

## RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION IN KATSINA STATE

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### ABSTRACT

Fundamentally, rural areas have had their own social, economic, and cultural circumstances distinct from those of their urban counterparts. The aim and objective of the research was to determine the state of Rural Community Development in the rural areas of Katsina state and how Rural Populace can participate in the transformation process in the State. The methodology employed by the research is triangulation method in which quantitative and qualitative instruments were both used. Data collected was mainly based on primary and secondary sources. The total sample size employed by the research study was 370 respondents. Some of the findings of the research indicates that community leadership provides direction for rural community members, promotes stability, motivate members for rural community development projects, serves as a catalyst for rural community development and ensures timely project execution. The second objective to determine how rural population can participate in the transformation process in Katsina state, the result shows that community participation is necessary for rural community development, it promotes stability in rural community development and also serves as a gateway for successful project execution in rural area of Katsina state. Some of the recommendations of the research include effort should be made by both government and development partners to sustain the tempo by encouraging people at the grassroots level to continue collaboration with local community leadership so that rural transformation can be achieve. Awareness should be encouraged among rural populace on the need to participate at all level to develop their rural areas through mobilization for economic diversification in rural Katsina state.

**Keywords:** Rural Community Development, Rural Transformation, Katsina State.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Fundamentally, rural areas have had their own social, economic, and cultural circumstances distinct from those of their urban counterparts. Certain patterns of economic activity and low population density characterize rural regions, including agricultural, fishing and logging communities, for example. These unique ways of life in the rural areas, are tied closely to the natural environment and have fostered close social relationships and attachments to place among local residents (Chang, 2016). A large population of Nigerians lives in the rural areas of the country. Food and fiber is produced majorly in the rural areas. Specifically, these rural areas lie outside the densely buildup environment of towns, cities and the sub-urban villages whose inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities. According to Akpomuvie (2016), rural community development became a national imperative in Nigeria because of the following are the reasons. Firstly, the proportion of the national population resident in the rural areas of Nigeria has been declining since 1963 census; which placed the figure at 80.7% of the national population. By 1985, this proportion went down to 70.13% and by 1990 it further dropped to 69%. According to GeoHide (2022) the rural population in Nigeria stood at 101,575,770 which were 54.2% in (2024). It is therefore clear that despite our high level of urbanization, Nigeria still remains largely rural. Secondly, is the realization that a dangerous gap exists in the development levels of both the urban and rural areas which threatens the political and social stability of the country. Hence the development of a country cannot be completed with the singular act of developing the urban areas at the detriment of the rural areas which supply the urban areas with food and labour. Disheartening as it may sound and seem, the rural areas are characterized by pervasive and endemic poverty, manifested by widespread hunger, malnutrition, poor health, general lack of access to formal education, livable housing and various forms of social and political solution compared with their urban counterparts. Thirdly, it is being recognized that the problems of our urban centre's cannot be solved unless those of the rural areas are solved, or at least contained. Over the years, political leaders, policy advocates and makers, as well as practitioners have come to place more emphasis on rural transformation as one veritable way out of continued impoverishment, moral and social decay; precipitated partially by mass inequality, unemployment and poverty in the country. It is assumed that rural transformation is a prerequisite for the overall national development of Nigeria. For instance, a scholar has argued that the emphasis on rural development reflects an outward expression of disillusionment of the third world countries political leadership

(and masses) with the development strategies of the past: the apparent failure of Industrialization through the “big-push” spill-over syndrome. These strategies were simply a prescription of the high economic growth rates of the modern sector of the West for the developing countries to emulate. It was believed that the masses in the developing societies such as Nigeria would gain from the “crumbs” that may trickle down from the developed societies such as Britain or America.

The hopes and aspiration of the people for economic advancement raised during the struggle for independence were considerably dashed. The emergent political leadership apparently suffering from acute and disjointed colonial mentality was unable to clearly define and delineate problems of rural development as they were not only busy entrenching exotic perceptions and value orientations, but also siphoning public funds from their countries in collaboration with foreigners. They initiated development programmes that were not appropriate to local transformation needs and aspirations rural transformation in this research is perceived as a design to improve the economic and social conditions of rural inhabitants, which must involve strategies for extending the benefits of the development of the rural majority. The objectives of rural transformation efforts include the elimination of poverty, creation of rural employment opportunities, elimination of major inequalities, and ensuring adequate participation of the rural populace in the transformation process. A number of steps have been adopted for this process and these include agricultural development, infrastructural development like provision of rural roads, industrialization, and integrated rural and community development in Katsina state, Nigeria.

Rural transformation in this research is perceived as a design to improve the economic and social conditions of rural inhabitants, which must involve strategies for extending the benefits of the development of the rural majority. The objectives of rural transformation efforts include the elimination of poverty, creation of rural employment opportunities, elimination of major inequalities, and ensuring adequate participation of the rural populace in the transformation process. A number of steps have been adopted for this process and these include agricultural development, infrastructural development like provision of rural roads, industrialization, and integrated rural and community development in Katsina state, Nigeria.

### Statement of the Problem

Although the rural inhabitants remain ‘the life wire’ of the Nigerian economy, it still has not attracted much attention from both government and nongovernmental organizations in terms of resource allocation and development needed. The area (Katsina State) is largely agrarian; it has low infrastructural facilities that can facilitate rural transformation which can lead to real development. It is line with this, Michael, (2019) maintained that rural areas tend to be physically, politically and economically isolated from the areas in which commodities obtain most of their value and where political decisions governing policy and development planning are typically made. The rural areas have long been deprived and neglected even though they constituted the majority of the Katsina state population. It is obvious that rural population has limited access to modern farming inputs, productive resources (Fakayode, et al, 2018). This obvious neglect of the rural majority of Nigerians in the developmental scheme of things, is an indictment of both colonial and post independent governments not only for neglecting the majority who live in the rural areas but also for “milking them dry” for the benefits of the urban minority in Nigeria. Despite the efforts made in the past to effect development at the rural areas, the conditions of the rural dwellers and rural community development have not improved, rather they have further deteriorated. The reason for choosing Katsina state is because it’s largely rural, agrarian and the need for transformation to achieve development. How can rural community development be use to overcome the problem associated rural transformation especially issue related to rural participation, generate employment and reduce inequalities among rural populace. I declare that research study in the area as very significant. Olatunbosun’s, (2000) in Ogunna (2022) maintained that Nigeria’s neglected rural majority, is an indictment of both colonial and independent governments not only for neglecting the majority who live in the rural areas but also for “milking them dry” for the benefits of the British metropolis and the urban minority in Nigeria.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The term “rural community development” has been applied to describe interventions to promote social development at the grass-roots level. A community is an aggregation of families habitually living together within a definite geographical location more or less rooted in the soil they occupy, living in a state of mutual interdependence, supporting some basic social institution and having some measure of political autonomy in relation to other community. The term rural has equally been used to denote something both geographical and psychological (Landry, et al 2005). Geographically, it denotes specific area where people cluster. A community is essentially characterized by the organization of these functions on a locality basis. According to Landry et al (2005) a community is made up of group of individuals with intertwined relationships, who possess common backgrounds, engage in collective actions, share common interests and behaviors, and inhabit a common space. Generally, a community can be regarded as a group of people living within a specified geographical boundary. It may consist of different subgroups. There is usually a leader but there may be many

formal or informal leaders. Communities are not always homogenous in that within a community, many different views, languages, ideas and approaches to life are often represented. It a concept has been subjected to various theoretical interpretations and empirical operationalization, consequently, it eludes any precise definition. Nonetheless, most students change would agree with the notion that development is a process by which a continuous increase in a system's efficiency produces the conditions which result in enhancement of well-being. So development is used to refer to the total transformation of a system; thus when used to describe a nation, it describes the transformation of the various aspects of the life of the nation. In fact, development implies a progression from a lower and often undesirable state to a high and preferred one. According to Seers (1969) in Emeh (2012) perhaps posed the most fundamental questions relating to the meaning of development when he asserted that, the questions to ask about a country's development are therefore; what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three of these have declined from high level of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result „development“ even if per capita income doubled. However, development can simply be seen as a process which involves continuous increase in a system's efficiency that produces the conditions which spurs better-off in societal life. The process should be in stages to achieved desired goals. Generally, development can be regarded as a progress, advancement and so on. Development consists of increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing. Rural community development is that process where people's efforts are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and communities are integrated into the life of the nation enabling them to contribute fully to national progress (United Nations in Biggs, 1999). Cavaye (1999) maintained that rural community development is the process conducted by community members. It is a process where local people can not only create more jobs; income and infrastructure, but also help their community become fundamentally better able to manage change. Anyanwu (2002) contends that in most African countries rural community development has depended significantly on voluntary cooperative efforts. This follows a traditional trait that clearly underscores the virtue of self-reliance. This explains the emerging trend in community development, which sees it as an important point of takeoff for better living. The emphasis is to involve groups of people in planned programmes from which they may gain skills that would enable them to cope more successfully with the problems of their everyday life. Rural community development is thus “development on the basis of a country's (region) own resources, involving its populations based on the potentials of its cultural values and traditions”. In his opinion Obinne (1991) in Emeh (2012) perceived rural community development as a strategy involving creating and widening opportunities for (rural) individuals to realize full potential through education and share in decision and action which affect their lives. He further maintained it as efforts to increase rural output and create employment opportunities and root out fundamental or extreme cases of poverty, diseases and ignorance. To Aziz (1999) rural community development should be viewed as a holistic concept, which recognizes the complexity and inter-relatedness of the many variables which influence the quality of life in rural areas. It is a complex process, which involves the interaction of economic, social, political, cultural, technological and other situational factors. Hence for the actualization of the concept, these factors have to be integrated with local government policies and plans with the objectives of improving the quality of life of the people in the rural sector. Mabogunje (1981) observed that rural community development is concerned with the self-sustaining improvement of rural areas and implies a broad based re-organization and mobilization of the rural masses so as to enhance their capacity to cope effectively with the daily task of their lives and with the changes consequent upon this. The word transformation denotes complete change of something such as to it form, appearance and character (Longman Dictionary). In relation to the transformation initiative undertaken by the Nigerian government, the term connotes the rapid and fundamental changes to be pursued by the government to achieve certain goals within the framework of vision 2020 and the transformation agenda. Transformation focuses on changes that are material in nature, in particular the transformation of the economic activities (Coker et al 2012; Ngah, 2012). Rural transformation connotes rapid and radical rural restructuring such as changes in agricultural intensity, crop selection patterns, farmland, land productivity and farm income, labour and technological productivity and major improvements in rural housing and economic and social conditions resulting from industrialization (Long et.al., cited in Ngah,2012). To this the research suggests an overhauling of the constraint to rural transformation system and putting in place measures for continuous advancement and breakthrough. This research views rural impoverishment and its implication for the overall wellbeing of the nation as a result of rural neglect, the research therefore advocates for developing and concentrating a larger percentage of the welfare package to the rural societies knowing full well that a greater percentage of the total populations are found in the rural region of Nigeria and this teaming population are jetting out into the urban area thereby causing overcrowding and causing unnecessary pressure on the facilities in the urban center, creating an enabling environment in the rural area will go a long way to ease the burden in the cities, because life will be more convenient and bearable in the rural areas.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- To determine the state of Rural Community Development in the rural areas of Katsina State.
- To determine the how Rural Populace can participate in the transformation process in Katsina State.
- To ascertain how rural transformation can lead to employment opportunities/generation in Katsina State.
- To provide some measures on how inequalities can be reduce among rural populace in Katsina State.

#### Description of the Study Area

Katsina State has an area of 23,938 sq. km. It is located between 11A08'N and 13A22'n and longitudes 6Â°52'E and 9Â°20'E. The state is bounded by Niger Republic to the north, by Jigawa and Kano States to the east, by Kaduna State to the South and by Zamfara State to the West. Katsina State forms part of the extensive plains known as the High Plains of Hausa land. The state is composed of undulating plains which generally rise gently from 360m in the northeast around Daura, to 600m around Funtua in the southwest. Generally, the state has two geological regions. The south and central parts of the state are underlain by crystalline rocks of the Basement Complex (from Funtua to Dutsinma), but in the northern parts cretaceous sediments overlap the crystalline rocks. Katsina state has a population of 5,801,584 million. Majority of its people live in the rural areas according to the National Population Commission (2014). The state was created in September, 1987 have used several government agencies and programmes aimed at boosting rural community development in the state. The State is mainly populated by members of Hausa and Fulani ethnic groups who are largely Muslims base on religion. The major occupations of the people are rain-fed farming during the rainy season and irrigation farming during the dry seasons along the rivers and dams in the State. Cattle rearing are also practiced on the grassland areas by the Fulani and the native Hausa people of the State. Trading activities are also a major occupation that involved travelling for buying and selling at the weekly markets in towns and villages of the State. In terms of physical setting, the State is composed of undulating plains that are part of the High Plains of Hausa land which generally rise from 360 m to in the north east around Daura to 600 m around Funtua in the south west. Isolated hills and rock formation including inselbergs can be found in some parts of the State. The drainage consists of rivers and streams that are mainly seasonal in nature and can be found in different parts of the State. The major rivers include river Tagwai, Koza, Sabke, Gada, Karaduwa. Bunsuru, Gagare, Galma, Turami etc some of which are dammed for irrigation purposes. The climate can generally be described as tropical continental climate which varies considerably based on the months and seasons of the year. The period of high temperatures of about 38°C coincides with the dry season before the beginning of the rains that falls mainly from May to September of the year. The vegetation consists of northern Guinea savannah in the south and Sudan Savannah in the northern parts of the state.

#### Research Design

According to Cooper and Schinder, (2006) a research design is a strategy for study and plan by which the strategy is to be carried out specifying the methods and the procedure for the data collection. The study employed a Descriptive Survey Design as a method of collecting information by administering a questionnaire to respondents. This type of research design is useful when collecting information about peoples' attitudes, opinions and habits Orodho, (2009). This therefore, lay within the focus of this research.

#### Population of the Study

The population of the research study will comprise Three (3) local government areas from each political zone of the state. The local government areas comprises of Kankara, Kurfi and Sandamu local governments areas. Kankara local government has a total population of 243,259. Kurfi Local government area has population of 116,700. Sandamu local government area has a population of 136,944. The total sample size of the local government areas is 384 based on Krejcie and Morgan formula.

### 4. SAMPLING METHOD

A sample of participants was drawn from the empirical setting described above. The researcher engaged both purposive and stratified random sampling. Purposive sampling was used to target those who might be in a privileged position to provide more information while stratified random sampling was used to identify a few members of the general population and solicit their views on the subject.

**Table 1** Demographic information of the respondents

S/N	Statement	Options	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Gender	1. Male	302	81.6
		2. Female	68	18.4
2	Age group (Years)	1. 20-25	62	17.8



		2. 26-30	115	31.1
		3. 31-35	124	33.5
		4. 36-40	42	11.4
		5. 41+	27	7.2
3	Marital status	1. Single	84	22.7
		2. Married	268	72.4
		3. Separated	12	3.3
		4. Widow/Widower	6	1.6
4	Household size	1. 0-5	26	7.0
		2. 6-10	220	59.5
		3. 11-15	68	18.4
		4. 16-20	56	15.1
5	Educational level	1. No formal education	29	7.8
		2. Primary education	95	25.7
		3. Secondary education	82	22.2
		4. Tertiary education	164	44.3
6	Major occupation	1. Farming	113	30.6
		2. Civil servant	188	50.8
		3. Trading	69	18.6
7	Nationality	1. Nigerian	366	98.9
		2. Non Nigerian	04	1.1

Source: Field work, 2024

Table 1 contains the demographic information of the respondents where 302 respondents representing 81.6% were males, while 68 among them representing 18.4% were females. Respondents mostly aged 26-35 years and majority of them 268(72.4%) were married with the household size of 6-10 children or more.

#### 4.2 Rural Community Development

**Table 2** Respondents views on Community leadership towards rural community development

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum FX$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
CL1	Community leadership provides direction for rural community members.	55	71	84	160	1085	2.93	0.93	Agreed
CL2	Community leadership promote stability in the rural community members.	45	89	96	140	1071	2.89	0.89	Agreed
CL3	Community leadership motivate members for rural community development projects.	26	52	92	190	1178	3.18	1.18	Agreed
CL4	Community leadership serves as a catalyst for rural community development.	29	84	78	176	1135	3.07	1.07	Agreed
CL5	Community leadership ensures timely project execution.	41	82	62	185	1131	3.06	1.06	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.03	1.03	Agreed

Table 2 contains the respondents' view on how community leadership plays a role on rural community development. Sum of 244(65.9%) respondents agreed that community leadership provides direction for rural community members ( $M = 2.93$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). Similarly, 236(63.8%) of the respondents agreed that community leadership promote stability in the rural community members. ( $M = 2.89$ ,  $SD = 0.89$ ). However, 282(76.2%) of the respondents agreed that community leadership motivate members for rural community development projects. ( $M = 3.18$ ,  $SD = 1.18$ ). Moreover, 254(68.6%) of the respondents agreed that community leadership serves as a catalyst for rural community development. ( $M = 3.07$ ,  $SD = 1.07$ ). More than half of the respondents 247(66.8%) also agreed that community leadership ensures timely project

execution. ( $M = 3.06$   $SD = 1.06$ ). This implied that community leadership was among the major pillars towards rural community development with grand Mean and standard deviation of ( $M = 3.03$ ,  $SD = 1.04$ ) respectively.

**Table 3** Community Participation

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum FX$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
CP1	Community participation is necessary for rural community development.	45	85	65	175	1110	3.00	1.0	Agreed
CP2	Community participation promotes stability in rural community development.	35	76	77	182	1146	3.09	1.09	Agreed
CP3	Community participation serves as a gateway for successful project execution in rural area of Katsina State.	16	94	71	189	1173	3.17	1.17	Agreed
CP4	Community participation enhanced community performance in project execution.	19	57	158	136	1151	3.11	1.11	Agreed
CP5	Community participation allows group creativity in project execution.	31	89	122	128	1086	3.21	1.21	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.12	1.12	Agreed

The table displayed the respondents' opinion on whether community participation has a role to play on rural community development. The result shows that 240(64.9%) of the respondents agreed that community participation is necessary for rural community development ( $M = 3.00$ ,  $SD = 1.0$ ). However, 259(70%) of the respondents agreed that community participation promotes stability in rural community development ( $M = 3.09$ ,  $SD = 1.09$ ). Similarly, 260(70.3%) of the respondents agreed that community participation serves as a gateway for successful project execution in rural area of Katsina State ( $M = 3.17$ ,  $SD = 1.17$ ). Majority of the respondents 294(79.5%) agreed that community participation enhanced community performance in project execution ( $M = 3.11$   $SD = 1.11$ ). Moreover, 250 respondents representing (67.6%) agreed that community participation allows group creativity in project execution ( $M = 3.21$ ,  $SD = 1.21$ ). This clearly shows that rural community can only be developed when it's residents participated in any community activities with the respective grand Mean and grand standard deviation of ( $M = 3.12$ ,  $SD = 1.12$ ).

**Table 4** Community Mobilization for Human and Material Resources

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum FX$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
CMHM1	Community mobilization for human and material resources is necessary for effective rural community development in the rural areas of Katsina State.	31	89	122	128	1087	3.21	1.21	Agreed
CMHM2	Community mobilization for human and material resources promotes performance in project execution.	10	70	24	266	1286	3.48	1.48	Agreed
CMHM3	Community mobilization for human and material resources allows activity in project execution.	86	42	100	142	1038	2.81	1.19	Agreed
CMHM4	Community mobilization for human and material resources is a basis for promoting understanding among community members.	07	55	170	138	1179	3.19	1.19	Agreed
CMHM5	Community mobilization for human and material resource ensures sense of belongings among community members.	26	52	92	190	1178	3.18	1.18	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.17	1.17	Agreed

Table 4 shows that a total of 250 respondents representing 67.6% agreed that community mobilization for human and material resources is necessary for effective rural community development in the rural areas of Katsina State ( $M = 3.21$ ,  $SD = 1.21$ ). A sum of 290 respondents representing 78.4% agreed that community mobilization for human and material

resources promotes performance in project execution ( $M = 3.48$   $SD = 1.48$ ). However, a total of 242: respondents representing 65.4% agreed that community mobilization for human and material resources allows activity in project execution ( $M = 2.81$ ,  $SD = 0.81$ ). A total of 308; respondents representing 83.2% agreed that community mobilization for human and material resources is a basis for promoting understanding among community members ( $M = 3.19$ ,  $SD = 1.19$ ). Moreover, 284 respondents representing 76.8% agreed that community mobilization for human and material resource ensures sense of belongings among community members. The grand mean and the standard deviation were respectively found to be 3.17 and 1.17 which indicates that community mobilization for human and material resources plays a role in rural community development.

### 4.3 Rural Transformation

**Table 5 Rural Productivity**

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum FX$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
RP1	Rural productivity increases employment generation.	25	64	81	200	1196	3.23	1.23	Agreed
RP2	Rural productivity promotes living condition of rural populace.	17	92	81	180	1164	3.15	1.15	Agreed
RP3	Rural productivity increases sense of belonging among rural populace.	29	84	78	176	1135	3.07	1.07	Agreed
RP4	Rural productivity reduces unemployment among rural populace.	11	59	150	150	1181	3.19	1.19	Agreed
RP5	Rural productivity promotes healthy living among rural populace.	36	66	80	188	1160	3.14	1.14	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.16	1.16	Agreed

Table 5 presents the respondents' opinion on how rural productivity contributed towards rural transformation in Katsina state. A total of 281 respondents representing 75.9% agreed that rural productivity increases employment generation ( $M = 3.23$ ,  $SD = 1.23$ ). Similarly, a sum of 261 respondents representing 70.5% agreed that rural productivity promotes living condition of rural populace ( $M = 3.15$ ,  $SD = 1.15$ ). A sum of 254 respondents representing 68.6% also agreed that rural productivity increases sense of belonging among rural populace ( $M = 3.07$ ,  $SD = 1.07$ ). However, 300 respondents representing 81.1% agreed that rural productivity reduces unemployment among rural populace ( $M = 3.19$ ,  $SD = 1.19$ ) and a total of 268 respondents representing 72.4% agreed that rural productivity promotes healthy living among rural populace ( $M = 3.14$   $SD = 1.16$ ). The grand Mean and standard deviation were respectively found to be 3.16 and 1.16 which indicates that there is significant relationship between rural and rural transformation in Katsina State.

**Table 6 Rurality**

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum FX$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
RT1	Rurality promotes education among rural populace.	66	36	96	172	1114	3.01	1.01	Agreed
RT2	Rurality promotes better understanding among rural populace.	41	82	62	185	1131	3.06	1.06	Agreed
RT3	Rurality enhances morality among rural populace.	20	44	101	205	1231	3.33	1.33	Agreed
RT4	Rurality increases entrepreneurship skills among rural populace.	33	27	211	99	1116	3.02	1.02	Agreed
RT5	Rurality enhances provision for both physical and social infrastructures in rural areas.	44	72	120	134	1084	2.93	0.93	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.07	1.07	Agreed

From table 6, 270 respondents representing 72.4% agreed that rurality promotes education among rural populace ( $M = 3.01$   $SD = 1.01$ ). A meaningful number of people 247 representing 66.8% agreed that rurality promotes better understanding among rural populace ( $M = 3.06$ ,  $SD = 1.06$ ). However, 306 respondents representing 82.7% agreed that

rurality enhances morality among rural populace. ( $M = 3.33$ ,  $SD = 1.33$ ). A total of 310 respondents representing 83.8% agreed that rurality increases entrepreneurship skills among rural populace. ( $M = 3.02$ ,  $SD = 1.02$ ). Moreover, 254 respondents representing 68.6% agreed that rurality enhances provision for both physical and social infrastructures in rural areas. ( $M = 2.93$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). The overall mean of 3.07 and the standard deviation of 1.07 shows that there is significant relationship between the rurality and the rural transformation in Katsina State.

**Table 7** Inclusiveness

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum Fx$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
IV1	Inclusiveness among rural populace increases social interaction.	15	55	140	160	1185	3.20	1.20	Agreed
IV2	Inclusiveness promotes better understanding of rural environment.	55	71	84	160	1085	2.93	0.93	Agreed
IV3	Inclusiveness enhances cultural values among rural populace.	55	71	84	160	1085	2.93	0.93	Agreed
IV4	Inclusiveness promotes community values	64	30	92	184	1136	3.05	1.05	Agreed
IV5	Inclusiveness promotes community understanding among rural populace.	52	28	100	190	1168	3.16	1.16	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.05	1.05	Agreed

Table 7 displayed the results of the respondents' views on how related inclusiveness was with the Katsina state rural transformation. 300(81.1%) of the respondents agreed that inclusiveness among rural populace increases social interaction ( $M = 3.20$ ,  $SD = 1.20$ ). A sum of 244(65.9%) of the respondents agreed that inclusiveness promotes better understanding of rural environment. ( $M = 2.93$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). Similarly, 244(65.9%) of the respondents agreed that inclusiveness enhances cultural values among rural populace ( $M = 2.93$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). However, 276(74.6%) of the respondents agreed that inclusiveness promotes community values ( $M = 3.05$ ,  $SD = 1.05$ ). A total of 290(78.4%) agreed that inclusiveness promotes community understanding among rural populace ( $M = 3.16$ ,  $SD = 1.16$ ). The grand mean of 3.05 and the standard deviation of 1.05 shows that there is significant relationship between inclusiveness and the rural transformation in Katsina State.

**Table 8** Sustainability

Code	Statement	SD	D	A	SA	$\sum Fx$	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remark
ST1	Sustainability promotes economic condition of rural populace.	08	99	60	203	1200	3.24	1.24	Agreed
ST2	Sustainability ensure societal transmission.	71	19	80	200	1149	3.11	1.11	Agreed
ST3	Sustainability promotes understanding among community members.	45	77	111	137	1080	2.92	0.92	Agreed
ST4	Sustainability ensures human development among rural populace.	44	72	120	134	1084	2.93	0.93	Agreed
ST5	Sustainability ensures corporate existence of rural populace.	29	84	78	176	1135	3.07	1.07	Agreed
	Grand Mean & SD						3.05	1.05	Agreed

Table 8 shows that 263 respondents representing 71.1% agreed that sustainability promotes economic condition of rural populace ( $M = 3.24$ ,  $SD = 1.24$ ), 280 respondents representing 75.7% agreed that sustainability ensure societal transmission ( $M = 3.11$ ,  $SD = 1.11$ ), 249 respondents representing 67.3% agreed that sustainability promotes understanding among community members ( $M = 2.92$ ,  $SD = 0.92$ ). However, a total of 254 respondents representing 68.6% agreed that sustainability ensure human development among rural populace ( $M = 2.93$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). Similarly, 254 respondents representing 68.6% agreed that sustainability ensure corporate existence of rural populace ( $M = 3.07$ ,  $SD = 1.07$ ). The grand mean of 3.05 and the standard deviation of 1.05 testified the respondents general agreement on the relationship between sustainability and the Katsina State rural transformation.



#### 4.4 Test of hypothesis

##### 4.4.1 Hypothesis one

$H_0^1$ : There is no significant relationship between the rural community development and the factors leading to its development.

**Table 9** Analysis of variance result for hypothesis one

S/N	Variable	N	df	F	P-value	Remark
1.	Community leadership	370	369	76.2	0.010	Significant
2.	Community participation	370	369	66.7	0.000	Significant
3.	Community mobilization for human and material resources	370	369	84.00	0.030	Significant

Table 9 shows that the results were significant across the factors that leads to rural community development, that is, there is significant relationship between the community leadership and the rural community development at  $P = 0.010(P < 0.05)$ . There is also significant relationship between community participation and the rural community development which is significant at  $P = 0.000(P < 0.05)$ . However, there is significant relationship between community mobilization for human and material resources and the rural community development at  $P = 0.030(P < 0.05)$ .

##### 4.4.2 Hypothesis two

$H_0^2$ : There is no significant relationship between the rural transformation and the factors leading to a better transformation in Katsina State

**Table 10** Analysis of variance table for Hypothesis two

Variables	n	Df	F	P-value	Remark
Productivity	370	369	211.7	0.000	Significant
Rurality	370	369	113.6	0.000	Significant
Inconclusiveness	370	369	67.8	0.010	Significant
Sustainability	370	369	124.3	0.012	Significant

From table 10, the null hypothesis was rejected across the factors leading to better transformation.. There is significant relationship between productivity and the state rural transformation which is significant at  $P = 0.000(P < 0.05)$ . Similarly, there is significant relationship between rurality and the state rural transformation which is significant at  $P = 0.000(P < 0.05)$ . There is significant relationship between inconclusiveness and the state rural transformation which is significant at  $P = 0.010(P < 0.05)$  and there is significant relationship between sustainability and the state rural transformation which is significant at  $P = 0.011(P < 0.05)$ . In general, there is significant relationship between the rural transformation and the factors leading to a better transformation in Katsina State.

#### 4.5 Discussion of the Results

This research attempted to investigate how rural community development can contribute towards rural transformation in Katsina State, a structured questionnaire was designed and used where a total of 370 valid questionnaires were treated and analyzed. Four objectives were formulated in order to achieve the aim. The first objective was to determine the state rural community development in Katsina state. The result shows that community leadership provides direction for rural community members, promotes stability, motivate members for rural community development projects, serves as a catalyst for rural community development and ensures timely project execution. The second objective to determine how rural population can participate in the transformation process in Katsina state, the result shows that community participation is necessary for rural community development, it promotes stability in rural community development serves as a gateway for successful project execution in rural area of Katsina state. Community participation enhanced community performance in project execution and allows group creativity in project execution. The third objective was to ascertain how rural transformation can lead to employment opportunities/generation in Katsina state. The result shows that rural productivity increases employment generation, promotes living condition of rural populace, increases sense of belonging among rural populace, it reduces unemployment among rural populace and promotes healthy living among them. Moreover, rurality promotes education among rural populace, promotes better understanding, enhances morality among rural populace, rurality increases entrepreneurship skills among rural populace and enhances provision for both physical and social infrastructures in rural areas. The result of the first hypothesis shows that there is significant relationship between the rural community development and the factors leading to its development in Katsina State. The

result of the second hypothesis shows that there is significant relationship between the rural transformation and the factors leading to a better transformation in Katsina State.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Efforts should be made by both government and development partners to sustain the tempo (Rural Community Development) by encouraging people at the grassroots level to continue collaboration with community leadership so that team work can be achieve. Awareness should be encouraged among rural populace on the need to participate at all level to develop their areas. There is the need to mount campaign or reawaken the peoples' consciousness on the importance of Rural Community Development as an instrument for rural transformation in Katsina state. Community mobilization of Human and Material Resources should be sustained to increase community productivity at rural level. Plans must be provided by the governments and development partners (World Bank, World Health Organization, Bill Gates Foundation, Dangote Foundation and so on) at all level as a road map for the attainment of a successful rural transformation in the area.

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