The roots of a tree are generally down in earth, providing anchorage for the parts above ground, and taking in water and nutrients from the soil. The trunk is the main body of the tree. The trunk is covered with bark which protects it from damage. Branches grow from the trunk. It also functions as a protective barrier. They spread out so that the leaves can get more sunlight. The leaves of a tree are green most of the time, but they can come in many colours, shapes and sizes.

A tree of development would have the following characteristics:

a) It must grow from below upwards;
b) It cannot be imposed from above; and
c) It can only fully survive and fully grow if it has been selected to suit the local conditions, the local atmosphere.
d) It must also draw its sustenance locally; it cannot live on distant feeding and nurturing.
e) All parts are dependent on the others- no part can grow without the other one
f) Grows gradually

2.0. INTERRELATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

Thompson and Kinne’s (1990) model demonstrates that communities can be viewed as systems and subsystems which are based on some degree of co-operation and consensus on societal goals, norms and values. The system is more than the sum of its component parts, including the relations that connect them. Change in one sector usually implies responses in other parts of the system. However, change that begins with one sector may take a long time to affect the entire system (p.48). For change to occur in the system as a total whole, the desired change must become a part of each of the parts, including the political and economic spheres.

There is need to differentiate Development in the community and Development of the community. Development in the community is principally concerned with building the economic or physical infrastructure of a community. Development of the community is focused on building the human capacity to address local issues and concerns. As such, it affects the structure of the community.