

Factors Affecting Socio Economic and Political Community Development in The Case of Aliyu Amba Town

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Abstract- *This study investigated factors that negatively affects socio economic and political community development in the case of aliyu amba town. The objective of the study was to explore and analyze the factors that affecting the social, economic and political community development. The researcher has employed qualitative research method with a descriptive aim. The primary data were collected from 65 participants of whom 10 of them were (civil servants), 30 of them were the community, 20 of them were from different sectors and the remaining 5 were from theatre experts and development workers and all of them were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Moreover, the study adopts referring books, the internet, various PhD dissertation and MA thesis and guiding principles and rules and regulations, as a source of secondary data. In addition to this, key informant interview, documentary review, observation checklist and in-depth interviews were also important sources of primary data. The researcher mainly employed thematic data analysis technique while dealing with the gathered qualitative data. The findings from the study revealed that, that there is a multifaceted problem in 'Aliyu Amba' town. In our assessment we have encountered social, economic, political, interpersonal, and intrapersonal problems in the society which are deep rooted and are negatively affecting the livelihoods of the society. Furthermore, the research is clearly contributes to the enhancement of the living standard of the society.*

Index Terms- community development, social change, economic and political development.

I. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Community development is the planned evolution of all aspects of community wellbeing (economic, social. Environmental and cultural). It is a process whereby community members come together to the collective action and generate solutions to common problems. The scope of community development can vary from small initiatives within all a small group. To large initiatives that involve the whole community. Regardless of the scope of the activity. Effective community development should be a long term endeavor, well planned , inclusive and equitable, holistic and integrated in to the bigger picture initiated and supported by community members, of benefit to the community and grounded in experience that leads to best practice.

The primary outcome of community development is improved quality of life. Effective community development results in mutual benefit and shared responsibility among community members and recognizes the connection between social, cultural, environmental and economic matter. (frank and smith 199:8)

Community development stems from the belief that the community itself becomes able to develop solutions to issues and opportunities within the communities. Rather than waiting someone else, community members believe in their own ability to take action. Although outside assistance may be needed, it should only be as a tool to develop community driven responses in a way which responds to the community. Discussion in the community may be needed to create the awareness that community members are the experts with respect to the needs, hopes and dreams of their community. It can be beneficial to act together to achieve results and all community members have skilled. Knowledge and abilities to contribute (frank and smith 199:15)

This short study will assess social, economic. Political, interpersonal, cultural and intrapersonal problems of " Aliyu Amba" town locality, located in some of 188km from the capital Addis Ababa. This town has a latitude and longitude of [09°32'N 39°48'E](#) [Coordinates](#) [09°32'N 39°48'E](#) with an elevation of 1805 meters above sea level.

There is a twice weekly market in Aliyu Amba, which is held on Thursday and Monday. Currently its educational facilities are included one secondary school, one primary and one junior secondary school.

Aliyu Amba " town locality members and the neighboring localities practice agricultural activities at large. Their agricultural products encompass teff, chat and sorghum. Most of " Aliyu Amba town" locality residents are merchants and civil servants. There are also a number of students.

1.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study investigated the social. Economic, political, and intrapersonal problems of " Aliyu Amba" town. Again, a simple survey conducted by the researcher indicated that Residents of "Aliyu Amba " locality have registered fastest growing number through time. This has resulted in complex problems among residents of the town.

The concern is that if this growing number of residents would continue with the current less infrastructure and poor

performance of the town, the quality of life standards of residents would be more affected.

1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study specifically seeks to:

1. Examine socio- economic characteristics of the society;
2. Assess political situation of the town
3. Identify major problems of the society which tackles their development endeavors.

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is hoped that the statistical information, recommendations and the conclusions drawn from finding of this study will be a valuable resource to prospective researchers, development workers and relevant stakeholders. The finding of this study will reveal critical problems of “ Aliyu Amba” Town residents.

Again, residents. Of “ Aliyu Amba” town in all age groups from both sexes who are the main target of this study will benefit from any positive developments that may accrue from the study in the long or short term. The government, development workers and all concerned bodies, will appreciate the significance of this study and relate the study and to their developmental undertakings in general and to their responsibilities to boost the life standards of Ethiopian citizen. The study also it gives a better understanding on socio- economic, cultural, political, interpersonal characteristics of “ Aliyu Amba” town residents. In general, the study will contribute towards improved life standard in the selected town.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Even though there are 27 localities and one town in the woreda. The study focused on one town in the form of quasi experimental. The town was chosen because it has diverse population and potential problems which tackle the town from development. To this end the study focused on analyzing the socio- economic, political and interpersonal characteristics of “ Aliyu Amba” town residents

context of this research development is linked with community development, thus the meaning and context of community development in this research is presented in the following section.

2.3. Community development: According to Oketch (2006:111), comments that, the concept of community development is founded on the premise that changes in the living conditions of people are best effected by the people themselves. Thus, development in this sense consists of processes in which various groups are stimulated to improve aspects of their lives particularly by people from outside of their community. Ibid(2006:76) goes on to say” *Community development refers to the long- term process whereby people who are marginalized or living in poverty work together to identify their needs, exert more influence in the decisions which affect their lives and work to improve the quality of their lives, the communities in which they live, and the society of which they are a part.* The primary outcome of community development is improved quality of life. Effective community development results in mutual benefit and shared responsibility among community members and recognizes the connection between social, cultural, and economic matters (Frank and Smith, 1999:8).

Community development stems from the belief that the community itself becomes able to develop solutions to issues and opportunities within the communities. Rather than waiting someone else community members believe in their own ability to take action.

2.3.1 SOCIAL CHANGE

Social change refers to an alteration in the social order of a society. Social change may include changes in nature, social institution, and social behavioral, or social relations.

Social change may refer to the notion of social progress or sociocultural evolution, the philosophical idea that society moves forward by dialectical or evolutionary means. It may refer to a paradigmatic change in the socio- economic structure, for instance a shift away from feudalism and towards capitalism. Accordingly it may also refer to social revolution, such as women’s suffrage or the Civil rights movement. Social change may be driven by cultural, religious, economic, scientific or technological forces.

2.3.3. Economic development

Political development has been defined in many ways that reflect the passage of societies ‘and analysts’ preoccupations. One formulation dwells on the emergence of national sovereignty and the integrity of the state, demanding respect and upholding commitments in the international system. Others identify the domestic attributes of constitutional order and political stability, attained through the formation of a settled framework of government, reliable procedures for leadership succession, and a consolidation of the territorial administrative reach of government institutions. This conspectus owes to the fascination exerted by nation-building and state-building in new states of Africa and Asia. It also relates to earlier studies of legal-rational authority: an endowment of coercive powers and the ability to labor and functional specialization, hierarchy and chain of command, and merit- based recruitment, it connected.

Linkages between economic progress and political development are much debated. The former has traditionally been seen as a begetter or facilitator of the latter. Through the agency of intervening variables like the spread of literacy and rise of plural

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This section reviewed related literature of earlier studies conducted on development. The literature was reviewed from research articles and journals, on various aspects of development.

2.2. DEVELOPMENT

Development is a complex issue with much different and sometimes continuous definition. The Collins English Dictionary - Complete and unabridged (2003) gives three definitions of development as the act or process of growing, progressing, or developing; the product or result of developing and a fact, event, or happening, especially one that changes a situation. Development involves change, new ways of doing things. It can mean growth of ideas, methods and positive change in circumstances. These are no doubt considerable and significant definitions of development. Common to all these definitions however are the desire for changes that will affect citizens welfare positively and or liberate them from poverty and inequality. This makes development an act of freedom, just like the theatre. In the

interest groups, the accumulation of independent financial power and economic strength in society. Cross-cutting cleavages created by economic specialization and differentiation moderate social conflict.

2.3.5 Political development

Political development enhances the state's capacity to mobilize and allocate resources, to process policy inputs into implementable outputs. This assists with problem-solving and adaptation to environmental changes and goal realization. The contemporary notion of good governance also dwells on efficient, effective, and non-corrupt public administration.

Many Marxists define political development in advanced industrial societies in terms of the growth of the class consciousness and political organization of the proletariat, leading, ultimately, to the overthrow of capitalism and the approach of communism. A more common (though ethnocentric) view is progress towards liberal democracy, involving accountable government, and opportunities for participation (also seen by some as an aspect of modernization, rather than development), through the exercise of freedoms of association and expression. More recently democratization and good governance have been portrayed as constitutive of political development and as conditions for sustained economic development in developing areas and post-communist societies. The rule of law (and thus respect for property rights) and the development of civil society are also included. The embedding of human rights is another central plank.

The enduring problem of political development for some divided societies like in former Yugoslavia and especially in the third world remains how to combine political stability with political liberalization and democratization. Another challenge is safeguarding democratic transition and consolidation in the midst of drastic economic restructuring (see structural adjustment) that engender popular dissatisfaction and can breed political extremism. Political development means not just institutional reform but changes in attitudes and the political culture. That places limits on how far political development can be imported or imposed from without.

Political development is neither linear nor irreversible, not all countries experiencing it and some endure periods of political decline and decay, while a few suffer terminal political breakdown, like the former USSR.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

As most research believed that there is no one single scientific method for scientists to carry out their investigation. How over accuracy of observation and the qualities of creativity and objectivity are some ingredients in all scientific research? This research adopts referring books, the internet, questionnaire and having oral interview with some personalities who are living and working in the town

3.2. Population

The population of the study involved one selected district located in the north shewa zone some 188km in the north east of the capital Addis Ababa. Key participants of this study are residents of "Aliyu Amba" town. Other participants drawn from

the Debrebirhan University and other locality members were also involved in the study. Participants were selected from all age groups, sexes and walks of life. They were chosen in line with their direct relationship for the assessment project. Residents of "Aliyu Amba" town are believed to give honest and reliable information and other Participants are expected to provide professional explanation. Estimated total population was 65.

3.3. INSTRUMENTS

The main data collection tool was based on primary sources, which is interviewing responsible personalities. In addition the research group prepares questionnaire for residents and administrators of "Aliyu Amba" district. The research group also uses internet, some articles and creates some informal discussions with residents of the town, theatre practitioners and fellow students.

3.4. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF INSTRUMENTS

To ensure the validity of the information from World Wide Web, the research group tries to refer various web sites. Along with the internet, the research group interviews selected personalities and experts who have direct relationships with development and "Aliyu Amba" town, and provides questionnaire for some of "Aliyu Amba" town residents from different walks of life.

3.5. ACCESS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Regarding to the research ethics in this paper the researcher mentions all reference the references section of the study. As the research group conducted interviews and questionnaire, they ask and get permissions of the participants. But in the informal discussions, which the research group believes is enough for this short term paper, any name of participants of the discussion is not named in the study.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA AND TECHNIQUES

In this part, the data were analyzed to reflect the socio-economic and cultural community problems in the town. The data that were obtained from participants were analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques, which are going to be presented later on these sections in the process the researcher has followed every data collection by analyzing concurrently. That is, the researcher has started data analysis imminently after data is collected. The researcher has reflected on the respondent response through interpreting every word of them. Here the intention is to look at the existing situation and try to make sense by analyzing themes and patterns since qualitative data analysis is well suited to analyze complex relatives that beneficiaries experience in their natural setting. The researcher has planned to use digital recorder and hence has followed special procedure so as to transcribe and to interpret the body language and symbols properly. In order to get the general idea of what part experience in their time, then researcher has read and reread the data carefully.

4.2. Findings

4.2.1. Factors that negatively affecting the social life of the residents.

Outcomes of our informal discussions, interviews and questionnaire revealed that the social life of residents in the district have been negatively affected due to plenty of reasons. According to the questionnaire, which is filled by youths and elderly people from

both sexes, the social of the community has been lacking trust and unity through time.

According to our survey, the main problem that affects the social lives of “Aliyu Amba” residents was the high rise of living. This reason forces the society to close its door and face the hard times alone. Every one’s focus turns out for his daily meal. Therefore, their participation in social activity become less. Elders the community told as that in previous time every neighborhood used to drink coffee together, invite to each other’s home during the festivities of Christian and Muslim, have monthly social meeting with plenty of food, drink and fun, but now no one could afford to prepare coffee and invite its neighbors. It became hard to host monthly social gathering with that all food and drink. Now the only means that gather our community together would be someone’s birth, death, or marriage. When our neighbors fight, some of us will get together to make peace. Otherwise the well-known the district people’s celebration Fasika should come. They told us that they have rare opportunities of social gathering because of the high rise of living.

We have found political difference as another major threat for the strong social life of “Aliyu Amba” locality residents. Some residents who labeled themselves as politicians are affecting the social manner of the society. Our survey indicates that these people run day and night to secure their individual benefits when they were supposed to bring change the society; hence they are discriminated from the society. All developmental undertaking of the government were supposed to come to the locality within those politically involved personalities but they lack social responsibility and run for only one bread to feed them. This corrupts the social lives of the locality.

Extreme thinking, gossip, lack of cooperation for development and lack of confidentiality were also cited as threats that negatively affect the social lives of residents of the town.

4.2.2. Economic problem of the town that hinders the society from having better living standard.

As per sources, that the researcher used to analyze this problem, there is a critical economic problem among residents of the town. Among multifaceted economic problem in the locality, the most common problem with in my experiment group was lack of infrastructure. The researcher also witnessed a lot of troubling way across the town and suffered from shortage of water and electricity. I have found youths working in their wood working site. The youths started this job after they were organized as a union. They told us that they are suffering a lot from shortage of electricity and the road problem is creating them a huge market barrier. They couldn’t complete with order wood working union in the town because of their location. And they are looking forward to change their location. They strongly think through that, lack of infrastructure negatively affects their economic development. Other participants of the research also said that no one will be brave enough to start any business with this loosely infrastructure. The researcher observes small dress shops. This is because no one is willing to open a shop with the available infrastructure in the area. Residents are not comfortable by the infrastructure and they argue that their economic power declines through time due to lack of infrastructure. They said no one is able to work up until late night in the center of the town because there is no adequate light back in their village. So in order to secure themselves and their family,

they will get back home early. On the other hand some merchants who have the ability to create jobs for the community couldn’t do anything because of lack of infrastructure.

The other critical factor for “Aliyu Amba” economic problem would be maladministration. The research reveals that the locality administration won’t allow residents to have various opportunities to secure better economic status. For instance unlike other town in the north showa district, government’s offer jobless youths have never addressed “Aliyu Amba” youths. There is no empowerment activity in the town which is supposed to come towards locality administrator. Our source also believed that school facility. Youth center and religious places are not well located in the town adequately. The division of these institution is unfair other localities got the access of these institution because of their strong administration. Missing all this social institution resulted economic inadequacy in the locality. The government officials in the locality are no more than puppets of the government. They become political missionaries instead of being public service provider. In addition they lack inadequate knowledge and experience to lead the community. The locality administrators are also accused of corruption. Some of our experiment group raised land issue. He said in “Aliyu Amba” town land has been sold against the new governmental law. The locality has deficiency in collecting taxes. Therefore, according to our resources, administrators of the town are aforementioned for the low income of the community residing in “Aliyu Amba” Town

Coming to the public itself, our resource admitted that the community has lack of every one prefer to struggle by him/ herself and sharing become out of choice for living. Nobody cares for other’s problems. They believe such inhuman traditions have emerged since the past 10 years. On the other hand the community seems to be satisfied by what it has already. Most of the residents are merchants and government employees and they have arranged their monthly life with their income for so many years. They are not asking for more. They have adapted the problem and it became no more problem until someone from a family get sick or dead or married or some natural or manmade disaster emanates. Their interest for change, new technology, and new way of life has been vanished. The community’s major concern is now its three dishes. Fathers and mothers of the community advise their kids to finish his/her school and be employed in one of government offices. Instead of searching for new opportunities and ways of defeating life threatening matters, they remain discussing about casual happenings, gossips and irrelevant things. Some family heads spend their time drinking alcohol and in the middle of the night they disturb their family and neighbors. More over the society has a mentality of expecting everything from others. For example, instead of opening the drainage they expect the government to come to his house and maintain his flood problems. They think that they have no power of changing their lives. As per our finding most of the times many of the locality members spend their time in accusing the government for their low salary not themselves for having less educational qualification “Aliyu Amba” locality members lack saving and entrepreneurial skills and also have no working culture. Some female informants of the research group said that being dependent on their husband negatively affects their economic status and power in the household. They are uneducated and the locality administration couldn’t provide them any empowerment program so, they remained dependent on their

husbands. There is no inspiring environment in the locality. Every one's life seems inert. Therefore because of those factors there is a critical economic problems within the residents of the town.

4.2.3. Political community problems of the town

The questioner and interview result shows that most of "Alyu Amba" town residents agree on the biasness of race and religion among politicians, many of our respondents said there is a race and religion politics i.e. there is high discrimination up on race between the society and administrators. Our resource indicates that when the administrator is elected from Muslim and Argoba people, the rest races become undermined and when Orthodox and Amhara people took the power Argoba and other races become corrupted, there are also few people from Oromo, Guraghe and Tigray region and these peoples always remain under political pressure of the administrators. This has resulted disrespect between all races residing in the locality. Adding to this when development workers enter in to the community they ended up in fighting insulting disrespecting and sometimes rejecting by political. If they didn't follow the political stream development activity and workers are not acceptable among "Aliyu Amba" town political leaders.

Our survey revealed that political in the town have no any idea about politics and community development so they waste everyone's time. Most of the times residents attend meetings with no information about the topic surprisingly the meeting chair person was also new for the agenda. They simply labeled it as a political assignment and at the end of the day they will report the meeting as a public mobilizing event there is nothing understandable to the community and the politicians themselves. This politicians are branded as persistent individuals who only want to pressure someone by their thoughts. They have no room for any other political views or thoughts, so there is high ideological pressure in the community of "Alyu Amba" locality which is created by those politicians.

The boundary demarcation issue between the Amhara and Argoba people was still raised as a political pressure. It is believed in the community that politicians want to divide the people in order to create political and international nations, human right issues, and extra facilities and so forth therefore, administrators of our sources, the locality lead the society in wrong way and mark one race against to the other. According to our sources, the locality and the city administration couldn't provide accurate answer for the questions raised in different times, in the meantime the society becomes opponent to each other. The youth also claims that it has been bribed by silly benefits like mobile card and per dime to vote for the governing party. They were also forced to organize in one to five organizations, which are considered as an instrument for the government to spy the society. Be frightened of political measurements, most of the youth and elderly people in the locality are participants of one to five organizations. Therefore, the residents of the town still under development in politics.

4.2.4. Interpersonal problem which affects socio- economic and political relationships of residents of "Aliyu Amba" Town

According to our findings, interpersonal relationships of 'Aliyu Amba' Town members have been decreasing as time passes through. This is due to many reasons; the increasing number of resident was labeled as a major threat for their

weakening interpersonal relationships. As a number of resident's increases, the diversity of culture, knowledge, attitude, religion and so forth will also increases. There will be different interests among neighbors. Mr. Begashaw, one of new comer to the town said:

I have been residing in this town since the past six years. I can say the society has good interpersonal relationship I have witnessed their gatherings for different religious and cultural celebrations. But I have been spending hard time with my neighbor. He always wants to attack me even in very silly thing. Primarily I told to elderly people and they gathered together and gave him advise and warning, at that time he ask for apologies, but on the next day he came drunk and insult my wife. This time I have reported the case for the town administration but they couldn't give me a solution. My interpersonal relationship with my neighbor is as bad as hell.

The researcher found a number of neighborhoods who have problems in their interpersonal relationships. Mr Sintayehu Gobeze on his part said:

Previously there was a sense of unity and good relationship among Ethiopian citizens. Our culture of respect and unity was exemplary for the rest of the world, but now a day due to various silly reasons our culture become eroded. I myself have very limited relationships with my friends, neighbors and colleagues. I started to develop doubts in every single activity of my neighbor. In line with the increasing number of residents in my locality, I reduced my activities in the neighborhood because I know nothing about my neighbor.

Some youths admitted that their attention has been diverted to Facebook, smoking, chat and other addictions. This has resulted loosely interpersonal relationships in the town. The conflict between two dominant races (Amhara and Argoba) in the town forced everyone residing in "Aliyu Amba" to close its door and live by itself. Therefore, this interpersonal communication problem negatively affects their socio economic and political developments.

4.2.5. There exists intrapersonal problem among the residents of "Aliyu Amba" town

All of our key informants expressed their concern about the town. As per their expectations, the town should develop much way than its current status. The society demands all rounded sustainable development. They told us that they want their town to shine; indeed the town was awarded by the Woreda Administration for its success contrary to all localities in the district .but there is a lot to be done, we have found a lot of economic, social and political issues that always triggers the minds of "Aliyu Amba" town residents. Some of them could be:

- ✓ Less participation of "Idirs" in development endeavors of the society and the government;
- ✓ The absence of dry wastage;
- ✓ The existence of extremists;
- ✓ Lack of infrastructure (electricity, water, road);
- ✓ Less environmental protection among the locality officials;
- ✓ Absence of individuals in social and developmental meetings;
- ✓ Maladministration;

- ✓ Lack of awareness about the benefits of culture, unity, respect to one another and so forth among the society;
- ✓ Euro centric pressure on Ethiopian culture;
- ✓ The expansion of illegal housing development;
- ✓ Minimum chances for new comers to take part in social affairs and institutions;
- ✓ The increasing number of useless meetings which are prepared by political missionaries;

4.3. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Societal change, which takes a variety of directions and forms and in no way can be assimilated or reduced to a single dimension is often accompanied by a perception of insufficient understanding and lack of control. There is a frustrated need for mastering complexity and instability, separating the voluntary from the involuntary, the intended from the unintended, and opportunities from risks, getting to the real causes and dominating the uncertain implications of social change. In this study though; the research group used primary and secondary sources in order to identify the roots of all problems in 'Aliyu Amba' town. Our findings are believed to be accurate and reliable and are expected to bring societal change.

Residents of the town have no any welfare. Considering all problems indicated above, there should be some sort of program designed by a government, private institutions or publicly funded organizations which can enable the people to be more functional in the society. Regarding welfare in 'Aliyu Amba' town, Miss Aregash shared us her view:

Our town encompassed many youths who are seeking for jobs and suffering from the high rise of living. There are also so many women who are dependent on their husbands. Those women have been abused by their husbands and the community. They were considered as one of household materials. They couldn't be self-reliable and show their capability to the society. If some sort of social welfare exists in the town, I believe it could be changed. The researcher also witnessed a number of illiterate women and family heads in 'Aliyu Amba' town. The groups are having difficult times with the price rise and job opportunities.

Some personalities couldn't get job because they don't have references. In fact these problems remain endemic in every part of Ethiopia but in 'Aliyu Amba' Town, it creates a massive problem because the town is not developed well and there is no choice in the area. Choices in the town are highly limited. When they raise their children residents of the town provide limited scope of the world. They orient their kids as their standards and limits of life. As we discussed above. Many of the town residents lack motivation and creativity for their better world. Instead they are easily satisfied and lead the common hand to mouth life. If there would exist some sort of social welfare program, the society could open its eyes and be able to work and engage in various societal activities.

The government or any developmental non-governmental organization in 'Aliyu Amba' town lacks the establishment of structures which encourage national consensus between conflicting interests. They lack to emphasize unity and integration among the society. As we have seen in our data analysis section, the two dominant races of the locality, Amhara and Argoba are in conflict, cultural and language issues.

Lack of national consensus has been seen in other parts of the country as well. We have been exposed to various nationwide issues which emerge from conflicts of different races and the government itself. But this Amhara and Argoba people used to live together share a number of culture and norms. They used to know each other's languages and way of life but now it is weakening dramatically. The younger generation of the two people is fighting against each other's belongingness.

Throughout history, there have been different institutions and mechanisms for the meeting of human needs. The tribe, the village, the extended family, the church, the market and state were sources of support for the fulfillment of human needs. All these had played critical roles in meeting societal need at different times. However as society change, each has institution of the contemporary family; a more useful direction is rather to seek for an alternative form of social provision, a new form which is consistent with the newly emerging social and economic order the government in 'Aliyu Amba' town specifically and in Ethiopia generally provides 'basic needs' through different unions. Those provisions of 'basic needs' are contradictory with these modern people. It's really difficult to conclude that basic needs of 'Aliyu Amba' town residents are not only sugar and oil. They rather require so many things as basic needs in order to achieve minimum standards of living in the area. Our experiment group revealed that basic needs of the community encompasses the provision of potable water, road, consistent electricity, mobile network, internet access, social institutions, cultural/ indigenous knowledge institution, good governance, national consensus, and religious tolerance among others. The society need these basic needs to lead at least minimum standards of living but currently the government is providing only sugar and oil supplies which couldn't meet minimum demands of the society. Therefore, public service schemes of the government in 'Aliyu Amba' results extra burdens on family members, especially on women. This inconsistent provision with the contemporary context leads the society to extra problems because the provider believed that it is doing its level best to achieve the societal needs of the locality which is concluded without any research or community centered discussion. According to our findings, the less provision of basic necessities in the near future will enforce the society to travel distances in order to meet their needs for social interaction, education, entertainment, social services and so forth.

Residents of the town feel they are disadvantageous due to lesser social services provisions in the area. Unlike 'Aliyu Amba' other towns of north showa zone with more resources would be able to provide higher level of services. The existing social institutions like 'Idir' have failed to achieve long lasting development and social consensus among the society. Our respondents urge the government to back existing social institutional and create additional welfare services.

As industrialization and capitalism destructed traditional community structures, it is difficult to find the traditional sense of community structure in the modern society. The development society which is led by capitalism required mobile labor force, increasing levels of individual and household consumption, increased personal mobility and the dominance of individualist

ideology among others. These requirements of the 'modern society' should be tackled by either the community or any other development worker including the government. The traditional society of the town has been assimilated by the newer generation and new comers. It has been negatively affected by the capitalist ideology. The impacts of euro centrism are affecting the society at large. Religious diversification, which leads the society to be narrow minded are affecting the social structure of the society.

The questioner and interview, which the research group conducted, revealed that residents of Aliyu Amba town strongly feel sad about the destruction of their community and loss of identity due to multifaceted reasons. They strongly condemn the government for its loosely accomplishments on the development of societal structure. Hence, the societal interaction in the town has been shifted from *gemeinschaft* to *gesellschaft*. Our respondent concern of this change is believed to trickle various developmental endeavors of the locality residents agree that their interactions are becoming limited to specific instrumental activities.

Referring to our focus group discussion and responses given from experiment groups, Aliyu Amba has lack the 'needs of stingers' model in order to secure all rounded long lasting development. Our finding expose inadequate standards for all residents of the locality, unfair ways of administration and judgment, inequality, fear to speak and work freely between neighbors, lack of confidentiality and lack of environmental protection .

Our findings in line with environmental development reveal lack in improvement of the community's environment in the broadest sense. Our informants told us that the community has been ignored in decision makings about the physical features of the locality. They have no part in local planning activities. Administrator and political leaders make every decision and take measures of their interests. This has resulted in a deep rooted racial and religious conflict which lasts since the past 10. Conflicts emerged in the locality has negatively affected social development at large. According to residents, these conflicts are believed to happen after personal identities of the society were eroded due to various reasons.

4.4. CONCLUSION

Our experiment group agrees that there is a multifaceted problem in 'Aliyu Amba' town. In our assessment we have encountered social, economic, political, interpersonal, and intrapersonal problems in the society which are deep rooted and are negatively affecting the livelihoods of the society. For how many years and generations shall these problems exist in the town? In fact there should be much more effort and we are left with a lot to be done. But we all need to work hand in glove to overcome the problems. All stakeholders should pour in to create away that resident acquire at list the minimum standard of living as per the country's magnitude.

As it has broad categories, no one can bring change alone. There is no Amharic saying, *ande ij bechawen ayachbchebem(andu enchetem bechawen ayined)* meanings, one hand can't clap alone and a piece of wood couldn't bring enough power/ heat. Therefore a team work is required if sustainable development is targeted as a goal to be achieved in the near future. These wide ranged societal problems are difficult to manage, it is really hard

to makeup humans mined and it is also difficult to change one's attitude.

We conclude that as political leaders and locality administrator have the responsibility to preserve a community's indigenous knowledge, social structure, economic status, political feature, interpersonal and intrapersonal activities they should know the entire culture and history of the society. And it is not fair to expect residents of 'the town to be guardians of the district in particular and wills. Therefore, the society, development works, the north showa zone, the district and 'the town administrations should considered their immense role in the history and development of the locality and the country.

4.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study clearly shows that residents of 'Aliyu amba town have social, economic, political, interpersonal and intrapersonal problems. In order to overcome social problems of the society, government should create a platform for discussion and awareness creation. In addition to this the government should open social services institution empowerment packages at different levels. The society on its part should think beyond its personal interests and learn to communicate each other successfully.

Regarding to economic problems the researcher recommends that the society should learn from its neighboring localities. Argoba and amhara people are well known for its entrepreneurial skills. The people have good working culture, they have strength to challenge various problems at a time and achieve success. Therefore they create strong trade relation and others economical activities to each other's.

Politically'' Aliyu Amba ''town residents appear with fear and lack of confidence. They should learn to speak freely no matter what happens. On the government side, political leaders should be reevaluated for the sake of good governance and acceptance of the ruling party in the community. Political leaders and officials should learn to work with the society for the society. They should learn equity, honesty, locality, and be provisional. They should learn about the importance of interaction social, cultural development, unity and team work.

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