

**Community Involvement as a Strategy for Sustainable Development in  
Southwestern Nigeria (2012-2022)**

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## Certification

This is to certify that **Joshua Olusegun OMOWUNMI** with matriculation number LCU/PG/002027 carried out this research work on **Community Involvement as a strategy for Sustainable Development in Southwestern Nigeria (2012-2022)** in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria, for the award of Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD) in Public Administration and that this work has not been previously submitted.

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## **Dedication**

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty

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## Acknowledgement

I give Praise to Almighty God for guiding me through my course of study in this noble University, Lead City University, Ibadan. My unreserved gratitude to Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria for the opportunity to undergo this degree. I appreciate the Head of Department, Akeem Amodu, PhD for his words of encouragement and academic support during the course of this study.

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## Abstract

The sustainability of any community project depends on the involvement of its members. This study examined the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria. Gaps in literature were filled from the perspective of community involvement on educational development, prevention of crime and control, delivery of primary health care and economic development. Communicative planning theory was adopted as a theoretical framework for this research. Survey research design was equally adopted for the study. The study population consisted of 46,706,662 domiciled in the six states. Multistage sampling method was adopted in selecting samples for inclusion in the survey. Out of the 137 local government area (LGAs) domiciled in the zone, 23% was conveniently selected across the 18 senatorial districts within the states, in which the population of the selected local governments per senatorial district was considered. A total of 9,216 community members were randomly selected across the 31 LGAs. Closed-ended questionnaire was administered to the sample community members where 84.8% of the research instrument was duly filled and returned. Descriptive and inferential methods of data analyses were employed on the data collected. Empirical results indicated that sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria is positively and significantly influenced by community involvement strategy ( $F=384.516$ ,  $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ), with inclusion of educational development ( $F=55.971$ ,  $p\text{-value}< 0.05$ ), crime prevention and control ( $F=18.237$ ,  $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ), delivery of primary health care ( $F=14.439$ ,  $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ) and promotion of economic development ( $F=1.642$ ,  $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ). The study resolved that development ineffectiveness is attributed to the non-applicability of community involvement. The study recommends amongst others the need to involve the primary beneficiaries across every level of developmental projects as it promotes synergy between the development agencies and the people thereby eliminating ugly situations where such projects would not be adequately utilized.

**Keywords:** *Community Involvement, Sustainability, Regression, Mean Response Score, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*

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## Table of Contents

Contents	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
List of Tables	x
List of Figures	xi
List of Acronyms	xii
<b>Chapter One: Introduction</b>	
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	7
1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study	8
1.4 Research Questions	8
1.5 Hypotheses	9
1.6 Significance of the Study	10
1.7 Scope of the Study	11
1.8 Limitation of the Study	11

1.9	Operational Definition of Terms	12
	Endnotes	14
<b>Chapter Two: Literature Review</b>		
2.1	Conceptual Review	16
2.2	Theoretical Framework	51
2.2.1	Social Capital theory	51
2.2.2	Communicative Planning Theory	56
2.2.3	Symbolic Interactionism	59
2.2.4	Empowerment Theory	62
2.3	Review of Empirical Studies	67
2.4	Conceptual Framework	115
2.5	Summary of Gaps in Literature Reviewed	115
	Endnotes	117
<b>Chapter Three: Methodology</b>		
3.1	Research Design	133
3.2	Population of the Study	134
3.3	Sampling Techniques and Sample Size	135
3.4	Description of the Research Instruments	138
3.5	Validity of the Research Instruments	138

3.6	Reliability of the Research Instruments	138
3.7	Administration and Method of Data Collection	139
3.8	Method of Data Analysis	139
	Endnotes	145
<b>Chapter Four: Results and Discussion of Findings</b>		
4.1	Demographic Data Analysis	147
4.2	Analysis of Research Questions	152
4.3	Presentation of Hypotheses	175
4.4	Interpretation of Findings	183
4.5	Discussion of Findings	189
	Endnotes	192
<b>Chapter Five: Conclusion</b>		
5.1	Summary of the Findings	193
5.2	Conclusion	194
5.3	Recommendation	195
5.4	Contribution to Knowledge	196
5.5	Area for Further Studies	196
	Bibliography	198
	Appendix 1	213

Bio-data

221

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223

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## List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
3.1	Target Population of the Study, Numbers of Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Senatorial Districts	135
4.1	Returned Questionnaire	146
4.2.1	Perceptions of Respondents on Community Involvement Strategy	158
4.2.2	Perceptions of Respondents on Sustainable Development	162
4.2.3	Perceptions of Respondents on Educational Development	165
4.2.4	Perceptions of Respondents on Crime Prevention and Control	169
4.2.5	Perceptions of Respondents on Delivery of Primary Health Care	173
4.2.6	Perceptions of Respondents on the Promotion of Economic Development	178
4.3.1	Regression Analysis of Community Involvement as a Strategy and Sustainable Development in Southwest Nigeria	182
4.3.2	Regression Analysis of Community Involvement and Educational Development in Southwest Nigeria	183
4.3.3	Regression Analysis of Community Involvement strategy and Crime Prevention and Control in Southwest Nigeria	185
4.3.4	Regression Analysis of Community Involvement strategy and Delivery of Primary Health Care (DPHC)	187
4.3.5	Regression Analysis of Community Involvement strategy and Promotion of Economic Development	188

## List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
2.1	The Strategy Cycle	115
3.1	Map of Nigeria showing the Southwest States	136
4.1:	Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Southwest States.	147
4.2:	Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Gender	148
4.3:	Bar Chart showing Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Qualification	149
4. 4:	Bar Chart showing Distribution of Respondents by Religion	150
4.5:	Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Marital Status	150
4. 6:	Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Occupation	15

## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Sustainable development is any concerted action in a locality taken by any agency and/or the local people themselves with the primary aim of bringing some benefit to the locality. It is also a movement to promote better living for the whole community with the active involvement and if possible, on the initiative of the community itself as reflected in the translated version of a Tamal proverb which says, 'if a city or place as a whole try, the goal is achieved'<sup>1,2</sup>. The idea of community involvement cannot be removed from sustainable development<sup>3</sup>. When communities are involved in project initiation and implementation, there is the assurance of sustainability unlike when they have no idea about the project or when it is imposed on them<sup>4</sup>.

The principle of community involvement is an essential impetus restricted not only to the assurance of success of the intervention initiative but also the sustainability of such effort and the acquisition of skills for collective action and maintenance<sup>5</sup>. It is also an antidote to psychological estrangement and thus creates a sense of belonging and ownership in the outcome of the intervention as seen in the Chinese proverb, 'go to the people, love the people, live with the people, learn with the people, link your knowledge with theirs, start with what they have and when you finish your job, the people will say, we did it all by ourselves'<sup>6</sup>. It was affirmed that projects provided solely by the government without involving the people could not be sustained because there was no commitment on the part of the people. Since development interventions are not eternal or indefinite, it is only imperative that members of the benefiting community are integrated into decision-

making processing, planning and evaluation for the sustenance of the project and thus the accrual of its long-term benefits<sup>7,8</sup>.

Community-driven or bottom-up approach to development is premised on community ownership and responsibility for the planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects<sup>9</sup>. Thus, the bottom-up approach ensures that everybody in the community is carried along in sustainable development activities and increases the importance the people attach to the development intervention, leading to the multiplier effect of maintenance and sustainability of such initiative<sup>10</sup>. The bottom-up approach may be likened to teaching a person to catch fish instead of giving him fish. The Community Driven Development (CDD) approach has become a key strategy used by both government and development assistance programmes<sup>11</sup>. For instance, Community and Social Development project (CSDP) is a World Bank Assisted Project for poverty reduction intervention to sustainably increase access of the poor to social infrastructure and natural resources. It employs the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach in its service delivery which is a new initiative in poverty reduction strategy that places the poor on the 'driver's seat in decision making for development activities<sup>12</sup>.

The sustainability of any community project, to a large extent depends on the involvement of the members. Sustainability can be defined as the continuation of project benefits beyond the project period, and the continuation of local action stimulated by the project, and the generation of successor services and initiatives as a result of project-built local capacity<sup>13</sup>. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Bank's post evaluation showed that the majority of development interventions have low levels of sustainability after the completion of the project<sup>8</sup>. This

defect created the need for governments and donors to finance projects that would help beneficiaries become independent rather than giving them charity which is unsustainable. Project sustainability is a big problem in developing countries including Nigeria, as a result of poor community involvement.

Successful and sustainable development of any community is a mutual responsibility that is incumbent on both the government and the community members. Unlike pre-modern societies where the craving for social amenities was remote, relevant decisions to manage modern communities today have become so sophisticated and complex that citizens' preferences and needs can no longer be left for the government to handle all alone. It has been observed that community members' involvement in development issues discourages misuse of community resources and provision of services that are not complimentary to the social well-being of the people. It has been opined that the involvement of community members in needs analysis, planning, and execution of development programmes elicit completion and sustainable development projects that meet the preferences of the community members. Interestingly, democratic system of government, unlike the dictatorial system, provides this avenue whereby the citizens are part of development decisions and processes in which they are the direct recipients and beneficiaries of the outcomes.

This kind of participatory development of communities does not only ensure functional social amenities like health facilities, pipe bone water, electricity, motorable roads and good community schools, but equally guarantees their sustainability. Hence, this mechanism gives the community members a sense of belonging that motivates them to contribute their resources and time for the actualization of their well-being in the

communities. There is no gainsaying the fact that countries like United States, United Kingdom and Brazil are experiencing progressive development that is beneficial to all because the process is all inclusive. Hence, relevant services are not only being provided, but a sense of ownership that promotes sustainable development is also inculcated in the minds of the citizens. In addition, it is a fact that in communities where citizens are involved in development issues, programmes are designed in alignment with the people's needs.

However, in Africa, especially in Nigeria, the level of community involvement in issues relating to development in their communities has been observed to be very low. This is based on the fact that over the years, Nigeria has been experiencing a relatively high oil boom period that has been helping the country to generate over trillions of Naira every month for the well-being of the entire country. But a cursory look at the level of development in the different communities in Nigeria today reveals that government has not been able to reflect in her wealth in the areas of provision of basic amenities and infrastructures such as good roads, electricity, education facilities, potable water and adequate health care<sup>1</sup>. As observed, the gap of inequality between the rich and the poor has continued to widen and making it difficult for the common man to access basic needs. The inability of the government to provide for the citizens some basic developmental needs presupposes that there is a breakdown of social contract between the populace and government which has been accentuated in poor governance, mismanagement, and corrupt practices among government leaders.

Now that the period of oil boom is over, it is obvious that the involvement of community members in planning, executing, and monitoring of development programmes will help

to reposition Nigeria on the path of development. It must be noted also that the involvement of citizens in community issues prevent some 'administrative injuries' that are similar to the ones repeatedly committed by past leaders over the years. Nevertheless, community members fail to participate and hold government accountable for the development of their community due to lack of knowledge, skills and capacity that are germane for citizens' active involvement. However, what the citizens need is education or enlightenment in relation to their rights to participate and hold government accountable for good governance, service delivery and sustainable development in different communities. Admittedly, many researchers have looked at sustainable development as it relates to rural transformation but the issue of citizen's enlightenment and capacity development for community involvement in development has not been adequately addressed. Hence, there is need to investigate community involvement from the perspective of citizens' enlightenment for the development of their communities in Nigeria.

One of the cornerstones of democracy is the participatory decision-making process which is required by those in government but involvement means different things to different people. The way involvement is defined largely depends upon the context and background in which involvement is applied. We are looking at involvement of the people in terms of power sharing and organized efforts to increase control over resources and regulative institutions. In this sense, involvement is viewed as an active process in which the participants take initiatives and actions that are stimulated by their own thinking and deliberations over which they exert effective control. Furthermore, involvement might mean that societies are allowed to have direct and final control in

taking decision concerning their affairs. The partaking of people in elections, attendance of community meetings, and donating/contributing money to developmental projects form parts of community involvement.

Community involvement takes place when the society is organized and has full responsibility for the management of its problems. Community involvement as an approach enables all members of society to actively participate in the development process, to influence it and to live up to the fruits of development. The involvement of people is necessary to create an economic and political relationship within the broader community, not only to participate in project activities but also to enable rural people to organize themselves, to identify their own needs and to participate in the project design, implementation, and evaluation of participatory action.

Bottom-up or participatory approach to development intervention is indispensable to the success and sustainability of any project. The focus on participation in development, in the past few decades, is as a result of reaction against large-scale top-down development projects. In addition, participation is considered an important component for securing community people's decision making and providing equitable opportunities amongst them.

Community participation, wherein beneficiaries are involved in critical stages of the development interventions is increasingly gaining attention in global development discourse. Community participation is considered as a process which entails active involvement in development projects of specific groups, with shared needs living in a defined geographic area. Community participation enables the intended beneficiaries to partake in key decision-making for the project and gives opportunity for local people to

have control of the management of the projects delivered. Indeed, local participation has been proposed as a method to achieve a variety of goals, including sharpening poverty targeting, improving service delivery, expanding livelihood opportunities, and strengthening demand for good governance.

However, the review of several literature has revealed the benefits of community participation to include building capacity among beneficiaries, increased project efficiency, incorporation of local knowledge, greater sustainability of the project and better functioning of the community. Furthermore, from hundreds of examples of interventions examined, including some world bank projects aimed at promoting participatory development, the authors reported that communities tend to express greater satisfaction with decisions in which they participate, even when participation does not change the outcome or when outcomes are not consistent with their expressed preferences. The foregoing illustrates that people having a voice in collectively identifying and meeting their own needs is sine qua non to participatory development. Many poverty reduction projects in developing countries are not sustainable because of their supply-driven and top-down nature to the detriment of community partnership and ownership of development projects.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Undoubtedly, it has been the belief of most people in Nigeria that it is the sole responsibility of the government and its agencies to provide the needs of their communities. In other words, government should develop the community by providing the entire necessary infrastructure and social and physical amenities. Resultantly, there has been infrastructural deficits in most communities. However, the degree or level of

poor infrastructure facing communities varies from one place to another. It is evident today that most people do not want to get involved in sustainable development programme due to some negative factors such as cultural, socioeconomic, lack of awareness and religious factors among others. However, empowering individuals to be conscious of the effect of community involvement will help in overcoming the negative factors. Government is expected to deliver necessary amenities such as portable drinking water, good road, health care services, better agricultural and literacy education plus operational security of lives and property. This has not been obtainable. Therefore, people must come together as a social unit to develop their community by removing or doing away with their differences that serve as great factors that affect community involvement on sustainable development. It must be clearly stated here that not much has been done in the assessment and awakening efforts of community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria. It is against this background that the researcher carried out a study on the effect of community involvement strategy on sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria.

### **1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study**

The aim of the study is to investigate the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria. However, the specific objectives are to:

- i. examine the extent to which community involvement strategy has influenced sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria.
- ii. determine the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

- iii. assess the impact of community involvement strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwestern Nigeria.
- iv. ascertain the effect of community involvement strategy on the delivery of primary health care delivery in Southwestern Nigeria; and
- v. determine the influence of community involvement strategy on the economic development in Southwestern Nigeria.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

The following questions have been designed to probe into community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria.

1. To what extent has community involvement influenced sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria?
2. How has community involvement strategy affected educational development in Southwestern Nigeria?
3. How does community involvement strategy influence crime prevention and control in Southwestern Nigeria?
4. In what way has community involvement strategy influenced the delivery of primary health care in Southwestern Nigeria?
5. To what extent has community involvement strategy promoted economic development in Southwestern Nigeria?

## 1.5 Hypotheses

The hypotheses were stated in null form.

**H<sub>01</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** Community involvement strategy has no significant effect on educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** Community involvement strategy does not significantly influence crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria.

**H<sub>04</sub>:** Community involvement strategy has no significant influence on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria.

**H<sub>05</sub>:** Community involvement strategy has no significant influence on the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria.

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will be beneficial to policy makers, community leaders, sustainable development officials, administrators, government, and non-governmental organizations as well as other researchers. The findings of the study will be beneficial to policy makers because they will use the recommendations of the study to develop policy, rule, and regulation. The findings of the study will be beneficial to community leaders. The study will reveal the inadequacy of community involvement so that the community leaders will correct their errors. The findings of the study will be beneficial to sustainable development officials who will learn how to formulate and improve upon civil involvement. The findings of the study will help Administrators to identify the

methods and media of transmitting and disseminating information to their targeted subjects. The findings of the study will be beneficial to government and nongovernmental organizations through its recommendations to identify community problems for possible improvement. The findings of the study will be beneficial to researchers, who may want to conduct further studies on community involvement and sustainability. The findings of the study will be beneficial to the society at large because when the community involvement and sustainable development are adequately integrated there will be peaceful coexistence.

The outcome of this work will provide workable solutions that will encourage active community participation in the formation, development, and improvement in the living conditions of the rural people for whatever project community-based associations will embark upon in future.

The study may help in providing a proposal for addressing the problems facing the community in planning for the delivery of a good sanitation as a way improving the health of the community at large. Study findings and detailed analysis may help to bring out the latest scenario of development governance at the grassroots level. The study will also come up with significant policy guidelines for policymakers. It will further help the policymakers identify the loopholes, if any, in the present system and thereby assist them to formulate enduring policies in future.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

This study investigated the effect of optimum community involvement as strategy for sustainability development in Southwest Nigeria. This study focuses on the selected communities in Southwestern Nigeria. The Southwestern geopolitical zone of Nigeria is

made up of six (6) states, namely, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Ekiti, Lagos and Ogun States with one hundred and thirty-seven (137) Local Government Areas (LGAs). Ondo state has eighteen (18) LGAs, Osun state with thirty (30) LGAs, Oyo has thirty-three (33) LGAs, Ekiti state with sixteen (16) LGAs, Lagos state with twenty (20) LGAs and Ogun state with twenty (20) LGAs respectively. The population of the entire region according to the 2022 estimated population census is about forty-seven (47) million people National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). However, the study proportionally selected 31 local governments from the 18 senatorial districts from which the total numbers of respondents were selected.

### **1.8 Limitation of the Study**

There are many problems encountered in the course of this research work. The researcher was confronted with the reluctant attitude of the selected respondents and research assistants who were on the field to gather information. Financial constraint was equally fierce as it became very expensive to finance data collection through research assistants from the study areas.

### **1.9 Operational Definition of Terms**

In order to forestall any doubt, ambiguity, vagueness and inconsistency of concepts and terms in this study and for the purpose of clarity, the following terms were defined according to its usage in the study for clarity purpose. This is to forestall misconception of syntax and semantic shadow-boxing.

**Strategy:** Strategy is an action taken to attain one or more of the organization's goals. Strategy can also be seen as compass set for attaining stated goals whether by individuals or organisations.

**Community:** A community is a group of people who share something in common. It is defined by the shared attributes of the people in it and/or by the strength of the connections among them. Communities may be huge and diffuse, or niche and tightly connected

**Community Involvement:** Community involvement is the power to bring positive, measurable change to both the communities in which you operate and to your business. Community involvement examples include in-kind and financial donations, employee volunteer days, enduring nonprofit partnerships, and more.

**Sustainable Development:** Sustainable development is an organizing principle for meeting human development goals while also sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend.

**Economic Development:** Economic Development is the creation of wealth from which community benefits are realized. It is a process of growing an economy and enhancing the prosperity and quality of life for all residents.

**Crime Prevention:** Crime prevention is the attempt to reduce and determine crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by both the governments and the community to reduce crime, enforce the law, and achieve a safe society.

## Endnotes

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## **Chapter Two**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

##### **2.1.1 Optimum Community and Sustainability**

Optimum Community can be defined as the process through which the members of the community come together through community participation to sustainably develop the community to its most favorable level of development. An optimum community is a definable settlement of people that is capable of raising and sustaining the development of that community<sup>1</sup>. An optimum community is the target that rural and urban development projects strive for in the process of community development. Optimum community is made possible when the members of the community together with development agencies such as Community based organizations with the approval of the government make sustainable development towards the community development.

Sustainable development is a major part of optimum community, for a community to become an optimum community, any development made in the community must be a sustainable development. Sustainable development is a concept that is linked with concept of development (socio-economic development in line with social constraint), concept of needs (redistribution of resources to ensure the quality of life of all) and future generation (the possibility of long-term usage to ensure the necessary quality of life for future generation). Sustainability of development is hinged on three aspects which are social sustainability, economic sustainability and environmental sustainability.

Social sustainability is the component which strives to ensure human rights and equality, protection of cultural identity, admiration for cultural diversity, race and religion, and economic sustainability is about the necessity to maintain the natural, social and human capital required for income and living standards. Social sustainability is a procedure for generating sustainable, fruitful places that promote welfare, by understanding what people require from the places in which they live and work. It is reported in some countries that social sustainability is associated with well-being, social capital and quality of life at a neighborhood level.

Social sustainability has been proven to be associated with the environment. In many studies certain indices of social sustainability as one of the components of sustainable development has the following indices: 'Amenities and infrastructure' arrests previous efforts to lay the basics for a flourishing community through design and provision of services. 'Social and cultural life' exemplifies the contemporary, how people practice the expansion. 'Voice and influence' as another parameter shows the occupants' possibility to outline their future. Basically, four dimensions of social sustainability which is being used in this study to measure social sustainability are associated with amenities and infrastructure, voice and influence, social and cultural life and change in neighborhood<sup>2</sup>.

Amenities and infrastructure life entail the following content of survey to measure social sustainability – public space, schools, playgrounds, provision for teenagers and young people, services for older people, healthcare, transport links, shared spaces that enable neighbors to meet, space that can be used by local groups, and whether a development can adapt to meet future resident needs and adaptations. Voice and influence has to with the following: Resident's perception of their influence over the wider area and whether

they will get involved to back problems. The existence of informal groups and associations that allow people to make their views known, local governance structures, improvements of local government to local issues.

Social and cultural life as another form of determinant of social sustainability has the following content – how people feel their neighbourhoods, sense of belonging and local identity, relationships between neighbors and local networks, feelings of safety, quality of life and well-being, how people living in different parts of a neighborhood relate to each other, how well people from different backgrounds co-exist. This component has the following content as its measurement survey items: Trends over time in house prices plus employment and deprivation<sup>2</sup>. Having examined these components of social sustainability of sustainable development, another determinant of sustainable development that will be used to measure sustainable development is economic sustainability. From an economic point of view, sustainability refers to the well-being of society that is maintained over time.

### **2.1.2 Concept of Community**

With the rise of cities, factories, and globalization in modern society, there is a growing sense of longing for the old ways of life in your neighborhood. Community is an important part of modern society and a very important part of social structure. The term "community" refers to positive aspects of society, or "good things," that will benefit both individuals and society as a whole. The word "community" has a lot of emotional connotations. It means familiarity, social and emotional cohesion, and commitment. It shows that there is a strong sense of connection and belonging, as well as a shared sense of who we are<sup>1</sup>.

A community is a collection of descriptions of what is recommended. It is just a subjective emotion that is impossible to pin down objectively. It is perceived and experienced rather than measured and defined. People have varied perspectives about communities. The limits of a community might be physical or symbolic, as they appear on a map or as an administrative area. Some boundaries, on the other hand, may be symbolic in the sense that they exist only in the beholders' imaginations, and as a result, people have a "feeling of belonging" to the group<sup>2</sup>. It may refer to any group of individuals who live together in such a manner that they share the fundamental circumstances of a shared existence rather than a particular interest. It refers to the political, legal, and economic institutions that are or are not affiliated with these organizations. There is one more potential ambiguity to highlight that is not one of the ones we have previously discussed. This one is about the numerous diverse ways the term "community" may be used. As seen by adjectives like "real" and "genuine," the word "community" is often employed with a high level of evaluative and expressive intensity. The dramatic difference between "community" as an emotional bond and "community" as a logical decision, as well as its application in defining social groupings may be deceptive<sup>3</sup>.

A community is a collection of individuals who connect and support one another and are bonded by common experiences or qualities, a feeling of belonging, and, in some cases, geographical proximity<sup>4</sup>. In traditional Indian culture, a "community" is a type of social structure that is important. This could be a jati, a hamlet, or a religious group. These groups are often thought of as natural groups because they have the same blood, language, history, territory, and culture<sup>5</sup>. It means "fellowship" in Greek, meaning a

community of individuals who get together for mutual support and to meet their fundamental requirements<sup>6</sup>.

Communities are seen as crucial to the participatory government dynamic, and they are the focus of development intervention in any discourse, with their involvement regarded as fundamental to its legitimacy. The concept of community, on the other hand, is frequently regarded as uncontroversial, and the collective to which it usually refers is regarded as substantially homogeneous and, to some extent, undifferentiated by the state at all levels of the ruling hierarchy (as well as by certain contributors)<sup>7</sup>.

In the late 1800s, a researcher examined community interactions and produced two versions, one is called *Gemeinschaft* and the other is *Gessellschaft*<sup>8</sup>. Individuals are welcomed in *Gemeinschaft* communities for who they are rather than what they have done since they are built on natural, informal face-to-face social connections. People are acknowledged and welcomed for who they are at their core. Families, small groups, and traditional communities may all benefit from this kind of personal interaction<sup>8</sup>. *Gessellschaft* communities are more artificial in nature, with rational self-interest as its defining characteristic. They place a greater emphasis on split and specialized social interactions. Individual interests take priority over group ones. Individual connections are driven by utilitarian motivations and contractual obligations. There is a division of labor, and social control is more institutionalized, with rules and customs in place, as well as formal repercussions for breaking the law<sup>9</sup>.

### **2.1.3 Concept of Community Involvement**

Community involvement may be difficult to define and much more difficult to quantify. For most initiatives, involvement entails the person understanding the initiative's

objective, developing a feeling of ownership, committing to the process and the result, and working toward success<sup>10</sup>. Community involvement is a potent tool for enacting environmental and behavioural changes that will benefit the community and its members' health. Community involvement is the practice of working cooperatively with and through groups of people who are linked by physical proximity, a common interest, or comparable circumstances to solve problems impacting those people's well-being. Partnerships and coalitions are often used to mobilize resources and influence institutions, as well as to transform partner relationships and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programmes, and practices<sup>11</sup>.

Community involvement may be roughly described as the participation of individuals in a community in efforts to tackle their own issues. People cannot be compelled to 'participate' in projects which touch their life but should be given the chance whenever feasible. This is regarded to be a basic human right and a fundamental premise of democracy. Community involvement is particularly vital in emergency sanitation projects because individuals may be unused to their surroundings and new sanitation facilities<sup>12</sup>.

A camp setting puts communities at a significant disadvantage in terms of their ability to get products and services that they would ordinarily be able to source or supply for themselves and their family. Participation, particularly in governance, helps to lessen such impacts by returning some authority to the people who have lost it. This helps to promote self-reliance and a feeling of success, as well as influence and control, and therefore helps to restore some of the dignity that has been taken away. The option to make decisions that restore some feeling of normalcy provides individuals with the

ability to be the subjects of their own lives rather than the objects of their own lives. People's possibilities to address their own issues are increased as a result of their participation and engagement, which may lead to increased self-esteem and aid in the recovery from trauma<sup>13</sup>.

The United Nations defined community development as a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems<sup>14</sup>. Community development is a concept that is applied to practices of various activists, civic leaders, and involved citizens to improve on communities for the purpose of the sustainable development of the community. Community development is defined as a movement designed as a movement designed to enhance the overall welfare of society through active participatory and initiatives from the community. Community development focuses on the participatory methodologies and involvement of the community in the decision making, community development encourages the use of practical and generalist skills on locally derived resources<sup>5</sup>.

However, community development works successfully when the government is open to community involvement in the decision making process<sup>6</sup>. Community development is a deliberate effort to improve the lives of the community members. It is the process where members of the community with the aid of development agencies identify and take collective action on the issues that are important and peculiar to their community, it empowers the members and create connected communities. Community development provides avenue for people to organize themselves for planning action, define their common and individual needs and problems, make group and individual plans to meet their needs and solve their problems, execute these plans with a maximum reliance upon

community resources and supplement these resources, when necessary, with services and materials from government and non-governmental agencies outside their communities.

It is a process whereby both urban and rural communities are assisted to provide for themselves, with deliberate and conscious speed, those services and amenities they need but which neither the state government nor local government can provide. Significant in this is that community development is first the joint efforts of the people who would be the direct beneficiaries before government and non-governmental organizations that could be termed initiators and supporters are involved and absorbed. The degree of involvement of the former therefore determines the level of development in any given area<sup>7</sup>.

In another dimension, community development is not real until there is individual's participation. Participation therefore embraces the initiators, supporters and the beneficiaries of any given development program. Participation means open, popular and broad involvement of the people of the community in decisions that affect their lives. To participate therefore means to share in decisions about goals and objectives, about what should be done, how and by whom. Participatory development is essential for sustainable development program. It is an empowering process which seeks to change behavior through education, helps community to tap their own resources and skills and provides communities with the tools they may require to advance in the way they deemed fit<sup>8</sup>. Community development is therefore a joint movement towards optimum community by the community members with the aid of development agencies such as community-based organizations and the heads and approval of the government of that community. The extent of the involvement of the government and development agencies

determine the extent at which the outcome of the community development will positively affect the community.

Community development is a holistic approach grounded in the principles of human rights, empowerment, inclusion, collective action, social justice and self-determination. Community development affects both the individual and the community. It affects the individual in that community development helps to empower the members of the community with initiatives that increase skills, knowledge and self-efficacy. It also allows for social inclusiveness and community connectedness<sup>7</sup>. Community development initiatives can make the community members to be recognized and challenge structures and conditions which are affecting their general well-being negatively. Community development initiatives such as improving healthcare, promotion of education in the community can help achieve sustainable development in the community which will lead to stronger and more cohesive communities<sup>8</sup>.

The efforts to transform a society into an optimum community varies based on the type of community, a rural community will need rural development to be an optimum community while an urban community needs an urban development to be an optimum development. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the members of a rural community. Rural development is the development of the moral, social, political and economic potentialities of rural communities to enhance their self-reliance through the provision of the necessary and appropriate infrastructure such as pipe-borne water, electricity and small-scale industries, increase their political consciousness and participation, and promote their social and moral well-being. Rural development is all about the improvement of the population

living in the rural community on a self-sustaining basis, through transforming the socio-spatial structures of their productive activities. Rural development can be done by following three approaches and these are reformist approach, technological approach and structural approach.

Reformist approach to rural development entails behavioral changes of the rural farmers. This approach places emphasis on the importance of the role of farmers in development initiatives in rural communities, it emphasizes the participatory involvement of farmers in developing the community<sup>6</sup>. Technological approach to rural development entails the technological transformation of different aspects of the rural community especially the agricultural aspect. Structural approach to rural development seeks to transform the existing economic, social and political relationships. This approach basically is to alter the existing structures in the rural community in such a way that those previously disadvantaged in those structures find their positions altered. These approaches to rural development cannot be done alone in ensuring rural development, rather these approaches are to be combined together for it to be adequate when rural development is considered.

There is a five-tiered participation ladder that corresponds to the perspective that an organization encouraging participation may take on a particular issue. Information is just informing individuals of what is going to happen. Consultation consists of providing certain alternatives, listening to opinions, and not allowing any new ideas to be proposed. Taking decisions together means fostering extra choices and ideas, as well as giving chances for collaborative decision making and problem-solving. Acting in concert: not only do various interests come to a consensus on what is best, but they also create a

partnership to carry out their decision. Supporting autonomous community interests: funding, counsel, and other forms of assistance are provided to local groups or organizations so that they may develop their own agenda within prescribed parameters<sup>14</sup>. The coalition's goal is to encourage widespread community participation while making violence reduction and prevention the collective duty of all members of the community. Participation of the community and business is an essential component<sup>15</sup>. Community participation gives you the ability to make a good, quantifiable difference in the lives of people in the areas in which you operate as well as in the lives of your customers. Examples of community engagement include in-kind and monetary gifts, employee volunteer days, long-term nonprofit collaborations, and other forms of participation. There has never been a time when the commercial argument for corporate community participation was more compelling<sup>16</sup>.

As it turns out, the advantages of corporate community participation are double-edged, bringing favorable returns to local nonprofit groups and communities while simultaneously improving firm performance measures such as reputation and employee engagement, among others. The company's efforts to establish alliances and collaborative working connections with local community NGOs and service-based groups help to develop communities<sup>17</sup>. A company's corporate community participation initiatives may serve as a platform for promoting goods, staff capabilities, and the values of the organization. Additionally, there are strategies to encourage employee network development as well as skill-building while also supporting your local community. The ability to foster a workplace culture that deepens employee commitment, as well as the ability to build long-lasting relationships in the communities in which they do business,

is a quality that benefits both companies and communities alike when corporate citizenship is used to strengthen community partnerships<sup>18</sup>.

Community engagement is defined as meaningful and consistent participation in activities that promote and increase social well-being. It may take many forms. Some forms of community participation include becoming involved with, volunteering for, or making donations to local schools, neighborhood associations, the government, and/or nonprofit organizations. It is important to evaluate a number of factors before being engaged, regardless of whether you are a person or a corporation. The next sections take a deeper look at the phrase, explain how to be successful at community participation, and provide five excellent examples<sup>19</sup>.

In order to make an informed decision on how to become engaged, it is important to evaluate the sorts of rewards that might be expected. Among the many advantages of community participation for people include enhanced mental health, lower stress, and longer life expectancy among other things. It has been shown that citizen participation may improve public health, education, safety, and environmental management in communities and that it can improve decision-making overall<sup>20</sup>. Individuals who are involved in their communities may benefit in a variety of ways, including increased general well-being. Volunteering, for example, has been demonstrated to have beneficial effects on depression and overall life satisfaction, according to research. Indeed, according to one research conducted by the University of Buffalo, there is a correlation between community engagement and reduced levels of stress, which in turn leads to a lower risk of early mortality<sup>21</sup>.

It goes without saying that individual participation has huge ramifications for the whole community. According to several research findings, there is a relationship between public engagement in local affairs and more effective decision-making in the community. In the case of physicians, research conducted at the University of North Carolina has shown that those who include a community viewpoint in their practice give better treatment and increase overall public health. The same way, a study conducted on an Ethiopian health extension programme found that community education initiatives may increase knowledge of communicable illnesses and modify behaviors, resulting in improved health outcomes<sup>22</sup>.

The engagement of the community has also been proved to promote public education. While additional study is required in this area, preliminary findings suggest that better exam results are associated with more participation from local citizens. Among other factors, "adults with high expectations for accomplishment supervise kids' out-of-school activities"<sup>23</sup>. Community engagement may help to increase people's trust in the public safety system. According to a research published in Eco Health, persons who engaged in a community-based land management program reported greater well-being in a variety of areas, including feeling safer in their local communities<sup>24</sup>.

It has also been shown that including the community in environmental management improves results. For example, a study of a conservation area in Nepal revealed that a community engagement program assisted in educating and empowering residents as well as local organizations. As a result of these changes, the Annapurna Conservation Area has seen a rise in tree variety as well as an increase in animal numbers<sup>25</sup>.

### **2.1.3.1 Types of Community**

Community is a settlement of people who have similar societal values and norms. Communities vary from one another in terms of their development and infrastructures and this lead to the types of community which are the urban, semi-urban and rural communities. Communities are divided into three types based on their social conditions.

Rural community is a type of community that is a result of the freewill of the people having extreme similarities in their way of life, it is a community that can be found in every society with distinct culture and pattern of social life. In rural community, the people have a high level of interaction with one another and their lifestyle tends to be homogeneous in nature and the major way of identification of a rural community is that majority of its members are involved in agriculture. In rural communities, facilities and infrastructures that are commonly found in the urban community such as hospitals, schools, good water system are either non-existent or lacking in standard. A rural community can be defined based on three criteria which are the number of inhabitants, the ratio of the inhabitants to the open land and the type of economic activities engaged in by the inhabitants of the community such as agriculture.

Urban community is the opposite of a rural community, the members of an urban community have high impersonal interactions with one another and there is heterogeneity in their lifestyles and identities as the community is a product of choice and not of similarities in values and traditions. An urban community has the modern infrastructures and services which are usually lacking in rural communities.

Urban and rural communities are opposite of each other and the differences between the two types of communities can be sported in their economic structures and level of technology applied in cultural and educational structures in the communities; rural

community has had lesser level of advanced technology and a more simplified economic structure compared to the urban community. Rural community have relatively few members, limited educational opportunities, limited job demand for skilled and educated labour and absence urban commodities such as restaurants, galleries, cinemas etc. and these are opposite of what obtains in an urban community. Rural community have a high adherence to agricultural activities such as farming, fishing with a high regard for traditions while urban community is characterized by impersonal bureaucracy, rationalized specialization and mechanization.

Semi-urban communities are communities that have both the characteristics of an urban community and a rural community. This type of community has the presence of infrastructure readily available in an urban community while having the lifestyle of a rural community.

### **2.1.3.2 Involvement of the Community in Business**

The trend toward more corporate participation in the community has been developing since the 1980s. Over the years, however, the terminology and tactics have changed significantly. Participation in the community by corporations (also known as "corporate social responsibility" or "corporate community participation") has been found to promote staff morale, improve business, and increase brand awareness. Despite the fact that the effects on the community are less well known, some data suggests that they are favorable<sup>26</sup>. Many studies have been conducted to highlight the benefits of community participation on corporate performance and brand awareness - possibly to persuade firms that they should give back to their communities in some way. However, determining the effects of these practices on the people who live in them has proven to be challenging.

The advantages of corporations being active in their communities have been well documented for many years. For example, a survey of 1,008 small company managers was published in the *Journal of Small Business Management* in 2018, which was published in the journal. Following their participation in community engagement activities, the respondents said that they believed their company had seen greater overall success. Consumers all around the globe are becoming more conscious of corporate social responsibility (CSR), according to recent trends in the industry. Some marketers have argued that community participation is no more only a pleasant bonus for businesses, but rather a need if they want to stay competitive in an increasingly socially aware society<sup>27</sup>.

For example, according to a 2022 survey performed by Cone Communications and Ebiquity, ninety-one percent of global customers want corporations to address social and environmental concerns in their products and services. In addition, consumers expressed the belief that they are equally as likely to buy from a company as they are to boycott it because of its business methods (eighty-nine percent compared to ninety percent respectively). This increased customer awareness is also beneficial to small companies, as 80 percent of customers said that they would purchase from an unfamiliar brand if the firm had strong, ethical involvement with the community and vice versa<sup>28</sup>.

Moreover, becoming involved in the community improves relationships with employers and may contribute to the creation of a more pleasant workplace. Fortunately, a research done by United Health Care and Volunteer Match in 2018 established this fact clearly. Researchers discovered that 75% of workers who participated in volunteering initiatives at their place of employment had more favorable opinions of their company.

Additionally, 93 percent of individuals who volunteered via their jobs reported an improvement in their mood, 88 percent reported an increase in their self-esteem, and 79 percent indicated a reduction in their level of stress after volunteering<sup>29</sup>.

Business owners and employers, on the other hand, should exercise caution in their approaches to community involvement. There are some forms of involvement that are not beneficial, and some researchers have noted that social corporate responsibility practices can have negative consequences if they are not carried out with care<sup>30</sup>. Businesses, on the other hand, should not be discouraged from becoming involved in their communities. When done with a little thought, relationship-building, and dialogue with members of the community, corporate engagement can be extremely beneficial for all parties involved. A great example comes from a study that looked at Microsoft's donation of software to undeserved communities in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi. According to the findings of the study, the donation was associated with a reduction in youth unemployment and an increase in youth access to higher education<sup>31</sup>.

Employers can breathe a sigh of relief as well when they remember that they are not alone in their efforts to support the community. Since nonprofit and charitable organizations are already well-established in communities, partnering with them has proven to be a successful method of corporate giving for many years. A notable example of a business-nonprofit partnership is the one that exists between UPS, CARE (an international relief organization), and Aid matrix (a tech company devoted to supporting aid delivery to conflict and disaster areas) (a tech company devoted to supporting aid delivery to conflict and disaster areas). The disaster and humanitarian relief efforts of UPS, CARE, and Aid matrix are made possible through their collaboration<sup>32</sup>. Each

partner brings something unique to the table when it comes to the partnership. In terms of logistics, UPS is the best in the business; CARE identifies needs and plans aid delivery; and Aid matrix provides management technologies designed to bring relief to conflict and disaster zones<sup>32</sup>.

More insights are provided on business best practices in Corporate Community Involvement: The Definitive Guide to Maximizing Your Business' Societal Engagement, which is available on Amazon. A portion of the text is based on examples from industry leaders, and it is taught in some business classes. Business owners and employers, on the other hand, should exercise caution in their approaches to community involvement. There are certain sorts of engagement that are not useful, and some studies have noticed that social corporate responsibility policies might have detrimental implications if they are not carried out with caution<sup>33</sup>.

Businesses, on the other hand, should not be deterred from being active in their communities. When done with a little consideration, relationship-building, and communication with people of the community, corporate participation can be immensely beneficial for all parties involved. A wonderful example comes from research that looked at Microsoft's distribution of software to impoverished regions in the Kenyan metropolis of Nairobi. According to the results of the research, the contribution was connected with a drop in young unemployment and an increase in youth access to higher education<sup>34</sup>.

### **2.1.3 Concept of Strategies for Community Involvement**

An equitable, inclusive community involvement strategy to public choices guarantees that the people most affected and disenfranchised, particularly those who have

historically been excluded from these debates (e.g., low-income individuals, returning citizens, communities of color, recent immigrants, speakers of English as a second language), have a say in the decisions that affect their lives<sup>35</sup>. Inclusive civic participation leads to government procedures, practices, and decisions that are more responsive to community objectives, prevent many unanticipated effects, and foster partnerships that keep local governments responsible. Effective community participation may also lead to decisions that result in a fair distribution of the drivers of good health, such as the location of public transportation infrastructure or investments in local parks, schools, or housing<sup>36</sup>.

Furthermore, giving individuals more say over decisions that affect their lives and communities has a good influence on health. Most importantly, advances in government practices, such as engagement initiatives for local governments, may result in long-term changes in organizational culture, policies, and procedures that continue well beyond any single public decision-making process<sup>37</sup>. Local governments are in a better position to address social and health disparities and encourage access to resources, services, and programs that help people live healthier lives if they make a stronger commitment to consciously promoting equality in their community involvement activities<sup>38</sup>.

A variety of measures may be utilized to increase the effectiveness of community involvement and public participation, particularly among traditionally marginalized populations. The following four key roles of local government are highlighted. Examining how existing "business as usual" community involvement attempts might promote inequitable outcomes, and then proposing feasible methods for more robust and inclusive community engagement and participation<sup>39</sup>.

## 1. Budgeting

One of the most crucial functions of municipal government is budgeting. Budgeting is allocating limited financial resources to support the delivery of critical public services ranging from public safety, roads, and public transportation to parks and libraries. The yearly operating budget of a local government represents its future vision, strategies, and priorities and defines which projects and services will be executed each year<sup>40</sup>.

Despite the fact that budget choices have a direct influence on inhabitants' daily lives, public engagement in the budgeting process is generally low. The most typical outlet for feedback on budgets, like with many municipal legislative choices, is via public hearings. The specifics of the budgeting process differ per local government. Typically, the person in charge of a budget, such as the mayor or town manager, sets budgetary goals and writes a proposed budget after considering proposals from different departments and agencies. The projected budget is subsequently presented to the local legislative body, such as the city council, for approval. Before the budget is established, state law normally requires the local legislative body to host a public hearing at which individuals may give comments or express concerns. The legislative body may amend the budget based on public comments, but it is not compelled to do so<sup>41</sup>.

The drawbacks of public hearings as an effective technique of engaging the public are widely recognized. First, hearings are a one-way communication channel from the public to decision makers, and they do not foster learning and discussion among participants. This predicament occurs in part because procedural regulations normally simply demand that the public be given a chance to be heard. Legislators are not required to reply to remarks or to enable people to participate in discourse with one another. Furthermore,

participants often have a limited amount of time to offer their opinions and may be barred from speaking more than once during a hearing. The experience of having just 3 minutes at the microphone often leaves individuals feeling disappointed and frustrated, and it may enhance distrust of government by generating the idea that judgments are predetermined and lawmakers are convening the hearing solely to satisfy a legal obligation. According to a recent study, attending a public hearing is more likely to decrease than boost a participant's feeling of effectiveness and community connection<sup>42</sup>.

Second, public hearings tend to draw just the "usual suspects" - either ardent advocates or opponents of the subject under review. Overall attendance is minimal, and those who are able to go are frequently disproportionately white and rich. Additionally, certain groups may face participation challenges such as language, literacy, and cultural disparities, in addition to conflicting family and job demands. As a consequence, initiatives that obtain financing are more likely to represent the interests of those with economic and political power and less likely to reflect the priorities of people who are marginalized in the decision making process<sup>43</sup>.

Local governments may go above and beyond the minimal public hearing requirements to actively include all community members in budget choices that impact them. For example, a growing number of local governments in the United States are experimenting with participatory budgeting (PB), a technique that enables community people to actively select how to spend all or part of a local budget. PB enhances transparency and, when implemented as an inclusive process, may empower individuals who have previously had less access or authority over budgetary choices<sup>44</sup>.

## **2. Legislation & Policymaking at the Local Level**

Local legislative bodies, such as county boards of supervisors and municipal city councils, or LG Committees as the case may be adopt laws and regulations on a variety of problems. Local legislative bodies make choices that influence the quality, cost, and accessibility to public transit, housing, parks and open space, waste management services, and water and energy utilities, in addition to budgeting. To summarize, municipal regulation has a significant impact on who has access to the social and economic circumstances that promote health<sup>45</sup>.

Unfortunately, a broad variety of municipal legislation, whether purposefully or accidentally, have produced and sustained health inequities. This issue may be traced back to the degree to which communities and people have had — or have not had — the ability to influence, participate in, or control legislative decisions. Participation of the public in legislative choices is essential to our democratic system of government, but in fact, certain individuals have been excluded. This unequal distribution of power and influence is exacerbated in part by laws and regulations that erect obstacles to participation for people of color, low-income individuals, immigrants, convicted criminals, and other disadvantaged groups. Furthermore, a slew of state and municipal procedural regulations mandates those local lawmakers just notify or consult with the public about a policy choice rather than engage in more robust forms of public involvement.

As a consequence, the public's ownership and authority over choices is limited<sup>46</sup>. Because of this legal structure, as well as other structural considerations, legislation is often drafted, implemented, and assessed with little or no direct input from those who will be directly impacted by the policy or who face the largest health inequalities. As a

result, municipal laws often fail to take into consideration the wishes and requirements of individuals who face injustices. Indeed, typical policy formulation procedures are likely to sustain the status quo or, in the worst-case scenario, worsen or even generate new injustices<sup>47</sup>.

### **3. Planning**

Another important job of local governments is to assist in the planning of a community's future development. State laws often specify how frequently municipalities must update their comprehensive plans or master plans, and the rules frequently demand some kind of public input in the planning process. Plans comprise policies, strategies, and actions to accomplish a community's future objectives, which may include housing, transportation, land use, economic and community development, parks and open space, environmental quality, and public safety. Community involvement programs give critical information that may be used to better understand community needs and concerns and, ultimately, to get support for proposed projects<sup>48</sup>.

Community outreach and involvement standards for planning, like many other regulatory criteria for engagement, sometimes set a low threshold. Public hearings, for example, are often held late in the process, allowing for the accumulation of concerns and resistance among community members but also making it almost hard to resolve the problems stated. Opportunities for community involvement, like budgeting and other local laws, are constrained in terms of where and when they occur, affecting who goes and participates<sup>49</sup>. According to recent research, those who attend and participate in local planning meetings are more likely to be male, older, and homeowners. This circumstance raises the issue of who constitutes the "public" at public meetings. Participation

approaches run the danger of developing a plan that is responsive to the requirements of just those with economic and political power if they do not include representation from a varied range of community viewpoints<sup>50</sup>.

#### **4. Elections and Voting**

Voting is one of the most basic ways that citizens influence local governance. When more people use their voting power, they can elect local leaders whose values fit with their own and hold those officials responsible to everyone they serve<sup>51</sup>.

##### **2.1.4 Challenge of Community involvement**

Resource Allocation - The subject of sufficient resource allocation is the starting point for everything. The most common obstacle to successful community participation is a lack of time and resources to put together a comprehensive plan from start to finish<sup>52</sup>. The planning stage is the beginning of this process, which continues through the delivery stage and into the final reporting and assessment step<sup>53</sup>. Using an online engagement platform, such as Engagement Hub, may significantly minimize the administrative strain on your team while also allowing you to create fast reports and provide feedback options<sup>54</sup>.

Flexibility - Your community engagement approach and resources must provide for sufficient flexibility to adjust both proactively and reactively to community needs and the direction of input received<sup>55</sup>.

Achievable accessibility for all members of the community is a critical component of any community involvement effort. Holding events in a variety of places and times, hosting training sessions for people to teach them on your online engagement software,

or translating documents into different languages are all possibilities. When working digitally, you must follow the requirements for online accessibility<sup>56</sup>.

Representativeness - Ensuring that all perspectives are heard and that your data is representative of your whole community might seem to be a daunting task. However, segmenting your audience based on demographics, geography, and other characteristics might assist you in keeping track of any segments of your community that you haven't reached or with whom you haven't had sufficient engagement. The ability to set up automated segmentation upon registration with online engagement software such as Engagement Hub allows you to monitor in real time if you are reaching all areas of your community through your reporting and analytics<sup>57</sup>.

Equity - You must ensure that all opinions are heard equally and that no one group is disadvantaged or excluded in the process. This is the next step up from representativeness, and it necessitates a more in-depth investigation of your facts. The usage of tools such as surveys and polls, which enable your users to submit or vote only once, are examples of how to ensure equality in your quantitative data collection<sup>58</sup>.

Sentiment summarization is difficult since it requires pulling together a diverse range of community perspectives into a cohesive response to your interaction. The use of more in-depth engagement techniques allows emergent ideas to be developed and hammered out; thus, it is vital to provide more time for sentiment to build during the course of the consultation. It is also essential to humanize the sentiment analysis process. Despite the fact that there are some excellent digital tools to aid with the analysis of qualitative feedback, the overall sentiment can only be assessed and agreed upon by individuals in a

group setting, ensuring that individual viewpoints do not influence the interpretation of the data<sup>59</sup>.

When you participate in continuous community engagement, there is a risk that your community may get bored of being asked for their opinions and will stop participating. Keeping your participation requirements in line with what is considered an acceptable degree of involvement for your whole community, as well as giving a range of opportunities to interact, is critical for maintaining interest<sup>60</sup>.

Become disillusioned with the process if they believe their feedback is not being considered or taken into consideration. If the community believes that the consultation was only a 'tick-box exercise' to demonstrate that you consulted, and that their input was not considered or implemented, they are likely to be enraged and to refrain from engaging with your organization in the future or in a positive way. It is consequently critical to manage expectations about how much influence the community will have in the ultimate decision-making process<sup>61</sup>.

Governance - Good governance ensures that the community is transparent and that everyone engaged is held accountable. Strategic planning, resource plans, and a clear separation of decision-making and accountability help you to get the most from your community engagement activities by taking an organized approach to them<sup>62</sup>.

Construction of an engaged community requires patience as well as adherence to best practices, but the results may be quite gratifying in the end. Take the time to develop the skills of your community members so that they will be able to engage with you today and in the years to come<sup>63</sup>. Community engagement can be extremely difficult for organizations to resource and carry out, but when you are aware of the barriers and find

ways to overcome them, your organization can benefit from collaborating with an empowered community and making decisions with greater certainty, as shown in the following case study<sup>64</sup>.

### **Low-wage Workers**

The rural communities that took part in this study had a lower level of living, which had an impact on their willingness to provide basic education. The study discovered that most rural community members were involved in subsistence farming, and that low harvests posed a significant barrier to successful community participation in schooling. Some residents of the village had a low quality of living, making it difficult for them to feed and dress their children appropriately for school<sup>65</sup>. The community's suffering was made worse by the terrible weather conditions that prevailed.

### **Attitudes that are Negative**

The attitude of community members toward education has an impact on their engagement in school activities, according to this study. While some members of the community had a positive attitude toward education, others had a negative view. Those with a negative attitude toward education appeared to have lower expectations and were consequently inconsistent in their contributions to their children's educational needs. Members of the community who had a negative attitude did not show up to work on a regular basis<sup>67</sup>.

### **2.1.5 Approaches to Participation**

The data collected and analyzed in this study revealed that there were a number of obstacles that community members faced when interacting with school teachers. School and community ties were strained mostly due to administrative issues at the school. The

monitoring of teaching and learning activities by community members disrupted school-community connections. These strained connections between instructors and parents have an impact on the relationships between teachers and students<sup>68</sup>.

### **Administrative Strength**

The SDC members did not appear to have the capacity to administer school processes, according to the report. Meetings and school money were difficult for them to manage. As a result, communication and meeting management became important sources of strained relationships.

### **Gender Differences**

Gender differences may limit women's participation in community projects since they are not permitted to disagree with what their male colleagues have determined in some cultures. Worse, when there is a dominant male "consensus." Women's positions may not be obvious or recognized. This meant that when men's perspectives on women's participation are sought, there is a tendency for males to erroneously state that women participated, however when women's opinions are sought, the results plainly indicate that women engaged less. As a result of the lower percentage of women in the study who indicated that they participated in project identification, it was concluded that women's engagement in project identification was low. In general, these data revealed that overcoming gender inequalities is one of the most difficult aspects of ensuring involvement in community-managed initiatives. As a result, the lack of female participation may have had an impact on project ownership<sup>69</sup>.

### **Differences in Age**

Age gaps also make it difficult to ensure CMP participation, which has an impact on ownership. Depending on the type and design of the project, some age groups may be

uninterested in joining, even if the initiative is aimed at them. People involved in a project may or may not be the primary beneficiaries, and their participation may or may not be effective, influencing ownership. Projects intended for the elderly may be dominated by youth, and similarly, projects intended to involve and thereby empower youth may be dominated by adults, jeopardizing accountability, sustainability, and ownership<sup>70</sup>. If proper participation needs assessment activities were not undertaken, such a problem could occur. It is conceivable to assume that one of the reasons for the reduced involvement in these initiatives is that either the projects are not appropriate for the youth for whom they were developed, or the key target groups are not sufficiently engaged to participate. The majority of the adults who took part in these projects may not have been fully committed to seeing them through<sup>71</sup>.

### **Local Officials are not Getting Involved Enough**

Because community leaders are often a gatekeeper into communities, they are essential to involve in the majority of community activities. They have a substantial influence on the majority of the populations they lead's beliefs and attitudes, and their participation or nonparticipation may have a corresponding impact on community-managed project ownership. As a result, community-managed initiatives must actively engage community leaders throughout the project, including planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation<sup>72</sup>.

### **Levels of Education**

A person's formal education level may have a considerable impact on how they react to new situations, such as new programs or projects. People without a formal education may struggle to engage effectively in initiatives that require highly organized processes and procedures, such as report writing, receipts, signatures, and formal contracts<sup>73</sup>.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and assessment transparency is a vital component of establishing operational accountability. It is possible to do this through involving project stakeholders and making findings and evaluations public. Participatory monitoring and evaluation, rather than external monitoring, is a suggested technique in contemporary development philosophy since it promotes ownership, sustainability, and accountability<sup>74</sup>. Despite the fact that community-managed projects reported monitoring and evaluation participation, there were a number of challenges in ensuring equal representation of all stakeholders and utilizing participatory methodologies skills in monitoring and evaluation. Communities were unable to contribute to the project's progress because they were not effectively included in monitoring and assessment<sup>75</sup>.

Some community groups, such as children, women, the poor, and the disabled, were not consulted or valued, and the methods used were more formal, technical, and unfriendly to the community. As a result, the vast majority of project beneficiaries were unable to share their experiences in order to inform project progress. This was recognized as having a substantial impact on project accountability<sup>76</sup>.

#### **2.1.6 Concept of Sustainable Development**

Since its inception, the notion of sustainable development has gone through several stages of development. Various groups were involved in the concept's historical

development, and they are presently working hard to put it into practice. While the concept has been recognized in several fields of human activity, it has received various criticisms and interpretations over time, and the definition of sustainable development has become one of the most quoted definitions in the literature<sup>77</sup>.

In its most basic form, sustainable development is a philosophy that attempts to meet human development goals while also conserving natural systems' capacity to access the natural resources, ecosystem services, and other benefits on which the economy and society are reliant. Sustainable Development can be described as development that fulfills the requirements of the present without risking the ability of the future generations to achieve their own demand in the future. There was a report called the Brundtland Report that came out in 1987. This report came up with the official definition of "sustainable development." Sustainable development is a way to make sure that society can last for a long time. This entails understanding both the needs of the present as well as those of future, such as protecting the environment and natural resources or making sure that everyone has a fair chance at a good job and a good life<sup>78</sup>.

The concept of sustainable development is grounded in the concept of development (socioeconomic development in line with social constraint), concept of needs (redistribution of resources to ensure the quality of life of all) and future generation (the possibility of long-term usage to ensure the necessary quality of life for future generation)<sup>1</sup>.

Sustainable development is the conservation of natural resources and a sense of obligation to future generations<sup>9</sup>. It is also the means of looking after resources while maintaining present and existing activities<sup>10</sup>. Sustainable development concept is defined

as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs, it can therefore be inferred that the ability to meet the compulsions of equity within generations of humans and also of inter-generational equity is sustainable equity<sup>11</sup>. It is the development that meets the needs of future and present generations. The Brundtland Report describes sustainable development as an idea that reaches beyond environmental protection, as it means a process of change in which exploitation of resources, direction of investments, orientation of technological development and institutional changes are made consistent with future as well as present needs. Sustainability development makes for a “balance between economic development—all the changes in the economy development both quantitative and qualitative and the ecological sustainability—both the quantitative and qualitative environmental strategies that improves the ecosystem and welfare”

The Brundtland Commission on Sustainable development is the most used definition of sustainable development as it does not limit the scope of sustainability, however, it does not make provision for the importance of intergenerational equities.

The key principle of sustainable development is that it integrates economic, social and environmental concerns into the aspects of decision making, the overall goal of sustainable development is the long-term stability of the economy and environment which is only achievable through the integration of the economic, environmental and social concerns throughout the decision-making process. Another principle of sustainable development is the principle of conserving resources for future generations, this principle sets sustainable development apart from the traditional environmental policies that seeks to internalize the externalities of environmental degradation.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted in 2015 as a universal call to action for ending poverty, protecting the environment, and ensuring that all people live in peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interconnected; they understand that actions taken in one area will have consequences in another, and that advancement must strike a balance between social, economic, as well as environmental protection. A number of countries have pledged to prioritizing advancement for people who are the most behind in their development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are intended to put an end to hunger, starvation, AIDS, and inequality against females. To attain the Sustainable Development Goals in every setting, it is vital to draw on the creativity, knowledge, technology, as well as financial capacity of the entire society<sup>79</sup>.

Sustainable development can be thought of in many different ways, but at its core, it is an approach to development that tries to find a balance between different and sometimes conflicting needs while also remembering that we all have an obligation to care, improve social well-being, and make sure that the economy is stable. Progress is often driven by a single need, rather than looking at the bigger or longer-term effects of that need, which can be hard to do. Because of irresponsible banking and fossil-fuel-based energy sources, we are already seeing the effects of this strategy on a world-wide scale. The more we go on with unsustainable development, the more likely its consequences will become more common and severe, requiring us to act quickly<sup>80</sup>.

Sustainable development refers to economic planning in this manner. It aims to protect the environment for future generations while also expanding the economy. Sustainability has grown in popularity over time. It proved difficult to apply, however, because the

conclusions of long-term sustainability evaluations are dependent on whatever resources are examined. It may be difficult for native birds to live in a region with a lot of forest, yet a mineral deposit that will eventually run out may nevertheless be able to support more or less stable people. Following the 2019 Earth Summit, many environmental research focused on how to keep things safe and healthy<sup>81</sup>.

**The Three Major Goals of Sustainable Development are to improve the Planet.**

Economy: Ensuring that there is enough land of the correct type and in the right places at the right time to sustain development and innovation; and finding out, and then cooperating to plan and build new things. People that labour to safeguard the environment help to promote biodiversity, properly use resources, decrease waste and pollution, adapt to and help stop climate change, and seek to make the world a more ecologically friendly place.

When we think about social inclusion, we think about ensuring that there is enough housing to meet the needs of both current and future generations, as well as ensuring that there are high quality developments with accessible local services that reflect what the community needs and contribute to a good health, social, and cultural life<sup>82</sup>.

**17 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)**

1. Put an end to poverty in all of its manifestations everywhere.
2. Put an end to hunger, ensure food security, increase nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for everyone, as well as opportunities for lifelong learning for all.

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure the availability and long-term management of water and sanitation for everyone.
7. Ensure universal access to affordable, dependable, sustainable, and modern energy.
8. Promote long-term, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
9. Invest in robust infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and encourage innovation.
10. Reduce intra- and inter-country inequalities
11. Make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient, and long-lasting.
12. Ensure long-term consumption and production patterns
13. Take immediate action to address climate change and its consequences (noting agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)
14. Conserve and utilize oceans, seas, and marine resources in a sustainable manner for long term development
15. Protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; manage forests sustainably; battle desertification; and prevent and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for long-term development, ensure equal access to justice, and construct Institutions that are successful, accountable, and inclusive at all levels
17. Strengthen and revive the global partnership for sustainable development's implementation mechanisms.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.2.1 Social Capital Theory**

Although social capital is an age-long notion, it only became a topic of scholarly and policy discussion in the 2019s. Its significance in describing economic and social issues has grown in recent years<sup>83</sup>. During the past decade, there has been a major increase in the literature on theoretical and empirical elements of social capital. The whole concept of social capital is centered on social interactions, and its primary components include social networks, civic participation, reciprocity standards, and generalized trust. It is described broadly as a collective asset consisting of shared norms, values, beliefs, trust, networks, social ties, and institutions that promote collaboration and collective action for mutual gain. It is a multidimensional notion with several dimensions, kinds, and degrees of measurement. Structure and cognitive social capital; bonding, bridging, and connecting; strong and weak; and horizontal and vertical social capital are all examples<sup>83</sup>. The notion of 'social capital' has emerged as one of the most prominent in contemporary social sciences. Although the phrase "social capital" was coined at the beginning of the twentieth century, it took some time before it became a part of broader sociological discourse. Lyda Judson Hanifan, who dealt with the function of rural community schools, was the first author to use the phrase in a sense that is similar to the one we know today.

Intuitively, the core concept of "social capital" is that one's family, friends, and acquaintances form a vital asset that may be relied on in a crisis, cherished for its own reason, and/or used for monetary benefit. Communities with a robust network of social networks and civic organizations will be better able to combat poverty and vulnerability. Social capital is described as the resources accessible to members of social groupings, such as the exchange of favors, the preservation of group standards, the stocks of trust, and the execution of punishments. A social group may take many forms, including a business, a volunteer organization, or a close-knit residential neighborhood<sup>83</sup>.

According to social capital theory, social ties are resources that may contribute to the growth and accumulation of human capital. A stable home environment, for example, may assist educational success as well as the development of highly desired and rewarded talents and credentials. In evolutionary terms, social capital is any aspect of a social interaction that provides reproductive advantages. The term "social capital" refers to the positive and beneficial features of sociability. However, it falls short of being considered a kind of capital, and it is commonly acknowledged that social capital may have both good and negative implications. As a result, the word is both improper and ambiguous. Economists may oppose to the inclusion of social alongside capital, while sociologists may disagree to the inclusion of capital with social<sup>83</sup>.

One advantage of community interventions to promote social capital is that they have the potential to affect the health of those who are targeted as well as others who are related to these people. A fascinating research that adds to the body of knowledge by emphasizing the possible functions of social capital in the process of climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector records that community involvement was associated

with a high degree of social capital, which includes a high level of trust, community engagement, and personal relationships with individuals from neighboring communities.

According to social capital theory, although people can attain their objectives without the assistance of their social networks, the resources accessible in their social networks offer important assets that may be favorably exploited. What others in a person's social network know, in addition to who the individual knows, is essential. According to social capital theory, engagement in associational activities increases social capital. The scale of the nonprofit sector grows as a result of social capital. The term "social capital" refers to the total of the resources, real or virtual, that accrue to a person or organization as a result of having a long network of more or less formalized mutual acquaintance and recognition ties<sup>82</sup>.

Social capital is defined as the social structure of networks, norms, and trust that promotes coordination and cooperation among members of the public for mutual benefit; social capital is the goodwill accessible to people. Individuals may utilize their goodwill to share knowledge, influence others, and achieve shared objectives. An individual's social capital is determined by two factors: (a) his or her position within the network, and (b) access to weaker relationships.

Social capital may be created through time. Social capital serves both public and private purposes. The social capital method may assist us in developing new strategies for growth within minority groups, public education, and creating a more sustainable and secure society.

The key notion of Coleman and Putnam's communitarian approach to social capital is that social capital is a community-level phenomena and a public benefit. Because of the

high general trust in the community, a community member may profit from a highly linked community network even if he or she is only connected to a few persons. To benefit from the community's high network density, such a member does not need to be personally highly connected (e.g., have a high out-degree). Sustainable Development Goal 8 proposes include social capital in national accounts as one of the countries' sustainability criteria, which is gaining popularity in the framework of the SDGs.

Investments in social capital have been emphasized as critical and relatively low-cost complements to costly financial tools for attaining long-term development in impoverished areas and national economies. The idea is based on a unified approach to human capital quality as a system of its qualities that reflect the aggregate of individual attributes and take the shape of empirically seen and quantifiable qualitative features that directly impact the method of population reproduction and the effect of the demographic factor on economic processes. The concept of social capital provides a theoretical framework for the quest for new mechanisms for the formation of a social state that promotes social cohesion and thereby increases the country's competitiveness.

Social capital may be especially important for disadvantaged people since it may replace or enhance the performance of both physical and human capital. Associativism is an example of a social and cultural capital source that promotes the articulation of both upward social mobility and cultural capital. Efforts to improve citizenship and promote fair rights and responsibilities among people, especially in developing countries, are still needed.

Empirical evidence of the usage of social capital theory towards explaining sustainable development is in which the researchers argued that sport might be a useful tool for

organizations and governing authorities to develop social capital and enhance community sustainability. The study proposes that sporting events with a large number of participants have the potential to produce a lot of social value in the community. The creation of social capital is an essential social advantage of such sporting events. As a result, it sheds light on how social capital gained via participation in sporting events may contribute to the long-term growth of a community<sup>84</sup>.

One of the challenges that comes with identifying with a place and participating in a community is the lack of social capital, which is one of the primary goals of sustainable urban development. One of the primary aims of sustainable urban development is to create, maintain, and improve it. The underlying values and norms that comprise its essential feature, such as mutual trust (trust), reciprocity, and collective rules in a society, support the use of social capital as everything related to cooperative behavior with the community to achieve a greater quality of life. Social capital is described in this research as a source that arises through the interaction of people in a community. The social capital variable is influenced by indicators of trust, networks, and norms<sup>83</sup>.

Community organizations may accomplish anything with the help of social capital. People in a community are encouraged to participate in collective activities if they believe that other members of their community will do the same. Coordination and collaboration are aided by social capital. Because of the availability of social capital, community members are less likely to do activities that are harmful to others.

The quantity of intra-community connections during the post-disaster development phase greatly influences the functions of bonding social capital. Intracommunity trust, norms, and reciprocity may be facilitated by many sorts of intracommunity contacts, such as

participating in collective rescue initiatives or assisting impacted community members to re-develop tourist enterprises. Community members who have a good attitude about intra-community contacts are more likely to engage actively in such activities, which promotes intra-community connections. Affected people and communities use bridging social capital, as well as bonding social capital, to promote the post-disaster growth of community tourism.

**The Criticism of Social Capital:** Social capital has received a lot of criticisms, largely for its vagueness and unpredictability. The primary complaints leveled about social capital theory are that it is neither social nor capital, nor is it a theory. This doesn't leave the notion with any substance, prompting some writers to label it "fundamentally wrong".

### **2.2.2 Communicative Planning Theory**

According to communicative planning theory, community involvement is more than simply giving legitimacy for planning choices; it is also used to generate agreement for local community planning via the collaboration of many stakeholders. Partnership between stakeholders is a dynamic connection among varied actors in the participatory setting of communicative planning, based on mutually accepted aims and shared understandings<sup>85</sup>.

The notion of communicative planning has an impact on planning thinking and practice. The theory encompasses a variety of methods that share an analytical emphasis on communication in the micro practices of planning as well as a normative desire for inclusive conversations. The core notion is that by improving the quality and quantity of communication between planning actors such as planners, legislators, public, and private

sector representatives, planning may become more democratic and fairer. Scholars in communicative planning rely on several theoretical backgrounds, but they all have a desire to advance planning methods that resemble discourse ethics for open, undistorted, and truth-seeking communication.

Since its inception in the 1980s and 2019s, communicative planning theory has had a significant impact on planning practice, particularly in the Western world. One of the theory's basic assumptions is that using planning approaches based on public, inclusive, logical, and consensus seeking discourse may improve planning's legitimacy. The communicative planning approach was one that gained widespread popularity. This notion originated from the early phases of the advocacy movement's adoption of pluralistic planning models. The validity of "expert knowledge" is questioned by communicative planning theorists. Finding "truth" comes via dialogue and discourse, which may be accomplished through communicative rationality. A Cornell professor work established communicative planning theory on the premise that communicative action might empower underrepresented and disenfranchised populations by offering access to public decision-making procedures and relevant technical knowledge<sup>84</sup>.

As a result, communicative planning undermines the universalistic assumptions that underpin technical knowledge, giving priority to authority based on collaborative discourse and placing the planner in the role of mediating agent. Recent planning theories lament the scarcity of limited opportunities for public involvement and have elevated public participation as one of the most essential elements of the policy development and planning process in new planning theories. It is true that the state has assumed the function of government in planning, and a number of "new technologies of

governing" may be identified, such as governing by swarming, decentralization of governing in favor of civil society, and partnerships between the commercial and public sectors. However, there is a hidden relevance of participation debate in planning theories: the power stated by many planning theories, which is a hidden significance of participation debate.

Planning communication approach regards public engagement as a key component. Furthermore, the communication technique expands the range of players (and their concerns) that is deemed valid in planning. Public engagement in communication planning should go beyond consultation in order to improve the situation. Instead, public engagement in communicative theory is likely to entail bargaining, negotiating, and debating. Participatory procedures are built on the basis of communicative planning theory. It is a method focused on stakeholder engagement and debate. These methods help stakeholders realize the common nature of their issues and address them with realistic solutions. Communicative planning is a method for integrating multiple perspectives on sustainable urban development into a comprehensive whole. To be deemed communicative, a process must be really deliberative and have an impact on the results, rather than merely informing participants<sup>84</sup>.

For the purpose of this research work, communicative planning theory is adopted because of its emphasis on planning that involves beneficiaries in the process of decision making concerning the essence of programmes and policies affecting them and are adequately communicated. This is a collaboration embedded in participatory communication.

### **2. 2. 3 Symbolic Interactionism**

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological theory that emerged in the 1930s and was centered on the study of interpersonal interaction, with field research serving as the primary data collecting technique. Symbolic interactionism is a worldview that takes into account the symbolic meaning that individuals attribute to the processes of social interaction in order to explain them. Symbolic interactionism is concerned with the subjective meaning that individuals attribute to objects, behaviors, and events in accordance with their beliefs about what is true. Symbolic interactions, in which individuals build meanings via verbal and nonverbal exchanges, including the social transmission of shared meanings and ideas, may lead to the emergence of social identity. As a result, group experiences, history and custom, physical facilities, and rituals in which supporter's co-construct meanings across time may all help to develop sports team identification.

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological theory that emerges from practical considerations and references to the specific impacts of communication and interaction in humans, such as the ability to form pictures and typical implications, as well as the ability to deduce and correspond with others. Symbolic interactionism is defined as "a theoretical framework that views society as the result of daily interactions of people"<sup>85</sup>.

Symbolic interaction does not see human actions as a simple stimulus-response relationship, but rather as a result of the meaning attached to the action. Before beginning a genuine action, a person considers a number of different action choices in his or her mind. Prior to carrying out the action, a person experiments with the numerous mental acts that are available to him or her by considering his or her reasons. The idea of symbolic interaction relates to the distinctive qualities of inter-human contact. What

distinguishes it from other languages is that people translate and characterize not just the response from an individual's action towards others, but also the reaction from each other's acts. According research, one of the distinctive features of symbolic interaction theory is that people translate and characterize each other's activities, rather than just the response and action of an individual towards others. An individual's reaction is not derived directly from an action, but rather is derived from the meaning' that has been provided<sup>85</sup>.

Three simple theoretical premises underpin symbolic interaction theory. The first is that individuals react to these events based on their interpretation. The second is that the meaning of these items is obtained or formed by a person's social interaction with his companions. The third is that, in interacting with others, he regulates and corrects the meaning of these things via the process of interpreting these things. According to the notion of symbolic interaction, meaning is created during the interaction process and is a product of society rather than an inherent quality of objects. In other words, the subject's conduct is impacted by personal experience and circumstance. Different individuals interpret the same idea differently in distinct situations, resulting in different social meanings<sup>99</sup>.

According to the symbolic interaction method, symbolic acts and behaviors may transfer meaning to others, generate values during social interaction and communication, and motivate individuals to participate in symbolic actions and behaviors. In summary, people's conduct is understood by the masses, and these interpretations drive people's behavior by transforming it into values.

Symbolic interactionism as a social theoretical framework begins with the assumption that our social environment is produced via the commonplace activities of daily social interaction. Individuals as actors in connection to social groupings create symbolic and shared meanings via the recurrent act of contact. Importantly, symbolic interactionism does not reject the unique; rather, it is concerned with how different meanings are adapted and understood via social activity<sup>99</sup>.

Symbolic interactionists are sometimes chastised for being extremely impressionistic in their research techniques and unsystematic in their ideas. It is maintained that the theory is not a single theory, but rather a framework for many alternative hypotheses. Many sociologists contend that the theory is too broad in its scope to provide clear guidance on understanding the nature of how reality is socially formed. Those who use the framework answer that it is a useful basis for theories but does not claim to be detailed enough to be used on its own. Another point of contention is that the evidence used to support the method is qualitative rather than quantitative. Quantitative data may be examined to see if it is valid or erroneous. Quantitative data would contain numbers that can be quantified, such as survey data, which creates findings by counting participants' response options, for example<sup>100</sup>.

Some opponents argue that symbolic interactionism gives little information about the origins of meaning. While these objections are fair, they were voiced not long after symbolic interactionism arose as its own viewpoint and had yet to fully use the way other views had grown over the previous several decades. Critics of symbolic interactionism argue that it ignores the macro level of social interpretation — the 'big picture.' In other words, symbolic interactionists may overlook wider societal difficulties

by concentrating only on the 'trees' rather than the 'forest'. Symbolic interactionism theory has been criticized for ignoring the emotional component of the Self as a foundation for social interaction.

#### **2.2.4 Empowerment Theory**

In the context of community development, empowerment refers to the means by which people, organizations, and communities acquire control over their lives and the difficulties that they face in economic, social, psychological, and political terms. Empowerment theory social work entails guiding individuals toward a feeling of control via intervention strategies. People may feel helpless for a variety of reasons, but empowerment theory focuses on how oppression contributes to this feeling. It focuses on giving marginalized individuals the personal, interpersonal, and political power they need to better their circumstances on an individual, group, and communal level. Furthermore, the model aims to challenge systems that impede or make it difficult for individuals to meet their basic requirements<sup>101</sup>.

Empowerment is viewed as critical to community development as a process in leadership education. In community development initiatives, empowerment is often seen only from an individual, psychological standpoint. That is, practitioners may claim that people empower themselves primarily via their knowledge, attitudes, and actions (self-empowerment). Community psychologists have also taken an interest in the notion of community-level empowerment. Community empowerment denotes a community's ability to manage its affairs, control and influence important people and forces inside and beyond the community, and generate empowered leaders and community organizations. Community people learning to organize so, they may take part in improving their

communities and take action toward these changes is one example of generating empowered leaders<sup>104</sup>.

Community empowerment works by strengthening the community's ability to exert influence over the structures and policies that shape the lived experiences of the community and its people. It is a long-term strategy. Partnerships between people in authority and other community members often result in increased influence. The practice of giving communities more control over their lives is referred to as community empowerment. "Communities" are groups of individuals who are, not necessarily geographically related but who share shared interests, concerns, or identities. These communities may be local, national, or transnational in nature, with narrow or broad interests. The process through which individuals acquire control over the elements and choices that influence their life is referred to as empowerment. It is the process by which people improve their assets and traits, as well as their capabilities, in order to obtain access, partners, networks, and/or a voice in order to achieve power<sup>105</sup>.

As a result, community empowerment entails more than just community involvement, participation, or engagement. It entails collective ownership and engagement with a clear goal of social and political transformation. The process of renegotiating authority in order to achieve greater control is known as community empowerment. It understands that if some individuals are empowered, others must share their current power and give part of it up. Participation is fundamental to capacity development because individual community members must be involved in local events for capacity to grow. Leaders build capacity by ensuring the active participation of a varied network of community members, allowing different interests to take collective action by becoming what Stuart

refers to as a "unit of solution." Furthermore, social networks may boost involvement by linking people to resources and power structures.

There are three levels of empowerment: self-empowerment via individual activity, interpersonal mutual empowerment, and societal empowerment through the effects of social action. Similarly, thinking that focuses only on one individual enabling another does not contribute to community development. The work of community developers is an exception to the general rule that empowerment via social action is overlooked in community development practice. In reality, all three elements of empowerment are interrelated. A single concentration on one (or two) is inadequate for effective community leaders to bring about community transformation<sup>104</sup>.

The first "face" of empowerment emphasizes the significance of personal efficacy, sometimes known as "personal power." Self-empowerment via individual acts is a good way to put it. Individuals who lack effectiveness may lack initiative and dedication, or they may have overall obstructionist, wasteful, and unproductive attitudes and actions. Individuals' efficacy may be boosted when they obtain a feeling of control over their own destiny<sup>86</sup>.

Another dimension of community empowerment theory is empowerment in organizations. The second face of empowerment is derived through organizational or interpersonal relationships—the group as opposed to the individual. Empowerment is often related with "enabling" in the literature on formal organizations and corporate groups, as in the following statement: For those who are unfamiliar with contemporary leadership discussions, I should explain that referring to enabling or empowering has become the preferred method of condensing into a single word the widely held belief

that the purpose of leaders is not to dominate or diminish followers, but to strengthen and help them develop.

The third dimension of community empowerment theory is empowerment and social action. Empowerment takes on a non-personal dimension in this manner. According to this viewpoint, empowerment is a process of reducing structural obstacles in political, social, and economic institutions so that disadvantaged groups have more influence over their own destiny. This viewpoint may be traced back to the 1960s and 1970s activism in the United States, when individuals attacked the framework of powerlessness via anti-war protests, voting rights, and civil rights actions. Massive efforts and sacrifices were focused at the "power structure" in order to aid some social groups in gaining a greater amount of control over their lives<sup>105</sup>.

Community empowerment and sustainable development reforms, with a focus on rewarding quality and saving costs, have the potential to shift the landscape of how rural people in developing nations like Pakistan may attain a high standard of living. One of the primary aspects of the Millennium Development Strategy is the concept of community empowerment and feeling of community as a means of achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life in rural areas. Community-driven development (CDD), along with project completion via proactive citizenship, is a component of team member empowerment that actively sustains the respective initiatives.

Empowerment for sustainable development entails providing people and communities with the true capacity to cope with changing environments, increasing social awareness, increasing levels of social and economic participation, and utilizing new insights on

ecological processes of change and self-renewal as societies and communities strive to enter the transition to sustainable patterns of development. To accomplish this, the meaning and actuality of the inclusivity principles must be strengthened, which includes including key stakeholders in a change process, as well as openness and accountability, which provide legitimacy to any process and conclusions achieved.

Three things must be considered while developing empowerment methods for sustainable development: That empowerment methods should always be founded on a knowledge of the "anatomy of power." This aids in identifying sources of power in personality, property, and organizations, which vary according to regions, cultures, and the nature of risks encountered at any given time; that empowerment processes cannot be separated from economic and political realities at the national, regional, and global levels; and that empowerment for sustainable development requires a combination of endogenous and exogenous driven processes to be successful.

Several problematic situations have been subsumed under the concept of the paradox of empowerment, although the dilemma has received little scholarly investigation so far. Several problematic situations have been subsumed under the concept of the paradox of empowerment, although the dilemma has received little scholarly investigation so far. Nonetheless, research has consistently demonstrated that empowerment may have contradictory outcomes despite its positive image. Although experts believe that empowerment is antithetical to powerlessness, it is generally recognized in relevant disciplines that empowerment initiatives often result in an empoweree feeling indignant and resentful rather than empowered.

What makes empowerment paradoxical is that, while a situation may be intended to be valuable and profitable for the empoweree (in terms of material resources such as money, as well as psychological resources such as information, responsibility, and so on), empowering measures have the potential to be weakening and costly for the empoweree. In contrast to what the empowered may perceive as economic assets, the costliness for the empoweree manifests itself on an emotional and/or interpersonal level, for example, in the form of low self-esteem, fear of a poor reputation, loss of self-respect, and so on<sup>104</sup>.

### **2.3 Review of Empirical Studies**

The study entitled Sustainable Ethical Tourism (SET) and Rural Community Involvement examines how rural community involvement can promote sustainable ethical tourism. The study is based on an extensive literature research technique that employed existing literature such as popular periodicals, websites, academic peer-reviewed journals and other related scholarly publications, as well as any additional sources relevant to the subject of rural tourism, to acquire and analyze data. The study's epistemological foundation was interpretivist. In connection to the topic, the researcher presents a description, summary, and critical review. The study's results revealed that measures for increasing local community engagement in rural tourism have been mostly unsuccessful and should be improved in order to provide value to a varied range of stakeholders<sup>87</sup>. The gap in this study is inherent in its focus on the tourism aspect of sustainable development. This is tantamount to a focus on the Sustainable development goal of stable environment conditions. The implication of this is an oversight for the remaining sixteen cogent goals of sustainable development.

The book *Community Engagement in Health: From Passive Recipients to Active Participants* combines the history of community involvement in health with thoughts and recommendations for expanding the possibilities of this approach. It investigates the origins and branches of community participation, bringing together many strands from inside and outside the NHS. It investigates the effects of fast changes in the NHS and local government on communities and patients, as well as ways in which existing policies may improve and allow the general people to be more active in their own health and effective service provision. Ideas, examples, and case studies are utilized to demonstrate practical approaches to improve skills and knowledge.

The book, *Community Involvement in Health: From Passive Recipients to Active Participants*, is broken into three sections. The first section investigates the larger environment in which community engagement in health is situated. To that purpose, there are chapters that look at the history of both community engagement in general and community involvement in health in particular. Although the book focuses mostly on the United Kingdom, there is a short examination of the worldwide setting. This is then brought up to date in succeeding chapters, which provide a complete assessment of the present state of policies and practice. Finally, the first section examines why community engagement is crucial and the advantages to a variety of stakeholders, including local residents, communities, the NHS, larger social welfare organizations, and society as a whole<sup>88</sup>. The gap in the study is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in the UK. As such, the findings cannot be satisfactorily said to be applicable to the Nigerian atmosphere. Another gap in this study is its restriction to

the sustainable development goal of *Good health and well-being* alone whereas there are sixteen other sustainable development goals.

Another study examines how community-based tourism contribute to sustainable development. The survey questionnaire was issued to inhabitants of six Taiwanese villages and was aimed to assess locals' opinions of tourism's economic, socio-cultural, environmental, and life satisfaction sustainability. In all, 849 questionnaires that may be used were gathered. The analytical findings shed further light on the long-term viability of nature-based tourism, indicating that the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental viability of community-based tourism differed considerably during the consolidation, development, and engagement phases of development. The four pillars of sustainability were assessed based on pre- and post-development views of tourist sustainability, yielding dramatically different findings. The research suggests that residents' perspectives changed throughout developmental phases; as a result, managers should examine growth possibilities and implement suitable methods across various developmental stages<sup>89</sup>. The study's gap stems from its emphasis on the tourist element of sustainable development. This is equivalent to concentrating on the Sustainable Development Goal of stable environmental conditions. The upshot of this is a failure to prioritize the other sixteen important objectives of sustainable development.

In another study entitled *Sustainable Urban Community Development: A Case Study on Self Government and Public Participation*, It investigates how community members' self-organization, voluntary organizations, and public engagement have effectively established a governing structure for the sustainable development of communities. The researchers perform a case study in Taipei, using semi-structured interviews and other

first-hand data to investigate a community. The research's conclusions reflect on and identify the primary players and processes behind the sustainable development of urban communities using Taipei as a case study<sup>87</sup>. The implementation of this more cost-effective type of community government may give additional advantages to community members<sup>90</sup>. The gap in this study is its restriction of its demographic consideration to Taipei and also, the consideration of “urban development”.

Another study entitled Community involvement in tourist development as a technique for promoting sustainable land and resource use practices in a national park setting explores community engagement in the Dinsho region of Bale Mountains National Park, Southeastern Ethiopia, via the lenses of stakeholder theory and Arnstein's ladder of citizen participation.

According to their results, existing community involvement in Dinsho relates to a nonparticipation continuum in which residents are merely duped by fake and tokenistic engagement, resulting in inequitable benefit-sharing<sup>91</sup>. The study's gap arises from its focus on tourism as a component of sustainable development. This is the same as focusing on the Sustainable Development Goal of maintaining stable environmental conditions. As a result, the other sixteen vital goals of sustainable development are not given the attention they need.

The study entitled Community participation in health services development, implementation, and evaluation: A systematic review of empowerment, health, community, and process outcomes look at the evidence on the results of community engagement in high and upper-middle income countries. The review was created in accordance with PRISMA criteria and submitted to Prospero at the start of the trial.

These studies also highlight the various power dynamics and structural disparities that exist between community members and experts or policymakers, which contribute to the difficulties in defining and assessing community or individual empowerment<sup>92</sup>. The lacuna in the study is its limitation to the sustainable development objective of Good health and well-being alone, although there are sixteen other sustainable development goals, is a gap.

Yet another study examines the role of legacy values, tourism, and community attitudes held by destination hosts as determinants of desire to engage in heritage tourism development is investigated in the study. The research uses an attitudinal survey to acquire quantitative data from a relatively inexperienced destination population (Kastoria, Greece). Their data imply that intentions to engage are primarily motivated by community values, with a stronger positive impact on community members who have a strong affinity to their community<sup>93</sup>. The gaps in this study are as a result of its demographic focus on Kastoria, Greece and the correlational study of the relationship between legacy values and tourism.

In a study entitled Enhancing community participation in tourism planning associated with protected areas in developing countries: Lessons from Malawi, the study identifies and investigates possible methods for boosting community participation in tourism planning for protected areas in developing countries. Data was gathered via in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Representatives from protected area management organizations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, tour operators, and the local population in the two protected areas took part in the study. The findings highlight the need for a reconsideration of how local residents in the vicinity of

protected areas are included into tourism planning in developing nations<sup>94</sup>. The lacuna in this study is that it limits its study to Malawi which is a different country and culture from Nigeria. Another limitation is inherent in its focus on tourism planning.

The study entitled *Community Participation in Sustainability of Development Projects: A case study of National Solidarity Program Afghanistan* examines the country's adoption of participatory community development initiatives aims to increase the long-term viability of development projects. The purpose of the study was to see how community participation techniques like participatory need assessment, participatory planning and design, participatory implementation, and participatory monitoring and evaluation affect the long-term viability of the National Solidarity Program's development projects in Afghanistan. In this study, a quantitative research design was used. Participatory tactics including participatory need assessment, participatory planning and design, participatory implementation, and participatory monitoring and evaluation have been found to improve the long-term viability of development projects<sup>95</sup>.

The research's gap is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in the Afghanistan. As a result, the results cannot be claimed to be sufficiently relevant to the Nigerian context especially because of cultural differences.

In yet another study entitled *Community-driven Development Strategy for Sustainable Infrastructure*, the study's goal is to provide an adequate approach for integrating border villages into Nigeria's mainstream growth. Purposive sampling was used to choose four border towns near Cameroon's border with Nigeria for the research. A questionnaire survey was administered at random to forty household heads in the communities studied as the primary source of data collection. The data was analyzed using a mix of basic

descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The research's results revealed that, despite the government's current infrastructure intervention program, the supply of basic infrastructure and services in the study region has remained woefully inadequate. The study findings also revealed that citizens would prefer a voice in infrastructure development and implementation in their communities, which is currently not the case<sup>96</sup>. The gap in this study is that although the demography is Nigeria, it gives only information about the people domicile in the border villages near Cameroun border whereas Southwest states in Nigeria do not share border with Cameroun.

The research, titled Community engagement as a method to enhance the sustainability of rural water supply projects, looks at ways to make rural water delivery systems more sustainable. In this sense, sustainability refers to a water supply scheme's capacity to act as a continuous and indefinite source of safe water supply. Community people should be included in rural water delivery programs to ensure sustainability. To that purpose, citizens of communities where water supply systems are to be built should be included in choices such as project type, site selection, building, maintenance, and repairs. This will foster community members' ownership of the project, resulting in their protecting it and contributing to its maintenance when it breaks down. As a result, including host community members into water supply system provision will ensure the rural water supply scheme's long-term viability<sup>97</sup>. The gap in this study is its limitation of scope to the sustainable development goal of clean water and sanitation. It bears an oversight for the remaining sustainable development goals.

In yet another study entitled, Community Participation in Sustainable Rural Infrastructural Development in Riyom Area, Plateau State of Nigeria, the researchers

examine community involvement in sustainable rural infrastructures in the Riyom Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. It investigated geographical variation in the distribution of infrastructure facilities, the level of involvement, contributions to infrastructure upkeep, and the challenges that communities experience while engaging in projects. This study examines community involvement in sustainable rural infrastructures in the Riyom Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria.

The study investigated geographical differences in the distribution of infrastructure facilities, levels of involvement, contributions to infrastructure upkeep, and the challenges that communities experience while engaging in projects. According to the results, community interaction is confined to information gathering and little consultation, suggesting a low level of participation. Local security guards have been established, a central maintenance committee has been formed, and funds to replace damaged infrastructure have been collected<sup>98</sup>. The gap in this study is that although the demography is Nigeria, it gives only information about the people domicile in Riyom Area, Plateau State of Nigeria whereas Riyom Area, Plateau State of Nigeria is not in the Southwest states in Nigeria.

The study entitled Strategies for improving public participation for sustainable development in selected counties in Kenya aims to look at ways to improve public engagement in Kenya's counties. The research was carried out in the counties of Kericho, Bomet and Narok. This research used an analytical survey method, with a sample size of 384 people selected from a target population of 1,051,077 people using a simple selection procedure. Questionnaires were utilized as data gathering devices. One of the results demonstrates that males are more active and engage in public involvement

activities than women; men dominate, although women account for at least a third of the respondents, which is in accordance with the constitution's gender representation<sup>99</sup>. The research's gap is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in the Kenya. As a result, the results cannot be claimed to be sufficiently relevant to the Nigerian context especially because of cultural differences.

Another study entitled Community Participation in the Decision-Making Process for Sustainable Tourism Development in Rural Areas of Hong Kong, China, the research examines the degree to which a community participates in the tourist planning decision-making process to get a better understanding of how tourism might help a town. A questionnaire study was conducted in Tai O to determine the predicted and actual levels of CP among Tai O people. The findings revealed a disparity between anticipated and actual engagement in tourist development among local citizens<sup>100</sup>. The research's gap is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in China. As a result, the results cannot be claimed to be sufficiently relevant to the Nigerian context especially because of cultural differences. Another lacuna is in the fact that the research limits its study to tourism out of all the sustainable development goals.

The study entitled the effect of community participation in tourism towards sustainable development in Amboseli ecosystem in Kajiado, Kenya attempts to see how community engagement in tourism influences long-term development in the Amboseli Ecosystem in Kajiado. The research used a descriptive research design that included quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The findings provide a fast overview of the community people who benefit from local tourism via a variety of programs. The outcomes of the research revealed a statistically significant beneficial association between effective

community engagement and long-term growth<sup>101</sup>. The lacuna is in the fact that the research limits its study to tourism out of all the sustainable development goals.

In another study titled Community Involvement and the Sustainability of Community and Social Development Projects in Kwara State, Nigeria. The study determined whether perceived sustainability of CSDPs was significantly related to community participation in Kwara State by identifying development projects instituted under the CSDP, determining the extent of community participation at every critical stage of the project, and determining whether perceived sustainability of CSDPs was significantly related to community participation. The study's 120 participants were chosen using a multistage selection technique. Data was collected using a structured interview schedule, and data was analyzed using percentages, mean scores, and the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The research found a substantial but favorable link between age, anticipated monthly income, perceived sustainability, and community engagement<sup>102</sup>. The gap in the study is in its use of quantitative research method despite the fact that the demographic scope aligns with the current study.

The study entitled Effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central agricultural zone of Delta State, Nigeria attempts to determine the impact of community engagement on the long-term viability of rural water projects in Delta State, Nigeria. The localities were chosen using purposeful selection, whereas the respondents were chosen using systematic sampling. Data for the study was gathered using an interview schedule that was delivered by the researcher and a few secondary school teachers in the designated village or nearby communities. There was a strong link between involvement and the long-term viability of water projects<sup>103</sup>. The gap in this

study is its limitation of scope to the sustainable development goal of clean water and sanitation. It bears an oversight for the remaining sustainable development goals.

Another study considered the topic; the effectiveness of community participation in planning and urban development. This research looks at techniques for assessing public participation's efficacy and impact on urban planning processes. By identifying current involvement approaches in planning processes and assessing the features of these techniques via a literature study, the research strategy was based on a qualitative research strategy. A questionnaire survey was done with a small sample of the selected important stakeholders in the process to acquire further information. The conclusions of this case study indicate that there is a link between the different indicators, and the following are the primary findings: Most members of the community tend to be interested in their built environment and urban planning procedures, as long as they are given exciting information and assistance. Despite the fact that no conclusions on the motivations of the individual players in the process have been made, the professionals participating seem to have a great interest in networking and sharing their skills<sup>104</sup>.

The research entitled community participation in the development of rural areas: a leaders' perspective of tourism looked at the relevance of community engagement in tourist development in order to maintain the long-term viability of rural places like Nqileni village. This was done utilizing a qualitative research technique that included semi-structured interviews with five members of the Nqileni village community who served in various roles of leadership. The Nvivo system, version 11, was used to analyze the data. The findings found that community leadership prioritized community engagement in development activities in the region, which enables for capacity building

and eventually empowers the community to actively participate in the area's long-term development<sup>105</sup>. This study like many others observed community involvement and sustainable development by looking at only the tourism sector of the community whereas other areas are covered in the sustainable development goals.

Another study examines Community participation in sustainable urban development: an applied approach to the impact of the new Barwa city and the neighbouring areas. The present research intends to examine the socioeconomic implications of the development of the New Barwa City on the nearby communities using the public involvement technique. To achieve this objective, a survey consisting of four main parts was designed, and data were collected through personal interviews with 204 persons living in the neighborhoods near the Barwa City project. The findings reveal that the execution of the project is projected to have various beneficial benefits, such as meeting the housing shortfall.

The findings also reveal that the majority of respondents (70 percent) are in favor of the Barwa City project, particularly owing to the whole range of amenities that will be developed there. Nevertheless, 13 percent of respondents stated their disagreement to the proposal because of social and environmental concerns, such as the subterranean sewage pool on which the project would be constructed and the high groundwater level and its accompanying challenges<sup>106</sup>. The gap in this study is that it focuses on Barwa city in Qatar for which the findings cannot be logically applied to the Nigerian people because of a number of factors such as cultural differences.

Another study entitled the impact of community participation on projects' success in Africa: A bottom up approach investigates the degree to which community engagement

contributes to the effectiveness and sustainability of African development programs. The researcher undertakes an empirical evaluation of the current literature on the impact of community participation on project success in Africa. To make participation work, systems of downward and upward responsibility must be established, as well as tight relationships between higher levels of government and the communities where initiatives are being conducted<sup>107</sup>.

The study entitled public participation in China: sustainable urbanization and governance concentrate on the governance elements of China's environmental policy-making as well as the prerequisites for meaningful public engagement in sustainable urbanization policy-making. China is confronted with a significant urbanization dilemma. Literature on governance and public participation in environmental policy-making is presented, as well as material from case study research and expert meetings in China. The results demonstrate the interdependence between environmental governance and public engagement, which leads to policy suggestions for public participation in processes of sustainable urbanization<sup>108</sup>. The gap in this study is that it focuses on China for which the findings cannot be logically applied to the Nigerian people because of a number of factors such as cultural differences.

The study entitled Assessing community participation in sustainable local economic development: The case of Wolayta Sodo Town assess community participation in sustainable local economic development, and the specific goal of this study was to examine and evaluate participation, roles and responsibilities, factors influencing effective participation, challenges and opportunities of community participation in local economic development. For methodological convenience, a mixed approach study

design is adopted, which means that both qualitative and quantitative research methods are utilized. Non-probability purposive sample methods were used in the qualitative approach, whereas probability sampling techniques were used in the quantitative method. According to the main result, community engagement and local economic growth are two interconnected challenges<sup>109</sup>. The lacuna in this study is that aside from its demography being Wolayta, Sodo which is not a part of Southwestern Nigeria, it focuses only on economic sustainable development whereas other goals such as political and environment are there.

The dynamics of corporate community involvement are critically addressed via the presentation of a case study based on in-depth interviews and site visits of how one indigenous firm, Energia Ltd, built a strong relationship or tie with the Emu-Ebendo community in the oil-rich Niger Delta. This partnership has benefitted both the corporation and the community, as seen by the evidence offered. The case study indicates that the corporation successfully used a better grasp of the host community's culture, resulting in a transformative connection. The primary conclusion reached is that community benefit funds and community business development may play a transformational role in social and economic development as a consequence of corporate engagement<sup>110</sup>. This gap in the study is that it focuses on the Niger-Delta part of the South Eastern, Nigeria while overlooking the South west, Nigeria.

Another study examines a topic entitled University engagement in achieving sustainable development goals: a synthesis of case studies from the SUEUAA study. It has been claimed that the third purpose of colleges in the Global South may be especially important in solving pressing concerns such as climate change, economic disparities,

food insecurity, and urban expansion. We investigate ongoing engagement activities where universities respond to city demand using a synthesis of case studies developed as part of the 'Strengthening Urban Engagement of Universities in Africa and Asia' (SUEUAA) project, a collaborative research project spanning seven cities (Glasgow, Harare, Dar-es-Salaam, Johannesburg, Duhok, Sanandaj, and Manila). While colleges were perceived to respond to municipal requests, the results show that they often did so without the support of a network of other prominent individuals (i.e. industry, local government or NGO partners)<sup>111</sup>. The research's gap is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in the UK, South Africa and India. As a result, the results cannot be claimed to be sufficiently relevant to the Nigerian context especially because of cultural differences.

The study entitled sustainable development through participatory communication: an assessment of selected community projects in Cross River state, Nigeria attempts to determine the degree to which participatory communication is used in communication initiatives in Nigeria. It also gathered information using quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The questionnaire was the primary data collection tool. The collected data was analyzed using basic percentages. One of the study results is that participatory communication should be used at all levels of development projects since it has been identified as a critical component that accelerates development/community initiatives<sup>112</sup>.

The study entitled Community participation in regional tourism development: a case study in North Halmahera Regency-Indonesia intends to characterize community engagement in regional tourism development via a ladder of participation in Pitu Beach,

the main tourist destination in North Halmahera Regency, Indonesia, using Arnstein's theory. The core data for this research were gathered from members of local government (district-subdistrict-village), youth organizations, the local entrepreneur community, and stakeholders interested in the development of regional tourism in North Halmahera. The secondary data were gathered from the North Halmahera Regency Public Works Office. The findings indicate that community engagement in regional tourist development demonstrated the presence of a control society in tourism planning, implementation, and evaluation<sup>113</sup>. The gap in the study is inherent in the fact that it is a demographic study of community involvement in Indonesia. As such, the findings cannot be satisfactorily said to be applicable to the Nigerian atmosphere.

The study entitled Community Participation as a mediating factor on residents' attitudes towards sustainable tourism development and their personal environmentally responsible behaviour investigates the significant mediating influence of community engagement on citizens' views toward sustainable tourist development as well as their personal environmental responsibility. Using a survey of 362 inhabitants from 5 eco-tourism villages in Taiwan, it investigates the complicated links between mindset, community engagement, and ecologically responsible behavior. According to the findings, citizens' views toward sustainable tourism development have a favorable and considerable impact on both community engagement and ecologically responsible behavior. The level of community engagement among inhabitants has a favorable impact on environmentally responsible behavior<sup>114</sup>. The gap in this study is that it focuses on Taiwan and because of factors such as cultural differences, the analysis and findings are not applicable to Nigeria.

The study entitled Community Participation in Blangsinga Tourism Village Development attempts to investigate the kind of community engagement and techniques for increasing community participation in Blangsinga Tourism Village. The kind of data employed in this study is qualitative data, which is information in the form of direct interviews or research-related materials. Based on the findings of the study, it is possible to infer that the growth of Blangsinga Tourism Village is inextricably linked to community engagement<sup>115</sup>. The gap in this study is inherent in its focus on the tourism aspect of sustainable development. This is tantamount to a focus on the Sustainable development goal of stable environment conditions. The implication of this is an oversight for the remaining sixteen cogent goals of sustainable development.

In the book entitled Community and Sustainable Development Participation in the Future, the contributors investigate what participation means in terms of democracy, citizenship, and accountability, as well as for people and national policy. The role of science and expert knowledge in creating and realizing community objectives and motivating participatory efforts is claimed. One of the contributors examines accountability in community contributions to sustainable development. The contributor remarks that the stated commitment to community engagement in the development process is a crucial characteristic of the whole sustainable development debate - and the core issue of this anthology of articles. Agenda 21 is founded on a community-based approach to local action that protects both the natural and built environments. This is mirrored in other national and international programs<sup>116</sup>.

The study entitled Inhibitors to community involvement in the development of sustainable tourism in underdeveloped countries analyzes host community views of

barriers to their engagement in tourism development on the Indonesian island of Lombok, giving fresh insights into institutional impacts on tourism possibilities and difficulties. Purposive and snowball sampling strategies were used to reach out to distinct groups of destination inhabitants who live in an established tourist destination, a less developed tourism destination, a distant rural hamlet far from tourism attractions, and a group of university students. In-depth interviews, qualitative questionnaires, and observation were used to gather data, which was then analyzed using content analysis. According to the findings, three major institutional constraints impede host community engagement in tourism: tourist agencies, private sector providers and tourism infrastructure, and perceptions of tourism's negative repercussions. Due to the under-performance of state tourist agencies and private sector providers, there is a dearth of tourism infrastructure and limited chances for host communities to engage in tourism development and companies<sup>117</sup>.

Another study which was entitled *The Potential of E-Participation in Sustainable Development Evaluation: Evidence from Case Studies* addresses the subject of e-participation in decision making and the assessment of sustainable development. It begins with a critical examination of existing sustainable development and knowledge society indicators, metrics, and evaluation techniques. Then, using a variety of European case studies, it introduces the function of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in urban regeneration efforts.

Finally, it emphasizes the need for a more systematic approach to include CSOs early in the decision-making process and ensuring more effective use of sustainable development indicators — with the assistance of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

According to the study's findings, if sustainable development is to be really built on genuine community engagement, attitudes, beliefs, and values must shift. Even these modifications will not be enough to meet the high targets set by Local Agenda 21 and other policy initiatives throughout Europe. It is vital to rigorously adjust decision-making procedures to accommodate community engagement. Indicator development and specification play an essential role in closing this gap. The indicators should not only serve as a technical input in the latter kind of evaluation instruments, but should also serve as a medium for communicating progress toward sustainable development to local communities and other stakeholders<sup>118</sup>.

In the study entitled *The Role of Community Participation in the Effectiveness of UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Management: Evidence and Reflections from two Parallel Global Surveys*, this researcher examines the reasons for community involvement as well as BR management' perceptions of its success. Diverse participatory initiatives are being tested to promote community-based natural resource management within the World Network of BRs (553 sites in 107 countries) (CBNRM). Data from two concurrent surveys of managers from 276 BRs throughout the globe demonstrate how far this participation paradigm change has progressed and its impact on managers' self-evaluated performance. There is some regional variation, but in general, BR managers support inclusive conservation, despite crucial implementation challenges. When the expectations of communities and other stakeholders do not 'fit' with a preset understanding of sustainable development, the process of participatory conservation introduces additional risks for successful biosphere reserve management<sup>119</sup>.

The study entitled Effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central Agricultural Zone of Delta State, Nigeria attempt to determine the impact of community engagement on the long-term viability of rural water projects in Delta Central Agricultural Zone, Delta State, Nigeria. The research focused on rural communities where water projects were carried out. As the executives of the community development committees represented the communities, community residents were seldom or never engaged in the different phases of the projects. The water projects in most localities were supported by the relevant communities and other entities. Those counter-financed in part were much more sustainable than those purely sponsored by governments. The numerous communities were largely structured via the creation of community development committees, weekly meetings, and social group formation. This research discovered a substantial association between involvement and the sustainability of water projects ( $r\text{-cal} = 0.652$  and  $r\text{-critical} = 0.632$ )<sup>120</sup>.

Another study examines Community-based tourism enterprises: challenges and prospects for community participation; Khama Rhino Sanctuary Trust, Botswana. It examines community engagement in the Khama Rhino Sanctuary Trust, a community-based tourist organization created in Botswana in 2019. Structured and semi-structured surveys, interviews with key stakeholders, and community focus group discussions were used to gather data. The findings show that, although community-based natural resource management is popular in many southern African countries, communities confront problems and limits that prevent them from participating in community-based companies<sup>121</sup>.

This book entitled *Municipalities and Community Participation: A Sourcebook for Capacity Building* focuses on municipal authorities in its discussion of community participation. It defines the fundamental characteristics of participation, identifies common obstacles and possibilities, discusses the vehicles for advancing participation, and details the capacity development required for a municipality to attain participatory objectives. One of the chapters discusses the strategic framework for municipal authorities' role in community involvement. The strategy framework described in this chapter seeks to rationalize the important areas of concern for municipalities in developing community involvement capability. It is expected that this framework will serve as the foundation for capacity development plans, and that it will be shaped and altered to address the particular limitations of a municipality undertaking capacity building. An significant underlying message of this study is that social and institutional variables play a fundamental role in identifying the most acceptable kinds of involvement in a particular setting, and as a result, these factors will decide the main capacity development priorities<sup>122</sup>.

Another study analyses Residents' attitudes, community engagement, and support for tourist development in urban vs. rural areas. The study explores and contrasts the effects of inhabitants' views of tourism's implications on community engagement and support for tourist development in urban and rural world heritage sites (WHSs). The investigation was carried out using partial least squares – structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). The findings show that there are considerable disparities in the influence of citizens' attitudes and community engagement on support for tourist development in urban and rural areas. However, no differences were found between the impacts of

positive views on community engagement and the indirect effects of negative perceptions on support for tourist development<sup>123</sup>.

Another study attempts defining urban social sustainability via the social component of sustainable development. The study seeks to solve this difference by delving into and defining the idea of social sustainability in the urban environment. The link between urban design and social sustainability is investigated, and two major characteristics of social sustainability are identified and examined in depth: equitable access and community sustainability. The study's results reveal that the overarching characteristics at the heart of the concept of urban social sustainability are identified as social equality and community sustainability<sup>124</sup>.

The study entitled A Meta-Analytic Review of Community Sense and Participation examine the relationship between involvement and a sense of community (SoC) and how they are related characteristics that contribute to community development. A meta-analysis was done to analyze the following: (a) the intensity and stability of the sense of community participation link; (b) variations in this link associated with various kinds of engagement (i.e., civic and political); and (c) the effect of demographic variables on the sense of community-participation relationship. According to the findings, the sense of community-participation association is substantial, positive, and somewhat robust for types of involvement in the adult population and in various cultural settings<sup>125</sup>.

Another study examines the links between community participation and health outcomes: a review of the literature, analyze research that seeks to correlate community engagement with better health outcomes programs. It is an update to the author's 2021 review. The search covers published works in the English language and evaluates the

evidence of in the context of health care delivery including services and promotion where health professionals have described the community's role. According to the findings, in the majority of research, community engagement is defined as the intervention that seeks to establish a direct causal relationship between participation and better health status using Randomized Control trials (RCT). The bulk of research demonstrates that examining the relationship is impossible due to the lack of a clear definition of 'community' and 'participation.'<sup>126</sup>.

Another study examines issues on Bali tourism development and community empowerment to support sustainable tourism development. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate how tourism has enabled local community empowerment. The report also includes a few case examples. Empowerment of the community will become a major key for tourism development because, by empowering and involving the community in tourism development, the community where tourism is developed will participate in preserving their culture and nature, ensuring that sustainable tourism development is achieved and maintained in the end<sup>127</sup>. Sustainable tourism in Indonesia strives to relieve poverty, protect nature, the environment, and resources, promote culture, enhance the nation's image, and establish ties with other countries. Bali, as the top tourist destination in Indonesia, is able to raise the welfare of its people via tourism; nevertheless, there are many aspects to consider in tourism development in order to achieve Bali tourism sustainability in the future. As a result of tourist growth, various challenges have arisen. One concern with Bali's tourist boom is that it is being criticized for causing harm in the agricultural sector due to large changes in land usage<sup>127</sup>.

Another research tackles this difficulty by first establishing a continuum of community involvement that encompasses its many manifestations, and then incorporating this into an assessment framework that allows for an examination of the participation process and ties it to health and program results. The participation continuum and framework are based on a spider gram but have been modified in light of the growing literature on community participation, as well as in relation to our original requirements to evaluate the role of community participation in nutrition-related child survival programs. A case study is offered to provide a working example of the assessment methodology and its use in assessing community involvement. While this is a retrospective and literature-based study, it highlights how the evaluation method allows for a comprehensive investigation of the many ways in which communities might engage in the implementation of health-related interventions. It might be utilized in the future by people engaged in program design and execution to improve our knowledge of community engagement and its link to health outcomes, as well as crucial program outcomes like sustainability<sup>128</sup>.

Another study entitled Sustainable campus: engaging the community in sustainability highlights the key characteristics required to engage the university campus community in sustainability. First, a multidisciplinary literature analysis is conducted to identify the factors that encourage university community engagement in sustainability projects. Following that, two case studies are conducted to emphasize the relevance of the discovered elements in determining the amount of community involvement in their sustainability initiatives, in order to demonstrate the applicability of the factors found in the community engagement framework. Psychological requirements, physical facilities,

personal incentives, public perception, pricing systems, and policies are all part of the 6-P paradigm for community involvement<sup>129</sup>.

In another study which deals with power distribution and involvement in natural hazard risk governance: a call for active engagement, the study uses bibliometric and international discourse analysis to examine the development of power distribution and engagement at the local level in NHRG. The findings suggest that participation-related ideas are underrepresented in NHRG when compared to the disciplines of study in environmental resource management and community and livelihood development. This suggests that there are societal/community constraints impeding the establishment of a sustainable paradigm in NHRG. Furthermore, when present, involvement is generally passive (non-decisional), which is consistent with the depiction of these themes in the international language of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)<sup>130</sup>.

The study entitled the social pillar of sustainable development: a literature assessment and policy framework adds to this process by introducing a conceptual framework that defines four major social notions and connects them to environmental imperatives. These are the following concepts: public awareness, equity, participation, and social cohesiveness. The framework is based on principles and policy goals stated in research on international sustainable development indicators and the literature on social sustainability. Environmental, international, and intergenerational components might be added to the social pillar. This paradigm may then be used to investigate how nations and organizations perceive the social pillar and its environmental ramifications<sup>131</sup>.

Another study looks at the link between community pride and participation requirements in the sustainable tourist development of 'Fishing Village' in Samut Sakhon Province, Thailand. To assess the association between these variables, Pearson correlation was utilized. In-depth interviews were also performed to collect specific information. The results show that community pride, as measured by emotional bonds with other members and resource knowledge has a high link with participation needs, excluding willingness to sacrifice personal time. To summarize this study, this fishing hamlet has the potential for sustainable tourist growth since knowledge of community pride linked to involvement is a critical factor signaling a sustainable strategy. As a result, the sustainable development plan should highlight this community's strengths and increase expertise in areas of mutual need in order to foster a motivation to work for the community. The study concludes with research ideas for the future<sup>132</sup>.

The study entitled Community Potential Development for Sustainable Agrotourism in Thailand pays attention to the following: 1) Develop community potential for sustainable agro-tourism via community engagement. 2) Create a training handbook for the development of community potential. Farmers, farmers' housewives, and community members in Phuket and Chonburi provinces, as well as Thai tourists who used to visit these two areas, comprised the study's population. Data was gathered via interviews, surveys, observations, and inquiries. According to the findings of the research, the community required to be taught in food processing from items in the communities that were in agreement with the visitors' criteria for seeing and tasting agricultural products, product processing, and product distribution<sup>133</sup>.

The study entitled Community Participation and Stakeholders in Village Fund Management attempt to describe and assess community and stakeholder engagement in Village Fund management in various villages in Malang Regency's Wajak, Wagir, and Bululawang sub-districts. This study is descriptive in nature and employs a qualitative strategy in determining the research topic or this informant utilizing a purposive sampling technique. Interviews, observations, and documentation were employed as data gathering strategies. In this research, analytical tools with a qualitative approach were employed to answer questions. According to the study's findings, the Village Consultative Board (BPD) and Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD) have not been able to serve as bridges of community ambition; Village Deliberations are still routine, and community involvement lacks the authority and capacity to govern the entire program<sup>134</sup>.

Another study entitled investigates the local social interactional aspects required for the implementation of sustainable tourism practices. When particular attitudinal, organizational, and/or behavioral circumstances exist in a society, such behaviors are possible. This essay investigates the interactional components by which people of participated in sustainable tourism activities using a case study technique. The research was founded on the theoretical concept of the community field. It made use of key informant interviews as well as participant observation. The research demonstrates how community agency, or the formation of local ties that strengthen people's adaptive potential within a shared location, enabled economic, social, and environmental sustainability practices. Strong intra- and extra community relationships, open

communication, involvement, distributive justice, and tolerance have been identified as key qualities that allow community agency<sup>135</sup>.

The study entitled *Community Perception of Tourism Impacts and Their Participation in Tourism Planning: A Case Study of Ramsar, Iran* investigates and evaluate the link between the impacts of tourism on the quality of life of local community members and the degree to which they participate in tourism quality improvement initiatives. Ramsar Beach in Iran has been selected as a case study. The findings of the study demonstrated that tourism has an impact on the quality of life of people of the local community. There is also a substantial association between elements impacting community members' quality of life and their degree of engagement<sup>136</sup>.

Similarly, related study explains how community vitality is a cornerstone of sustainable development and recommends some potential research directions. A meta-case study of thirty-five Canadian towns uncovers the features of community vitality coming from sustainable development trials and its link to resilience, with a focus on community development<sup>137</sup>.

Another study treats Stakeholder dialogue as an institutional strategy for sustainable development in China: the case of community environmental roundtables. The study draws attention to the fact that this technique of community roundtable interaction has been tested in dozens of Chinese localities to solve diverse environmental challenges. According to a study of discussion participants, considerable effects on environmental protection, community management, and social and institutional development at the community level have been created. Mutual understanding and trust among the government, businesses, and local inhabitants have improved, environmental and social

disputes have been decreased, and diverse parties' public performance has improved. This strategy is intended to aid in the resolution of additional disputes and public governance challenges in China. The report also discusses the possible problems of institutionalizing such a program in China<sup>138</sup>.

The study entitled Influence analysis of community resident support for sustainable tourism development evaluates community residents' support for sustainable tourism development by using the latent variables of community attachment, community involvement, perceived benefits, perceived costs, and support for sustainable tourism development, as well as elemental data from residents of the Cigu wetland in southwest Taiwan. According to the findings of the analysis, community connection and community engagement are important variables influencing the amount of support for sustainable tourist growth. The perceived advantages by host locals influence the link between community attachment and support for sustainable tourist development, as well as the relationship between community engagement and support for sustainable tourism development<sup>139</sup>.

Another study raises the rhetorical question about whether there are unfulfilled promises when it comes to Heritage management and community participation at some of Africa's cultural heritage sites. The case studies show that the vocabulary of community engagement is frequently unduly ambitious in its intentions and, in practice, is difficult to implement. This is due to the fact that communities are neither universal nor homogeneous. Furthermore, since the interests of local communities and those of professionals do not always align, many experts give lip service to the notion of involvement<sup>140</sup>.

Another study conducts an investigation into the topic entitled Community participation in rural water supply: a case study in My Hoa – Tra Vinh. The study looks at the extent of community engagement in rural water supply in Vietnam via two lenses: (1) top-level legislative papers as well as implementing guidelines, and (2) case studies of community practice and understanding of their role in local water supply. Rural water supply policies and regulations are evaluated to see how they encourage and promote community involvement. A study of 152 families in My Hoa commune, Tra Vinh province, illustrates the degrees and forms of community engagement, from which some lessons may be gleaned. The community's participation in the monitoring and repair of the water supply infrastructure is seen as critical to the long-term viability of the clean water delivery service<sup>141</sup>.

Another study examines the topic “Women in Omani Society: Education and Participation”. This study investigates the condition of women in Omani society in terms of empowerment, education, and community engagement. It studies female employment in the public and private sectors, as well as the amount of gender discrimination. It also influences the educational level of girls in Oman, as well as their involvement in societal progress. All of these questions were addressed via the distribution of questionnaires to university students. 400 students from Sultan Qaboos University, Nizwa University, and Dhofar University participated in the study. According to the findings of this survey, girls enjoy complete educational freedom in terms of selecting any collage/major they desire inside the nation or overseas. Married women are encouraged to attend any educational institution to further their education<sup>142</sup>.

The study entitled A methodology for community engagement in the introduction of renewable based smart microgrid. In this study, we suggest an intervention technique for the implementation of a smart microgrid system in a rural community. The suggested technique is based on the notion of a community as a socio-ecological system influenced by a technological intervention, with the goal of progressing to a stage of more sustainable resource usage. This technique is proven in a case study on the establishment of smart microgrids in a rural community in northern Chile. Adoption and adaption to new technologies are determined by the features of each society, but they may be improved when involvement affects the growth of the technological intervention, opening up to a range of expectations related to the system's complexity<sup>143</sup>.

In another study which is entitled the dilemma in sustainability of community-based projects in Kenya, the researchers present a conceptual understanding of the elements that determine project sustainability in Kenya, particularly in the most impoverished areas where such programs are the sole source of hope. We depend on secondary evidence gathered in Kenya and other areas of the globe. Our fundamental point is that a lot of money is spent on community-based programs, yet the vast majority of them fail to provide long-term benefits to the target populations. The report specifically notes that, although many initiatives include sustainability components in their proposal stage, the actual execution seems to lack attention on sustainability. The writers focus on socio-cultural, political, economic, and technological aspects and how they impact the long-term viability of community-based enterprises. According to the findings of this article, a lack of stakeholder ownership and commitment leads to project failure. Furthermore, development organizations' help frequently fails to adequately comprehend and account

for socioeconomic, cultural, and political aspects impacting project design, planning, and execution<sup>144</sup>.

Another study examined factors affecting community participation in the management of development projects of Kilgoris constituency, Narok County. The purpose of this research was to look at the elements that influence community engagement in development project management via LASDAP in Narok County's Kilgoris Constituency. A qualitative research technique was used to collect data, which was done via document analysis and field interviews. The research's respondents included 200 community members, including officials from the local authority and civil society organizations in the study region. The study's key results revealed differing perspectives on citizen engagement in LASDAP development initiatives between the community and Local Authority authorities. The survey discovered a relatively low level of community engagement. In the LASDAP process, one of the causes for low local participation in development initiatives was identified as a lack of knowledge<sup>145</sup>.

In the study entitled Community participation for malaria elimination in Tafea Province, Vanuatu, the researcher created a nine focus group discussions (FGDs), in three villages on Tanna Island, 12 key informant interviews (KIIs), three transect walks, and seven participatory workshops were conducted to investigate community perceptions and practices regarding malaria prevention. The use of bed nets was identified as the primary method of protection by participants; however, the frequency and motivation for their use varied between study villages based on the perceived presence of malaria. Participants identified village, household, and personal cleanliness as important for

malaria prevention. Cultural beliefs and practices, travel, gender roles, seasonality of mosquito nuisance, and risk perception were all barriers and influences on bed net use<sup>146</sup>.

The study entitled Process evaluation for community participation provides a synthesis of published public health and social science literature in order to determine how process evaluation has been used to investigate community participation and its intermediary role in health and social change outcomes. The term "community participation" is defined, as is its relationship to other community-development principles, as well as evaluation and research methods. Case studies and research initiatives then assist in answering questions such as who participates and why. What are the advantages and disadvantages of community involvement? In process evaluations, what qualitative and quantitative methods are used to assess community participation? What metrics are employed to assess the impact of community participation in community-based interventions? A better understanding of these issues is required to ensure that community participation is valued and used effectively to plan, implement, and evaluate health promotion initiatives<sup>147</sup>.

The study entitled Participation as a Medium of Empowerment in Community Development examines the link between community development, participation, and empowerment initiatives. Participation and empowerment are critical elements in community development. The ultimate purpose of community development is to empower communities and improve their quality of life. However, achieving this aim will be difficult without the community's engagement and involvement in specific initiatives. Participation, on the other hand, has several definitions, categories, and models. As a result, the questions are: what kind of engagement leads to empowerment?

Is it true that all forms and models of involvement lead to empowerment? This presentation focuses on involvement as both a means and an end in itself. It will attempt to illustrate which sorts of engagement may lead to empowerment. Because participants as an end result are directly involved in the project and have authority over decisions that impact their lives, it is inferred that participation as an end result will lead to empowerment<sup>148</sup>.

The study entitled Expected nature of community participation in tourism development investigates the kind of community engagement desired by different interest groups, with particular reference to a local destination in Turkey. Examining typologies of community engagement resulted in the development of a conceptual framework. A case study technique was used to develop and conduct field research under the supervision of this conceptual framework. It was discovered that various interest groups wanted different sorts of community engagement to accomplish their own goals, which might be at odds with one another. This research also revealed that the predicted type of community engagement by interest groups ranges from nonparticipation to one of the kinds of spontaneous participation<sup>149</sup>.

The study entitled Community decision making and participation in development was conducted to determine the amount of community engagement in tourist development. Building community capacity for tourist development requires a wide spectrum of community engagement. The report is based on research conducted in Shiraz, Iran, on community capacity building in tourist development. The survey design was used in the study, and a questionnaire was used to collect data. The respondents were 175 leaders, with one representative from each community. Shiraz community leaders were chosen as

the survey's sample because we believe they can serve as a proxy for the community and represent the people's voice. According to the research, the degree of community engagement in tourist development is typically low, and each area of Shiraz has a varied amount of community participation<sup>150</sup>.

The study entitled assessing the level of community participation as a component of community capacity building for tourism development aims at getting a deeper understanding of Bhutan's unique route to sustainable development. The Chapters' research techniques are based on a review of the literature and empirical research. The data was acquired via three rounds of interviews conducted around the nation. In the first round, information for Chapter 4 was obtained; in the second round, information for Chapters 5 and 6 was acquired; and in the third round, information for Chapter 7 was gathered. Local governments and other stakeholder groups are enthusiastic about sustainable development policies. The problem of social equality, particularly the distributional implications of the modernization process, is being debated throughout the nation<sup>151</sup>.

The study entitled public participation in China: sustainable urbanization and governance concentrates on the governance aspects of China's environmental policymaking as well as the conditions for meaningful public participation in sustainable urbanization policymaking. China is confronted with a significant urbanization challenge. Literature on governance and public participation in environmental policymaking is presented, as well as material from case study research and expert meetings in China. The findings demonstrate the interdependence of environmental governance and public participation,

which leads to policy recommendations for public participation in processes of sustainable urbanization<sup>152</sup>.

Another study examined whether or not Community participation in organising rural general practice is sustainable. The study investigated community involvement in organizing rural general medical practice in order to propose ways to expand and sustain it. A multisite, embedded case-study design was used to collect data via semi-structured interviews, nonparticipation observation, and document analysis. The findings of the study indicates that there was a high level of community involvement in recruiting and retaining GPs, organizing the business model, and contributing to practice infrastructure. Participation of the community in the design of health care was unusual. Participation was primarily intended to ensure the viability of general practice services, which are required to strengthen the community's social and economic fabric. In each of the communities, there were aspects of the decision-making and partnership processes that jeopardized the viability of community participation<sup>153</sup>.

In the study entitled *Community Participation: Lessons from post-apartheid South Africa*, the study examines and evaluates community engagement in practice, focusing on the results of a variety of research initiatives carried out in Cape Town since 2018. It is suggested that the legacy of community struggle - a radical type of involvement – against the racist Apartheid State informs modern understandings of community engagement in South Africa. This implies that communities have a strong history of strategic mobilization at the local level against excluding and discriminatory government activities<sup>154</sup>.

This article entitled the local community as a means for promoting education for sustainable development discusses a research that looked at the role of the local community in fulfilling the goals of Education for Sustainable Development in Cyprus. The data provided was gathered from 21 teachers who took part in a countrywide, exploratory study program aimed at providing them with training in executing community-based environmental initiatives. The given data set includes of standardized surveys completed by instructors at the end of the program, as well as individual and focus group interviews with participating teachers. The results show the relevance of the local community in not only establishing students' community identification and strengthening their environmental literacy, but also in revamping the educational process in accordance with the ideas and methodology of Education for Sustainable Development<sup>155</sup>.

The study entitled Host communities participation in planning for sustainable tourism in Ireland: a local authority perspective, the study creates Ireland's first baseline analysis of host community engagement in sustainable tourism planning at the Local Authority level. A multi-method approach was utilized, which included interviews with planners in Local Authorities throughout Ireland, as well as a content analysis of all accessible CDPs. The results call into question the capacity of local governments to prepare for tourism in a sustainable way, in which host community engagement is critical<sup>156</sup>.

The study entitled An analysis of community participation in local government integrated development planning with reference to King Sabata Dalindyebo local municipality examine community participation in local government integrated development planning with a focus on Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality. The

outcomes of a research done to identify the tactics and consultation structures utilized in the creation of IDP processes, as well as the metrics of efficacy of these techniques, are presented in this paper. According to the findings of this research, communities do not completely engage in their development planning procedures. The communities are unaware of the IDP document's purpose or presence<sup>157</sup>.

The study entitled Participatory Approaches towards Sustainable Development: Is public participation an answer, contends that fundamental aspects of understanding between stakeholders and proponents must be recognized and acted upon before the public can be successfully engaged in environmental policy and planning. These essential criteria include a two-way communication method between stakeholders and proponents, improved awareness of cultural issues, enhanced power sharing, using education as a tool for successful public engagement, and allocating more sufficient resources<sup>158</sup>.

As a result, this study entitled Public Participation on Sustainable Development: Investigation of the Level of Sustainable Environmental Development Understanding and Awareness argued on an emphasis on public engagement in sustainable development. The goals of this study were to determine the degree of sustainable environmental knowledge and awareness among Malaysian residents, as well as the hurdles that prevented public engagement in contributing to development sustainability. By using a questionnaire survey, the communities of formal education institutions in the state of Johor were addressed to acquire their replies to the persistence of the sustainable understanding and awareness concerns. The outcomes of this study highlighted the origins of the issues and the offered remedies based on the respondents' degree of knowledge and comprehension<sup>159</sup>.

The study entitled mental ownership and participation for innovation in environmental education and education for sustainable development, delves into issues connecting observations on current theoretical views on 'ownership of participation' with practical experience on educational development projects in a variety of nations throughout the globe (mainly Thailand, Namibia, and Denmark). The chapter argues, in particular, that while the process of developing mental ownership' is a neglected aspect of successful participatory approaches in development efforts as well as in education, there is good reason to consider the hypothesis that the level of mental ownership that a participatory initiative is capable of generating among participants corresponds with the experienced quality of the participatory approach. In doing so, the chapter discusses the potential value of generating mental ownership in participation for improving the quality of various approaches to innovation in education, as well as illustrating broader debates on the need to democratize environmental education and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), and whether educational goals should be primarily viewed as addressing adaptation or emancipation<sup>160</sup>.

The study on Community participation in local health and sustainable development: approaches and techniques highlights that community involvement is an essential component of both Healthy Cities and Local Agenda 21 efforts. This paper defines community engagement and explains why it is vital. To do good work in this area, a strategic strategy is required. The paper delves into the approaches and procedures often utilized and categorizes them in connection to five parts of an action planning model: analyzing requirements and assets, agreeing on vision, creating ideas and action plans, allowing action, and monitoring and evaluation. People who want to participate in their

own community involvement initiatives might find particular information in the paper. There are case studies, contacts, and reference materials offered<sup>161</sup>.

The study entitled *Community participation in health: perpetual allure, persistent challenge*, examines patterns in the 2019s participation literature, focusing on Latin America as a case study. Sustainability, new methods for operationalizing and evaluating participation, the importance of local and cultural variability in determining outcomes, participatory self-determination as raised in the social movements literature, the growing importance of inter-sectoral linkages, and the continuing impediments posed by biomedical ideologies and systems are all discussed. While participation rhetoric and practice have become fully integrated into mainstream health and development discourses, the authors conclude that ideological and political disagreements continue to divide pragmatists, who prefer utilitarian models of participation, from activists, who prefer empowerment models<sup>162</sup>.

Another study investigates a number of scenarios in which local stakeholders have actively engaged in the conservation and upkeep of 'cultural' landscapes. It examines and analyses facts on how central and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, interest groups, and the general public may work together to develop and manage cultural landscapes. The role of stakeholders, involvement by communities of interest and communities of place, management of unique landscape characteristics, and policy and financial frameworks are all given special consideration. It is stated that although community-based efforts are unlikely to replace institutional administration of large protected areas, participatory techniques may be useful in more specialized contexts<sup>163</sup>.

The study *Community Participation in Ecotourism Development in Thailand* highlights that these tendencies serve as the context for this research on community involvement in ecotourism development. To gather data, the study used a triangulation technique that combines both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, as well as theoretical and empirical research to examine the background of how local people have engaged in ecotourism development. The research focuses on local people's activities and perspectives in order to recognize communities' rights and responsibilities in guiding their own development. The empirical investigation was conducted on two levels: a broad survey through postal questionnaire (31 respondents) and an in-depth examination in four areas (Umphang, Khiriwong, Sasom and Tha Madua). Throughout the study, the research integrates theory and practice into an analytical and empirical presentation. According to the findings, many communities attain a degree of self-management when it comes to providing tourist services like as homestays, guided tours, cultural performances, and cultural items<sup>164</sup>.

The study entitled *Four different approaches to community participation* investigates some of the politics of community work by examining four basic approaches to community participation. It overviews some of the numerous theoretical orientations, aims, methods, and recruiting tactics that are regularly employed but not necessarily acknowledged to comprise diverse types of community engagement, moving from the right to the left of politics. The document is meant to highlight some of the distinctions that develop when participation initiatives are planned, as well as to generate conversation about community involvement more broadly. It is mainly aimed for 'lay' community members, students, and starting practitioners<sup>165</sup>.

Another study which is entitled Community Participation in Ecotourism Benefits: The Link to Conservation Practices and Perspectives highlights that Ecotourism's success as a conservation approach has been uneven, according to research undertaken in Costa Rica to evaluate models connecting conservation and development. Where ecotourism provides a viable economic option, people have abandoned farmed land, enabling forests to regrow. However, employment in tourism has little impact on conservation viewpoints. Other characteristics, such as indirect tourist advantages and education levels, have a greater relationship with conservation behaviors and viewpoints. Ecotourism may potentially be most beneficial as part of a larger conservation plan, according to the findings<sup>166</sup>.

The study entitled The Twists and Turns of Community Participation in Natural Resource Management in Australia: What is missing discusses that for many years, aspects of Australian natural resource management, notably forestry, such as harvesting from public native forests and planting large-scale plantations on farmland, have been problematic. In reaction to such conflict with forestry development, local people are increasingly demanding a role in defining the use and management of forest resources. Despite increased acknowledgment of the necessity for community engagement, little research has been conducted on the sort and level of participation that is most successful, as well as the costs and benefits of participation in natural resource management. This study relies on worldwide and Australian experiences to give a conceptual framework for analyzing the role of participation in natural resource management, particularly forestry. The authors present three instances of how community engagement has been

fostered in Australia, with the goal of stimulating conversation on the broader role of participation in natural resource management<sup>167</sup>.

This article Community development in sustainable livelihoods approaches – an introduction defines sustainable livelihoods approaches and explains how they came to be. It investigates how various organizations have adopted a sustainable livelihoods strategy, and if they have leaned on community development thought and practice in doing so. It is discovered that community development is largely absent from sustainable livelihoods thinking, with some arguing that this is due to the locally situated nature of community development practice, which makes it difficult for externally driven sustainable livelihoods interventions to systematically incorporate community level methods and practices. More fundamentally, sustainable livelihoods approaches represent a technocratic development drive that runs counter to the principles, ethos, and values that underpin much community development work<sup>168</sup>.

This study Exploring factors influencing individual participation in community-based tourism: The case of Kampung relau homestay program, Malaysia presents preliminary results from a qualitative inquiry of how participation is practiced in a community-based tourism initiative that provides homestay experiences to visitors in Kedah, Malaysia. The initial goal of the research was to evaluate where the homestay program falls on the spectrum of involvement<sup>167</sup>. The second goal was to investigate the factors that could impact the level of community engagement in this initiative. The current study's findings show those community members' motives to engage impact involvement in community based tourism<sup>169</sup>.

The study on community water project relies on the Mutengene, Cameroon self-help water project experience to highlight the critical importance of community participation (CP); and (ii) identify and explore major hurdles to CP in development planning. Eleven constraints are discussed, including the paternalistic posture of authorities, the state's prescriptive role, embellishment of successes, selective participation, inattention to negative results, hard issue bias, intra/intergroup conflicts, gatekeeping by leaders, excessive pressures for immediate results, lack of interest, population size, and belief systems. It is advised that efforts be made to raise knowledge of CP as a feasible option for undertaking capital improvement projects in LDCs<sup>170</sup>.

The study titled *Citizen Participation in Decision Making: Is It Worth the Effort?* observes that it is often assumed that enhanced community engagement in government decision making results in a slew of major advantages. Dissent is uncommon: It is impossible to imagine anything other than good consequences from people participating in the policy process, partnering with others, and achieving agreement to bring about constructive social and environmental change. This essay covers the citizen-participation literature and discusses critical aspects in deciding whether community involvement is an effective policy-making instrument, prompted by contextual challenges found in a participatory watershed management program. We describe the circumstances under which community engagement may be expensive and ineffectual, as well as the ones under which it can flourish and generate the greatest advantages in effective citizen government. We arrive at a better educated approach to guiding policymakers in selecting a decision-making procedure that is suited for a community's specific requirements based on the debris of a failed citizen-participation initiative<sup>171</sup>.

The study entitled “holistic yet tangible”: Embracing the Challenge of Complexity for Education for Sustainable Development observes According to UNESCO, education for sustainable development (ESD) encompasses a wide variety of concerns ranging from natural resources and HIV/AIDS to poverty alleviation. As a result, ESD becomes a concept that must be subtle but explicit, comprehensive yet concrete. To cope with this complexity, one option for ESD is to reduce its content and focus the concerns it covers. Another more plausible alternative for ESD is to keep a wide variety of topics and associated fields of knowledge while unifying the range of epistemologies used. The problem thus is to get an agreement on an epistemology that is inclusive of all realms of knowledge while also being practical for field education programs. The purpose of this article is to investigate the utility of an ecosemiotic conception of the epistemological relationship between humans and nature (how we think about how we come to know about nature) and a pragmatic method of making value judgments in assisting ESD in meeting the challenges of complexity<sup>172</sup>.

The study entitled Development of sustainability indicators by communities in China: a case study of Chongming County, Shanghai observes that an international panel based on recognized best practice examined public engagement as a way of developing sustainability indicators for Chongming County, Shanghai, China. Based on prior indicator systems created in China, an initial 'long list' of 86 sustainability indicators was identified. This 'long list' was trimmed to a 'short list' of 17 indicators after talks with local academics and local-government executives from Shanghai City and Chongming County. This short selection was submitted to further community input, which included 159 local-government officials, teachers, students (ages 12– 14), farmers, and workers.

Data from the discussions revealed disparities in the various sectors' understanding of sustainable development. It was feasible to discover a consensus around four core and seven supplementary indicators by merging data from various areas. These are offered as markers that might be used to focus local operations toward long-term development. The Chongming Islanders' set of indicators was compared to local indicator systems in Europe. In compared to European lists, the Chongming list was found to place a larger focus on economic growth while maintaining a comparable degree of concern for environmental issues. This research is significant because it reflects on the execution of a procedure in China that involves local resident engagement in the process of sustainable development<sup>173</sup>.

The study entitled Community participation and democratic practice in post-apartheid South Africa: Rhetoric vs reality highlights that in post-apartheid South Africa, community engagement is critical in the design, execution, and assessment of integrated development planning at the local level. From 2018 to 2020, this report evaluated a variety of research studies aimed at assessing community engagement in Cape Town. However, evidence shows that community engagement has been mostly verbal rather than substantive. Thus, in order to increase strategic community involvement with local governments, this article proposes a number of conceptual, theoretical, and practical strategies to improve transformational planning practices at the grassroots level. As a result, substantive components of community involvement such as the start, identification, direction, and authentication of participatory processes are critical<sup>174</sup>.

The article entitled Disaster Management and Community Planning, and Public Participation: How to Achieve Sustainable Hazard Mitigation begins with a short history

of catastrophe management planning. Second, it examines research results from Australia and the United States, demonstrating that they encourage the field of disaster management to change its emphasis from reaction and recovery to long-term hazard reduction. It is suggested that in order for this change to occur, disaster management and community planning must be integrated. Current practice seldom reflects such a synthesis, which is one of the reasons why hazard awareness is lacking in local decision-making processes. Third, it is argued that in order for mitigation techniques to be effective, the disaster management process must include public engagement at the local decision-making level. The article finishes with a case study of Portola Valley, California, demonstrating that when public engagement is incorporated into disaster management planning and community planning, the consequence is long-term hazard reduction<sup>175</sup>.

The study entitled Promoting Sustainable Development through Participatory Design in a Small Town provide acceptable design principles and execution methodologies for development in major downtown Mebane, North Carolina locales. One of the project's primary goals is to increase community engagement in this process. The charrette method, i.e., the quick speed at which the design is finished with a guiding principle: consensus, is selected as the ideal goal setting approach in this respect<sup>176</sup>. The charrette will be conducted in three stages. The first step included determining goals and solutions based on the identified challenges. The second phase delves further into the design implications of these solutions. Finally, in the third phase, proper design standards for the development of downtown Mebane will be developed. Following the presentation of

the first phase of the procedure at the ARCC spring 2018 conference, the second phase is developed, highlighting the third step<sup>176</sup>.

The dissertation entitled *Common Property Resources, Peoples' Participation and Sustainable Development: A Study of Sukhomajri* investigates the processes of socioeconomic change experienced at Sukhomajri – a tiny hamlet in the Shivalik Foothills of Haryana – by delving into numerous developments that have occurred in the village since the mid-1970s as a result of the Watershed Development Project. Field survey data from the agricultural year 2019-93 is evaluated to address, among other things, several critical problems with far-reaching ramifications beyond Sukhomajri. Some of these issues are: What is the method by which the engagement and participation of rural communities in different development initiatives and programs at the grass roots level may be first secured and then ensured, and this on a long-term basis? How can various strata of rural communities be convinced to work together for a similar goal? How do rural institutions adapt to outside agents of change? How does the increase in income resulting from the successful commissioning of community level projects influence the beneficiary families' levels and patterns of employment, wages, output, standard of living, and savings? And, can the Sukhomajri model's response to numerous socioeconomic challenges be duplicated abroad with the same degree of success? The study's findings indicate that the gains resulting from the process of socioeconomic transformation at Sukhomajri, in terms of household level improvements in augmented production, a more dispersed and remunerative employment structure, a discernible rise in the levels of living and savings, as well as growing tendencies toward better health care, education, and so on, have been shared by all on a more or less equitable basis<sup>177</sup>.

The study entitled *Weak State, Strong Community? Promoting Community Participation in Post-Conflict Countries* investigate the impact of community engagement in school governance as part of development and humanitarian aid programs on social capital and civil society formation. The first section discusses several kinds of educational involvement, their institutional forms, and the ideologies that sustain them. The second part provides a short overview of emergency education and the ideas that it shares with educational development programs. The last section discusses the results of a study of community engagement in an emergency education program in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia), as well as some of the ramifications for civil society and democracy development<sup>178</sup>.

The study discusses the lessons learnt in creating successful community engagement in two externally financed, NGO-implemented health initiatives in Cambodia that function at the district level. The first project was carried out in compliance with Cambodian national community involvement rules. The second initiative, which used lessons and experiences learned from the first, worked with Buddhist pagoda volunteers. To examine the success of the two involvement initiatives, primary research was undertaken in both contexts. The research indicates that involvement with existing community-based organizations and agencies is required for the success of community participation in externally financed health programs with relatively short implementation timelines<sup>179</sup>.

The article entitled *Participation, Empowerment and Sustainability: (How) Do the Links Work? Look at the link between participation, empowerment, and sustainability*. We address two issues using the multisectoral and multi-contextual experience of participation accumulated in South Africa, both pre- and post-apartheid: does

participation lead to empowerment, and does empowerment, in turn, lead to sustainability? What external influences, if any, moderate and impact that relationship? The analysis reveals that a connection exists and is dependent on a variety of contextual aspects that are critical to its success. The findings are explored in light of the worldwide literature on community engagement and local democracy, as well as policy implications<sup>180</sup>.

#### **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

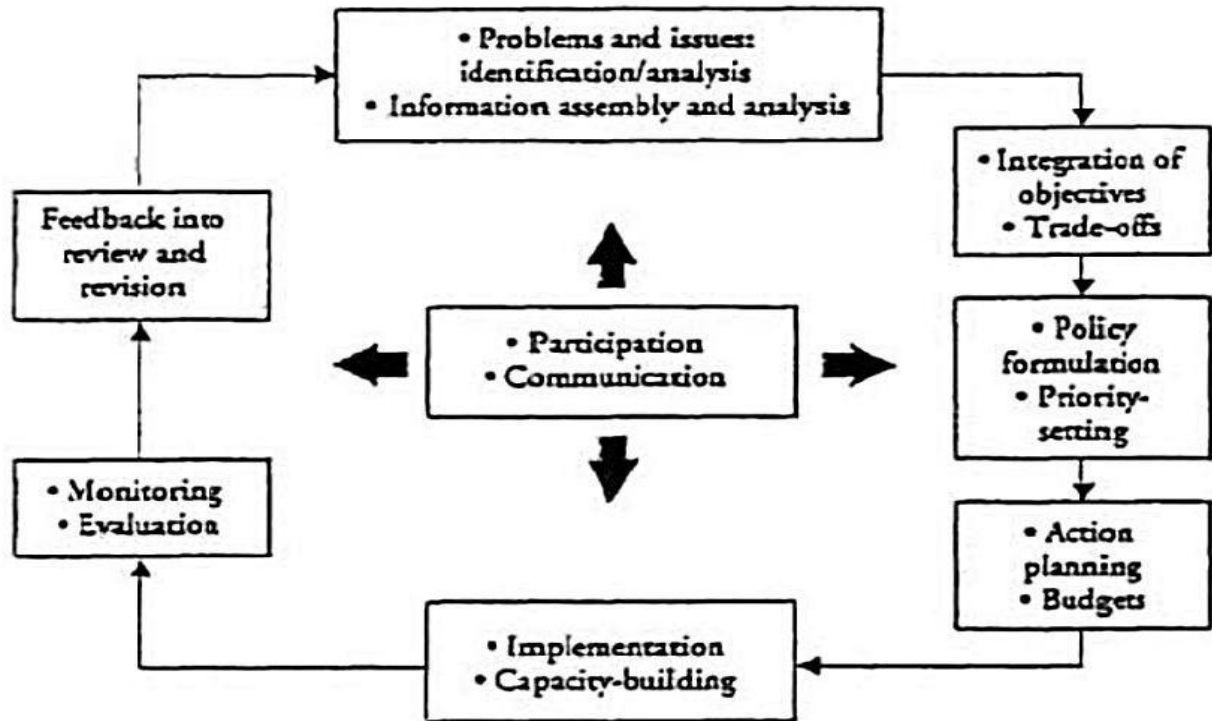


Figure 2. 1: The Strategy Cycle

Source: Fieldwork 2022

## 2.5 Summary of Gap in Literature Reviewed

Based on the reviewed works in this study, scanty attention is still placed on the implications of community involvement as strategy for sustainability development in selected communities in Southwestern Nigeria. In this study, according to the findings in most previous studies, community engagement is defined as the intervention that seeks to establish a direct causal relationship between participation and better health status using Randomized Control trials (RCT). The bulk of research demonstrates that examining the relationship is impossible due to the lack of a clear definition of community and participation.

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## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter described in detail the procedures which the research followed in achieving both the general and specific objectives of this study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A survey research design was used for this study. This research design was adopted through the use of questionnaires to elicit responses from the participants of this study from the selected areas/local governments as representatives of other local governments in the Senatorial districts of southwestern states. Quantitative method adopted for this study was through the use of questionnaires as the instrument for data collection. Quantitative research typically explores specific and clearly defined questions that examine the relationship between two events, or occurrences, where the second event is a consequence of the first event. The data gathered was carefully developed and structured to provide the researcher with numerical data that was explored statistically.

#### **The Study Area**

South-West Nigeria is one of the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria representing both a geographic and political region of the southwest. It consists of six states namely, Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo. Economically, the South West's urban area mainly the cities of Lagos and Ibadan contribute greatly to the Nigerian economy while rural areas lag behind. The region has an estimated population of about 47 million people, around 22% of the entire population of the country.



**Fig. 3.1: Map of Nigeria showing the Southwest States**  
**Source:<sup>1</sup>**

### 3.2 Population of the Study

The target population of this study comprises all dwellers in the six (6) states that are made up of South-Western Nigeria as shown in fig. 3.1. The total population of the Southwest geopolitical zone is estimated to be around 46,706,662 people (NBS,2022). These states are divided into three (3) senatorial districts each, making a total of eighteen (18) senatorial districts altogether. However, there are a total of one hundred and thirty-seven (137) Local Government Areas in all the South-Western states. Distribution of the entire population per states, number of Local Government Areas and Senatorial districts are summarized in table 3.1

**Table 3.1 Target Population of the Study, Numbers of Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Senatorial Districts**

<b>States</b>	<b>2022 Projected Population</b>	<b>No. of Local Governments</b>	<b>Senatorial Districts</b>	<b>No. of Local Governments per Senatorial District</b>
<b>Ekiti</b>	3,270,798	16	Ekiti Central	5
			Ekiti North	5
			Ekiti South	6
<b>Lagos</b>	2 1,000,000	20	Lagos East	5
			Lagos West	10
			Lagos Central	5
<b>Ogun</b>	5,217,716	20	Ogun East	9
			Ogun West	5
			Ogun Central	6
<b>Ondo</b>	4,671,695	18	Ondo North	6
			Ondo South	6
			Ondo Central	6
<b>Osun</b>	4,705,589	30	Osun West	10
			Osun Central	10
			Osun East	10
<b>Oyo</b>	7,840,864	33	Oyo North	13
			Oyo South	9
			Oyo Central	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,706,662</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>137</b>

*Source:*<sup>2</sup>

### **3.3 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

The research adopted a multi-stage sampling procedure. Adopting multi-stage sampling made the sample selection in this study to be in three stages. The multi-stage sampling method is commonly used when the population is scattered over a wide area. The first stage is based on the selection of the local government areas partaking in the study per each of the senatorial districts, the second stage is based on the selection of communities within the selected local government areas while the third stage is on the selection of the respondents. 137 Local Government Areas make up the Six (6) Southwest States. Out of these, convenient sampling procedure was used to select 23% of the entire Local Government for inclusion in the sample. This gave us 31 local governments for the study. Proportional allocation procedure was adopted in selecting thirty-one (31) local government areas for inclusion within the state per senatorial districts in which the population of the conveniently selected local government areas is based upon for selection of total respondents. This is as shown in table 3.2

**Table 3.4 Sample size of the Study**

States	No. of LGAs	Senatorial Districts	LGAs per Sen. District	Sample/ Sen. Districts	Selected LGAs	Population	**Samples
<b>Ekiti</b>	16	Ekiti Central	5	1	Ado Ekiti	427,700	288
		Ekiti North	5	1	Oye	187,900	288
		Ekiti South	6	1	Ise/Orun	155,400	288
<b>Lagos</b>	20	Lagos East	5	1	Ikorodu	535,811	288
		Lagos West	10	3	Alimosho	11,456,783	288
					Agege	461,123	288
					Mushin	633,543	288
		Lagos Central	5	1	Surulere	209,665	288
<b>Ogun</b>	20	Ogun East	9	2	Ijebu Ode	218,600	288
					Shagamu	355,900	288
		Ogun West	5	1	Yewa South	234,200	288
					Ogun Central	6	1
<b>Ondo</b>	18	Ondo North	6	1	Owo	300,000	288
		Ondo South	6	1	Akure South	486,300	288
		Ondo Central	6	1	Ifedore	238,100	288
<b>Osun</b>	30	Osun West	10	3	Ayedaade	206,000	288
					Ede South	104,000	288
					Iwo	263,500	288
		Osun Central	10	3	Ifelodun	132,800	288
					Irepodun	164,700	288
		Osun East	10	2	Osogbo	214,200	288
					Atakumosa East	104,800	288
					Ife Central	230,300	288
<b>Oyo</b>	33	Oyo North	13	3	Ilesa West	147,100	288
					Iseyin	359,100	288
					Kajola	281,700	288
		Oyo South	9	2	Ogbomoso North	279,400	288
					Ibadan South-east	374,400	288
		Oyo Central	11	3	Ido	146,200	288
					Akinyele	297,600	288
					Egbeda	398,500	288
					Oluyole	285,900	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>19,847,725</b>	<b>9,216</b>

\*\* represents Krejcie & Morgan (1970) sample size estimate @ 5% margin of error, Chi-square 3.481@ 1 d.f and proportion  $p = 0.75$

The thirty-one (31) conveniently selected local government areas within all the eighteen (18) senatorial districts consist of 19,847,725 population where 9,216 sample of respondents was randomly selected using Krejcie and Morgan sample size determination calculator for the purpose of this study<sup>3</sup>.

### **3.4 Description of the Research Instrument**

The research instrument for this study was a questionnaire designed by the researcher which captured the domains of the study interests. Appropriate psychometric properties of the instrument were assessed. The questionnaire consisted of 3 sections in which section 'A' which is self-designed contains socio-demographic information, Section 'B' contains information on community involvement strategy. Section 'C' contains information on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria.

### **3.5 Validity of the Research Instrument**

Validity means the correctness and significance of the interpretations made based on the attained results<sup>4</sup>. However, the study used content validity to test the research instrument. The content validity was be done on two (2) stages. The first stage was the review of the entire items in the questionnaire by the researcher to ensure whether it measured what was designed to measure or not. The final stage was that the instrument was presented to the supervisors and research experts in the Faculties of Environment and Management and Social Sciences in the Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State.

### **3.6 Reliability of the Research Instrument**

Reliability is the degree to which a measurement is consistent with similar results over time. Measurements can be accurate but not helpful, but they are unquestionably accurate

if helpful or valid. Furthermore, measurements that are unreliable lack validity. When tests with similar outcomes are repeated, reliable measurements show consistency. Research instrument reliability refers to the consistency of the results obtained with the instrument; if the instrument produces similar or identical results, it is correct under the same assumptions<sup>5</sup>. The Cronbach's alpha test entails relating each measurement item to another measurement item to calculate the average inter-relationship for all paired associations. The reliability of this research work was measured using Cronbach's alpha method of reliability. According to the literature, acceptable reliability should be between 0.70 and 0.80, but 0.60 at the 0.05 level of significance may be acceptable. Cronbach's alpha test with a high value indicates that the instrument used in measurement is very stable, reliable, and confident.

### **3.7 Administration and Method of Data Collection**

The researcher created a structured questionnaire to elicit information from 9,216 respondents who were chosen randomly from the proportionally selected local governments areas within the southwest senatorial districts. Eighteen (18) trained research assistants were employed to administer the questionnaires in each of the senatorial districts. On the other hand, the researcher oversaw the administration of the questionnaires and provided explanations to respondents where necessary to elicit correct and accurate information from respondents within two (2) months.

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

The study utilized both the Descriptive and Inferential Statistics for data analysis. The descriptive statistics was meant to provide summary information on the data collected, particularly the personal and work-related information associated with the participants of

the study which include frequency, percentage, measure of central tendency, etc. The inferential statistics was used to test the stated hypotheses. In addition, the study utilized the statistical test of Pearson product Moment Correlation and linear regression modeling. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25.0 was used to run the analysis.

### **3.8.1 Model Specifications**

In this research, five econometric models were formulated. These models were based on Ordinary Least Square Regression (OLSR). The techniques were developed to help 'investigate the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria'. The measurement were based on the specific objectives of the study which are: examine the extent to which community involvement has influenced sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria; determine the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria; access the impact of community involvement strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria; ascertain the effect of community involvement strategy on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria; and determine the influence of community involvement strategy on the economic development in Southwest Nigeria. The models were adapted in order to verify the performance of the introduced variables in producing the expected results.

#### **3.8.1.1 Community Involvement Strategy and Sustainable Development in Southwest Nigeria**

The objective examines the extent to which community involvement has influenced sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria. In achieving this objective, Ordinary

Least Square Regression Model (OLSRM) was fitted to perceived statements on community involvement strategy (CIS) and sustainable development (SDT) as depicted in the research instrument. These variables were measured on 5point-scale. The functional relationship of this model is specified thus:

$$SDT = f(CIS) \quad (2)$$

The econometric model of this functional relationship can be specified as;

$$SDT_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i \quad (3)$$

Where;

$SDT \equiv$  Sustainable Development

$CIS \equiv$  Community Involvement Strategy

$\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  are parameters to be estimated

$\epsilon_i$  is the random error term that is N.I.D (0,  $\sigma^2$ )

### **A priori Expectation from Equation (3)**

The community involvement strategy should influence highly and positively on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria.

## **2. Community Involvement Strategy and Educational Development in Southwest Nigeria**

The objective determines the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria. In achieving this objective, Ordinary Least Square Regression Model (OLSRM) was fitted to perceived statements on community involvement strategy (CIS) and educational development (EDT) as stated in the research

instrument. These variables were measured on 5point-scale. The functional relationship of this model is specified thus:

$$EDT = f(CIS) \quad (4)$$

The econometric model of this functional relationship can be specified as;

$$EDT_i = b_0 + b_1CIS_i + \epsilon_i \quad (5)$$

Where;

$EDT \equiv$  Educational Development

$CIS \equiv$  Community Involvement Strategy

$b_0$  and  $b_1$  are parameters to be estimated

$\epsilon_i$  is the random error term that is N.I.D  $(0, \sigma^2)$

#### **A priori Expectation from Equation (5)**

The effect of community involvement strategy should be positively inclined on the educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

### **3. Community Involvement Strategy and Crime Prevention and Control in Southwest Nigeria**

The objective is to access the impact of community involvement strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria. In achieving this objective, Ordinary Least Square Regression Model (OLSRM) was fitted to perceived statements on community involvement strategy (CIS) and crime prevention and control (CPAC) as captured in the research instrument. These variables were also measured on 5point-scale. The functional relationship of this model is specified thus:

$$CPAC = f(CIS) \quad (6)$$

The econometric model of this functional relationship can be specified as;

$$CPAC_i = \theta_0 + \theta_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i \quad (7)$$

Where;

$CPAC \equiv$  Crime Prevention and Control

$CIS \equiv$  Community Involvement Strategy

$\theta_0$  and  $\theta_1$  are parameters to be estimated

$\epsilon_i$  is the random error term that is N.I.D  $(0, \sigma^2)$

#### **A priori Expectation from Equation (7)**

Community involvement strategy should have positive and significant impact crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria.

#### **4. Community Involvement Strategy and the Delivery of Primary Health Care in Southwest Nigeria**

The objective ascertains the effect of community involvement strategy on delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria. In achieving this objective, Ordinary Least Square Regression Model (OLSRM) was fitted to perceived statements on community involvement strategy (CIS) and delivery of primary health care (DPHC) as stated in the research instrument. These variables were also measured on 5point-scale. The functional relationship of this model is specified thus:

$$DPHC = f(CIS) \quad (8)$$

The econometric model of this functional relationship can be specified as;

$$DPHC_i = \vartheta_0 + \vartheta_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i \quad (9)$$

Where;

$DPHC \equiv$  Delivery of Primary Health Care

$CIS \equiv$  Community Involvement Strategy

$\vartheta_0$  and  $\vartheta_1$  are parameters to be estimated

$\epsilon_i$  is the random error term that is N.I.D  $(0, \sigma^2)$

### **A priori Expectation from Equation (9)**

The effect of community involvement strategy should be positive and significant on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria.

### **5. Community involvement strategy and economic development in Southwest Nigeria**

The objective determines the effect of community involvement strategy on Southwest Nigeria economic development. In achieving this, Ordinary Least Square Regression Model (OLSRM) was fitted to perceived statements on community involvement strategy (CIS) and economic development (EDT) as stated in the research instrument, where EDT is dependent on community development strategy. These variables were also measured on 5point-scale. The functional relationship of this model is specified thus:

$$EDT = f(CIS) \quad (10)$$

The econometric model of this functional relationship can be specified as;

$$EDT_i = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i \quad (11)$$

Where;

$EDT \equiv$  Economic development

$CIS \equiv$  Community Involvement Strategy

$\varphi_0$  and  $\varphi_1$  are parameters to be estimated

$\epsilon_i$  is the random error term that is N.I.D  $(0, \sigma^2)$

### **A priori Expectation from Equation (11)**

The effect of community involvement strategy should be positive and significant on the economic development of Southwest Nigeria.

### Endnotes

1. S. L. Larinde & A. A. Aiyeloja, *Contribution of Mortar and Pestle Production to Rural Livelihood in Southwest Nigeria*. Researchgste.net. 2015
2. *Nigeria Bureau of Statistics, 2021*.<http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng>
3. R. V. Krejcie & D. W. Morgan, *Determining Sample Size for Research Activities*. Educational and Psychological Measure. 1970.
4. B. O. Oginni *Business Environmental Factors: Implications on the Survival and Growth of Business Organisations in the Manufacturing Sector of Lagos Metropolis*. Business Management Research, 2(3), 2019. 146- 155.
5. Y. Taro. *Statistics, An Introductory Analysis*, 2nd Ed., New York: Harper and Row.1967

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

## Chapter Four

### Results and Discussion of Findings

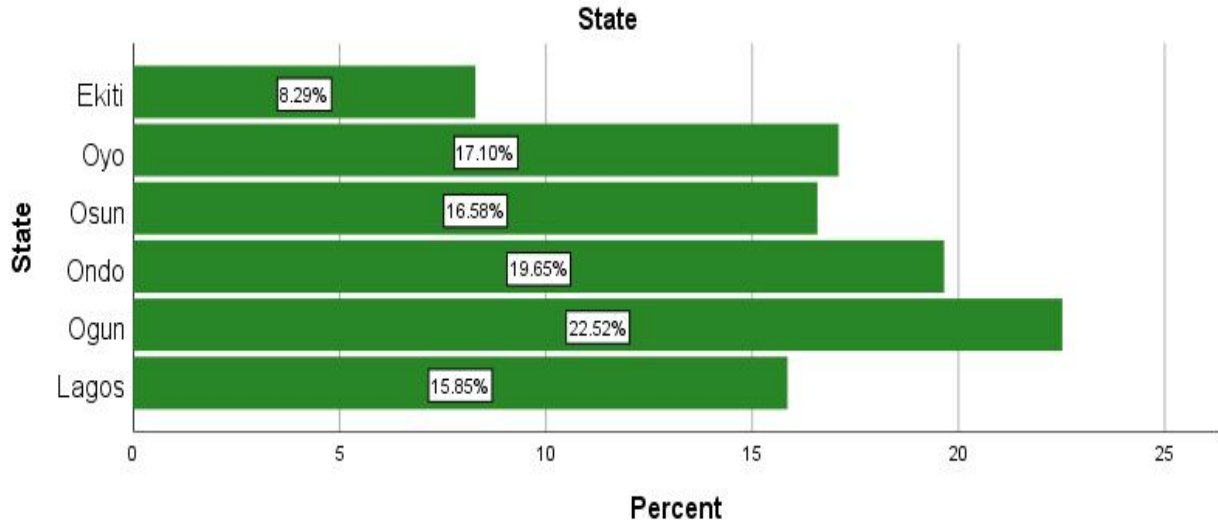
This chapter represents results and discussion of findings. Section I is presentation of the descriptive analysis using frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviations. Section II presents the inferential statistics (simple linear regression). This inferential method was adopted to test the significance of the stated hypotheses. However, discussion of findings comes at the end of the chapter. The results presented were based on the research questions and hypotheses, which the study set out to answer and examine. . A total of nine thousand, two hundred and sixteen (**9,216**) questionnaires was distributed based on the sample size adopted for this study, where seven thousand, eight hundred and fifteen (7,815) were filled completely and returned, depicting a response rate of 84.8% as shown in table 4.1. This implies that responses from the 7815 respondents were later used in deriving findings for this study.

**Table 4.1: Returned Questionnaire**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Questionnaire Returned	7815	84.8
Questionnaire not returned	1401	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9216</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

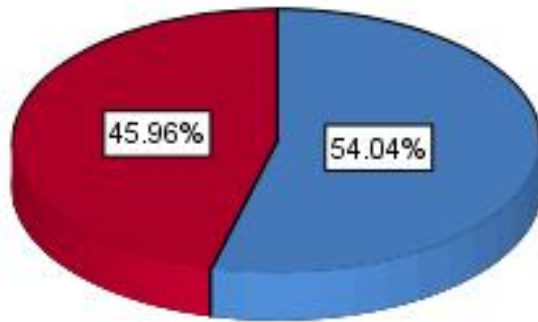
#### 4.1 Demographic Data Analysis



**Fig. 4.1:** Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Southwest States.

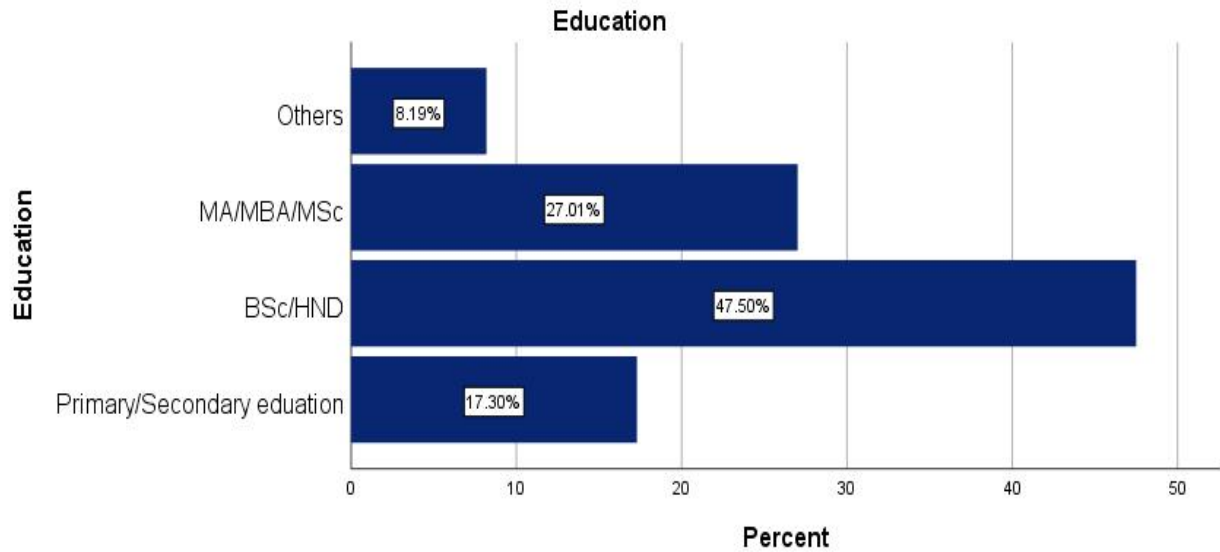
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Distribution of the respondents by states can be depicted in fig. 1. Result showed that 15.9% of the respondents were domiciled in Lagos, 22.5% were from Ogun, while 19.7% were from Ondo. Other states such as Osun, Oyo and Ekiti were represented by 16.6%, 17.1% and 8.3% respondents respectively. This implies that Ogun state has the highest number of participants in the survey, which might be due to the respondents' high compliance in filling the research instruments compared to other Southwestern states.



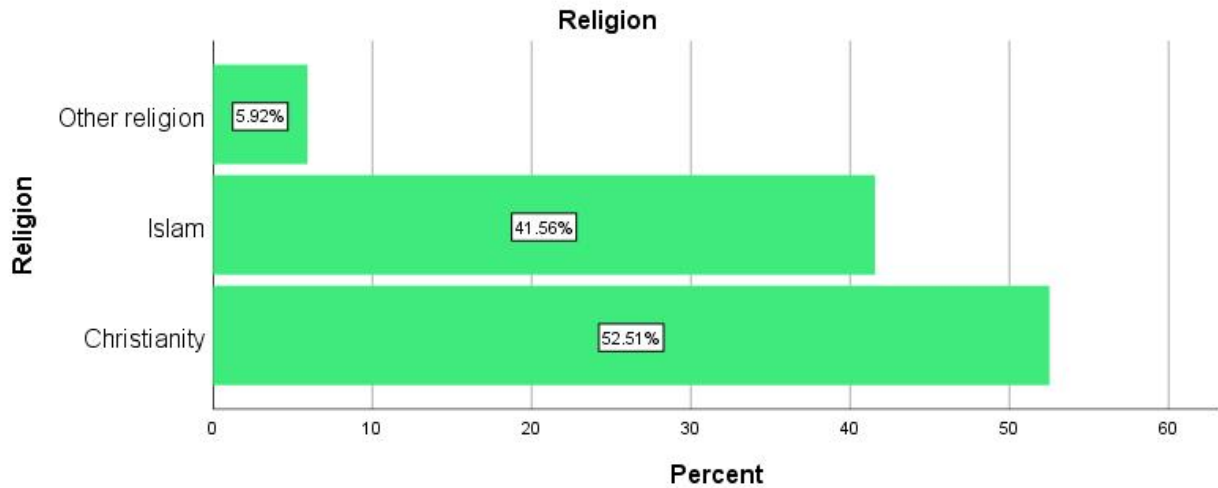
**Fig. 4.2:** Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Gender. Source: Field Survey, 2023

Fig. 4.2 above shows the gender distributions of the respondents who participated in the study, where 54.04% of the respondents are male, while 45.96% of the respondents are female. This implies that majority of the respondents used in this study as selected from the respective Southwestern states are male.



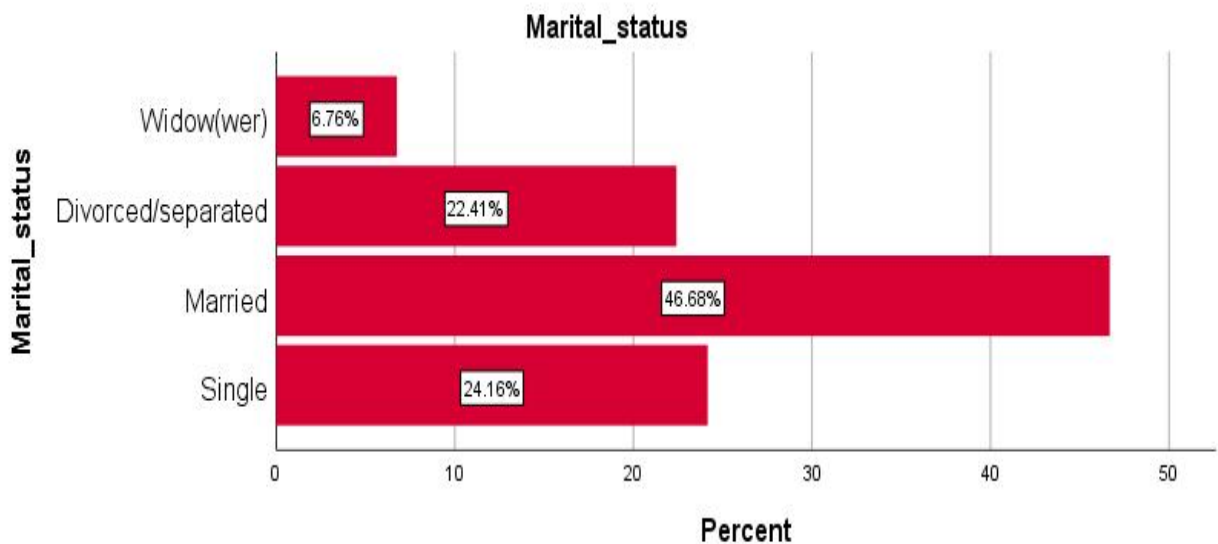
**Fig. 4.3: Bar Chart showing Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Qualification** Source: Field Survey, 2023

Fig. 4.3 shows the distribution of the respondents based on their highest educational qualification, where 17.3% has Primary/Secondary education as their qualification, 47.5% has HND/B.Sc, 27.01% has MA/MBA/MSc while 8.19% has other qualifications. This implies that majority of the respondents are HND/B.Sc. degree holder. However, irrespective of the educational qualification of the respondents, their respective highest level of education may not vary their perceptions on the community involvement as an enhancer to sustainable developments.



**Fig.4. 4:** Bar Chart showing Distribution of Respondents by Religion Source: Field Survey, 2023

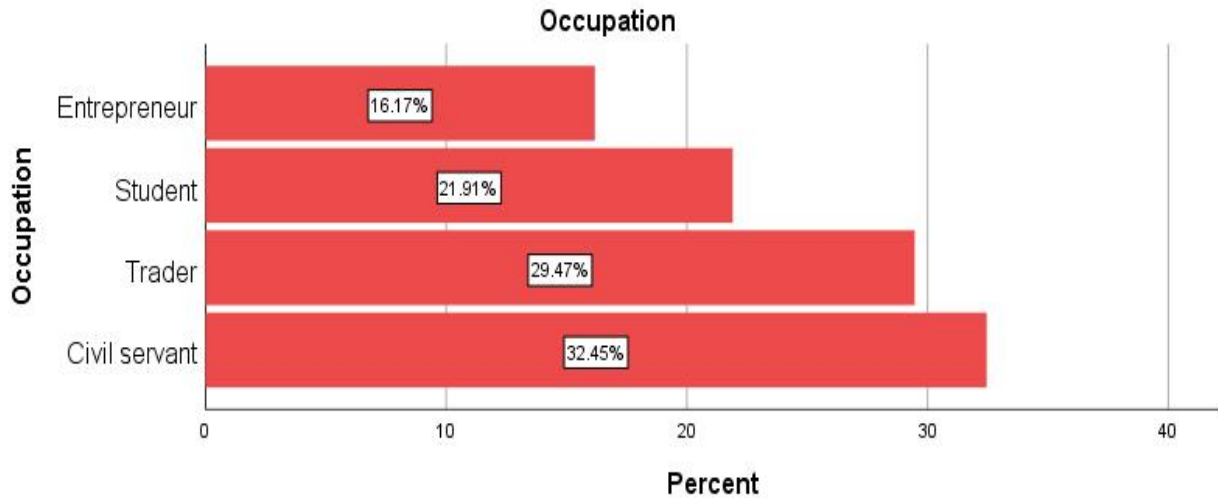
On the religion of the respondents, result of fig. 4 indicated that 52.5% of them are Christians, 41.56% practices Islam while 5.92% practices other religion. This implies that majority of the respondents practice Christianity as a religion.



**Fig. 4.5:** Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Marital Status

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From fig. 5 showing the distribution of the respondents by marital status, result showed that 24.2% of them are single, 46.7% are married, 22.4% are divorced/separated while 6.8% are widow(wer). This implies that majority of the respondents participating in the survey are married.



**Fig.4. 6:** Bar chart showing distribution of respondents by Occupation Source: Field Survey, 2023

Taking the occupation of the respondents into consideration, result indicated that 32.45% of them are civil servant, 29.47% are trader, 21.91% are students while 16.17% are entrepreneurs. This implies that majority of the respondents who participated in this study are majority civil servants.

## 4.2 Presentation of Data

**Research Question One:** To what extent has community involvement influenced sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.1: Perceptions of Respondents on Community Involvement Strategy**

Community involvement Strategy		SDA	DA	NS	A	SA	Total	Mean/ SD
Community involvement has helped to reduce the rate of poverty in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1880	1232	1887	1327	1488	7815	2.91
	%	24.0	16.0	24.0	17.0	19.0	100.0	[1.43]
Community involvement has helped to ensure gender equality in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1072	1048	840	2871	1984	7815	3.74
	%	14.0	13.0	10.7	36.7	25.0	100.0	[1.35]
Community involvement has helped to achieve clean water and sanitation in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1240	1096	1040	1559	2880	7815	4.02
	%	16.0	14.0	13.3	20.0	36.9	100.0	[1.374]
Community involvement has helped to promote good health and well-being in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1192	936	1751	1760	2176	7815	3.36
	%	15.0	12.0	22.0	23.0	28.0	100.0	[1.393]
Community involvement has helped to fast-track economic growth in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1728	1015	872	1624	2576	7815	4.04
	%	22.0	13.0	11.0	21.0	33.0	100.0	[1.424]
Community involvement has helped to foster peace, justice and strong institutions in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1143	1064	1001	2337	2272	7815	4.39
	%	15.0	14.0	12.8	29.9	29.0	100.0	[1.404]
Community involvement strategy has made Southwest, Nigeria to witness growth in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructures.	f	1304	1064	912	1911	2624	7815	4.19
	%	17.0	14.0	11.7	24.0	33.6	100.0	[0.358]
Community involvement strategy has ensured inclusiveness and access to equitable education in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1208	984	984	1855	2784	7815	3.86
	%	15.0	13.0	12.6	24.0	35.6	100.0	[1.352]
<b>Grand Mean/Standard Deviation</b>								<b>3.81</b> <b>[1.261]</b>

*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree; Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations*

*Source: Field Survey, 2023*

Table 4.2.1 above shows the responses of the respondents in relation to Community involvement strategy in Southwest Nigeria. Analysis made on the reduction of poverty showed that 1488(19.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to reduce the rate of poverty in southwest Nigeria, 1327(17%) agreed, 1887(24%) were not sure, 1232(16%) disagreed, while 1880(24%) strongly disagree. A mean value of 2.91 implies that majority of the respondents were not sure that community involvement has helped to reduce the rate of poverty in southwest Nigeria.

Analysis of item 2 of the table showed that about 1984(25%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to ensure gender equality in southwest Nigeria, 2871(36.7%) agreed, 840(10.7%) were not sure, 1048(13%) disagreed while 1072(14%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.74 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that community involvement has helped to ensure gender equality in southwest Nigeria.

From item 3 of the table, result showed that 2880(36.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to achieve clean water and sanitation in southwest Nigeria, 1559(20%) agreed, 1040(13.3%) were not sure, 1096(14%) disagreed while 1240(16%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 4.02 implies that majority of the respondents were not sure if community involvement has helped in achieving clean water and sanitation in the region.

Analysis of item 4 of the table indicated that 2176(28%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to promote good health and wellbeing in southwest Nigeria, 1760(23%) agreed, 1751(22%) were not sure, 936(12%) disagreed

while 1192(15%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.36 implies that majority of the respondents were not sure if community involvement has helped to promote good health and well-being in southwest Nigeria.

On the analysis of item 5 of the table, result indicated that 2576(33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to fast-track economic growth in southwest Nigeria; 1624(21%) agreed, 872(11%) were not sure, 1015(13%) disagreed while 1728(22%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 4.39 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that community involvement has helped to fast-track economic growth in southwest Nigeria.

Analysis of item 6 of the table showed that about 2272(29%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has helped to foster peace, justice and strong institutions in Southwest Nigeria; 2337(29.9%) agreed, 1001(12.8%) were not sure, 1064(14%) disagreed while 1143(15%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.39 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that community involvement has helped to peace, justice and strong institutions in southwest Nigeria has been fostered through community involvement.

From analysis of item 7 of the table, result indicated that 2624(33.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has made Southwest Nigeria to witness growth in the areas of industry, innovations and infrastructures; 1911(24%) agreed, 912(11.7%) were not sure, 1064(14%) disagreed while 1304(17%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 4.19 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that community involvement strategy has made

southwest, Nigeria to witness growth in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructures.

On the analysis of item 8 of the table, result showed that 2784(35.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has ensured inclusiveness and access to equitable education in Southwest, Nigeria; 1855(24%) agreed, 984(13%) were not sure, 984(13%) disagreed while 1208(15%) of them strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.86 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that there is inclusiveness and access to equitable education in Southwest, Nigeria via community involvement strategy.

From the responses above, it can be deduced that community involvement strategy in the Southwest, Nigeria is high, as a grand mean of 3.81 was recorded which is above the acceptable mean of 3.49. The respondents opined that community involvement has neither helped in reducing the rate of poverty in the region nor promote good health and well-being, but ensure gender equality, achievement of clean water and sanitation, economic growth fast-tracking and access to equitable education. It was also found that majority of the respondents understands what community involvement entails as shown from their perceptions.

**Table 4.2.2: Perceptions of Respondents on Sustainable Development**

<b>Perceptions on Sustainable Development</b>		<b>SDA</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean/SD</b>
Sustainable development has been positively enhanced in southwest Nigeria	<b>f</b>	1511	1080	768	2864	1592	7815	3.25
	<b>%</b>	19.3	13.8	9.8	36.6	20.4	100.0	[0.897]
Sustainable development has been positively influenced in the areas of building peaceful and inclusive societies in Southwest Nigeria	<b>f</b>	1383	1000	568	3808	2056	7815	3.91
	<b>%</b>	17.7	12.8	7.3	48.9	26.3	100.0	[0.743]
Sustainable development has positive bearing on awareness on good governance in Southwest, Nigeria	<b>f</b>	1100	1120	744	2227	2624	7815	3.53
	<b>%</b>	20.3	14.3	9.5	22.3	33.6	100.0	[0.714]
Leadership support and capacity building have been positively entrenched	<b>f</b>	971	1016	704	2816	2308	7815	3.57
	<b>%</b>	12.4	13.0	9.0	36.0	29.5	100.0	[1.419]
Differences in priorities, beliefs and languages for societal cohesion have been adequately balanced for sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1343	1878	98	2664	1832	7815	3.22
	<b>%</b>	17.2	24.0	1.3	34.1	23.4	100.0	[1.382]
Good neighborliness has been strengthened for sustainable development in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	724	1183	656	3388	1864	7815	3.57
	<b>%</b>	15.7	15.1	8.4	36.9	23.9	100.0	[0.852]
Grand Mean/Standard Deviation								<b>3.51</b> <b>[0.877]</b>

*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree;*

*Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations*

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.2.2 shows the responses of the respondents in relation to sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria. Analysis made on item 1 showed that 1592(20.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed that sustainable development has enhanced in southwest Nigeria, 2864(36.6%) agreed, 768(9.8%) not sure, 1080(13.8%) disagreed, while 1511(19.3%) strongly disagree. A mean value of 3.25 implies that majority of the respondents were not sure if sustainable development has been positively enhanced in southwest Nigeria.

Result of item 2 of the table above showed that 2056(26.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that sustainable development has been positively influenced in the areas of building peaceful and inclusive societies in Southwest Nigeria, 3808(48.9%) agreed, 568(7.3%) not sure, 1000(12.8%) disagreed, while 1383(17.7%) strongly disagree. A mean value of 3.91 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that sustainable development has been positively influenced in the areas of building peaceful and inclusive societies in Southwest Nigeria.

On the analysis of item 3 of the table, result indicated that 2624(33.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that sustainable development has sustainable development has positive bearing on awareness on governance in Southwest Nigeria, 2227(22.3%) agreed, 744(9.5%) not sure, 1120(14.3%) disagreed, while 1100(20.3%) strongly disagreed. A mean value of 3.51 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that sustainable development has positive bearing on awareness on good governance in Southwest, Nigeria

Result of item 4 of the table above showed that 2308(29.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Leadership support and capacity building have been positively entrenched,

2816(36.0%) agreed, 704(9.0%) not sure, 1016(13%) disagreed, while 971(12.4%) strongly disagree. A mean value of 3.57 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that Leadership support and capacity building have been positively entrenched.

Taking item 5 of the table into consideration, result indicated that 1832(23.4%) strongly agreed that differences in priorities, beliefs and languages for societal cohesion have been adequately balanced for sustainable development, 2664(34.1%) agreed, 98(1.3%) not sure, 1878(24%) disagreed, while 1343(17.2%) strongly disagree. A mean value of 3.22 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that that differences in priorities, beliefs and languages for societal cohesion have been adequately balanced for sustainable development.

On the sustainability due to good neighborliness in item 6, result showed that 1864(23.9%) strongly agreed that good neighborliness has been strengthened for sustainable development in Southwest, Nigeria, 3388(36.9%) agreed, 656(8.4%) not sure, 1183(15.1%) disagreed while 724(15.7%) strongly disagreed on the analyzed item. However, a mean response score of 3.57 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that sustainable development has been strengthened in Southwest Nigeria via good neighborliness.

Deductions made from the responses above showed that sustainable development in the southwest Nigeria is moderate as a grand mean of 3.51 was recorded which is above the acceptable mean of 3.49. The respondents' perceptions on sustainability development were positive except in the area of enhancement and balancing of differences in

priorities, beliefs and languages for societal cohesion which the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed on the analyzed opinion

**Research Question Two:** What is the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.3: Perceptions of Respondents on Educational Development**

<b>Educational Development</b>		<b>SDA</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean/SD</b>
Education in Southwest, Nigeria is now inclusive because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development	<b>f</b>	736	1039	776	2712	2552	3.68
	<b>%</b>	9.4	13.3	9.9	34.7	32.7	[1.42]
There is equity in the education sector of Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	648	755	816	3028	2568	3.78
	<b>%</b>	8.3	9.8	10.4	38.7	32.9	[1.415]
There is a lifelong learning opportunity in the education sector of Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1027	864	896	2052	2976	3.65
	<b>%</b>	13.1	11.1	11.5	26.3	38.1	[1.395]
All girls and boys complete free education in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1327	1016	1832	1840	1800	2.23
	<b>%</b>	17.0	13.0	23.4	23.5	23.0	[1.384]
There are remarkable learning outcomes in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1767	1472	1552	1648	1376	2.92
	<b>%</b>	22.6	18.8	19.9	21.1	17.6	[1.415]
Education is easily accessible in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1303	1056	544	1648	3264	3.58
	<b>%</b>	16.7	13.5	7.0	21.1	41.8	[1.438]
Education centres are well secured and safe in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1696	1304	1752	1560	1503	2.98
	<b>%</b>	21.7	16.7	22.4	20.0	19.2	[1.416]
Students in Southwest, Nigeria have access to world class education resources because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.	<b>f</b>	1000	1256	1528	1864	2167	2.38
	<b>%</b>	12.8	16.1	19.6	23.9	27.7	1.771

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**Grand Mean/Standard  
Deviation**

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*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree  
Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations. Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Taking educational development in Southwest Nigeria into consideration, result of table 4.2.3 showed from item 1 that 2552(32.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that education in Southwest, Nigeria is now inclusive because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development; 2712(34.2%) agreed, 776(9.9%) not sure, 1039(13.3%) disagreed while 736(9.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean response score of 3.68 implies that majority of the respondents were of the opinion (agreed) that education in Southwest Nigeria is now inclusive due to its community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.

Item 2 showing responses based on equity showed that 2568(32.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that there is equity in the education sector of Southwest Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development, 3028(38.7%) agreed, 816(10.4%) not sure, 755(9.8%) disagreed while 648(8.3%) strongly disagreed. It cannot be overemphasized from the mean response score of 3.78 that majority of the respondents agreed that community involvement strategy creates equity in education sector for sustainable development.

Result of item 3 of the table above showed that 2976(38.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a lifelong learning opportunity in the education sector of Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development, 2052(26.3%) agreed, 896(11.5%) not sure, 864(11.1%) disagreed, while 1027(13.1%) strongly disagree. A mean response value of 3.65 implies that majority of

the respondents agreed on the opinion that education sector in the Southwest zone has lifelong opportunity because of the community strategy applied towards its sustainable development.

On the area of free education via community involvement, result of item 4 of the table showed that 1800(23%) strongly agreed that all girls and boys complete free education in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development, 1840(23.5%) agreed, 1832(23.4%) not sure, 1016(13%) disagreed while 1327(17%) strongly disagreed. Mean response of 2.23 implies that majority of the respondents disagreed on the opinion that boys and girls complete their education freely in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.

Taking item 5 into cognizance, result indicated from the table that 1376(17.6%) strongly agreed that there are remarkable learning outcomes in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development, 1648(21.1%) agreed, 1552(19.9%) not sure, 1472(18.8%) disagreed while 1767(22%) strongly disagreed. Result from the mean response score of 2.92 implies that majority of the respondents neither agree nor disagreed that there are remarkable learning outcomes in southwest Nigeria taking community involvement strategy into consideration.

On the accessibility of education in the Southwest Nigeria zone, result depicted in item 6 showed that 3264(21.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that education is easily accessible in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development, 1648(21.1%) agreed, 544(7%) not sure, 1056(13.5%) disagreed while 1303(16.7%) strongly disagreed. From the mean response score of

3.58 of the item, it implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the accessibility of education due to the community involvement strategy put in place.

On item 7 portraying the security of education centers in the Southwest Nigeria, result indicated that 1503(19.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that education centers are well secured and safe in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development, 1560(20%) agreed, 1752(22.4%) were not sure, 1304(16.7%) disagreed while 1696(21.7%) strongly disagreed. Buttressing the result from the mean response score of 2.98 implies that majority of the respondents could neither agree nor disagree that there is safety and security of education centers in Southwest Nigeria as a result of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.

On the analysis of item 8, result showed that 2167(27.7%) of the target respondents strongly agreed that students in Southwest, Nigeria have access to world class education resources because of the community involvement applied to sustainable development, 1864(23.9%) agreed, 1528(19.6%) were not sure, 1256(16.1%) disagreed while 1000(12.8%) strongly disagreed. A mean response value of 2.38 implies that majority of the respondents disagreed and that students in the Southwest, Nigeria do not have access to world class education resources for sustainable development to thrive while taking community involvement into cognizance.

From the responses above, it can be deduced from the grand mean of 3.15 which is below the acceptable mean of 3.5 that community involvement on the educational development in Southwest Nigeria is neither effective or not. The respondents' opinion on educational development via CIS is not effective in terms of gender parity in

completing their education, remarkable learning outcomes, security and safety of education and having access to world class education resources. Hence, communities do not participate fully in educational development of their local areas, possibly as a perception that government should be only one to provide for the needed amenities that will enhance education in the Southwest zone. However, the local communities see education as being inclusive, its equity and lifelong learning opportunity in the sector, thereby creating sustainable development

**Research Question Three:** How does community involvement strategy influence crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.4: Perceptions of Respondents on Crime Prevention and Control**

<b>Crime Prevention and Control</b>		<b>SDA</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean/SD</b>
Community involvement strategy has fast-tracked support from government towards crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	1431	724	256	2864	2540	3.56
	<b>%</b>	18.3	9.3	3.3	36.6	32.5	[0.741]
Community involvement has fast tracked support from NGOs and private individuals toward ensuring crime prevention and control.	<b>f</b>	1743	1272	1504	1736	1560	3.31
	<b>%</b>	22.3	16.3	19.2	22.2	20.0	[1.466]
Community involvement has led to the series of sensitization on crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria	<b>f</b>	1343	754	632	2672	2414	3.52
	<b>%</b>	17.2	9.6	8.1	34.2	30.9	[0.641]
Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of the sophistication of the resources made available to security agents in Southwest, Nigeria	<b>f</b>	2519	2272	496	1864	664	2.47
	<b>%</b>	19.4	16.3	6.3	23.9	8.5	[1.428]
Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of an initiation of joint Security forces in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	631	224	616	3544	2800	3.98
	<b>%</b>	8.1	2.9	7.9	45.3	35.8	[.841]
Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of rehabilitation of criminals and drug addicts in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	2295	3372	376	916	856	2.29
	<b>%</b>	29.4	42.1	4.8	11.7	11.0	[1.65]
<b>Grand Mean/Standard Deviation</b>							3.19

*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree; Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.2.4 above shows the responses of the respondents in relation to community involvement strategy and crime prevention and control. Item 1 of the table showed that 2540(32.5%) strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has fast-tracked support from government towards crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria, 2864(36.6%) agreed, 256(3.3%) not sure, 724(9.3%) disagree while 1431(18.3%) strongly disagree. A mean response value of 3.56 implies that majority of the respondents opined that CIS has support from government towards crime prevention and control.

From item 2, result showed that 1560(20%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has fast tracked support from NGOS and private individuals toward ensuring crime prevention and control, 1736(22.2%) agreed, 1504(19.2%) not sure, 1272(16.3%) disagreed while 1743(22.3%) strongly disagreed on the item analyzed. Mean response value of 3.31 implies that majority of the respondents neither agrees nor disagree that community involvement has fast-tracked support through community involvement from NGOs and private individuals towards ensuring crime prevention and control.

On the analysis of item 3, result indicated that 2414(30.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement has led to the series of sensitization on crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria, 2672(34.2%) agreed, 632(8.1%) not sure, 754(9.6%) disagreed while 1343(17.2%) strongly disagree. It cannot be overemphasized

on the mean response score of 3.52 that majority of the respondents agreed there are series of sensitizations on crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria through community involvement.

In terms of the sophistication of the resources, result of item 4 showed that 664(8.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 1864(23.9%) agreed, 496(6.3%) not sure, 2272(16.3%) disagreed while 2519(19.4%) strongly disagreed that community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of sophistication of the resources made available to security agents in Southwest, Nigeria. A mean response score of 2.47 implies that community involvement has not influenced crime prevention and control in terms of resources sophistication made available to security as majority of the respondents disagreed to the analyzed item.

Item 5 dwelt on the initiation of joint security forces in Southwest Nigeria via community involvement. Result indicated from item 1 of the table showed that 2800(35.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that crime prevention and control has been influenced via community involvement strategy taking into account an initiation of joint security forces, 3544(45.3%) agreed, 616(7.9%) not sure, 224(2.9%) disagreed while 631(8.1%) strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.98 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of an initiation of joint Security forces in Southwest, Nigeria.

Taking item 6 into consideration, result indicated from item 6 that 856(11.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of rehabilitation of criminals and drug addicts in

Southwest, Nigeria, 916(11.7%) agreed, 376(4.8%) not sure, 3372(42.1%) disagreed while 2295(29.4%) strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 2.29 implies that majority of the respondents disagreed on the opinion that community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of rehabilitation of criminals and drug addicts in Southwest, Nigeria

From the responses above, it can be deduced from the grand mean of 3.19 which is below the acceptable mean of 3.5 that community involvement has partially influenced crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria. The respondents' opinion on crime prevention and control via CIS is not influenced in terms of resources sophistication made available to security agents, and rehabilitation of criminals and drug addicts in the region. However, this has neither nor fast tracked support for NGOs and private individuals towards ensuring crime prevention and control but has greatly fast tracked support from government, series of sensitization and initiation of joint security forces.

**Research Question Four:** What is the influence of community involvement strategy on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.5: Perceptions of Respondents on Delivery of Primary Health Care**

Items		SDA	DA	NS	A	SA	Mean/SD
Community involvement strategy has ensured accessibility of primary health care for people in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1535	1032	1768	1616	1864	3.16 [1.433]
	%	19.6	13.2	22.6	20.7	23.9	
Community involvement strategy has facilitated the provision of health care resources for primary health care centers in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	535	1088	032	2544	3616	3.97 [1.094]
	%	6.8	13.9	0.41	32.6	46.3	
Community involvement strategy has facilitated the creation of enabling environment for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	600	167	736	2568	3744	4.11 [0.833]
	%	7.7	2.1	9.4	32.9	47.9	
Community involvement strategy has brought about the equitable access to the national health insurance scheme in Southwest, Nigeria	f	280	215	776	3792	2752	4.09 [0.578]
	%	3.6	2.8	9.9	48.5	32.2	
Community involvement strategy has led to the strict compliance to work ethics by health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	79	669	832	3203	3032	4.08 [0.766]
	%	1.0	8.6	10.6	41.0	38.8	
Community involvement strategy has necessitated the equipping of primary health care centers with modern equipment and construction of state of the earth facilities.	f	127	792	232	2688	3976	4.23 [0.740]
	%	1.63	1.0	3.0	34.4	50.9	

Items		SDA	DA	NS	A	SA	Mean/SD
Community involvement strategy has led to the recruitment of qualified and required number of health practitioners into each of the primary health care centers in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1623	912	1808	1936	1536	3.12
	%	20.8	11.7	23.1	24.8	19.7	[0.503]
Community involvement strategy has motivated the government towards increasing the budget for primary health care in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	480	983	144	3584	2624	3.88
	%	6.1	12.6	1.8	45.9	33.6	[0.680]
Community involvement strategy has led to provision of training for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.	f	1124	3007	124	1776	1784	3.01
	%	14.4	38.5	1.6	22.7	22.8	[1.356]
Grand Mean/Standard Deviation							<b>3.74</b> <b>[1.054]</b>

*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree; Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations*

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.2.5 above shows the responses of the respondents in relation to community involvement strategy delivery of primary health care. Item 1 of the table indicates that 1864(23.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has ensured accessibility of primary health care for people in Southwest, Nigeria, 1616(20.7%) agreed, 1768(22.6%) not sure, 1032(13.2%) disagreed while 1535(19.6%) strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 3.16 implies that majority of the respondents could not attest on the accessibility of primary health care for people in the southwest through community involvement strategy.

On the analysis of item 2 of the table, depicting provision of health care resources, result showed that 3616(46.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has facilitated the provision of health care resources for primary health care centers in Southwest, Nigeria, 2544(32.6%) agreed, 32(0.41%) not sure, 1088(13.9%) disagreed while 535(6.8%) of them strongly disagreed. The mean response score of 3.97 implies that majority of the respondents agreed that CIS has facilitated the provision of health care resources for primary health care centers in Southwest, Nigeria.

On item 3, result showed that 3744(47.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Community involvement strategy has facilitated the creation of enabling environment for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria; 2568(32.9%) agreed, 736(9.4%) not sure, 167(2.1%) disagreed while 600(7.7%) strongly disagreed. A mean response score of 4.11 implies that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that Community involvement strategy has facilitated the creation of enabling environment for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.

Taking item 4 into consideration, result indicated that about 2752(32.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that CIS has brought about equitable access to the national health insurance scheme in Southwest Nigeria; 3792(48.5%) agreed, 776(9.9%) were not sure, 215(2.8%) disagreed while 280(3.6%) of them strongly disagreed. In general, a mean response of 4.09 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the basis that through community involvement strategy, there exists equitable access to the national health insurance scheme in the southwest region of Nigeria.

Analysis of item 5 of table showed that about 3032(38.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community involvement strategy has led to the strict compliance to work

ethics by health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria; 3203(41%) of them agreed, 832(10.6%) not sure, 669(8.6%) disagreed while 79(1%) strongly disagreed. From the mean response score of 4.08, result generally indicated that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that CIS has led to strict compliance to work ethics by health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.

On the equipping of primary health care centers with modern day equipment, item 6 of the table indicated that 3976(50.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 2688(34.4%) agreed that community involvement strategy has necessitated the equipping of primary health care centers with modern equipment and construction of state of the earth facilities; 232(3%) were not sure, 792(1.0%) disagreed while 127(1.63%) strongly disagreed. It cannot also be overemphasized from the mean response score of 4.23 that majority of the respondents agreed that CIS has necessitated the equipping of primary health care centers with modern equipment and construction of state of the earth facilities.

From item 7 of the table, result showed that 1536(19.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 1936(24.8%) agreed that CIS has led to the recruitment of qualified and required number health practitioners in to each of the primary health care centers in Southwest, Nigeria; 1808(23.1%) not sure, 912(11.2%) disagreed while 1623(20.8%) strongly disagreed. Taking the mean response score of 3.12 into consideration, result showed that majority of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed that CIS has led to the recruitment of qualified and required number of health practitioners into each of the primary health care centers in the southwest region.

From item 8 of the table, result indicated that about 2624(33.6%) and 3584(46.95) agreed that of the respondents were of the opinion (strongly agreed and agreed) that CIS has motivated the government towards increasing the budget for primary health care in Southwest, Nigeria; 144(1.8%) of them were not sure, 983(12.6%) disagreed while 480(6.1%) strongly disagreed. Mean response rate of 3.88 implies that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that community strategy is a motivator to governments towards increasing the budget for primary health care in the southwest Nigeria.

Item 9 of the analyzed table above depicts respondents' opinion on the provision of training for health care practitioners via CIS. Result showed that about 1784(22.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 1776(22.7%) agreed, 124(1.6%) not sure, 3007(38.5%) disagreed while 1124(14.4%) strongly disagreed on the analyzed items. Meanwhile, the mean response score of 3.01 implies that majority of the respondents were neither nor of the opinion that community involvement strategy has led to the provision of training for health care practitioners in Southwest Nigeria.

From the responses above, it can be deduced that the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria is high taking into consideration community involvement strategy as the grand mean of 3.74 is high and above the acceptable mean of 3.5. This implies that respondents' opinion on the delivery of health care in Southwest Nigeria is directly influenced by CIS, but not to a very large extent as accessibility of primary health care for people, recruitment of qualified and required number of health practitioners and provision of training for health care practitioners in Southwest Nigeria were not greatly influenced by community involvement strategy.

**Research Question Five:** To what extent has community involvement strategy promoted economic development in Southwest Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.6: Perceptions of Respondents on the Promotion of Economic Development**

<b>Economic Development</b>		<b>SDA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean/SD</b>
Community involvement strategy has led to an improvement in the standard of living in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	1191	1032	1864	1920	1808	3.27
	<b>%</b>	15.2	13.2	23.9	24.6	23.1	[1.356]
Community involvement strategy has led to the rise in employment opportunities in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	1767	1960	624	1664	1800	2.90
	<b>%</b>	22.6	25.1	8.0	21.3	23.0	[1.467]
Community involvement strategy has led to the increase in the internal Revenue for states in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	1623	1168	1600	1376	2048	3.14
	<b>%</b>	20.8	14.9	20.5	17.6	26.2	[1.479]
Community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest, Nigeria to foster trade relations with other regions of Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	471	896	384	2768	3296	3.96
	<b>%</b>	6.0	11.5	4.9	22.6	42.2	[0.871]
Community involvement strategy has helped the states in Southwest, Nigeria to attract investors to its economy.	<b>f</b>	263	184	1144	2960	3264	4.12
	<b>%</b>	3.4	2.4	14.6	37.8	41.8	[0.543]
Community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest Nigeria to attain technological advancement.	<b>f</b>	816	1424	155	3316	2104	3.57
	<b>%</b>	10.4	18.2	2.0	42.4	26.9	[1.038]
Community involvement strategy has helped states to build social amenities and infrastructures in Southwest, Nigeria.	<b>f</b>	693	907	520	2704	2991	3.8
	<b>%</b>	8.9	11.6	6.7	43.6	38.3	[1.01]
<b>Grand Mean/Standard</b>							<b>3.59</b>

*SA = Strongly Agree; A=Agree; NS = Not Sure; D=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree; Figures in [ ] represents standard deviations. Source: Field Survey, 2023*

On the perceptions of respondents on economic development via community involvement strategy, result showed from item 1 of table 4.2.6 that about 1808(23.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed and 1920(24.6%) agreed on the opinion that community involvement strategy has led to an improvement in the standard of living in Southwest, Nigeria; 1864(23.95) not sure, 1032(13.2%) disagreed while 1191(15.2%) strongly disagree. The mean response of 3.27 implies that majority of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed that CIS has led to an improvement in the standard of living in Southwest Nigeria.

From item 2, result showed that about 1800(23%) and 1664(21.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed on the basis that community involvement strategy has led to the rise in employment opportunities in Southwest, Nigeria; 624(8%) not sure, 1960(25.1%) disagreed while 1767(22.6%) strongly disagreed. Result from the mean response score of 2.90 also implies that majority of the respondents neither agree nor disagree on the analyzed item.

On the increase in internal revenue for states, analysis of item 3 indicated that about 2048(26.2%) and 1376(17.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that community involvement strategy has led to the increase in the internal revenue for states in Southwest Nigeria; 2768(22.6%) not sure, 1168(14.9%) disagreed while 1623(20.8%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. Buttressing the result using the mean response score of 3.14 implies that majority of the respondents were not sure if CIS has led to the increase in the internal revenue for states in Southwest, Nigeria.

Taking item 4 of the table into consideration, it can be seen that about 3296(42.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 2768(22.6%) agreed that community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest, Nigeria to foster trade relations with other regions of Nigeria; 384(4.9%) were not sure, 896(11.5%) disagreed while 471(6%) of them strongly disagreed on the analyzed item. A mean response score of 3.96 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the item analyzed.

Also from item 5 as depicted the respondents opinion on improvement in peace and security of states, result showed that 3160(40.4%) strongly agreed and 2840(36.3%) agreed that CIS has led to the improvement in peace and security of states in Southwest, Nigeria; 600(7.7%) of them were not sure, 960(12.3%) disagreed while 255(3.3%) of them strongly disagreed on the analyzed item. The mean response score of 3.98 implies that majority of the respondents agreed on the opinion that CIS has helped states in SW, Nigeria in the area of investors attraction to its economy.

Item 6 of the table indicated that about 2104(26.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 3316(42.4%) of them agreed that CIS has helped states in Southwest Nigeria to attain technological advancement; with 155(2%) of the not sure, 1424(18.2%) disagreed while 816(10.4%) strongly disagreed. However, the mean response of 3.57 implies that majority of the respondents were of the positive opinion that community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest Nigeria to attain technological advancement.

Item 7 of the table showed that 2991(38.3%) and 2704(43.6% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed on the opinion that community involvement strategy has helped states to build social amenities and infrastructures in Southwest, Nigeria; 520(6.7%) were not sure of the analyzed item, 907(11.6% disagreed while 693(8.9%) of

them strongly disagreed. From the mean response score of 3.8, it implies that majority of the respondents support the analyzed item that CIS has helped states to build social amenities and infrastructure in SW, Nigeria.

On the overall responses of the items analyzed above, it can be deduced that the promotion of economic development through the application of community involvement in SW Nigeria is moderate as a grand mean of 3.95 was recorded which was found to be above the threshold of 3.5. This implies that to some extent, community involvement strategy has helped Southwest, Nigeria to foster on her economic development, possibly in the area of trade relations with other regions, investors' attraction, attainment of technological advancement and building of social amenities and infrastructures. Although, significance of the analyzed influence could be ascertained in the test of hypotheses of this research.

### **4.3 Presentation of Hypotheses**

#### **4.3.1: Test of Hypothesis One**

**H<sub>01</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria;

#### **Model One**

The linear relationship of the predicted and explanatory variables is expressed in the regression equation below:

$$SDT_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i$$

**Table 4.3.1: Regression Analysis of Community Involvement as a Strategy and Sustainable Development in Southwest Nigeria**

Variables	Parameters	Estimates	Std. Error	t-statistics	p-value
Constant	$\alpha_0$	2.387	.041	57.684	.000
CIS	$\alpha_1$	.249	.013	19.609	.000

*F-statistic* = 384.516 (*p-value* 0.000); *R* = 0.217; *R-squared* = 0.047; *Adj. R-squared* = 0.047

Table 4.3.1 depicts estimates of linear influence existing between community involvement strategy (CIS) and its associated perceptions of sustainable development. Combined correlation (R) coefficient of 0.217 implied a moderate positive relationship between perceived community involvement strategy (CIS) and sustainable development (SDT). The R-square coefficient of 0.047 indicated that 4.7% variation in CIS can be explained by variation in SDT. Adding other predictors CIS to the model do not change the variations in SDT as it reveals the validity of the coefficient of multiple determinations  $R^2$  of 0.047. However, coefficients of the Adjusted R-square showed that there may be other variables not mentioned in this study that may influence the sustainable development of South west Nigeria. More so, the F-statistics of 384.516 with associated p-value  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  indicated that the model is adequate enough in adjudging that sustainable development is significantly influenced by community involvement strategy within the scope of study.

Estimate of the constant term of 2.387 implies that sustainable development in southwest Nigeria has far been in existence *ab-initio*, positive and statistically significant (p-value  $< 0.05$ ). In addition, regression estimate of the predictor variable parameter indicate that a unit increase in CIS significantly increases SDT by 0.249. However, significance of

the perceptions of respondents on community involvement strategy and sustainable developments can be evidenced from the t-statistic of 19.609 with associated p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  level of significance implies rejection of  $H_{01}$  and thereby conclude that community involvement as a strategy has significant influence on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria.

#### 4.3.2: Test of Hypothesis Two

**H<sub>02</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant effect on educational development in Southwest Nigeria;

##### Model Two

The linear relationship of the predicted and explanatory variables is expressed in the regression equation below:

$$EDT_i = b_0 + b_1CIS_i + \epsilon_i$$

**Table 4.3.2: Regression Analysis of Community Involvement and Educational Development in Southwest Nigeria**

Variables	Parameters	Estimates	Std. Error	t-statistics	p-value
Constant	$b_0$	2.907	.034	85.246	.000
CIS	$b_1$	.078	.010	7.481	.000

**F-statistic** = 55.971 (*p-value* 0.000); **R** = 0.084; **R-squared** = 0.007; **Adj. R-squared** = 0.007

Table 4.3.2 shows estimates of linear relationship existing between community involvement strategy (CIS) and its associated perceived educational developments (EDT) in Southwest Nigeria. Correlation (R) coefficient of 0.084 implied a low positive

relationship between perceived CIS and EDT. The R-square coefficient of 0.007 showed that 0.7% variation in CIS can be explained by variation in EDT taking Southwest Nigeria into consideration. The adjusted R-square of 0.007 implies that adding other predictors of educational developments into the model do not improve the model due to non-variation of the adjusted r-square to its R-squared value. More so coefficients of the Adjusted R-square showed that there may be other variables not mentioned in study that may influence Educational development of South west Nigeria. In addition, the F-statistic of 55.971 with associated p-value  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  confirms the adequacy of the model in adjudging that educational development in Southwest Nigeria is significantly influenced by community involvement strategy taking the scope of study into consideration.

Estimate of the constant term of 2.907 implies that Educational developments in southwest Nigeria has far been in existence *ab-initio*, positive and statistically significant (p-value < 0.05) without community involvement strategy. Additively, estimate of the predictor variable parameter indicates that a unit increase in CIS significantly increases EDT by 0.078. However, significance of the perceptions of respondents on community involvement strategy and educational developments can be evidenced from the t-statistic of 7.481 with associated p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  level of significance. Hence, the rejection of  $H_{02}$  and thereby conclude that community involvement strategy has significant influence on educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

### 4.3.3: Test of Hypothesis Three

**H<sub>03</sub>:** Community involvement strategy does not significantly influence crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria;

#### Model Three

The linear relationship of the predicted and explanatory variables is expressed in the regression equation below:

$$CPAC_i = \theta_0 + \theta_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i$$

**Table 4.3.3: Regression Analysis of Community Involvement Strategy and Crime Prevention and Control in Southwest Nigeria**

Variables	Parameters	Estimates	Std. Error	t-statistics	p-value
Constant	$\theta_0$	2.983	.039	77.079	.000
CIS	$\theta_1$	.051	.012	4.270	.000

*F-statistic = 18.237 (p-value 0.000); R = 0.048; R-squared = 0.002; Adj. R-squared = 0.002*

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 4.3.3 depicts the estimates of linear relationship existing between community involvement strategy (CIS) and its associated perceived crime prevention and control (CPAC) in Southwest Nigeria. Also, correlation (R) coefficient of 0.048 showed a low positive relationship between perceived CIS and CPAC. The R-square coefficient of 0.02 showed that 0.2% variation in community involvement strategy can be explained by variation in crime prevention and control taking in Southwest Nigeria. The adjusted R-square of 0.007 implies that adding other predictors of crime prevention and control into the model do not improve the model due to non-variation of the adjusted r-square to its

R-squared value. This might be as a result of single predictor variable used in predicting crime prevention and control where community development strategy is a sole influencer. The F-statistic of 18.237 with associated p-value  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  confirms the adequacy of the model, adjudging that crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria is significantly influenced by community involvement strategy taking the scope of study into cognizance.

Estimate of the constant term of 2.984 indicated that crime prevention and control in southwest Nigeria has far been in existence *ab-initio*, positive and statistically significant (p-value < 0.05). In addition, estimate of the predictor variable parameter showed that a unit increase in CIS significantly increases CPAC by 0.051. However, significance of the perceptions of respondents on community involvement strategy and crime prevention and control can be depicted from the t-statistic of 4.270 with associated p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  level of significance. From the empirical analysis of the result of the analyzed table above, we reject  $H_{03}$  and thereby conclude that community involvement strategy has significant influence on crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria.

#### 4.3.4: Test of Hypothesis Four

**H<sub>04</sub>:** Community involvement strategy has no significant influence on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria;

#### Model Four

The linear relationship of the predicted and explanatory variables is expressed in the regression equation below:

$$DPHC_i = \vartheta_0 + \vartheta_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i$$

**Table 4.3.4: Regression Analysis of Community Involvement strategy and Delivery of Primary Health Care (DPHC)**

Variables	Parameters	Estimates	Std. Error	t-statistics	p-value
Constant	$\vartheta_0$	3.058	.033	93.823	.000
CIS	$\vartheta_1$	.038	.010	3.800	.000

*F-statistic* = 14.439 (*p-value* 0.000); *R* = 0.043; *R-squared* = 0.002; *Adj. R-squared* = 0.002

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.3.4 depicts the estimates of linear relationship existing between community involvement strategies (CIS) and perceived delivery of primary health care (DPHC) in Southwest Nigeria. Correlation (R) coefficient of 0.043 indicated that there exist low positive relationship between perceived CIS and DPHC. The R-square coefficient of 0.02 implies that 0.2% variation in community involvement strategy can be explained by variation in delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria. The F-statistic of 14.437 with an associated p-value  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  confirms the adequacy of the model, adjudging that delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria is significantly influenced by community involvement strategy.

Taking the estimate of the constant term of 3.058 into consideration, result showed that delivery of primary health care in southwest Nigeria has been in existence *ab-initio*, positive and statistically significant (p-value < 0.05). Although, DPHC's significance before community involvement might not bring succor to the south-westerners compared to when community was involved in the process for driving sustainable development. More so, estimates of the predictor variable (CIS) parameter showed that a unit increase in CIS will have significant increases in DPHC by 0.038. Significance of the perceptions

of respondents on community involvement strategy and delivery of primary health care can be seen from the t-statistic of 3.800 with associated p-value < 0.05 level of significance. From the empirical analysis of the result of the analyzed table 4.3.4, we reject  $H_{04}$  and thereby conclude that community involvement strategy has significant influence on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria.

#### 4.3.5: Test of Hypothesis Five

**H<sub>05</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria;

##### Model five

The linear relationship of the predicted and explanatory variables is expressed in the regression equation below:

$$ECDT_i = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 CIS_i + \epsilon_i$$

**Table 4.3.5: Regression Analysis of Community Involvement strategy and Promotion of Economic Development**

Variables	Parameters	Estimates	Std. Error	t-statistics	p-value
Constant	$\varphi_0$	3.213	.039	81.929	.000
CIS	$\varphi_1$	.015	.012	1.281	.200

*F-statistic = 1.642 (p-value 0.000); R = 0.014; R-squared = 0.000; Adj. R-squared = 0.000*

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.3.5 presents the estimates of linear relationship existing between community involvement strategies (CIS) and perceived promotion of economic development (ECDT) in Southwest Nigeria. The correlation (R) coefficient of 0.014 shows a low positive relationship between perceived CIS and ECDT. The F-statistic of 1.642 with an

associated p-value  $0.000 > \alpha = 0.05$  confirms the inadequacy of the model, adjudging that there is no enough evidence to have proclaimed that promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria is significantly influenced by community involvement strategy. This can be evidenced from the regression estimate of the predictor variable (CIS) as it was also found to be statistically not significant (p-value  $> 0.05$ ). Hence, it can be portrayed from the empirical analysis of the result of the analyzed table 4.3.5 that we fail to reject  $H_{05}$  and thereby conclude that community involvement strategy has no significant influence on the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria.

#### **4.4 Interpretation of Findings**

The main objective of the study is to investigate the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy for sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria. Data was collected from primary source to achieve the objective of the study. The analysis of the primary data collected using field survey was done using the descriptive statistics, Pearson's Correlation and Simple Linear regression method. The findings emanating from the empirical study are as follows:

##### **Interpretation of results from Hypothesis One**

***H<sub>01</sub>: Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria.***

The hypothesis considers the influence of community involvement as a strategy on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria. Model three (3) was used in testing hypothesis one, and from the findings, the null hypothesis was rejected (see table 4.3.1). This indicates that community involvement as a strategy has significant influence on

sustainable development in Southwest in Nigeria. However, assessment of the level community involvement as a strategy using the result in table 4.3.1 revealed that the influence of community involvement was positive and statistically significant but had no strong influence on sustainable development. The result is in line with community participation in sustainability of development projects which was looked into using quantitative research design. Their purpose was to see how community participation techniques such as participatory need assessment, participatory planning and design, participatory implementation, and participatory monitoring and evaluation affect the long-term viability of the National Solidarity Program's development projects in Afghanistan. Findings revealed that participatory tactics which is inclusive of participatory need assessment, participatory planning and design, participatory implementation, and participatory monitoring and evaluation have been found to improve the long-term viability of development projects.

### **Interpretation of Results from Hypothesis Two**

**H<sub>0</sub>2:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant effect on educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

The hypothesis considers the influence of community involvement as a strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria. Model five (5) was used in testing hypothesis two, and from the findings, the null hypothesis was not accepted (see tables 4.2.3 and 4.3.2). This implies that community involvement as a strategy has significant effect on sustainable development in Southwest Nigeria. More so, assessing the level community involvement as a strategy using the result of table 4.3.2. The influence of community involvement is positive and statistically significant but have no strong

influence on sustainable development. The result corroborates with the findings on mental ownership and participation for innovation and environmental education and education sustainable development which delved into issues connecting observations on current theoretical views on 'ownership of participation' with practical experience on educational development projects in a variety of nations such as Thailand, Namibia, and Denmark.

Their findings indicated that while the process of developing mental ownership' is a neglected aspect of successful participatory approaches in development efforts as well as in education, there is good reason to consider the hypothesis that the level of mental ownership that a participatory initiative is capable of generating among participants corresponds with the experienced quality of the participatory approach. Community participation in education is a process that facilitates the realization of improving educational quality and the promotion of democracy in the society. This will be strengthened if adult and non-formal education is utilized in awakening the consciousness of various communities which the schools are meant for. This is because adult and non-formal education adopts strategies through which both the community and the school should intensify efforts in realizing the set objectives. The partnership will also engender the expected standard of education in Nigeria.

The findings of scholars corroborate the findings of this study as most of the educationists are realizing the significance and benefits of community participation in school education and also recognized community participation as one of the ways to improve educational access and quality. Community participation is significantly correlated to school community relation. Reports on Community-based approaches to

educational development have the potential to enhance ownership, accountability, and efficiency. Community involvement in education facilitates the identification of community-specific education issues and informs the development of strategies to remove barriers to access and quality in education within a given community as the overall effect of community participation in school was positive.

### **Interpretation of results from Hypothesis Three**

**H<sub>03</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy does not significantly influence crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria.

The hypothesis considers the influence of community involvement as strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria. Model seven (7) was used in testing hypothesis three, and from the findings, the null hypothesis was also rejected (see tables 4.2.4 and 4.3.3). This implies that community involvement strategy significantly influence crime prevention and control in Southwest Nigeria. In addition, the influence of community involvement on crime prevention and control was positive and statistically significant but had no strong influence on sustainable development. The sustainability of crime prevention and control can fully be achieved if community policing is fully implemented. The result is in tandem with the study on crime prevention and control in rural two rural communities of Omu-Aran and Ilofa, South-western State Nigeria. Findings from the study indicated high theft cases as common crime in rural Nigeria. Youths were observed to constitute greater percentage of suspects at police stations for crime. Unemployment and poverty among the rural populace especially youths were responsible for the criminality. The absence of social infrastructure, inadequate police presence and government support to unemployed youths made the crime situations

worse in rural areas. There was low level of community interactions with the police in crime prevention and control in rural Nigeria.

#### **Interpretation of Results from Hypothesis Four**

**H<sub>0</sub>4:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria.

On achieving of set objective four, hypothesis four was used. However, the set hypothesis considers the influence of community involvement as a strategy on the delivery of primary health care in Southwest Nigeria. Model nine (9) was used to test the stated hypothesis. From the findings, we failed to accept the null hypothesis (see tables 4.2.5 and 4.3.4), an implication that community involvement strategy has significant influence on the delivery of primary health care in Southwestern Nigeria. Process indicators and other factors influencing community participation in the delivery of primary health care was assessed in Ibadan South East Local Government Area of Oyo State among service providers and community members via a descriptive cross-sectional study as the focus groups were centered within five participation indicators of leadership, needs assessment, organization, resource mobilization and management for data collection as findings indicated that majority of the service users believe and agree that the level of community participation in their wards is about average while the service providers believed that participation was very high, guaranteeing the positive changes desired in the uptake and sustainability of primary health care programmes.

#### **Interpretation of Results from Hypothesis Five**

**H<sub>05</sub>:** Community involvement as a strategy has no significant influence on the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria.

The hypothesis considers the influence of community involvement strategy on the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria. Model eleven (11) was used in testing hypothesis three, and from the findings, the null hypothesis was also rejected (see tables 4.2.6 and 4.3.5), an indication that community involvement strategy significantly influence the promotion of economic development in Southwest Nigeria. This influence was also found to be positive and within the a priori expectation ( $\phi_1 > 0$ ), an implication that improvement in optimum community involvement strategy creates an avenue in the promotion of economic development in the Southwestern state of Nigeria. The result is in line with previous studies. The study entitled '*Assessing community participation in sustainable local economic development: The case of Wolayta Sodo Town*' assesses community participation in sustainable local economic development, and the specific goal of this study was to examine and evaluate participation, roles and responsibilities, factors influencing effective participation, challenges and opportunities of community participation in local economic development. For methodological convenience, a mixed approach study design is adopted, which means that both qualitative and quantitative research methods are utilized. Non-probability purposive sample methods were used in the qualitative approach, whereas probability sampling techniques were used in the quantitative method. According to the main result, community engagement and local economic growth are two interconnected challenges.

#### **4.5 Discussion of Findings**

The study examined the effect of community involvement on sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria. This was accomplished by formulating, using, and analyzing five research questions and five hypotheses. Regression analysis was used.

Finally, the results and findings were presented and explained using frequency tables, percentage, and histograms for demographic characteristics, mean values and standard deviations.

The overall findings established that the community was actively involved in sustainable development in south-western Nigeria. These findings showed that involvement of the community in different project phases, would ensure the success of a project through collective responsibility in terms of resource control<sup>2</sup>. The absence of this involvement will lead to a decline or lack of sustainable development. Another explanation stated that authentic community participation in the different project phases enhances sustainability of community project<sup>3</sup>. It was further stated that it could only be achieved through people-centered development. Project sustainability positively impacted the community well-being in the areas of improved living standards, increased business opportunities and increased income level. Again, a project is considered sustainable in the short term when the project activities and benefits continue at least three years after the project's life<sup>4</sup>. For sustainability to be realized, the community must play a role<sup>5</sup>. People themselves should define sustainable development which is achievable through project requests. The community must be brought into focus through active participation and collective decision making. Of course, this is the utility of bottom-up initiative in sustainable community development. Community involvement has helped tremendously to sensitize and enlighten beneficiaries on the need to participate actively during the time

and before the project is executed (gestation and maturity period of the community project). It also propels sustainability of development as the people are briefed on managing the project<sup>6</sup>. It is worthy of note that project ineffectiveness is attributed to the non-applicability of community involvement. Therefore, development agencies should then embrace the importance of participatory communication and collaboration when carrying out community development projects.

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## Endnotes

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## **Chapter Five**

### **Conclusion**

This chapter presents the summary of the study, findings, conclusion, and recommendations based on the findings. In addition, the chapter equally contains areas suggested for further studies.

#### **5.1 Summary of the Findings**

The study investigated the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy on sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria. This study collected data from the six states in southwest Nigeria. The study's general objective was to investigate the extent to which community involvement as a strategy had influenced sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria. However, the specific objectives were: to determine the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwest Nigeria.

Also, to assess the impact of community involvement strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwestern Nigeria and ascertain the effect of community involvement strategy on delivering primary health care in Southwestern Nigeria. And finally, to determine the influence of community involvement strategy on the economic development in Southwestern Nigeria. Chapter one was devoted to the introduction, which included the study's history and goals and the statement of the problem and research question definition. It also clarified the study's scope and relevance and defined important terminology utilized throughout the investigation.

The second chapter examined related literature on the concepts of community involvement strategy and sustainability. Theoretical and empirical frameworks were sufficiently constructed. In addition, a conceptual model was created to serve as a

foundation for hypothesis testing and to illustrate the link between the primary independent and dependent variables and their sub-variables.

After that, chapter three provided the researcher's methodology, including the study's design, population, sample, and sampling procedures, the description of the research instrument, and its validity and reliability. Finally, chapter four summarized the findings, including their methods and conclusions. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in this investigation. Demographic data from the respondents was used to summarize research variables' statistical data and look at how those factors interacted. We utilized SPSS v 23 statistical software to analyze and interpret the data, including percentages, frequency, and histogram and regression analysis. The questionnaire data was sorted, coded, analyzed, and replaced in the PPMC analysis to demonstrate a statistically significant link between community involvement and sustainable development. The SPSS program was also used to create a master data sheet. Results showed that community involvement as a strategy had a significant relationship with sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria through the test of hypotheses.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Based on the study, there is a significant relationship between community involvement as a strategy and sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria. It also showed that community involvement strategy influenced educational development and delivery of primary healthcare in Southwestern Nigeria. Also, economic development was enhanced and a reduction in crime rate was achieved through community involvement. This is why the component of community involvement should be adopted at every level of project planning and execution. Furthermore, it is worth noting that development ineffectiveness

is attributed to the non-applicability of community involvement. Therefore, development agencies should know the importance of community involvement when carrying out development/community projects.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are suggested.

1. Communication planning approach should be adopted across every level of development projects as it helps development agencies engage the people to know their pressing needs and avoid situations where projects worth millions of naira are not utilized by the beneficiaries.
2. Community involvement/participation should be given priority as it has been perceived to be sacrosanct when carrying out development projects.
3. Development agencies should devise new communication strategies that suit the rural dwellers who do not understand English, such as the use of interpreters during community engagement.
4. Adequate funds/materials should be made available to development agents to deliver projects promptly and avoid uncompleted projects and unsuccessful campaigns and testing.
5. Furthermore, consultations with the opinion leaders/chiefs, town-criers, or elders and other stakeholders should be considered, and they should unveil the prospects of the project to them and stress the need to mobilize members of the community for active participation to avoid situations where projects provided to the people are not put to use because of mismatched priority.

6. Development agencies should not only be concerned with the provision of projects but should also consider the durability of the project to ensure sustainability.

#### **5.4 Contribution to Knowledge**

The study revealed that community involvement as a strategy significantly enhanced sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria. However, this study looked at the efficacy of community involvement as a strategy for sustainability development in southwestern Nigeria. This is a new approach. In building a model, the research contributes to our understanding of the phenomenon by revealing statistical data useful for our understanding. Other researchers can make use of this model. This research adds to the body of knowledge by examining community involvement as a strategy that significantly enhances sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria, by examining the extent to which community involvement influences sustainable development in Southwestern Nigeria, determining the effect of community involvement strategy on educational development in Southwestern Nigeria, and the assessment of the impact of community involvement strategy on crime prevention and control in Southwestern Nigeria. Ascertaining the effect of community involvement strategy on the delivery of primary healthcare and the influence of community involvement strategy on the economic development in Southwestern Nigeria.

#### **5.5 Suggested Area for Further Studies**

This study concentrated on community involvement at different project phases on sustainable development in southwestern Nigeria. The study focused on citizens to allow for generalization, and this study recommends that another study be carried out in other

geo-political zones in Nigeria for comparison purposes. The study also recommends research to identify the various socio-political factors that negatively affect sustainable development in the planning phase through implementation in Nigeria. Further research should be carried out on organizational factors that affect implementation of community-based projects in various countries.

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## Appendix 1

### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

#### QUESTIONNAIRE ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AS A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is expected to draw your response for the purpose of data collection for an ongoing PhD research work. Below are questions relating to community involvement and sustainable development. Please you are required to provide answers to questions while honest and candid opinion would be appreciated. Your response will be used for research purposes only and confidentiality is guaranteed.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours Sincerely.

#### Section A

##### Demographic Characteristics

Please tick ( ) the one that is most appropriate to you

1. Gender: Male ( ), Female ( )
2. State: Osun ( ), Oyo ( ), Lagos ( ), Ekiti ( ), Ogun ( ), Ondo ( )
3. Educational Qualification: Primary/ Secondary Education ( ) BSc/HND ( ), MA/MSc/ ( ), Others ( )
4. Religion : Christianity ( ), Islam ( ), Other Religion ( )
5. Marital Status: Single ( ), Married ( ), Divorced/ Separated ( ), Widow(er) ( )
6. Occupation .....

**Section B:**

Note: Kindly tick the appropriate response that is most applicable to you. This section of the questionnaire deals with the level of sustainable development of your community.

Key: SA (Strongly Agree = 4), A (Agree = 3), DA (Disagree = 2), SDA (Strongly Disagree = 1), NS (Not Sure=0)

<b>PERCEPTIONS ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY</b>		<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>	<b>NS</b>
CIS1.	Community involvement has helped to reduce the rate of poverty in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS2.	Community involvement has helped to ensure gender equality in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS3.	Community involvement has helped to achieve clean water and sanitation in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS4.	Community involvement has helped to promote good health and well-being in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS5.	Community involvement has helped to fast-track economic growth in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS6.	Community involvement has helped to foster peace, justice and strong institutions in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CIS7.	Community involvement strategy has made Southwest, Nigeria to witness growth in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructures.					
CIS8.	Community involvement strategy has ensured inclusiveness and access to equitable education in Southwest, Nigeria.					

S/N	PERCEPTIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	SA	A	DA	SDA	NS
SDT1.	Sustainable development has been positively enhanced in southwest Nigeria					
SDT2.	Sustainable development has been positively influenced in the areas of building peaceful and inclusive societies in Southwest Nigeria					
SDT3.	Sustainable development has positive bearing on awareness on good governance in Southwest, Nigeria					
SDT4.	Leadership support and capacity building have been positively entrenched					
SDT5.	Differences in priorities, beliefs and languages for societal cohesion have been adequately balanced for sustainable development.					
SDT6.	Good neighborliness has been strengthened for sustainable development in Southwest, Nigeria.					
PERCEPTIONS ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		SA	A	DA	SDA	NS
EDT1	Education in Southwest, Nigeria is now inclusive because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development					
EDT2	There is equity in the education sector of Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.					
EDT3	There is a lifelong learning opportunity in the education sector of Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.					
EDT4	All girls and boys complete free education in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied towards its sustainable development.					
EDT5	There are remarkable learning outcomes in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.					

EDT6	Education is easily accessible in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.					
EDT7	Education centres are well secured and safe in Southwest, Nigeria because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.					
EDT8	Students in Southwest, Nigeria have access to world class education resources because of the community involvement strategy applied to sustainable development.					
	<b>PERCEPTIONS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>	<b>NS</b>
CPAC1	Community involvement strategy has facilitated series of seminars for security agents towards crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CPAC2	Community involvement strategy has fast-tracked support from government towards crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CPAC3	Community involvement has fast tracked support from NGOS and private individuals toward ensuring crime prevention and control.					
CPAC4	Community involvement has led to the series of sensitizations on crime prevention and control in Southwest, Nigeria					
CPAC5	Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of the sophistication of the resources made available to security agents in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CPAC6	Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of an initiation of joint Security forces in Southwest, Nigeria.					
CPAC7	Community involvement strategy has influenced crime prevention and control in terms of rehabilitation of criminals and drug addicts in Southwest, Nigeria.					

<b>PERCEPTIONS ON DELIVERY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE</b>		<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>	<b>NS</b>
DPHC1	Community involvement strategy has ensured accessibility of primary health care for people in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC2	Community involvement strategy has facilitated the provision of health care resources for primary health care centres in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC3	Community involvement strategy has facilitated the creation of enabling environment for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC4	Community involvement strategy has brought about the equitable access to the national health insurance scheme in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC5	Community involvement strategy has led to the strict compliance to work ethics by health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC6	Community involvement strategy has necessitated the equipping of primary health care centres with modern equipment and construction of state of the earth facilities.					
DPHC7	Community involvement strategy has led to the recruitment of qualified and required number health practitioners in to each of the primary health care centres in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC8	Community involvement strategy has motivated the government towards increasing the budget for primary health care in Southwest, Nigeria.					
DPHC9	Community involvement strategy has led to provision of training for health care practitioners in Southwest, Nigeria.					
<b>PERCEPTIONS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>		<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>	<b>NS</b>
EDT1	Community involvement strategy has led to an improvement in the standard of living in Southwest, Nigeria.					
EDT2	Community involvement strategy has led to the rise in employment opportunities in Southwest, Nigeria.					

EDT3	Community involvement strategy has led to the increase in the internal Revenue for states in Southwest, Nigeria.					
EDT4	Community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest, Nigeria to foster trade relations with other regions of Nigeria.					
EDT5	Community involvement strategy has led to the improvement in peace and security of states in Southwest, Nigeria.					
EDT6	Community involvement strategy has helped the states in Southwest, Nigeria to attract investors to its economy.					
EDT7	Community involvement strategy has helped states in Southwest Nigeria to attain technological advancement.					
EDT8	Community involvement strategy has helped states to build social amenities and infrastructures in Southwest, Nigeria.					

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## Bio-data

### A. Personal Data

Full Name: Joshua Olusegun OMOWUNMI

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Date of Birth: January 22, 1968

Place of Birth: Otun Ekiti, Ekiti State

Nationality: Nigeria

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### B. Educational Background

#### Educational Institutions Attended with Dates and Qualifications

- Ph.D. in public Administration – Lead City University, Ibadan (in view)

- MSc. in Public Administration – National Open University, Nigeria 2016
- MSc. In Political Science – University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos 2002
- BSc Political Science – University of Ilorin, Ilorin 1997
- G.C.E (O/Level) 1989

**C. Working Experience with Dates**

- Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State Feb 2003 – Till  
Date
- Healthcare Communication Ltd, Ikeja, Lagos State (Senior Marketing Exe.)  
1999 – 2001
- Specialist School, Ogba, Lagos State (Government Teacher) 1997 – 1999

**D. Membership of Academic and Professional Bodies**

- i. Fellow, Chartered Institute of Local Government and Public Admin of Nigeria
- ii. Associate Member, Institute of Public Administration of Nigeria
- iii. Member, European Centre for research, Training and Development, United  
Kingdom
- iv. Member, Institute of Professional Managers and Administration of Nigeria

**E. Awards and fellowships (if any)**

None

**F. Publication**

- i. Omowunmi J.O. & Phillip Olubiyi (2019). *The Political and Philosophical Consideration: Challenges and Prospects of good Governance & Urban Renewal in Nigeria*. A paper read at the National Conference of the School of Environmental Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro.

**G. Major Conferences Attended with Dates**

**None**

**H. Referees**

(Available on request)

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**Signature**

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**Date**

**The University Compliance Certification**

This is to certify that this project by Joshua Olusegun OMOWUNMI with matric number LCU/PG/002027 in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the approved university style and format.

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Signature

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Date