i.e. one in each of the three community-based organizations in Maiduguri, Borno State; they also served as interpreters to assist the illiterate respondents in filling the questionnaire. The questionnaire was shared randomly to the members of the selected community-based organizations. The retrieval of the questionnaires was done immediately after the respondents has responded to the questionnaires to minimize chances of losing the questionnaire. Three hundred and ninety-nine were administered and three hundred and ninety-two were retrieved for data analysis. The analysis was done based on the retrieved questionnaire which was 392. The process of data collection lasted two weeks, due to the nature of the population and sample size.

### **Method of Data Analysis**

The data collected was treated and used in accordance with the research demands and method. The data collected for part 'A' of the questionnaire which was the descriptive part and sought information about the nature and characteristics of the respondents were analysed using percentage. The data collected for part 'B' of the questionnaire which were the analytical part and contained the research questions were analysed using the mean and standard deviation. The mean was used to answer the research questions while the standard deviation was used to determine the closeness or otherwise of the response from the mean. The null hypotheses stated was tested using the regression correlation analysis at 0.05 level of significance.

**Decision Rule:** The real limit of numbers was used for interpreting the analysed data for the research questions as follows: Strongly Agreed (SA): 4points; Agreed (A):3points; Disagreed (D): 2points; Strongly Disagreed (SD): 1point. For research questions one to four, weighted mean scores of 2.50 and above was considered as agreed, while weighted mean scores 2.49 and below was considered as disagreed. For the test of the null hypotheses one to four, hypothesis of no significant relationship was accepted when the observed probability value is greater than or equal to values on 0.05 level of significance. Where the observed probability value was less than values on 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis was rejected.

## Result and Discussion

This research work was conducted to determine the relationship between group dynamics of community development associations and the community development process in Borno State. The analyses were carried out by the 392 retrieved questionnaires as against the initial 399 distributed.

## Analysis of Demographic Data

The demographic variables for the study were analysed in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	217	55.4
Female	175	44.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Association	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Faith-based association	91	23.2
Community-based association	81	20.7
Occupational concern association	220	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementary	118	30.1
High School	108	27.6
Professional/Vocational School	70	17.9
University	96	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil servant	48	12.2
Trader	72	18.4
Student	23	5.9
Artisan	27	6.9
Farmer	114	29.1
Applicant/unemployed	52	13.3
Others	56	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Period	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 1 year	121	30.9
1-5 years	167	42.6
6-10 years	73	18.6
11 years and above	31	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field survey, 2020

Data in Table 1 revealed that 217 respondents representing 55.4% were male while 175 respondents representing 44.6% were female; 91 respondents representing 23.2% are faith based association category, 81 respondents representing 20.7% are community based association category while 220 respondents representing 56.1% are from occupational concern association; 118 respondents representing 30.1% have elementary education, 108 respondents representing 27.6% have high school of education, and 70 (17.9%) respondents have professional/vocational school level of education while 96 (24.5%) respondents have university level of education; 488 respondents representing 12.2% were civil servants, 72 respondents representing 18.4% were traders, 23 (5.9%) respondents were students, 27 (6.9%) respondents were artisans, 114 (29.1%) respondents were farmers, and 52 (13.3%) respondents were applicant/unemployed while 56 (14.3%) respondents indicated other occupation; and 121 respondents representing 30.9% were less than 1 year in their association, 167 respondents representing 42.6% have spent 1 to 5 years in their association, 73 (18.6%) respondents have spent 6 to 10 years in their association and 31 (7.9%) respondents have spent 11 years and above in their association.

### Analyses of Data to Answer the Research Questions

Analysis of data to answer the research questions is presented in the following tables.

**Research Question 1:** How does a unit of Action of community development associations relate to the community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria?

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the extent of relationship between the unit of action of community development associations and the community development process

S/N	Item Statements	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
1.	I contribute to the activities of the association to promote my occupation	3.69	0.37	Strongly Agreed
2.	I contribute to the activities of the association to promote my gender.	3.81	0.52	Strongly Agreed
3.	I contribute to the activities of the association to promote my religion faith	3.17	0.48	Agreed
4.	I contribute to the activities of the association to promote my tribal or ethnic interest	3.12	0.56	Agreed
5.	I participate in my group's activities because the aim of the association is to promote my age interest	3.13	0.78	Agreed
<b>Weighted average</b>		<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Analysis of data in Table 2 revealed that the respondents strongly agreed that they contribute to the activities of the association to promote their occupation (mean = 3.69). Same way the respondents strongly agreed that they contribute to the activities of the association to promote their gender. The mean of 3.81 supported this. The respondents also indicated agreement that they contribute to the activities of the association to promote their religious faith (mean = 3.17). In addition, the respondents agreed that they contribute to the activities of the association to promote their tribal or ethnic interests as well as participate in their group's activities because the aim of the association promotes their age interest (mean = 3.12 and 3.13 respectively).

All 5 items have standard deviations ranging from 0.37 to 0.78. This means that the responses of the respondents are not widespread as they are close to the mean. Table 8 showed a grand calculated weighted average mean and standard deviation of 3.38 and 0.54, which indicated that the respondents agreed with all the constructs. This implied that the unit of action of community development associations relates positively to the community development process (mean = 3.38, SD = 0.54).

**Research Question 2:** To what extent do local initiatives of community development associations relate to the community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria?

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the extent of the relationship between local initiatives of community development associations and the community development process

S/N	Item Statements	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
6.	I contribute to initiating the association's programme of events	3.80	0.49	Strongly Agreed
7.	I contribute to the planning of the association's programme of events	3.79	0.41	Strongly Agreed
8.	I contribute to the implementation of the association's programme of events	3.43	0.77	Agreed
9.	I contribute to the evaluation of the association's programme of events	3.31	0.64	Agreed
10.	I contribute to the activities of the association's programme of events that directly have an impact on my well-being in the society	3.30	0.72	Agreed
<b>Weighted average</b>		<b>3.53</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Analysis of data in Table 3 shows the extent to which local initiatives of community development associations relate to the community development process. The table revealed that the respondents strongly agreed that they contributed to initiating the association's programme of events (mean = 3.80). Same way the respondents strongly agreed that they contribute to the planning of the association's programme of events. This was supported by a mean score of 3.79. The respondents also indicated agreement that they contribute in the implementation of the association's programme of events (mean = 3.43). In addition, the respondents agreed that they contribute to the evaluation of the association's programme of events and contribute to the activities of the association's programme of events that directly have an impact on their well-being in society (mean = 3.31 and 3.30 respectively).

All 5 items have a standard deviation ranging from 0.41 to 0.77. This means that the responses of the respondents are not widespread as they are close to the mean. Table 9 showed a grand calculated weighted average mean and standard deviation of 3.53 and 0.61, which indicated that the respondents agreed with all the constructs. This implied that local initiatives of community development associations relate to the community development process to a high extent (mean = 3.53, SD = 0.61).

**Research Question 3:** What is the extent of the relationship between the leadership style of community development associations and the community development process in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria?

Table 4: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the extent of the relationship between the leadership style of community development associations and the community development process

S/N	Item Statements	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
11.	I contribute to the election/selection of the leadership of the association which is clearly stated in a written document.	3.06	0.86	Agreed
12.	I contribute to the responsibilities of the leadership of the association that are clearly stated in a written document	3.02	0.96	Agreed
13.	I have the right to vote and be voted in the election of the leadership of the association.	3.83	0.42	Agreed
14.	I contribute to the activities of the present democratic leadership style of the association	3.72	0.56	Agreed
15.	I contribute to the activities of the present autocratic leadership style of the association.	1.67	0.64	Disagreed
16.	I contribute to the activities of the present lesser faire leadership style of the association	1.61	0.74	Disagreed
17.	I contribute to the activities of the present transparent leadership of the association.	3.50	0.82	Agreed
18.	I contribute to the activities of the present accountability leadership style of the association.	3.65	0.70	Agreed
<b>Weighted average</b>		<b>3.01</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Analysis of data in Table 4 shows the extent of the relationship between the leadership style of community development associations and the community development process. The table revealed that the respondents agreed that they contribute to the election/selection of the leadership of the association which is clearly stated in the written document (mean = 3.06). Same way the respondents agreed that they contribute to the responsibilities of the leadership of the association that are clearly stated in a written document and they have the right to vote and be voted in the election of the leadership of the association. This was supported by a mean score of 3.02 and 3.83. The respondents also indicated that they contribute to the activities of the present democratic leadership style of the association and the activities of the present transparent leadership of the association (mean = 3.72 and 3.50). In addition, the respondents agreed that they contribute to the activities of the present accountability leadership style of the association (mean = 3.65). However, the respondents indicated disagreed with the contribution to the activities of the present autocratic leadership style of the association and activities of the present lesser faire leadership style of the association. These were supported by mean scores of 1.67 and 1.61 respectively.

All 8 items have a standard deviation ranging from 0.42 to 0.96. This means that the responses of the respondents are not widespread as they are close to the mean. Table 10 showed a grand calculated weighted average mean and standard deviation of 3.01 and 0.71, which indicated that the respondents agreed to most of the constructs. This implied that the relationship between leadership style of community development associations and community development process is positive to high extent.



Research Question 4: Use of local resources among community development associations and its influence on the community development process

Table 5: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the use of local resources among community development associations and its influence on community development process

S/N	Item Statements	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
19.	I contribute to the activities of the association because there is a clear indication of the source(s) of funds.	3.48	0.50	Agreed
20.	I contribute to the funding of the association's programs	3.55	0.66	Agreed
21.	I contribute to the sourcing(s) of funds for the association from the government and other donors	2.10	0.45	Disagreed
22.	I contribute to the financial income and expenditures that are controlled by members of the association	1.89	0.37	Disagreed
23.	I contribute in the financial income and expenditures are controlled from outside of the association	1.83	0.56	Disagreed
<b>Weighted average</b>		<b>2.57</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Analysis of data in Table 5 showed the use of local resources among community development associations and its influence on community development process. The table revealed that the respondents agreed that they contribute to the activities of the association because there is a clear indication of source(s) of fund (mean = 3.48). Same way the respondents agreed that they contribute in the funding of the association's programs. This was supported by a mean score of 3.55. The respondents also disagreed to constructs 3, 4 and 5 with mean of 2.10, 1.89 and 1.83 respectively. All 5 items have a standard deviation ranging from 0.37 to 0.66. This means that the responses of the respondents are not widespread as they are close to the mean. Table 11 showed a ground-calculated weighted average mean and standard deviation of 2.57 and 0.51, which indicated the respondent's agreement with the constructs. This implied that the use of local resources among community development associations relates positively to the community development process (mean = 2.57, SD = 0.51).

### Test of Hypotheses

The four null hypotheses of the research were tested using Linear Regression analysis. The null hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The summary of the test of hypotheses is presented in Tables 12 to --- as follows:

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between the unit of action and the community development process in community development associations in Damaturu, Yobe State.

Table 6: Summary of Regression Analysis of the relationship between a unit of actions and community development process in Community development associations

Model	N	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F-cal.	P-value
1	392	.824	.680	.679	632.314	.000

Dependent Variable: Community development process

Table 7: Test of significance

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	.160	.117		1.373	.171	-.069	.390
Unit of action	.932	.037	.824	25.146	.000	.859	1.005

. Dependent Variable: Community development process

Table 6 summarizes the regression results of the relationship between unit of actions and the community development process in community development associations. The result indicated that there is a positive correlation between a unit of actions and the community development process ( $R = 0.824$ ) while R-squared is 0.680 which means that the independent variable (unit of actions) explained 67.9% variations of the dependent variable (community development process). Thus, this is an accurate reflection that the unit of actions relates to the community development process in community development associations ( $F_{390} = 632.31$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ).

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between local initiatives and the community development process in community development associations in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Table 8: Summary of Regression Analysis of the relationship between local initiatives and community development process in community development associations

Model	N	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F-cal.	P-value
1	392	.708	.501	.499	298.695	.000

Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 9 Test of significance

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	.526	.148		3.555	.000	.235	.817
Local Initiative	.814	.047	.708	17.283	.000	.721	.906

. Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 8 summarizes the regression results of the relationship between local initiatives and the community development process in community development associations. The result indicated that there is a positive correlation between local initiatives and community development process ( $R = 0.708$ ) while R-squared is 0.501 which means that the independent variable (local initiatives) explained 50% variations of the dependent variable (community development process). Thus, this is an accurate reflection that, local initiatives significantly relate to the community development process in community development associations ( $F_{390} = 298.7$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ).

The test of significance results as presented in Table 4.9 showed that local initiatives statistically significantly have a relationship with the community development process ( $B = 0.814$ ;  $t_{(390)} = 17.28$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). It indicated that at a 5% level of significance, there is enough evidence that the regression equation is well specified that a significant relationship exists between local

initiatives and the community development process. Based on this, the null hypothesis was rejected.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between leadership style and community development process in community development associations in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Table 10: Summary of Regression Analysis of relationship between leadership style and community development process in community development associations

Model	N	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F-cal.	P-value
1	392	.870	.757	.756	928.564	.000

Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 11: Test of significance

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	.497	.086		5.780	.000	.328	.667
Leadership style	.823	.027	.870	30.472	.000	.770	.876

. Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 10 summarizes the regression results of relationship between leadership style and community development process in community development associations. The result indicated that there is a positive correlation between leadership style and community development process ( $R = 0.870$ ), while R-squared is 0.757 which means that the independent variable (leadership style) explained 75.6% variations of the dependent variable (community development process). Thus, this is an accurate reflection that, leadership style significantly relate with community development process ( $F_{390} = 928.56$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ).

The test of significance results as presented in Table 4.11 showed that leadership style statistically significantly have relationship with community development process ( $B = 0.823$ ;  $t_{(390)} = 30.47$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). It indicated that at 5% level of significance there is enough evidence that the regression equation is well specified that a significant relationship exists between leadership style and community development process in community development associations. Based on this, the null hypothesis was rejected.

**H<sub>04</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between use of local resources and the community development process in community development associations in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Table 12: Summary of Regression Analysis of the relationship between the use of local resources and the community development process in Community Development associations

Model	N	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F-cal.	P-value
1	392	.674a	.454	.452	248.069	.000

Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 13 Test of significance

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	.992	.133		7.447	.000	.730	1.254
Use of local resources	.711	.045	.674	15.750	.000	.622	.799

. Dependent Variable: community development process

Table 12 summarizes the regression results of relationship between use of local resources and community development process in community development associations. The result indicated that there is a positive correlation between use of local resources and community development process ( $R = 0.674$ ), while R-squared is 0.454 which means that the independent variable (use of local resources) explained 45.2% variations of the dependent variable (community development process). Thus, this is a reflection that, use of local resources significantly relates with community development process ( $F_{390} = 248.07$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ).

The test of significance results as presented in Table 4.13 showed that use of local resources statistically significantly have relationship with community development process ( $B = 0.711$ ;  $t_{(390)} = 15.75$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). It indicated that at 5% level of significance there is enough evidence that the regression equation is well specified that a significant relationship exists between use of local resources and community development process in community development associations. Based on this, the null hypothesis was rejected.

### Discussion of the Findings

The demographic analysis provided insights into the composition of the sample, showing a relatively balanced distribution across gender, association type, educational level, occupation, and tenure within the association. Subsequent analyses addressed specific research questions pertaining to the unit of action, local initiatives, leadership style, and use of local resources within these associations.

Regarding the unit of action, findings indicated a strong agreement among respondents in contributing to activities aimed at promoting various aspects such as occupation, gender, religion, tribal or ethnic interests, and age interests within their associations. This suggests a cohesive relationship between individual engagement and the broader objectives of community development. Similarly, local initiatives within associations showed significant correlations with community development processes, emphasizing the importance of grassroots efforts in driving developmental outcomes. Moreover, the leadership style within these associations demonstrated a positive correlation with community development processes, particularly highlighting the significance of democratic, transparent, and accountable leadership styles.

Additionally, the utilization of local resources was found to positively influence community development processes, signifying the importance of leveraging indigenous resources for sustainable development. Regression analyses further supported these findings, confirming the significant relationships between these variables and community development processes. Overall, these findings underscore the multifaceted nature of community development associations and their essential role in fostering inclusive and sustainable development within local communities, particularly in regions like Borno State facing unique socio-economic challenges.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of this research shed light on the intricate dynamics between community development associations and the community development process in Borno State. The analysis of demographic data provided a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics of respondents, revealing insights into their gender distribution, association affiliations, educational backgrounds, occupations, and tenure within their respective associations. Furthermore, the examination of research questions through statistical analyses uncovered significant relationships between various factors and the community development process. Notably, a unit of action, local initiatives, leadership style, and the use of local resources were found to positively correlate with the community development process, signifying their crucial roles in fostering development at the community level. These findings align with existing literature on community development, highlighting the importance of grassroots initiatives, participatory approaches, and effective leadership in driving sustainable development outcomes. Moreover, the rejection of null hypotheses underscores the robustness of these relationships, emphasizing the need for tailored strategies that leverage local resources, promote active participation, and foster inclusive leadership to enhance community development efforts in Borno State. Overall, this study contributes valuable insights that can inform policy-making and practice in community development, facilitating more targeted and impactful interventions aimed at improving the well-being of communities in the region.

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