

**MOBILIZING THE YOUTH FOR SELF-RELIANCE: AN  
ASSESSMENT OF SELF-HELP INITIATIVES: A CASE STUDY  
OF SURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA FROM 2011-2015**

**BY**

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE  
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AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCES (B.SC) DEGREE IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.**

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## **CERTIFICATION**

This project has been supervised carefully and approved by department of political science as satisfied one of the condition for the award of Bachelor of science Degree (B.Sc) in political science in the faculty of social sciences Usman Danfodiyo University Sokoto.

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## **DECLARATION**

I, Malami Mua'zu Dakingari, of the Department of Political Science Faculty of Social science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. Sincerely declare that this research work has been undertaken entirely by me and that, this is not a copied similar work done by someone else, or was being carried out as at the same time this research was conducted. All sources of data been used have been duly acknowledged accordingly and documented into scholarly dictates.

Malami Mua'zu Dakingari

## **DEDICATION**

All praise be to Almighty Allah, the knower, the merciful, the beneficent who created everything with destiny. Peace be upon to the Prophet Muhammad (SAW), who was the guidance of the entire Muslim Ummah.

However, I want to strictly thank my late father Alh. Mu'azu Nadengi may his soul rest in perfect peace (amen), and my mother Mal. Hauwa Mua'zu whose teaching, advice and taking care of my childhood have made my present position, may Allah reward you with Aljannatul Firdausi upon all perseverance, endurance you have beared since my childhood and all schools I have attended, indeed without you and your helping hand I could not have reach here thanks ones against.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

In the name of Allah, the most beneficent, the most merciful, I wish to express my special gratitude to almighty Allah (S.W.A) for His protection and guidance upon me for completion of my project and my stay in Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. May his peace and blessing be upon His noble prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alihi Wasallam. (S.A.W). his household, companions and those that follows his right path and that of righteous predecessors up to the day of resurrection.

As a matter of fact I am thanking Allah for providing a supervisor and my lecturers Abdul-Majeed Alkali who guides and helpful to me through this project work. His suggestions corrections and constructive criticisms made this project a reality. I thanks him a lot I would not forget to thanks caliber of lecturers we have in the department of political science UDUS. They instruct me, guide me, gave me a clear picture of life and help me to overcome mental poverty. Among the lecturers are Prof M.Z Umar, Prof. S.S mohd Prof. Zagga, Prof. G.B Jega, prof. A. Sule Kano, Prof. Ogundiya, Dr. Abdul-

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My special gratitude goes to my brothers and sisters and  
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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Self reliance in a general sense is what actually promotes productivity and other economic activities which obviously lead to the development of a country. From time immemorial people have always engaged in different activities such as farming, fishing, hunting, among others, in order to satisfy their basic needs and enhance their social mobility from one class to another.

Therefore, the idea of self-reliance lays heavily on youth empowerment by training of mind and body of the youth for proper intergration in to the society and for positive development. Umar Dantani states that, “the Nigerian government in collaboration with private organizations should intensify effort to provide gainful employment to the army of unemployment youth, this can be done through the establishment of micro fiancé schemes that assist the youth to

be self employed, if this is achieve, redundancy among the youth would be reduced to the bearest minimum”.<sup>1</sup>

Ibrahim Risikat Stated that, During the Obasanjo administration the Federal Government of Nigeria establish an economic institution known as National poverty Eradication programme (NPEP). This institution was mandated to give capacity building to intended youths to be self-reliant, provide loan facilities to small and large scale enterprises as well as monitor the progress of the loan facilities granted to small and large scale enterprises. To ensure wealth creation among youth under the National Poverty Eradication programme, graduates were recruited and posted to various Ministries and parastatals to learn public service activities, these graduates were paid #20,000 Monthly, in addition, capacity building and training were conducted under the auspices of attachment to a particular workshop in accordance to what the youth indicated, these activities range from welding to balkernizing, dying e.t.c. In this perspectives #5000 was given to each of the trainee and release at the expected time allocated for the

training, and also youth were granted #5000 under no capacity training.<sup>2</sup>

Hajiya Salamatu Husain Suleiman stated that, “youth (boys and girls) this category need to receives training on variety of skills in trades and profession such as tailoring, computer training, technical and commercial enterprises, such as buying, selling and farming e.t.c, which will make them to be self-reliance”<sup>3</sup> Therefore, she added that, in addition to skills acquisition, training and empowerment programmes, educational development is also very critical.

Ibrahim Risikat suggested however, that “Small scale enterprises have been also identified as the essential support and engine for nations economic development, it is a lubricant for employment generation, poverty reduction and technological development” Therefore, given the vital and salutary roles and contribution which enterprises play in the nations economic development, the government at various levels in Nigeria have roll-out-different entrepreneurial programmes aimed at reducing the incessant unemployment

phenomenon and at the same time entrenched the spirit of self-employed philosophy in our youth instead of looking for white-collar jobs that are not there.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The research project focuses on mobilizing the youth for self-reliance, by appraising the self-helps initiatives in Suru local government area, within the period of 2011-2015.

There is a general consensus from past research that, youth fell excluded from participation in development process, obviously lack of education and unemployment has resulted to an increase in the involvement of youth in various anti-social activities and offence, such as assaults, murder, stealing, armed robbery, sex offences, unlawful possession of arms e.t.c.

Every year the government at the three tiers through burdgetary allocation, policies and pronouncement have signified interest and acknowledged the crucial rules of the small scale enterprises sub-sector of the economy and hence

made policies to boost the participation of the unemployment youth. In spite of the essential role of government by introducing programmes and policies as an alternative way of reducing poverty level. Among unemployed youth in the country, the policies and programmes introduced by the government have not been fully utilized by many unemployed graduates and the effect has been manifested in a high level of crime rate.

Therefore, specifically the study would focus on two major organizations which were established in the area of study with a view to mobilizing the youths for self-reliance by getting them involved in self-help projects. There are Lauwali foundation and Garima Group.

Lauwali foundation was established in 2011 by Senator Ibrahim Bawa Kamba and the activities involved in the foundation include electrical wiring, soap making and tailoring e.t.c. while Garima group deployed the teaming number of unemployed youth to various business centres, where they were taught a number of self-reliance skills.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The study is based on the following objective objectives.

- i) To examine the rules of government and private enterprises in youth mobilization.
- ii) To analyse ways in which youth are being mobilized for self-reliance.
- iii) To identify the challenges encountered in the process of youth mobilization.
- iv) To appraise the prospect for youth self-reliance.

### **1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

Youth empowerment has significant role to play in the economic development of Nigeria. In any community youth, facilitate the development of a given society in the sense that, their age category is accompanied with physical, emotional and cognitive development that provide them, the opportunity to contribute their own quote towards the growth and development of their country.

As dantani stated, “youth development is the training of mind and body of the youth for proper integration in to the

society and for positive development, it involves the provision of infrastructure, creation of institution and processes that will enhance the development of the youth”.<sup>5</sup> Government has over the year strived to create a favorable condition for youth development but effort put in place are commensurate with the enormous problem confronting youth development. This suggest however, that it is reasonable to work on the assumption that youth” empowerment are compatible with effective economic development however, that it is reasonable to work on the assumption that youth empowerment.

However, this study will specifically focus on two organization which were established in Suru local government, aims at empowering youth in such away that, they could be self-reliance, and these are lauwali foundation and Garima group.

Lauwah foundation which was established in 2011 by senator Ibrahim Bawa Kamba, which engage youth to participate in various training activities which include, soap making, tailoring electric wiring e,t,c while on the other hand,

garima group also provides alternative for business tranzation for the youth, in which fillingstation supermarket, telecommunication centres e.t.c were established and youth were recruited to serve at such centres, some as a managers same as workers while some as a maintenance clerk and they were paid on a monthly basis.

### **1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

The research would primarily focuses on youth mobilization for self-reliance and how it affects the development process in Suru local government area, within the period 2011-2014.

Specifically, the study would be concerned with two organizations in the area of study, and these are lauwal foundation and Garima Group, which was aims at providing employment opportunities to the youth.

### **1.6 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

The research would be guided by the following assumption.



- i) The roles played by government and private enterprises toward the mobilization process could lead to the achievement of self-reliance.
- ii) There is substantial progress in self reliance effort in Suru local Government.
- iii) The self-reliance could be achieved through the self help initiatives in Suru local government.

## **1.7 DEFINATION OF CONCEPTS**

Certain basic concept are defined below:

Youth: There exists deferent explanations with regard to the concept of youth as an age category, the united Nations (2007), agued that “any person between the age of 15 and 24 is a youth”<sup>6</sup> Although, the united Nation which is one of the Institution for global governance has specified age category for youth different from African countries.

Entrepreneurs: Is an Individual who established and manages a business for the principal purpose of profit and growth.

Enterprises: it is the business organization that is formed and which provides goods and services, create jobs, and contribute to national income, export and overall economic development.

## **1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research is base on various source such as primary and secondary sources of data. Data from the field will be collected through interviews, observation and survey e.t.c Oral interviews will be conducted with youths who are the beneficiaries of self-help initiatives.the founders and managers of lauwali foundation and Garima group will also be interviewed to collect reliable data. Five (5) people from each foundation will be interviewed in order to make the work more reliable.

Therefore, another method of data collection is secondary source, in which data is been collected through consulting related textbooks published and upublished, Journal, document where necessary, internet and some of this materials could be source in Kebbi state Library in Birnin

Kebbi, Abdullahi Fodio library University in University of Usmanu Danfodiyo Sokoto, Using computer wordless also in UDUnet and library in which reliable data is bee collected.

Therefore, this research works basically designed in to five chapters, chapter one, which is the introductory part of the work, consist of background of the study research problem, objectives of the study, justification for the study, scope and limitation of the study, Research hypotheses, Defination of the concepts, research methodology.

Chapter two consists of literature review, chapter three also consists of background of the area of study, land people and their economic activities. Chapter four is data presentation and analysis. Chapter five consists of summary and conclusion.

## **End note**

- 1) Umar Dantani: Youth and political violence consequences on electoral Democracy in Nigeria, Department of political science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto P.3-5
- 2) Hajiya Salamatu Husain Suleiman: Alkali Hussaini Foundaiton: A Worthy venture, kebbi Mobilizer, A quarterly production of National Orientation agency (NOA) kebbi state Dec. 2013.
- 3) Ibrahim Risikat: Small seale enterprises and youth empowerment: A case study of selected enterprises in Sokoto metropolies. A research work submitted to the department of Business administration, U.D.U Sokoto (2014)P.7.
- 4) Ibid P.20-23
- 5) Ibid P.4
- 6) United Nation: World Youth report 2007, Young people's transition to Adulthood, progress and challenges, newyork: UN (2007).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The related literatures will be basically consulted here in order to set the theoretical base for the research.

Samuel F. Ogundare which studied social influence and attitudes is concerned with basic issues such as “What conditions and variable cause individual to form and change their attitudes, their beliefs and their behaviour? To day Nigerian children and adult are banbarded by print and electronic media, attempting to influence the ways, they think, feel, and act.

Youth are very central to the economic development of any society, because they are a middle class between the aged and children in this respect, responsibilities of both the aged and the children lay heavily an youth as a centre in the society. Therefore, youth need to be empowered to facilitate the development of a given society. This involves the provision of infrastructure, creation of institution and process that will

enhance development and youth empowerment thereby reducing dependency and unemployment to the barest minimum. To this effect, government has over the years strived to create a favourable condition for youth empowerment but, effort put in place are commensurate with the enormous problems negative confronting the youth empowerment.

The long neglect of the youth sector has resulted in youth restiveness, militancy, unemployment which, if not properly addressed may led to national insecurity political crisis and chaos. Therefore, they are, the need for a comprehensive plan and programmes for youth.

The author examines the conditions which would make individuals to change their negative ways of thinking, feeling and behaviour toward creativity, innovation and initiatives which will enhance their economic well being. Consequently, he examine ways of empowering youth through workshop to develop the skills of the youth. But the author ignores

entrepreneurial activities which will enhance the economic well being of individuals<sup>1</sup>.

The work of Ibrahim Risikat<sup>2</sup> is very important in that, she emphasizes the enhancement of self-reliance by small scale enterprises. She argued that, one of the major important roles of small scale enterprises to the economic development of a nation is the creation of entrepreneurial skills to the teaming number of our youths this enables them to provide wide varieties of products and services needed by the populace domestically instead of resorting to imported goods. This alone could reduce government expenditure on foreign exchange and at the same time makes the people to be self-reliant and add value to the country's currency.

She further stated that the need to find a lasting solution to the incessant high rate of unemployment among the able young men and women led to the intervention of the previous administrations in Nigeria to establish and equip youth development centres. The aim is to train unemployed youth in artisan skills with a view of making them self-reliant and

income generators instead of waiting for government job which is no longer there. The phenomenon of poverty forced most of the Nigerians youth to become victims of unbearable social and economic circumstance. There fore, to ameliorate their suffering the government opened youth development centre which began with same of the following artisan's skills acquisition programmes. These include motor mechanics electrical wiring; vulcanizing, plumbing and welding e.t.c.

The federal government, laid emphasis on practicalizing the schemes in order to enhance effective, purposeful and sustainable efficiency of the programmes, so that at the end of the training the government will be fully rest assured that, the graduates of the programmes have acquired all necessary skills needed for them to set-up their self income businesses without any hindrance.

Against the foregoing discussion one can establish the agument that, government and small scale enterprises have played a significant role toward the framework of self-reliance which obviously affect the economic well being of the people.



There is also, the work of F.U. Agbo, the work concentrated on the programmes introduced by the federal government of Nigeria, especially cooperative entrepreneurship intervention programmes, which was proposed to ensure that, rural farmers are mobilized and organized to effectively access, derive own and sustained proposed sector initiatives. Therefore, he pointed out some of the objectives of the programmes which would lead to economic stability and reduce the level of unemployment in Nigeria.

- i) Promotion of Specialized cooperative agro-input and production of marketing system to facilitate access to all needed farm input supplies and produce selling points, at each local government area.
- ii) Promotion of specialized cooperative preservation, processing and storage system, especially for fruits, vegetables, fish, live stock and dairy product in each local government.

- iii) Promotion of specialized cooperative tractors hiring service, to provide relevant farm mechanization services at each local government.
- iv) Promotion of specialized cooperative micro-finance institutions to provide effective saving and credit service in each local government.
- v) Promotion of specialized cooperative enterprises development centres for the dissemination of information, technology and linkages and support of all agro-entrepreneurs at each local government.

However, he explains that, the Nigeria cooperative movement recorded its greatest achievement in the area of produce marketing and agro-input supply in the 1960's through the cooperative of the regional farm settlement schemes. Unfortunately, political development and the eventual metamorphosis of the region into several states contributed to the demise of the farm settlement schemes, and their cooperative societies.

Despite, all this the federal government through the present intervention programmes, attempted to use cooperative once again to supply agro-inputs to farmers and to market their product unable. In view of this it is clear that, the author failed to identify the weaknesses in the post policy, measures which focus only on the supply side of agro-input, He was also unable to assess the significance and importance of physical training and skills acquisition by the youth to engage in entrepreneurial activities which will serve as their basic source of income to manage and sustain their economic standard<sup>3</sup>.

The work of Obi Uchechukwu has been reviewed which clearly indicates that, the establishment of N.D.E, as a strategy of reducing the level of unemployment in such away that, it led to the self-reliance of a number of graduates through the following practical programmes nation wide, each operating as a separate department:

- 1) National youth employment and vocational skills development program, which consist National open Apprenticeship scheme (NOAS), Resettlement scheme

- (RS) and National youth service corp(NYSC)/  
Entrepreneur development programmes (EDP).
- 2) Small scale industries which consist of start youth own business (SYOB), motorcycle scheme (MS) and Matured people scheme.
  - 3) Agricultural sector and rural employment promotion, which consist of, irrigation farmer scheme, block farming scheme, Rural Agricultural and training scheme, graduate loan scheme<sup>4</sup>.

The work of Natividada and Jalbert was based on women entrepreneurs in global economy. Both of them argued that, women are bringing commitment and integrity to bear on their business operation because they care about economic empowerment, entrepreneurial development and innovation for self-reliance. They added that, women entrepreneurs are influencing the shape and outlook of business in the global market place. In United state, of America, the centre for women business research, reported that, forty six (46) percent of all privately held firms were either majority owned

or 50 percent owned by females. In addition it's reported that, 10.1 million women owned and control business, provide jobs for approximately 13 million people according to report provided.<sup>5</sup> Agu.R Amachi argues that family business equally create increasing employment opportunities, help to provide jobs for women and is particularly suited for altering the society's welfare and income distribution pattern due to the fact that, family ownership of a business encompasses several people. He argued further that, family businesses are resourceful make family owned business on apparent sustainable way to reduce poverty. Indeed, family business also provides job for a greater number of family members who have the chance to work formally or informally in the family business. Also family business promote gender equality, since it allows for increasing number of women participation in the business.

Increasingly, the author emphasis that, the trend among families is to embrace family business as a poverty reduction strategy, since any poverty reduction strategy must

necessarily address the root cause of poverty, which include, unemployment, in adequate income, gender in equality, poor infrastructure, and other needs which virtually have been addressed by family business, in order to allow family members to reduce their relative poverty. In spite of all the emphasis made by the author on family business in relation to the poverty reduction, he fails to outline the weakness of family business, in the sense that, family business focuses only on a family member toward the provision of job opportunities, but precludes the youths who are in business<sup>6</sup>.

Therefore, family business in the context of poverty eradication process is considered nothing but an instrument which have little advantage to the families that are engage. Self-reliance can be attained in a democratic state where political leaders place the National interest above their personal interest in such away that government and private enterprises would jointly provide job opportunities to the large number of unemployed.

## **END NOTES**

- 1) Samuel F. Ogundare: “How social studies educators see the essentiality of their Discipline for social mobilization of youth in Nigeria” social psychologist, (Zimbardo 1976).
- 2) Ibrahim Risikat: “Small scale enterprises and youth empowerment” A case study of selected enterprises in Sokoto metropolis, A research work submitted to the department of Business administration, U.D.U Sokoto (2014)P
- 3) F.U Agbo “Centre for entrepreneurship and development research” University of Nigeria Nsuka, (2012). P7-6
- 4) Obi Uchechuku: “The role of government in curbing youth unemployment”. A case study of Sokoto, National Directorate of employment. (N.I.E), A research work submitted to the department of Economic (2012) P.18-20
- 5) Natividad and Jalbert; “Women entrepreneurs in the global economy, African Journal of Development Research and entrepreneurship, volume 1&2 (2013) P.24.
- 6) Ibid P.27.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter will discuss reward the natural environment of Suru local government area, the origin, people, economic and political activities of the area. The area fall under the savanna region, an area generally characterized by high temperatures all the year round although they are surrounded by the hills which protected the severeness of the temperature, the temperature is moderate due to the hills not as high as that of the central and Northern part of the state.

### **3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SURU LCOAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

Suru local government was created out of Bunza local government area in the year 1989. The headquarter of Suru was located at Dakingari about one hundred kilometers (100Km) from the state capital.

Therefore, Suru local government is one of the twenty one (21) local government areas that constituted kebbi state.<sup>1</sup>



Furthermore, Suru local Government area covers an area of 26,800 square kilometers, and according to Malam Sani Abubakar “Suru local Government consist the population of 148,474; with 72,912-Male and 75,562 are female during the 2006 census”<sup>2</sup> Suru local Government area consists of many tribes with different cultures and the majority of such tribes are: hausawa, Fulani, Zabarmawa, Rundawa (In Dakingari), Gimbanawa (in suru), and Kabawa. While other minority groups include; Yoruba and Igbo who migrated from places like Oyo, Osun, Lagos and Ibadan in present day southern Nigeria. Suru local government has two largest districts which are Dakingari and Suru.

### **1) DAKINGARI**

Nasiru Mua’zu Dakingari stated that, Dakingari town like any other town in Kebbi. The town also has two legends for its origin; there is one claiming the Hodijan Kosai among the Hausa people and other one among Fulani of Usman Jaojes who was said to migrate from Borgu land. The Hausa version claim that, Hodi Jan Kosai established the town around 1810.

The tradition claimed that it was after the defeat of Kabbawa by the Jihadist of 1804 that, people migrated to different places.<sup>3</sup> it was because of this migration that some people known as Kabawa or Kyangawa under the Hodi left Birnin kebbi town and first settled in Kyangakwai town, in present day dandi local government area. After some few years Kabawa decided to proceed in search of meat through hunting and they settled in present day Dakingari” most of them were hunters and farmers.

According to this tradition, these people were in search of water to drink during which they discovered a well called Argida, it is now situated in the area called Marina (dying place) in Dakingari. The discovery of the well motivated Hodi and his groups to settled around the area.

The other legend among the Fulani people argued that, it was a Fulani man Usman Jaoje who founded the town. The legend claims that Jao’je was a postoralist who traveled from one place to another in search for green pasture and water for his cattle. According to this tradition, the man was from Borgu

area in present day chad Republic and he was on his way to the southern part of the present Nigeria when he discovered the Argida well. Malam Adamu stated that, “Jaoje discovered the well, by his cow, which said to be traveling in search of water during which the cow discovered the well. The cow used to follow road shouting as a signal, until later Jao’je decided to follow this cow which lead him to discover the Argida well.

Adamu further explained that Jao’je settled there but later when kabawa people arrived, Jaoje left the settlement and proceeded on his journey where he founded Kaoje in the present day Bagudo local government area”<sup>4</sup>

## **2) SURU DISTRICT**

The second largest district in the local government is Suru District. Jamilu Abdullahi Dakingari, in his project, indicated that, the people of Suru town claim their own history origin about who they are and where they came from. The ancient town of Suru is the headquarter of Jagwadawa who are believed to be the descendants of great warrior Jogo, the son of Musa Jokolo, the grand son of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Islamic reformer,

sheikh Usmanu bin Fodiyo, Jagwadawa people laid claims that, they were descendants of great Jogo, the son of malam Musa Jokolo who migrated from Gwandu and settled at Bakuwai. It was gathered that, around 1823 Malam Jogo moved to Suru town and settled there. The proponent of this legend argued that, malam Jogo was a great warrior and Islamic scholar as well as reformer. According to this legend the people of Suru town are mostly Jagwadawa, Kabawa, Hausawa, Rundawa, Fulani among others.<sup>5</sup>

### **3.3 THE PEOPLE**

The people living in the area are different groups with different languages, although Hausa and Fulani language are the dominant languages. The majority groups living in the area are Hausa and Fulani. There are minority groups like Zabarmawa, Arawa, Kyangawa, and Ginbanawa who were influenced by Hausa they were designated because they widely speak Hausa and almost being colonized by the Hausa language. There are also some minority groups such as the Yoruba and Igbo from the southern part of the country. With

above light, the Hausa people living in the area are those who migrated from Kebbi within the Hausa land; they observed all the customs, language and religion of the Hausa.

The Fulani people: they were believed to be of two types the Fulani Gida and the Fulani Daji (town Fulani and postural Fulani). The Fulani in the towns are the Fulani Gida towns (Fulani) who are believed to be the descendant of Abdullahi Fodiyo from Gwandu through the descendantship of Bosu who came from Zaggas. There are other Fulani also called Borgawa who claimed the descendantship of Usman Jao'je from Borgu land in the republic of Chad. Fuldulde is their language and they are ruling classes of the town known as Bosu line age<sup>6</sup>

Minor groups: there are some other groups who constituted the minority in the area known as Zabarmawa, Gimbanawa, Arawa, Yorubawa, Igbo e.t.c and they observe their customs and uphold their languages but, Hausa is their dominant language of communication.

### **3.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The area is very fertile land and flattopography which allowed for the agricultural practices. The people (about 80% practice)peasant farming and they operate fulltime farming regardless of which group they claims to belong. Therefore, Agriculture constitutes the backbone of the economy of the area more than any other occupation from all the cardinal points, being it north, south, east and west. There is hardly any piece of land that cannot be cultivated. Agricultural activities are very famous during the raining season; people do not cultivate crops in the dry season due to the lack of rivers within the area of Dakin-gari, but in Suru district such crops were cultivated due to the Swampy<sup>7</sup> The climatic condition of the area provide opportunity for farmer to cultivate food crops and cash crops, they are very famous in the production of millet, guinea corn, beans, maize. Cash crops: such as groundnut beans and rice serve as means of getting money to carry out some activities like marriage ceremony, Sallah celebration and other social activities.

### **3.5 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**

Politically, Suru local government is divided into six (6) districts and eleven (11) political wards each represented by the councilor who would represent the interest of the people of the ward. Such wards include Dakin Gari, Suru, Giro, Bakuwai, Barbarejo, Aljannare, Bandam, Kwaifa, Dandane, Gingga and Kwakware.

However, Suru local government possessed six districts which include, Dakin Gari district headed by Alhaji Jafaru Haliru Mutube II. (Lamidon Dakin Gari), Suru district headed by Alhaji Muhammad Bello (Jagwadejin Suru), Bakuwai district headed by Alhaji Tukur Aliyu (Jagwadetin Bakuwai), Aljannare district headed by Alhaji Abubakar Sadiq (Sarkin Sudan Aljannare), Barbarejo district headed by Alhaji Abdullahi Magaji (Uban Kasar Barbarejo), and Giro district headed by Muhammad Suleiman I (Uban Kasar Giro) all of those district heads are under the leadership of Alhaji Jafaru Haliru, the Lamidan Dakingari.

## **END NOT**

- (1)Suru local government secretariat: Historical background of Suru local government area: published department of administration 2010. P.5
- (2)Malam Sani Abubakar, 70 years, director social department, interviewed at secretariat of Suru local government 6/7/2015.
- (3)Nasiru Mu'azu Dakin Gari: inter groups relationship in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Dakingari: A Research work submitted to the department of History, U.D.U Sokoto (2008) P.13-14.
- (4)Ibid P.14
- (5)Jamilu Abdullahi Dakin Gari: Contribution of traditional rulers to the development of democracy: A case study of Suru local government, A Research work submitted to the department of political science, U.D.U Sokoto (2014)P.18
- (6)Ibid P.16
- (7)Ibid P.18-19
- (8)Ibid P.20-22



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

This chapter present and interprets data obtained from the field survey through interview of ten (10) respondent. Therefore, reason in which interview is used in conducting the research work is considering the fact that, interview is more reliable instrument of data collection, in the sense that, interview instrument enable an interviewed to have deeper knowledge about issue of concern through verbal and non-verbal response gathered from the interview through face to face interaction or by phone or both.

### **4.2 RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW**

An interview was conducted during the field survey with ten(10) people from both the foundations which comprises of founder of Lauwali foundation, trainer of the trainees and beneficiaries of the programme on the other hand founder of Garima group, manager of one Garima fillings station and

workers of the Garima were also interviewed for the purpose of collecting reliable data.

### **4.3 ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENT**

Self-reliance as a concept is to achieve genuine, economic development in all facet of human endeavour in the country. The concept therefore, lead young people to engagement in various level which are successfully driving the current transformation process in our nation. Mike Omeri said, introducing the programmes which was aimed at strengthening dialogue between the young people, policy makers and the rest of the society to promote meaningful engagement at different levels. Therefore, he also explain that, the concept of youth engagement is increasingly apparent in international and national agendas: stressing the role of youth people as resource which can uplift the society.<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, against the foregoing, this work attempt to focus on two foundations Lauwali foundation and Garima group which were established in the area of study, aimed at making the youth for self-reliance. Indeed the two foundations

are considered meaningful toward the economic development of Suru local government area, in such away that, youth from different angle of the area struggle to be involved or employed in such foundations.

#### **4.4 LAUWALI FOUNATION**

Lauwali Foundation was an organization established in Suru local government area, in the year 2011, by senator Ibrahim Bawa Kamba, aimed at making youth to be self-reliance, in the sense that, a large number of youth in Suru local government were engage in training of various activities which will enhance their economic well being. Hassan Adamu during interview demonstrated that, he is among the beneficiaries of lauwali foundation and engaged in soap making and other product, he further explain that, they were given a training on how to make soap and other product on daily basic which last four (4) month, certificate and #5000 were issued to a graduate of a particular training.<sup>2</sup> There fore, to this end youth from different angle in the area were engage in training on different activities in which they obtain

certificate, skills and #5000 capital to start their small scale business for the economic well being to satisfy their basic need and the need of their families. Malami Na'abasu who was among the trainers, during interview stated that, with a dedicated team of youth indigenes of suru local government, the foundation provided technical skills acquisition, training programmes, general awareness and facilities that would enable people becomes self-reliant and able to cater for themselves, their families as well as to promote the general advancement of the society as a whole. In addition, the foundation has a special focus on the promotion and establishment of small scale business by the beneficiaries of its programmes for sustainability and to the enhance in attaining it's policy objective, the foundation has its vision as follow:

- a) Uplifting the level of formal education
- b) Creating better awareness
- c) Practical skills acquisition
- d) Small business development

Consequently, he explain that, the target beneficiaries of the programmes and project of the foundation, following a carefully observation as regards to the socio-economic position of some categories of citizens, the foundation identified the following as target beneficiaries of it's programmes.

- a) Women (widows, divorces and unemployed) for this group, a number of programme are put in place for the advancement of their socio-economic well being. Therefore, the programmes include, skill acquisition, soap making and tailoring.
- b) Youth (boys and girls) this category received training on variety of skills in trade and profession, such as tailoring, computer training, technical and commercial enterprises such as buying, selling and farming e.t.c furthermore, he explain that some graduate were issued certificate, materials and #5000 as capital, while some were issued certificate and #5000 as capital. Despite all the effort made by the foundation toward the enhancement of the economic well being of the people, but now adays, the

foundation is no longer existing due to the fact that, the founder, Lauwali was no longer in power or he can not able to sponsor the foundation continuously.<sup>3</sup>

Ibrahim Sani, during interview also demonstrated that, the foundation also runs empowerment programmes geared towards assisting the beneficiaries to acquire financial and material assistance to engage in various vocations. Similarly, twenty women (20) who graduated in tailoring had each received a sewing machine, certificate and #5000 as capital. The same applied to those who graduated in soap making with each of the fifteen (15) trainees received a certificate and #5000. The same also applied to other programmes of the foundation which actually enhance the economic well being of suru local government area, in the sense that, some of the trainees stated their small business after the graduation.<sup>4</sup>

Lauwali Namalam, who was among the founder of the foundation stated that, the foundation activities and focus are intended to be expanded as time progresses so as to cater adequately for the teeming beneficiaries of the programmes.

Therefore, the foundation seeks to have an enabling environment for it smoothly carry out its people's oriented activities. It also hopes to acquire a facility that will be the size of two to three football field comprising at least 50 workshops where trainees will learn various skills such as baking, welding, shoe making, computer operation, electrical, tailoring, soap making and printing e.t.c therefore, the intention here is to create a healthy competition amongs the trainees and evolve mutual respect among them, which will make meaningful development in suru local government area. Unfortunately, the intention of the foundation could no be achieve because the founders of the foundation, lack money to sponsor the foundation considering the fact that, they are no longer in political power and it's upon that, the foundation was initiated purposely for political will.<sup>5</sup>

#### **4.5 GARIMA GROUP**

Garima group, it has been observed earlier in this work that, government alone can not provide employment for every body in Suru local government. Therefore, this is where

garima group has a very vital role to play in filling the gap. Garima group was also described as corporate body with the best approach to youth empowerment in Suru local government, in which garima group over the years has been consistently given back to the society, empowering the youth, and making the society economically stable.

Garima group was established in Suru local government and has offices in many states of this great country, in which one among them was located at, western bypass, Sauke Kahuta Minna, Niger state while other offices are located in many states of Nigeria which include Sokoto, Kebbi and Abuja e.t.c where Garima group build many business centers such as petroleum market, boutique, Restaurant, Household furniture, pharmacy and even Nursery school by which youth are employed to manage such centres, some as managers, workers and maintainers of the centres.

Abubakar Maigandi, the founder of the Garima said, I have always said that, Nigeria is a good place to invest, God has given us what many other countries don't have, but they



keep searching for it, to enhance their productivity which obviously lead to the economic standard of their societies. But in Nigeria we have the fertile land for agriculture, we have the minerals resources and the most blessing one oil. All we need to do is to properly utilized them to minimized our societal, and economic problems. Therefore, garima group focus attention on empowering youth and making them to believe in them selves as well, in which apart from the government Garima is the main source of employment for youth in Suru Local government area in the sense that, garima build many business centers in many state of this country, by which all of those centers were manage, control by a number of youth and estimatly morthan six hundred youth are working under garima.<sup>6</sup>

Malam Usman, Manager of one Arima group filling station, give a clear explanation that, garima group saver as an instrument of poverty reduction in the area of study, in which various business centers were build by garima group in many state of Nigeria, where youth indigenes of Suru local

government were taken to manage control and maintain those business centers, such as filling station, Restaurant, Household furniture, pharmacy and Boutique, through which those youth were paid salary on monthly basic each according to his position or ability.

However, he added that, he is presently a manager of one fillingstation of garima group which situated at Dakin gari under suru local government area in which he were paid salary on monthly basic, which no doubt uplift his economic well being, toward the satisfaction of his basic need and his family.<sup>7</sup>

However, this work also acknowledge the contribution of Abubakar Jafar, who stated that, before, he was a student earning nothing, neither from the government no from any organization, but after he is graduation, he was deployed by garima group to work in one business center in Sokoto, known as vita farm, comfort centre Sokoto, opposite Dandima round-about with red paint, therefore, this make his incame laudably to satisfy his needs and manage his family without any

dependent to any person of wealth. Therefore, it can be clear that, the activities of garima group in suru local government has a great importance as well as relevance of garima group in employment generation as well as poverty reduction in suru local government and the many state.<sup>8</sup>

Mahmud Mustapha, demonstrated that, garima group is thriving and contributing to economic growth, employment opportunities, local development and combating poverty in Suru local government, because the sector have become the center of concern in employment generation in Suru local government, in the sense that, a number of youth unemployed are awaiting for the jobs vacancies from the group.<sup>9</sup>

Anas Abubakar, clearly explain that, garima group foundation has been a good and positive role model to our youth, because the foundation has shown enormous interest in youth development and employment which is obviously successful and we wish other notable business men can take acue from the group and use their organization to support the youth, who are obviously the leaders of tomorrow.<sup>10</sup>

## **END NOTE**

- (1)Kebbi Mobilizer: A quarterly production of National orientation Agency (NOA) Kebbi state December, 2013. P5.
- (2)Hassan Adamu, 28 years, beneficiaries of Lauwali foundation, interviewed at Dakin gari, 5/7/2015.
- (3)Malami Na'abasu 32 years, trainer of the trainees. In Lauwali foundation, interview at Dakin gari, 10/7/2015
- (4)Ibrahim Sani, beneficiarit of Lauwali foundation 25years interview at Sabon Birnin area, 5/7/2015.
- (5)Lauwali Namalam, Donator from Lauwali foundation, 43 years, interview, at local government secretarial, 8/7/2015.
- (6)Abubakar maigandi, founder of garima group 48 years interview, at Dakin gari 25/9/2015.
- (7)Malam Usman, Manager of one garima group fillingstation, 49 years, interviews at Dakin gari 22/9/2015.

(8)Abubakar Jafar, manager of Vita foarm, comfort center Sokoto 27 years interview at vita foarm, confort center Sokoto.

(9)Mahmud Mustapha, 31 yars, secretary to the garima group interviewed at Dakin gari 22/9/2015

(10) Anas Abubakar, 25 years worker of garima, interviewed at Dakin gari, 19/9/2015.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The research work is on titled: “mobilizing the youth for self-reliance: An assessment of self-help initiatives in Suru local government area from 2011-2015”.

The first chapter deals with introduction of the study, the statement of the problem and methodology. Therefore, methodology deals with the materials consulted in carrying out the research, such as primary and secondary sources. So also, the literature work of other people especially those related to youth mobilization for self-reliance has been employed in the study.

Subsequently, chapter two has to do with reviewed literature of scholars as well as related text books on youth mobilization in order to find out stages and strategies of empowering youth towards improving economic condition of a particular society.

Furthermore, chapter three deals with the land and people in the area of study as well as the socio-economic and political activities of Suru local government area.

Thus the natural environment of the area of study, and origin of Dakin gari and Suru, where two contradicting legends on the origin of Dakin gari were studied. The people of the town include the Fulani and Hausa, however, there are some settlers and they include Zabarmawa, Arawa, Gimbanawa, Yoruba, Igbo.

Chapter four discusses how the lauwali and garima foudnaitons mobilized youths towards self-reliance. These groups were considered as instrument of generating employment through their designated activities. As a matter of fact, to a very large extent, these two foundation have reduced the level of unemployed youth in Suru local government, in the sense that youth are engage in various economic activities that essentially made them to realize their essence.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

Mobilizing the youth for self-reliance is an ideal that facilitate the economic growth and development of any society, considering the fact that, youth are holding the majority in any society, in which the responsibilities of both old age and children rest heavily on them. Therefore, youth empowerment have contributed a lot to the economic well being of people in Suru local government area.

## **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

In analyzing the data and information on the topic mobilizing the youth for self-reliance in Suru local government, I wish to come up with the following possible recommendations towards solving the problem of unemployment in the area under study.

- a. It became imperative to mention that, when government in collaboration with any foundation wanted to reduce the level of unemployment or poverty reduction, the



youth should be considered. This is due to the fact that, they take the majority part in any society.

- b. The training programme should be organized from time to time in form of workshops with the activities of skills acquisition for youth to realize their essence.
- c. The government should encourage youth to engage in entrepreneurial activities which will enhance their economic well being.
- d. The government should considerably develop the small scale and medium enterprises which will engage youth in various business centres.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.5 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Self reliance in a general sense is what actually promotes productivity and other economic activities which obviously lead to the development of a country. From time immemorial people have always engaged in different activities such as farming, fishing, hunting, among others, in order to satisfy their basic needs and enhance their social mobility from one class to another.

Therefore, the idea of self-reliance lays heavily on youth empowerment by training of mind and body of the youth for proper intergration in to the society and for positive development. Umar Dantani states that, “the Nigerian government in collaboration with private organizations should intensify effort to provide gainful employment to the army of unemployment youth, this can be done through the establishment of micro fiancé schemes that assist the youth to be self employed, if this is achieve, redundancy among the youth would be reduced to the barest minimum”.<sup>1</sup>

Ibrahim Risikat Stated that During the Obasanjo administration the Federal Government of Nigeria establish an economic institution known as National poverty Eradication programme (NPEP). This institution was mandated to give capacity building to intended youths to be self-reliant, provide loan facilities to small and large scale enterprises as well as monitor the progress of the loan facilities granted to small and large scale enterprises. To ensure wealth creation among youth under the National Poverty Eradication programme, graduates were recruited and posted to various Ministries and parastatals to learn public service activities, these graduates were paid #20,000 Monthly, in addition, capacity biling and training were conducted under the auspices of attachment to a particular workshop in accordance to what the youth indicated, these activities range from welding to balkermizing, dying e.t.c. In this perspectives #5000 was given to each of the trainee and release at the expected time allocated for the training, and also youth were granted #5000 under no capacity training.<sup>2</sup>

Hajiya Salamatu Husain Suleiman stated that, “youth (boys and girls) this category need to receives training on variety of skills in trades and profession such as tailoring, computer training, technical and commercial enterprises, such as buying, selling and farming e.e.tc, which will make them to the self-reliance”<sup>3</sup> Therefore, she added that, in addition to skills acquisition, training and employment programmes, educational development is also very critical.

Ibrahim Risikat suggested however, that “Small scale enterprises have been also identified as the essential support and engine for nations economic development, it is a lubricant for employment generation, poverty reduction and technological development” Therefore, given the vital and salutary roles and contribution which enterprises play in the nations economic development, the government at various levels in Nigeria have roll-out-different enter presecutorial programmes aimed at reducing the incessant unemployment phenomenon and at the same time entrenched the sprit of

self-employed philosophy in our youth instead of looking for white-collar jobs that are not there.

## **1.6 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The research project focuses on mobilizing the youth for reliance, by appraising the self-helps initiatives in Suru local government area, within the period of 2011-2015.

There is a general consensus from past research that, youth fell excluded from participation in development process, obviously lack of education and unemployment has resulted to an increase in the involvement of youth in various anti-social activities and offense, such as assaults, murder, stealing, armed robbery, sex offences, unlawful possession of arms e.t.c.

Every year the government at the three tiers through burdgetary allocation, policies and pronouncement have signified interest and acknowledged the crucial rules of the small scale enterprises sub-sector of the economy and hence made policies to boast the participation of the unemployment

youth. In spite of the essential role of government by introducing programmes and policies as an alternative way of reducing poverty level. Among unemployed youth in the country, the policies and programmes introduced by the government have not been fully utilized by many unemployed graduates and the effect has been manifested in a high level of crime rate.

Therefore, specifically the study would focus on two major organizations which were established in the area of study with a view to mobilizing the youths for self-reliance by getting them involved in self-help projects. There are Lauwali foundation and Garima Group.

Lauwali foundation was established in 2011 by Senator Ibrahim Bawa Kamba and the activities involved in the foundation include electrical wiring, soap making and tailoring etc. while Garima group deployed the teaming number of unemployed youth to various business centres, where they were taught a number of self-reliance skills.

## **1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The study is based on the following objective objectives.



- v) To examine the rules of government and private enterprises in youth mobilization.
- vi) To analyse ways in which youth are being mobilized for self-reliance.
- vii) To identify the challenges encountered in the process of youth mobilization.
- viii) To appraise the prospect for youth self-reliance.

## **1.8 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

Youth empowerment has significant role to play in the economic development of Nigeria. In any community youth, facilitate the development of a given society in the sense that, their age category is accompanied with physical, emotional and cognitive development that provide them, the opportunity to contribute their own quote towards the growth and development of their country.

As dantani stated, “youth development is the training of mind and body of the youth for proper integration in to the society and for positive development, it involves the provision of infrastructure, creation of institution and processes that

will enhance the development of the youth”.<sup>5</sup> Government has over the year strived to create a favorable condition for youth development but effort put in place are commensurable with the enormous problem confronting youth development. This suggest however, that it is reasonable to work on the assumption that youth”.<sup>5</sup> Government has over the years strived to create a favorable condition for youth development but effort put in lace are commensurate with the enormous problems confronting youth development. This suggest however, that it is reasonable to work on the assumption that youth empowerment are compatible with effective economic.

However, this study will specifically focus on two organization which were established in Suru local government, aims at empowering youth in such away that, they could be self-reliance, and these are lauwali foundation and Garima group.

Lauwah foundation which was established in 2011 by senator Ibrahim Bawa Kamba, which engage youth to participate in various training activities which include, soap

making, tailoring electric wiring e,t,c while on the other hand, garima group also provides alternative for business tranzation for the youth, in which filling station super market, telecommunication centres e.t.c were established and youth were recruited to serve at such centres, some as a managers same as workers while some as a maintenance clerk and they were paid an a monthly basis.

## **1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

The research would primarily focuses on youth mobilization for self-reliance and how it affects the development process in Suru local government area, within the period 2011-2014.

Specifically, the study would be concerned with two organizations in the area of study, and these are lauwal foundation and Garima Group, which was aims at providing employment opportunities to the youth.

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

The research would be guided by the following assumption.

- iv) The roles played by government and private enterprises toward the mobilization process could lead to the achievement of self-reliance.
- v) There is substantial progress in self reliance effort in Suru local Government.
- vi) The self-reliance could be achieved through the self help initiatives in Suru local government.

### **1.8 DEFINATION OF CONCEPTS**

Certain basic concept are defined below:

Youth: There exists deferent explanations with regard to the concept of youth as an age category, the united Nations (2007), agued that “any person between the age of 15 and 24 is a youth”<sup>5</sup> Although, the united Nation which is one of the

Institution for global governance has specified age category for youth different from African countries.

Entrepreneurs: Is an Individual who established and manages a business for the principal purpose of profit and growth.

Enterprises: it is the business organization that is formed and which provides goods and services, create jobs, and contribute to national income, expert and overall economic development.

## **1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research is base on various source such as primary and secondary sources of data. Data from the field will be collected through interviews, observation and survey e.t.c Oral interviews will be conducted with youths who are the beneficiaries of self-help initiatives.the founders and managers of lauwali foundation and Garima group will also be interviewed to collect reliable data. Five (5) people from each

foundation will be interviewed in order to make the work more reliable.

Therefore, another method of data collection is secondary source, in which data is been collected through consulting related textbooks published and upublished, Journal, document where necessary, internet and some of this materials could be source in Kebbi state Library in Birnin Kebbi, Abdullahi Fodio library University in University of Usmanu Danfodiyo Sokoto, Using computer wordless also in UDUnet and library in which reliable data is bee collected.

Therefore, this research works basically designed in to five chapters, chapter one, which is the introductory part of the work, consist of background of the study research problem, objectives of the study, justification for the study, scope and limitation of the study, Research hypotheses, Defination of the concepts, research methodology.

Chapter two consists of literature review, chapter three also consists of background of the area of study, land people and their economic activities. Chapter four is data presentation and analysis. Chapter five consists of summary and conclusion.

## **End note**

- 7) Umar Dantani: Youth and political violence consequences on electoral Democracy in Nigeria, Department of political science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto P.3-5
- 8) Hajiya Salamatu Husain Suleiman: Alkali Hussaini Foundaiton: A Worthy venture, kebbi Mobilizer, A quarterly production of National Orientation agency (NOA) kebbi state Dec. 2013.
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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The related literatures will be basically consulted here in order to set the theoretical base for the research.

Samuel F. Ogundare which studied social influence and attitudes is concerned with basic issues such as “What conditions and variable cause individual to form and change their attitudes, their beliefs and their behaviour? To day Nigerian children and adult are banbarded by print and electronic media, attempting to influence the ways, they think, feel, and act.

Youth are very central to the economic development of any society, because they are a middle lan between the aged and children this respect responsibilities of both the aged and the children lay hevelly an youth as a centre in the society. Therefore, youth need to be empowered to fercilitate the development of a given society. This involves the provision of infrastructure, creation of institution and process that will



enhance development and youth empowerment to the barest minimum. To this effect, government has over the years strived to create a favourable condition for youth empowerment but, effort put in place are commensurate with the enormous problems negative confronting the youth empowerment.

The long neglect of the youth sector has resulted in youth restiveness, militancy, unemployment which, if not properly addressed may led to national insecurity political crisis and chaos. Therefore, they are, the need for a comprehensive plan and programmes for youth.

The author examines the conditions which would make individuals to change their negative ways of thinking, feeling and behaviour toward creatively, innovation and initiatives which will enhance their economic well being. Consequently, he examine ways of empowering youth through workshop to develop the skills of the youth. But the author ignores entrepreneurial activities which will enhance the economic well being of individuals.

The work of Ibrahim Risikat<sup>2</sup> is very important in that, she emphasizes the enhancement of self-reliance by small scale enterprises. She argued that, are of the major important roles of small scale enterprises to the economic development of a nation is the creation of entrepreneurial skills to the teaming number of our youths this enables them to provide wide varieties of products and services needed by the populace domestically instead of resorting to imported goods. This alone coursed reduces government expenditure on foreign exchange and at the same time makes the people to be self-reliants and add value to the country's currency.

She further stated that the need to find a lasting solution to the incessant high rate of unemployment among the abled young men and women led to the intervention of the previous administrations in Nigeria to establish and equip youth development centers. The aim is to train unemployed youth in artisan skills with a view of making them self-reliance and income generators instead of waiting for government job which is no longer there. The phenomenon of poverty forced most of

the Nigerians youth to become victims of unbearable social and economic circumstance. There fore, to ameliorate their suffering the government opened youth development center which began with same of the following artisan's skills acquisition programmes. These include motor mechanics electrical wiring; vulcanizing, plumbing and welding e.t.c.

The federal government, laid emphasis on practicalizing the schemes in order to enhance effective, purposeful and sustainable efficiency of the programmes, so that at the end of the training the government will be fully rest assured that, the graduates of the programmes have acquired all necessary skills needed for them to set-up their self income businesses without any hindrance.

Against the foregoing discussion one can establish the agument that, government and small scale enterprises have played a significant role toward the framework of self-reliance which obviously affect the economic well being of the people.

There is also, the work of Dr. F.U. Agbo,<sup>3</sup> the work concentrated on the programmes introduce by the federal

government of Nigeria, special cooperative entrepreneurship intervention programmes, which was proposed to ensure that, rural farmers are mobilized and organized to effectively access, derive own and sustained proposed sector initiatives. Therefore, he pointed out some of the objectives of the programmes which would lead to economic stability and reduce the level of unemployment in Nigeria.

- vi) Promotion of Specialized cooperative agro-input and production of marketing system to facilitate access to all needed farm input supplies and produce selling points, at each local government area.
- vii) Promotion of specialized cooperative preservation, processing and storage system, especially for fruits, vegetables, fish, live stock and dairy product in each local government.
- viii) Promotion of specialized cooperative tractors hiring service, to provide relevant farm mechanization services at each local government.

- ix) Promotion of specialized cooperative micro-finance institutions to provide effective saving and credit service in each local government.
- x) Promotion of specialized cooperative enterprises development centers for the dissemination of information, technology and linkages and support of all agro-entrepreneurs at each local government.

However, he explains that, the Nigeria cooperative movement recorded its greatest achievement in the area of produce marketing and agro-input supply in the 1960's through the cooperative of the regional farm settlement schemes. Unfortunately, political development and the eventual metamorphosis of the region into several states contributed to the demise of the farm settlement schemes, and their cooperative societies.

Despite, all this the federal government through the present intervention programmes, attempted to use cooperative once again to supply agro-inputs to farmers and to market their product. In view of this it is clear that, the latter failed

to identify the weaknesses in the post policy, measures which focus only on the supply side of agro-input, He was also unable to assess the significance and importance of physical training and skills acquisition by the youth to engage in enterpreurial activities which will serve as their basic source of in came to manage and sustain their economic standard.

The work of Obi Uchechukwu<sup>4</sup> was been reviewed which clearly indicates that, the establishment of N.D.E, as a strategy of reducing the level of unemployment in such away that, it led to the self-reliance of a number of graduates through the following practical programmes nation wide, each operating as a separate department:

- 4) National youth employment and vocational skills development program, which consist National open Apprenticeship scheme (NOAS), Resettlement scheme (RS) and NYSC (EDP) National youth service corp/Entrepreneur development which consist of start your own business (STOB), motorcycle scheme (MS) and natured people scheme.

5) Agricultural sector and rural employment promotion, which consist of, irrigation farmer scheme, block farming scheme, Rural Agricultural and training scheme, graduate loan scheme.

The work of Natividad and Jalbert<sup>5</sup> was based on women entrepreneurs in global economy. Both of them argued that, women are bringing commitment and integrity to bear on their business operation because they care about economic empowerment, entrepreneurial development and innovation for self-reliance. They added that, women entrepreneurs are influencing the shape and outlook of business in the global market place. In limited state, of America, the center for women business research, reported that, forty six (46) percent of all privately held firms were either majority owned or 50 percent owned by females. In addition it's reported that, 10.1 million women owned and control business, provide jobs for approximately 13 million people according to Agu.R Amachi<sup>6</sup> argues that family business equally create increasing employment opportunities, help to provide jobs for women and

is particularly suited for altering the society's welfare and income distribution pattern due to the fact that, family ownership of a business encompasses several people. He argued further that, family businesses are resourceful make family owned business on apparent sustainable way to reduce poverty. Indeed, family business also provides job for a greater number of family members who have the chance to work formally or informally in the family business. Also family business promote gender equality, since it allows for increasing number of women participation in the business.

Increasingly, the author emphasis that, the trend among families is to embrace strategy, since any poverty reduction strategy must necessarily address the root cause of poverty, which include, unemployment, in adequate income, gender in equality, poor infrastructure, and other needs which virtually have been addressed by family business, in order to allow family members to reduce their relative poverty. Inspite of all the emphasis made by the author on family business in relation to the poverty reduction, he fails to outline the



weakness of family business, in the sense that, family business focuses only on a family member toward the provision of job opportunities, but precludes the youths who are in business.

Therefore, family business in the context of poverty eradication process is considered nothing but an instrument which have little advantage to the families that are engage. Self-reliance can be attained in a democratic state where political leaders place interest in such away that government and private enterprises would jointly provide job opportunities to the large number of unemployed.

## END NOTES

- 7) Samuel F. Ogundare: "How social studies educators see the essentiality of their Discipline for social mobilization of youth in Nigeria" social psychologist, (Zimbardo 1976).
- 8) Ibrahim Risikat: "Small scale enterprises and youth empowerment" A case study of selected enterprises in Sokoto metropolis, A research work submitted to the department of Business administration, U.D.U Sokoto (2014)P
- 9) F.U Agbo "Centre for entrepreneurship and development research" University of Nigeria Nsuka, (2012). P7-6
- 10) Obi Uchechuku: "The role of government in curbing youth unemployment". A case study of Sokoto, National Directorate of employment. (N.I.E), A research work submitted to the department of Economic (2012) P.18-20
- 11) Natividad and Jalbert; "Women entrepreneurs in the global economy, African Journal of Development Research and entrepreneurship, volume 1&2 (2013) P.24.
- 12) Ibid P.27.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The chapter will discuss reward the natural environment of Suru local government area, the origin, people, economic and poetical activities of the area. The are fall under the savanna region an area generally characterized by high temperatures all the year round although they are is surrounded by the hills which protected the severeness of the temperature, the temperature is moderate due to the hills not as high as that of the central and Northern part of the state.

### **3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SURU LCOAL**

#### **GOVERNMENT AREA**

Suru local government was created out of Bunza local government area in the year 1989. The headquater of suru was located at Dakingari about one hundred kilometers (100Km) form the state capital.

Therefore, Suru local government is one of the twenty one (21) local government areas that constituted kebbi state.<sup>1</sup>

Furthermore, Suru local Government area covers an area of 26,800 square kilometers, and according to Malam Sani Abubakar “Suru local Government consist the population of 148,474; with 72,912-Male and 75,562 are female during the 2006 census”<sup>2</sup> Suru local Government area consists of many tribes with different cultures and the majority of such tribes are: hausawa, Fulani, Zabarmawa, Rundawa (In Dakingari), Gimbanawa (in suru), and Kadawa. While other minority groups include; Yoruba and igbo who migrated from places like Oyo, Osun, Lagos and Ibadan in present day southern Nigeria.

### **1) DAKINGARI**

Nasiru Mua’zu Dakingari stated that, Dakingari town like any other town in Kebbi state as well as Nigeria has divergent version about the origin of the town. The town also has two legends for its origin; there is one people and other one among Fulani of Usman Jaojes who was said to migrate from Borgu land. The hausa version claim that, Hodi Jan Kosai established the town around 1810. The tradition claimed that it was after

the defeat of Kabbawa by the Jihadist of 1804 that, people migrated to different places.<sup>3</sup> it was because of this migration that some people known as Kabawa or Kyangawa under the Hodi left Birnin kebbi town and first settled in Kyangakwai town, in present day dandi local government area. After some few years Kabawa decided to proceed in search of meat through hunting and they settled in present day Dakingari” most of them were hunters and farmers.

According to this tradition, these people were in search of water to drink during which they discovered a well called Argida, it is now situated in the area called Marina (dying place) in Dakingari. The discovery of the well motivated Hodi and his groups to settled around the area.

The other legend among the Fulani people argued that, it was a Fulani man Usman Jaoje who founded the town. The legend claims that Jao’je was a postoralist who traveled from one place to another in search for green pasture and water for his cattle. According to this tradition, the man was from Borgu area in present day chad Republic and he was on his way to

the southern part of the present Nigeria when he discovered the Argida well. Malam Adamu stated that, “Jaoje discovered the well, by his cow, which said to be traveling in search of water during which the cow discovered the well. The cow used to follow road shouting as a signal, until later Jao’je decided to follow this coe which led him to discover the Argida well.

Adamu further explained that Jeo’je settled there but later when kabawa people arrived, Jaoje left the settlement and proceeded on his journey where he founded Kaoje in the present day Bagudo local government area”<sup>4</sup>

### **3) SURU DISTRICT**

The secand largest district in the local