LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA

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DECLARATION

I, Lawal Bature (I) hereby declare that this Thesis is a result of my personal work, and has not been previously accepted and/or submitted for any research study.

Also, all information derived from other sources is fully acknowledged where necessary; and any error(s) in the script are entirely mine.



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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God who inspired me and gave me the impetus to accomplish this work; and to my late father, Malam Bature, who ought to have stayed alive to see the fruits of his labour for bringing me up and paying my school fees promptly.

CERTIFICATION

This Thesis entitled "Local Government and Rural Development: A Comparative Study of Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments in Katsina State by Lawal Bature (I) meets the regulation governing the award of the Degree of Master of Public Administration (Local Government) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved as contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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ABSTRACT

Rural Development generally in the Nation, is supposed to be accorded the priority attention it deserves in the planning and implementation of capital projects in the country. This is because a large percentage of the people live in the Rural Areas. Policies of the three-ties of Governments (Federal, Sta e and Local Governments) are supposed to be focused on the rural development. The State Governments prevailing control of the Local Government in the Federation is most disturbing. The State. Government is frustrating the initiatives of the Local Governments in rural development by abusing the Joint Account and other enactments of the State House of Assembly regarding Local Governments. The Local Governments are starved of funds to ginger up Rural Development efforts. This has in no small measure obstructed the performance of the Local Governments in the area of rural envelopment. The Federal Government Statutory allocation to the Local Governments should be reviewed upwards in order to enhance the general output and performance of the Local Government in the Federation. The State Government also should be persuaded tc remit the 10% contribution of its IGR, as provided for by law, to enhance the revenue base of the Local Governments. This study of two selected Local Governments (Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa) in Katsina Stnte has employed stratified and random sampling by administering questionnaires on public officials handling Local Governments Affairs in the State and the two selected Local Governments. In order to get a balanced opinion, field survey of opinions of community leaders, and civil society organizations was conducted. Official records and government

publications on Local Government finances were also examined. Through this method, the study established that bad governance as portrayed by irresponsive leadership at the Local Government level and the imposition of obnoxious policies on Local Government and Administration and Finances by the State Government are the bane behind the under development status of the selected two Local Government of Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa espectively. In order to achieve an egalitarian society in the rural areas in the country, the study recommends: .

1. Establishment of a National Rural Development Agency to be handled by the three - tiers of Government in the Federation to plan and monitor all Rural Development Projects in the country.
2. That there should be capacity building and skill empowerment to facilitate the rural dwellers to be able to employ indigenous skills and initiatives to take care of their respective environment.
3. That more attention should be focused on studies/research into Rural Development and Inter-governmental Relations to see how Government, at the same and different levels, can cooperate to develop rural areas in Nigeria.

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HODs	-	Head of Departments
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
VIP	-	Very Important Person
U.B.A	-	United Bank of Africa
F/GPC	-	Finance and General Purpose committee
IGR	-	Internally Generated Revenue

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In Nigeria and a number of other third world countries, rural poverty and stagnation are the most intractable problems confronting their Governments. This is because an overwhelming majority of the people in these countries live in rural areas struggling to make their living from subsistence farming and petty trading. Studies have shown very clearly that without radical intervention and changes in rural economies and social infrastructures, these countries will not be able to realize their dream of becoming one of the twenty developed economies by the year 2020.

Nigeria is a predominantly rural country not in terms of occupation (agriculture) but also in terms of settlement. According to the 2006 census figure, more than 68% of Nigerians live in rural areas. More than 80% of the rural population engages in one form subsistence agriculture or the other. And it has always been stated that in spite of oil money agriculture is the mainstay of Nigerian economy. Therefore, rural development is synonymous with national development; that is, improvement in rural living conditions and modernization of rural productive system.

Perhaps, it is in realization of the importance of rural economy to the national economy that the three tiers of Government in Nigeria embarked upon rural development programmes over the years. We have seen and / or heard of Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) of 1976 – 1979, Green Revolution of 1980-1983, Back-to-land of 1984-1985, establishment of the Directorate of Food Roads

and Rural Infrastructure between 1987 and 1993 just to mention but a few. The general objective of these and other rural development programmes was to improve the living conditions and productive capacity of rural areas.

Added to the programmes mentioned above was the Reform of Local Government system in Nigeria in 1976 by the Obasanjo/Yar'adua Administration. This was in preparation for handing over power to civilians in 1979. The main objectives of the Local Government reform were;

- To provide basic services and physical infrastructure facilities close to where people live and work.
- To inculcate democratic leadership qualities in people.
- To serve as channels communication between the people and higher level Government.
- To facilitate popular participation in governance and development.

By implication, the purpose of the 1976 Local Government reform in Nigeria was the same as that of rural development efforts, namely, improvement of the living conditions and productive capacity of rural areas.

Several attempts were made by the military, especially under the leadership of General Ibrahim Babangida, to facilitate the achievement of Local Government Reform goals between 1987 and 1993. Such attempts include:

- The increase in the allocation of revenue of Local Governments from 10% to 15% and later to 20% from the Federation account.
- The scraping of Ministry for Local Government throughout the Federation to increase the level of autonomy of Local Governments.

- The disbursement of Local Governnent funds direct to them from the Federation account instead of through State Local Government Joint Account.
- The application of Presidential system of Government at Local level.

All these efforts put Local Governments on a sound footing to provide services and to improve the living condition of rural areas. Unfortunately, the gains of Babangida administration in respect of Local Government performance were, and are still being lost to democratic rule at State and Federal level since 1999.

The autonomy enjoyed by Local Governments under Babangida administration is completely gone. Ministries for Local Government are back in almost all States of the federation, exercising their power of control over Local Governments. The State Local Government Joint Account is entrenched in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, through which some, if not all State Governments pinch from Local Government statutory allocations. With these and other means of crippling the capacity and capability of local Governments in Nigeria, one wonders if the third tier of Government in the Federation can participate in meaningful rural development. This is what prompted this study with particular reference to two Local Governments, Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa of Katsina State.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

By virtue of their closeness to where people live and work, local Governments in Nigeria, in general, and in Katsina state, in particular are expected to improve the living conditions and productive capacity of rural areas. By all standards, Katsina State is a rural state where majority of people live and work in rural communities, where farming is the occupation of more than 80% of rural dwellers and here basic facilities for comfortable life are almost non-existent. Physical observation round the State shows that inspite of the existence and operation of Local Government over the years rural areas still suffer from extreme poverty and socio-economic stagnation. In other word, one cannot see what Local Governments in the State have done and or are doing about rural development. One cannot feel the impact of Local Government activities on the lives of the people in rural areas. Everywhere you go outside Katsina town, Daura, Mani, Funtua, Malunfashi and Kankia, basic amenities, socio-economic facilities and health services are either very poor or almost non-existent. In a large number of rural communities, feeder roads are seasonal, making transportation of agricultural produce to town very difficult or impossible. This has added to the level of poverty in the areas. Furthermore, farming which is the main occupation of rural dwellers lacks support in terms of supply of inputs from the Local Governments. There are no fertilizer, insecticides, loans, tractor hiring service and other necessary inputs for farmers. And so, farming is still at subsistence level. All these are clear cases of neglect of rural area by Local Governments in the State, and the snow ball into the following the research questions:

- Why have Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments in Katsina State failed to participate meaningfully in rural development?
- What do Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments do with their human and financial resources as the third tier of Government in Nigeria?
- What can we do to improve the performance of Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments in the area of rural development?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Arising from the statement of the problem and the research questions stated above the following are the objectives of this study:

1. To identify and assess the internal and external factors responsible for the failure of Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa in Local Governments in Katsina State to participate in uplifting the living conditions of rural areas.
2. To examine the utilization of human and financial resources available to Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments for their service delivery functions.
3. To recommend ways of improving Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments performance in the area of rural development.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

This study covers two Local Governments, namely Dutsin-ma and Danmusa, neither for any scientific nor for any special reasons. They are chosen just for experimental reason. Our methodology could be applied in other Local Governments of the state to gather data on the same topic which may assist to generalize the findings later, after covering a reasonable number of Local Governments.

The period covered by this work is five years, that is, 2001 to 2005, again not for any scientific reason. The choice of period is for convenience of data collection and assessment of physical facilities provided by the selected Local Governments (if any). Five years are long enough to assess the impact of Local Government activities on rural life, socially and economically. Years 2001 to 2005 are years of democracy at Local level. One would like to see the impact of democracy (if any) on Local Government activities and performance.

The main rural development issues and programmes addressed in this study are:

1 – Planning and budgeting for

- Health facilities, staffing and supply of drugs in rural areas.
- Water supply through boreholes and deep wells.
- Rural/feeder roads (construction and maintenance).
- Supply of farm input and agricultural extension services.

2 - Availability of human and financial resources to implement rural development programmes enumerated above.

3. Mobilization of people at community level to participate in the rural development programmes as mentioned above.
4. Impact of the rural development programmes (as mentioned above) on

- Health status of the people.
- Income of farmers
- Mobility of people and their goods from their rural areas to cities or major roads.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is a matter of great concern that none of the rural development programmes of the Federal Government of Nigeria, under Military rule (1976 – 79 and 1984 – 98), is in existence today (2009). They have been abandoned, one after the other by the succeeding administrations. Worse still, the physical projects and their impacts on the socio-economic lives of rural people are non-existent today. The only things remaining about them are the studies carried out by individuals and institutions on the courses and effects of their failure and eventual collapse. Such studies serve as reference documents we can and should learn from.

Local Government in Nigeria seems to be the only surviving institution for rural development across the country. We are aware of River Basin & Rural Development authorities whose activities are limited to specific States and Local Government Areas. There have been series of complaints about the poor performance of Local Governments in Nigeria in terms of service delivery to the poor masses, not only in cities but also in rural areas. Among other reasons for the poor performance, as revealed by studies, are inadequate funds, inadequate skilled manpower, and mismanagement of scarce financial resources and lack of autonomy. This study is a contribution to the previous studies on the failure of Local Governments to improve the living conditions of people in rural areas of Katsina State. Not much has been done in this area of research in the State. What we have are research works on Local Government finance; personnel management, intergovernmental relations and community development, but very few on Local Government and rural development. We are not saying that this is a pioneer work in the State. What we are saying is that it is going to serve as a study

that opens the ground for more research and accumulating of more data on Local Government, and Rural Development in Katsina State.

Data generated for this study could be useful to the State and Local Government in the area of planning for rural development. Government at the three levels in Nigeria have always failed plan with data which is a reason why development programmes and projects fail to make meaningful impact on the lives of the people in both urban and rural areas. In this research, efforts will be made to generate data on human and financial resources required and available to Local Governments for rural development programmes; level of Local Governments autonomy to generate, control and utilize their resources, the types of rural development projects carried out by each of the selected Local Governments and above all, the level of good governance exhibited at Local Government level. Data on these and other important elements will serve as inputs into planning process by other Local Governments in the State.

1.6 HYPOTHESES

To generate, present and analyse relevant data in the study we are guided by the following hypotheses:

1. That good Governance is the main determinant of success in implementing rural development programmes.
2. That the level of people's participation in their development process goes along way in determining the positive outcome of the process. In the first hypothesis, good governance is the independent variable determining the dependent variable (successful implementation of rural development programmes). In other words, the higher the level of good governance, the

higher the level of success in implementing rural development programmes.

3. In the second hypothesis, the independent variable is the level of people's participation in their own development. While the dependent variable is the results or outcome of rural development programmes.

1.7 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

For purpose of clarity in this work, we shall define the concepts of:

a. Good governance
b. Rural development
c. State Government functionaries responsible for local government affairs.
d. People participation in development process.

a. GOOD GOVERNANCE:

We will define this concept by first of all defining the concept of GOVERNANCE as "the process of making and implementing decision by stakeholders in and outside government circle". {World Bank, 1990}

By this definition, decision making and implementation are done not by Government officials along but also by people outside Government otherwise known as the civil society. The civil society is sometimes represented by organized groups like Nongovernmental Organizations, Community Development Associations, Interest and Pressure Groups, professional Associations, etc. Government is represented by the legislatures, members of the Executive Council, Chief Executives and Career Civil Servants.

GOOD GOVERNANCE: - can then be defined a the process of decision making and implementation at Governmental level, involving the following characteristics:

- Participation of all stakeholders, especially the civil society
- Rule of law which means impartial application of law to all citizens, high or low, protection of human rights etc.
- Transparency, meaning that decision taken and enforced are in a manner that follows known rules and regulations, it also means free and easy release of information to the public about actions and activities of Government officials.
- Responsiveness, meaning Government actions and reactions to public demands as and when due.
- Consensus –oriented which means mediation of different interests in society to arrive at decisions
- Equity and inclusiveness, meaning ensuring that all members of the society have a sense of belonging and that their interest is considered in the process of decision making and implementation.
- Effectiveness and efficiency, meaning the process of managing and utilizing public resources in the best interest of stakeholders to achieve maximum results.
- Accountability, meaning a situation where public office holders give account of their stewardship (actions, in action) to stakeholder (the public) at regulator or appointed period of time. This is the hallmark of good governance.

b. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

We will define this concept in two senses, normally as a process of improving the living conditions of rural people, and as a stage or level of improvement in the living conditions of rural people.

1. Rural Development as a process

As a process the World Bank (1975) defines rural development as:

"The planning and implementation of project aimed at improving the social and economical life of people living in rural area. It involves all forms of attempt to extent the benefits of development programmes to the poorest of the poor in rural communities."

Our operational definition of the process involves specific activities such as

a. Identification, assessment and analysis of rural problems, resources and opportunities.
b. Preparation of plan(s) to address rural problems, resource and opportunities.
c. Mobilization and generation of human and financial resources to implement programmes and projects.
d. Release, control and utilization of funds manpower and materials for project implementation.
e. Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.
f. Involvement of rural dwellers, otherwise known as stake holders, in a,b,c, d and e above by Government or any organization engaged in rural development.

These activities are what we intended to measure in this work.

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2. Rural development as a level or stage of development

   Rural development as a stage of development is defined by many scholars, writers and institutions. Mba and Ogazi (1995) for instance, define the concept as:

- Increase in the level of productivities of rural dwellers (mainly farmers).
- Increase in the level of income resulting from increase in productivity and opportunity to dispose of agricultural produce.
- Availability of physical structure, amenities and facilities for health service, basic education, water supply transportation.
- Adoption of new ideas, practice and technology to improve socio – economic activities in rural areas.

Another definition by the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRR1:1990) is that rural development is:

- The enhancement of people's productive capacity and economic opportunity.
- The expansion of physical infrastructure and facilities.
- The improvement of the quality or skill of rural dweller for higher productivity.

For the purpose of this work, we would adopt the operational definition of rural development given by Mba and Ogazi (1995) as stated above.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

These are State Officials (political office holders and top career civil servants) who perform supervisory and regulatory functions that have direct impact on the operation of Local Government in the State.

These officials include:

- The State Executive Governor and his Deputy.
- Commissioner for Local Government.
- Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for Local Government.
- Secretary to the State Government
- Directors in the Ministry for Local Government
- Chairman and members of the Local Government Service Commission.
- Directors in the Local Government Service Commission
- Secretary to the Local Government Service Commission

These officials have the power to:

- Make policies for Local Government in the State
- Amended and approve Local Government development plans, annual budgets and byelaws.
- Appoint, transfer, train, promote and discipline Local Government senior career staff.
- Allocate and disburse statutory allocations to Local Governments.
- Dissolve Local Government Councils and appoint Sole Administrators or Caretaker Committees.

The most powerful of them all is the State Executive Governor whose political will can turn around the performance and operations of Local Governments in the State. Every other officer acts on his behalf and, sometimes, under his directives.

d. PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Our operational definition of this concept is as follows:

Involvement of people in:

- The identification, assessment and analysis of their needs, problems, strength opportunity and weakness,
- Planning to meet the needs to solve the problem, to explore the opportunities and to address the weaknesses,
- Generation of human, material and financial resources to meet the needs,
- Implementation of programmes
- Monitoring and evaluation of projects during and after implantation.
- Maintenance of facilities

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The emphasis of this study is development of the rural areas through the Local Government Administration. In view of this, this chapter is aimed at reviewing various literatures on rural development. In doing this, the works or studies carried out by individual researchers and research institutes would be examined. Also, writings and critical comments of scholars, policy analysts and critics on rural development and the importance of Local Governments in performing this role would be examined so as to appreciate what others have done and also to see the gaps that have not been filled. This Chapter will also look at the Concept and Elements of Good Governance.

2.2 CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development has been viewed by many scholars from different perspectives. World Bank (1975 page), defines rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social Life of specific groups of people the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural area? These groups includes Small-scale farmers, tenants, landless woman, etc.

Mabogunje (1960), defined rural development as the total improvement of the living standard of the low income population in rural area on a self sustaining basis through transforming the socio-political structure of their productive activities.

Rural development can also be defined as 'A series of programmes which are aimed at transforming the citizens in the rural areas form the vicious circle of poverty, ignorance and disease into contented human beings able to earn an income capable of sustaining a reasonable standard of living for himself and family (Irewa, 1977).

Mba and Ogazi (1995), state that rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of rural dwellers. They argued that it is a conscious effort to focus on improving the standard of living of the masses, especially the low-income population which involves the mobilization of the activities of the rural dwellers and their socio-economic potentials. To them, rural development is an effort that is geared towards achieving the following;

i. Increased production and diversification of economic activities;
ii. Development and utilization of the available resources;
iii. Provision of facilities and service;
iv. Change of attitude of rural dwellers.

From the Colonial era to date, Local Governments have been recognized as a vital instrument to enhance and promote rural development in Nigeria (Ngu, 1994:370).

According to DFRRI (1991) the components of rural development include;

a) The enhancement of people's productive capacities, and of their economic opportunities.
b) The expansion of physical infrastructure and facilities;
c) The improvement of human resources through interventions in education, Health, etc.

d) The improvement of the quality life of the rural masses (households, group, individuals, etc).

e) The strengthening of rural organization and institutional capacities for democratic development.

Aziz (1978:114), asserted that the following conditions are necessary for rural development.

a) Fair and equitable distribution of land and other rural resources in order to give greater opportunities to the poorest segment of the rural population to meet their basic needs.

b) Organization of rural producers and rural economic activities on co-operative or communal basis in order to ensure a fuller utilization of available physical and human resources.

c) Diversification of the rural economy to provided additional employment opportunities and to improve the quality of life

d) An effective policy of social service and the improvement of social relations.

e) Political and administrative capacity for the planning and implementation of rural development strategy to provide linkages with the rest of the economy and protect the legitimate interest of the rural population.

Ademola (1989 page), also opined that the basic objectives of rural development is to organize, develop and utilize available resource (both human and material) in such a manner that the inhabitants of rural area will have the opportunity to meet at least their needs (food, shelter, and clothing) including the provisions for education and health without despoiling or degrading the environment.

Ehaghens (1987, page), in his study of effects of recession and Government austerity measures on rural area, stated that "there was feeling of desertion, loneliness and deprivation, clearly written on the faces of rural dwellers". According to him, "the villages are thinly populated with old people and children. They rush to urban centers brought about by the oil boom of the 1970s which had attracted young men and woman way from home. For years, many rural areas have been in a state of neglect with most of them having no motorable roads, pipe borne water electricity, healthcare centers, industries, schools, and so on.

The position of rural development in Nigeria is that of disappointment. The main features of the rural areas are depression, degradation, poverty and deprivation. In most rural areas in Nigeria, like other rural settings in developing nations, there is no basic infrastructure. Where these exist at all, they are too inadequate for any meaningful development. The major question now is what have been the efforts of the Government in ensuring rural development?

We can therefore clearly see that, for any meaningful development to take place in any country of the world, rural development must be accorded a priority position.

2.3 PAST GOVERNMENT EFFORTS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Past Government efforts on rural development started in the 1940s, but gained impetus in the 1950s. According to Adelemo (1989:149), government involvement started after the Second World War when efforts were made to encourage settlement schemes in the then relatively empty areas of the Middle Belt.

These schemes included the Kontagora land development scheme, Bamanda, Cross-River-Calabar schemes and the Niger Agricultural scheme. All these came into being in the 1940s but have become moribund by the mid-50s without producing the desired result (Ajayi, 1987:35).

From the nineteen fifties (1950s), various attempts were made to develop peasant agriculture by the Colonial Government through several schemes in order to promote rural development. The Western Region first introduced the farm settlement scheme between 1959 and 1960 and other regions followed suit immediately. The objective was to settle young men on farm holdings which were developed under the direction of officials of Ministry of Agriculture in the region (Obaitan, 1997:14).

Odiba (1999:25), advocated that "the nature of rural development in pre-civil war in Nigeria was largely a colonial legacy".

The development institutions that were seen by the first crop of nationalists, as exploitative and extortive during the colonial days have now become structural imperative that moved the pre-civil war economics of the various regions to greater height. Some glaring examples were the cocoa plantation in Ibadan, the Bendel oil palm and rubber farm settlement in Abia

State and the Blakpan rubber Estate in Cross River State among others. These developments became glaring later in the regions, while oil palm production blossomed in the Eastern Region, cocoa in the West, groundnut in the North and rubber in the Mid-West. The indigenes of the various regions, encouraged by the agricultural boom of the time, formed co-operative societies to further enhance greater productions.

Agriculture, apart from being the major source of income in the country, then served as a spring board for other self-help projects. The revenue realized by farmers, individually and at the co-operative level was used to pay tax or any other levies, as well as other development purposes like constructions of roads, schools, markets, town halls and so on.

In 1976, considering the nation's sky rocketing import bill, the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) was launched. The major aim of (OFN) is to mobilize the people towards self-sufficiency and self reliance in food production. Obaitan (1997), observed that the problem with the initiation was limited to the temporary activities of students. In the rural areas, and despite high cost of the programme, no effective increase was achieved in food production. The lack of effectiveness according to him was due to, among others, the heavily bureaucratic structure, over representation of various interests and lack of co-ordination between the Council and the Committee set up to implement the programme.

The Green Revolution programme was later launched in 1980. It was a resuscitation of Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) and it was conceived to boost agricultural production as well as to ensure rural development through agro-industries, the construction of feeder roads, the provision of housing and

educational infrastructures and the provisions of water. The National Council on Green Revolution was created as the institutional structure to co-ordinate and monitor the various activities of the programme. The Green Revolution was not able to create the egalitarian society envisaged because among other factors, the peasants were not organized and therefore not mobilized for production (Obtaitan, 1997).

Another attempt was the Back-to-land scheme which was popularized by the Buhari administration in 1984. Other efforts of the Government at that time include the agriculture and rural development projects. The Agricultural Development Project (ADP) as was popularly known was aimed at increasing food production to meet the food need of the country so as to reduce the foreign exchange expenditure on food imports. It was also aimed at raising rural income and there by the standard of living by enabling rural people to supply their needs as well as the need of the urban sector, thus reducing rural urban drifts and divergence.

The most visible of all Government rural development efforts is the inauguration in 1987 of Directorate for Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI). DFRRI was established to correct major lapses in the earlier rural development programmes. The programme initiated a community based programme, bearing in mind the long history of communal living of the people. Against the background, the programmes was run through co-operative societies, age group, trade and crafts association, women organizations, youth organizations, sport and recreational organizations, local security organizations and any other popular and voluntary organizations. The people can be effectively mobilized for their own development. The second objective of the Directorate

was rural infrastructural development. These includes; the construction of feeder roads, provision of potable water, electrification and rural housing. Also productive activities were intensified in the area of agricultural produce and promotion of local technological capabilities to design and fabricate wide ranging processing machines and equipment.

The Better Life for Rural Woman initiated by the then wife of former Military President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida was another strategy intended at reaching the rural women for development purposes. The major target of the programme which was the rural woman could not be reached, as the programme's activities were concentrated in the urban areas, especially, in the State Capitals. The rural women who were the targets of the programme were not in the mainstream of policy formulation. Most of the glamorous and exhibitive activities featured in National and State Capitals and at the center of these activities the urban women were more conspicuous the rural women.

Another strategy of rural development was the Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) established by the Government in 1997. The primary objective of the programme was to reduce poverty in the nation by stimulating activities in various ward of each of the Local Government Area in the country with a view of to raising the productivity of the people. Just like other programmes FEAP was full of pomp and pageantry activities in the State and National Capitals.

The National Poverty Eradication Programmes (NAPEP) was established during the Administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo in May 1999 and it is still being implemented. However, it is yet to be seen if NAPEP has achieved any meaningful result in terms of rural development. A study carried out by Asaju

(2003:04) on the strategic for implementing the programme, however, shows that the programme is more of elitism rather than for the poor masses or the generality of the people. As such, it might be very difficult for NAPEP to achieve any meaningful rural development, based on the strategy for implanting the programme.

From the above analysis, it is clear that past attempts by the Government towards rural development. Oyetoye (1981:17), rightly summarized the problem of past Government efforts on rural development to be thus; "wrong or misguided choice to be achieved, dichotomy in polices, shoddy project execution, corruption and political adventurism"

2.4 THE PLACE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In many developing countries like Nigeria, about 70% of the populace live and earn their source of income in the rural areas. As such any developmental programme and projects aimed at improving the well-being of the average Nigerian will require a substantial focus in the development of rural area. Chambers identifies four main reasons for this; Firstly, and most obviously, the majority and usually overwhelming majority of the people live and find their livelihood in the rural areas. Secondly, the drift to the towns (rural-urban migration) is a matter of concern because of the increasing rates and other attendant social evils. Thirdly, it is in the rural areas that most of the poorer and most disadvantaged people are to be found. Fourthly, there is a cluster of new orthodox economic arguments for giving priority to rural and particularly agricultural development. These reasons include feeding of growing population and production of capital, the expected return of invested capital in agricultural

production (Ibod, 1989:1). As such, the importance or place of local government cannot be overemphasized.

From the colonial era to date, the local government has been recognized as a vital instrument to enhance and promote rural development in Nigeria. The 1971 east central state divisional administration edict No. 18 and the 1976 Local Government reforms and the official recognition of other reforms are serious effort toward using Local Government as tool for sustainable rural Development.

Ngu (1994:370), opined that "emphasis on the importance of Local Government in the process of rural development cannot be contested or disputed by any political system that dispenses with Local Government as a second or third tier of Government. As the case may be in fact, a big chunk of social services and infrastructures are provided by the Local Government in the various countries including Nigeria. To him, Local Government has two major functions; first, is the idea that representative democracy is the basic of Local Government and vice-versa. Second is the contrary argument that Local Government is mainly justified in as much as it a means of providing certain forms (services) of Government work"

"The principal aim of a new Local Government system is to improve the general standard of living of the local people by provision of such social service as improvement in water and electricity supply, the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of Local and other access roads, bridges and culverts to further improve the mobility of the Local people in terms of facilitating the evacuation of farm produce. In fact, the provision of improved health and education service were some of the motives behind the Local Government Reforms of 1976, the

modified form of such duties were later entrenched in the Fourth Schedule of 1979, now 1999 Constitution (Obquozobe, 1976 47).

Yaya (1979:75), further asserted the above assumption when he Opined that "Local Government have the responsibility to provide all the major social services to their citizens. These services (also called contact administration) include basic education, primary health care services, rural and urban water supply, public housing, recreational facilities and social welfare services. To him, these are clearly spelt out as Local Government functions in the 1976 guideline for Local Government reforms and were legally guaranteed in the subsequent State edicts and 1979 constitution".

It is also obvious that Local Government can be an agent of social mobilization and progress. And it is generally agreed that the rural people who are the stakeholders should be allowed to participate in the development process of their areas. Local Government being the closest to the people, constitute a veritable vehicle to the attainment of this role it is being recognized as the most appropriate level of governance that have the capacity and capability to effectively mobilize the large percentage of country's population in the drive to sustainable development, especially at the grassroots level.

Odoh (1999:28), observed that "the 1976 Local Government reforms was an attempt to decentralize power to the stimulation of democratic self-Government and mobilization of human and material resources. He further stated in another forum that not only Local Government should routinely consult rural communities as key stakeholders when planning developmental programmes and projects to the community need assessment should be developed in planning.

This will help to ensure that attention is paid during programme planning to satisfying community or client needs".

Givings the above analysis of the place Local Government in rural development, it is pertinent to state that rural development through the instrumentality of the Local Government is essential for a sustainable rural development process. The Local Government system is surest way of set to the grassroots through planning and sustenance of implementation strategies if adequate funded under corrupt-free-system. Also it is important that the rural community who are part of the stakeholders be encouraged and made to participate in all the development process. (Odoh 1999)

2.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE

WHAT IS GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Recently the terms "governance" and "good governance" are being increasingly used in development literature. Bad governance is being increasingly regarded as one of the root causes of all evil with our societies. Major donor and international financial institutions are increasingly basing their aid and loans on the condition that reforms that ensure "good government" are undertaken.

GOVERNANCE

The concept of "governance" is not new. It is old as human civilization. Simply put "governance" means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decision are several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and Local Governance.

Since governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structure that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision.

Government is one of the actors in governance. Other actors involved in Governance very depending on the level of Government that is under discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include influential land lords, association of peasant farmers, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes, religious leaders, finance institutions political parties, the Military etc. The situation in urban areas is much more complex. Figure 1 provides the interconnections between actors involved in urban governance. At the national level, in addition to the above actors, media, lobbyists, international donor, multi-national corporations, etc. may play a role in decision-making or in influencing the decision-making process.

All actors other than Government and the Military are grouped together as part of the "civil society". In some countries in addition to the civil society, organized crime syndicates also influence decision-making, particularly in urban areas and at the national level.

Similarly, formal government structure is one means by which decisions are arrived at and implemented. At the national level informal decision-making structures, such as "kitchen cabinets" or informal advisors may exist. In urban areas, organized crime syndicates such as the "land mafia" may influence decision making. In some rural areas locally powerful families may make or influence

decision-making. Such, informal decision-making often result in corrupt practices or leads to corrupt practices.

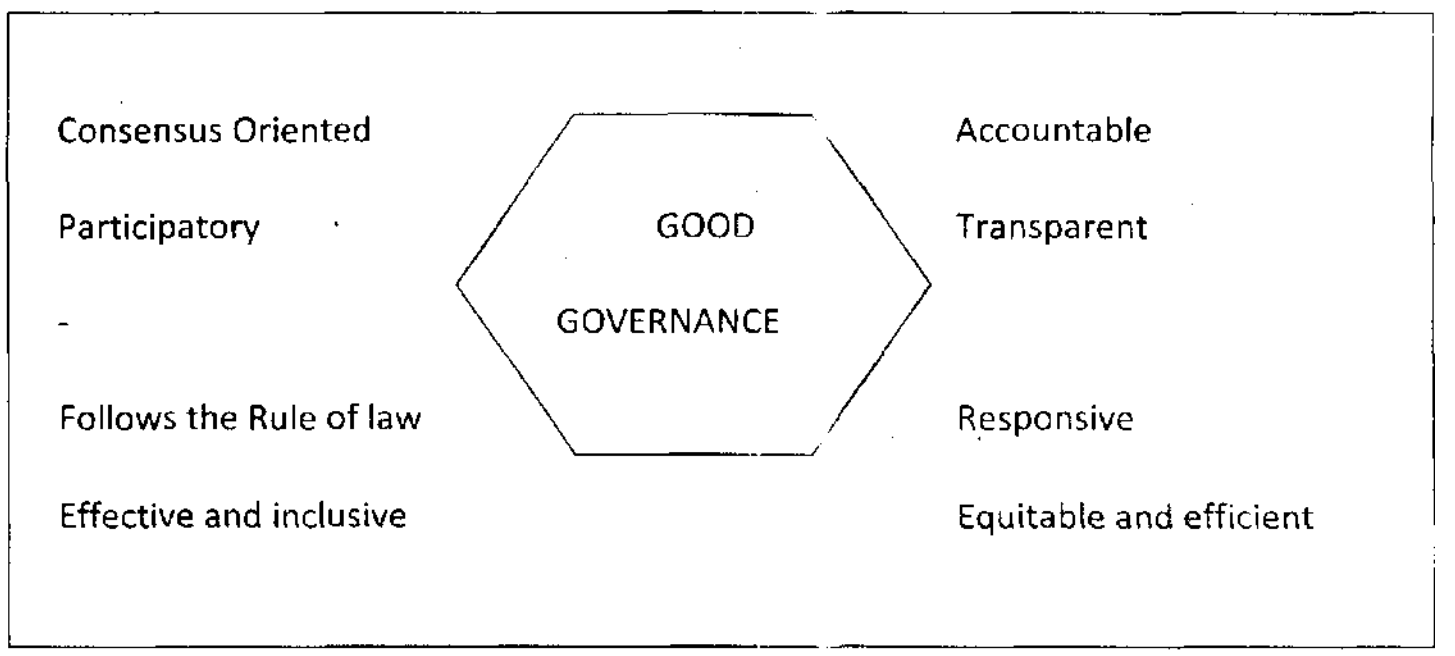


Figure 2: Characteristics of Good Governance

PARTICIPATION

Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision-making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression, on one hand, and an organized civil society on the other hand.

RULE OF LAW

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent Judiciary an impartial and incorruptible Police Force.

TRANSPARENCY

Transparency means that decision taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

RESPONSIVENESS

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

CONSENSUS ORIENTED

There are several actors and as many view points in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long—term perspectives on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

EQUITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

A society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of the society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of the society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concepts of efficiency in the context of good governance also cover the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and rule of law.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it should be clear that good governance is an ideal which is difficult to achieve in its totality. Very few countries and societies have come close to achieving good governance in its totality. However, to ensure

sustainable human development, actions must be taken to work towards this ideal with the aim of making it a reality.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

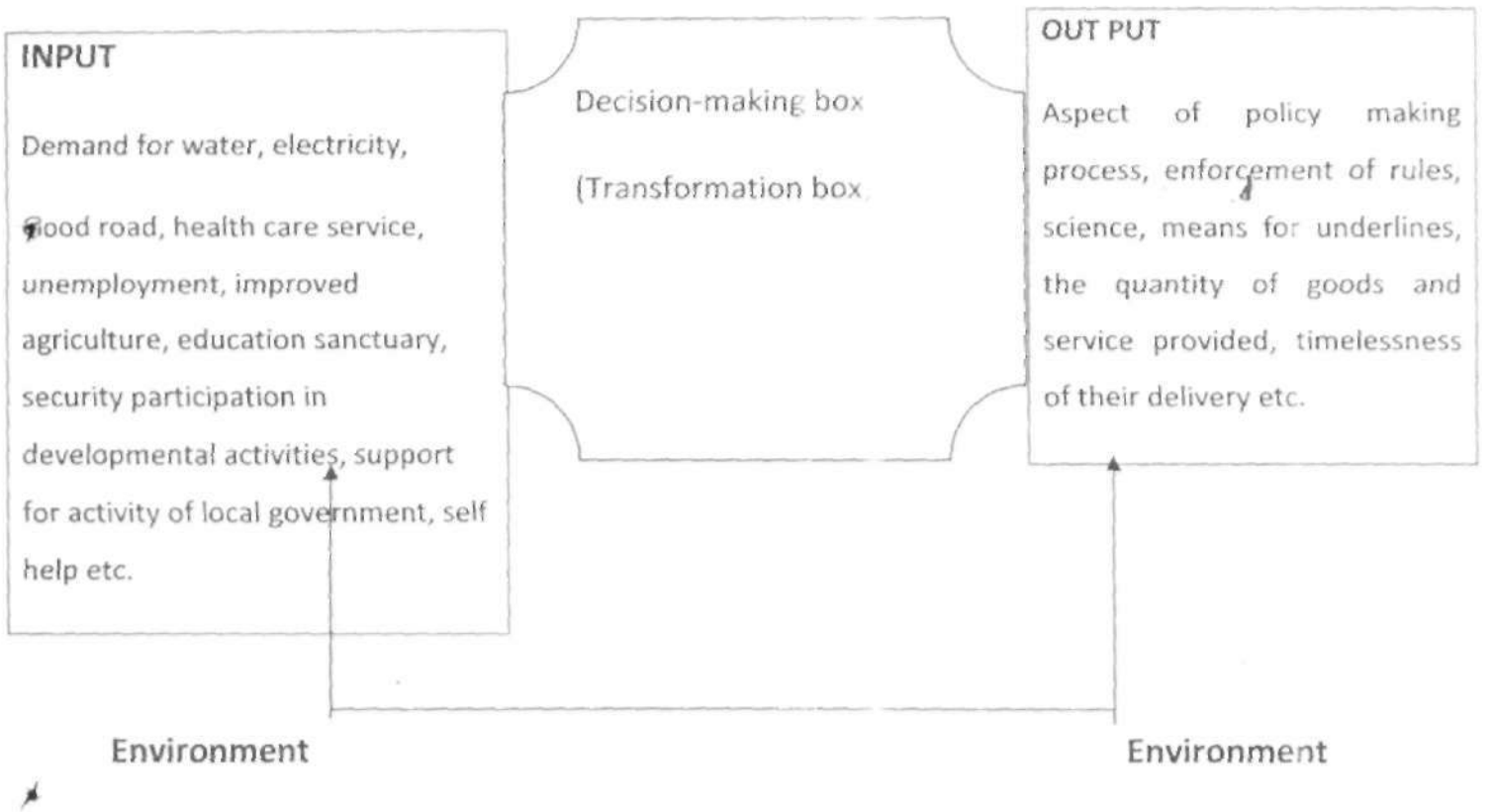
The theoretical framework for this study is the System Model as propounded by David Easton. According to him, "political phenomena can be analyzed by viewing them as a part of a system. A system is seen as an assemblage of parts which work together harmoniously to achieve common goals". In other words, a system can be seen as an assemblage or combination of things or parts forming a complex whole. Within the system, exist other sub-systems which depend on the larger system to survive. However, this system can bear an existence of its own and can be treated as a separate entity.

According to him, the system receives inputs (demands and support) from its environment. Demands are requests made by citizens on Government to provide, supply, deliver or make available services, goods amenities, facilities opportunities, etc; demands could also be requests on Government to stop, remove, prevent certain actions, activities, dangerous to other people. All the demands from the environment are processed and decisions are taken on them at the conversion center (transformation box) while outputs (results) are produced. Unsatisfied demands (fresh inputs) are generated and fed back into the transformation box for processing and conversion through the feedback mechanisms, and the process continues. Support is made up of financial materials, moral and human contributions to the process of transforming inputs into outputs which are composed of policies and budget aimed at meeting people's demands or request. It can also be physical goods, services, and physical structures, positive or negative response to people demands. Transformation box

is made up of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary arms of Government. It is the decision making box. To Easton, feedback loop is the transmission belt or mode of people's reaction to output. He viewed environment as where all inputs come from. The environment is made up of human beings, infrastructural facilities, physical features, buildings natural resources (Solid or liquid resources) air, water, soil, economic, social and political conditions of the people, State and Federal Government. It is established to change for better. The environment can in turn enable the Local Government to perform or to stagnate. There is a symbiotic relationship between the environment and a Local Government.

The transformation box must have adequate feedback process through which a portion of its output, which is Fed back to the input, affect the success of the outputs, the absence of which puts the survival of the system at stake. This is further illustrated in the diagram below;

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A SYSTEM.



Sources: The Research Design, 2008

Local Government is a system (a tier of Government) with the larger system (Nation). This system comprises of their subsystems like the various departments such as Agriculture, Education, Financial, Personnel, Management, Health and works. It also includes powerful individuals, traditional leaders, interest groups in the community, village clans or tribes, autonomous communities influence from state or Federal Government and so on. Each of these identifiable subsystems has boundaries and relate with others. That is these components are interdependent

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and work towards the maintenance of the Local Government in a permanent state equilibrium.

Demand and support are made on the Local Government by the rural people and these are processed and converted using its administrative machinery. The "decision making box" to Almond (1965), is a point where- by political system receives inputs and responds to issues in its environment. In other words, it is the point at which local government actors make efforts in meeting the various local demands. These efforts will emphasize the amount of financial, materials and human resources committed to projects aimed at alleviating poverty and enhancing rural development. The performance of the local governments concerning rural development, the mobilization of the people for support for government programmes and self-help projects as well as the rate of which rural development, is democratized.

Outputs from the Local Governments reflect the number of rural development projects embarked upon by the Local Governments in response to input; how adequate (or inadequate) these projects have been in relation to need and how they have improved the living standards of the people. The inadequacy of these outputs provokes fresh demands which are the feedback mechanism that is how the rural dwellers react to outputs and channel their fresh demands for considerations, so that the circle continues.

However, when the demands into the system outweigh the support, it will likely lead to stress. So, the support from the environment must always be much to ensure the growth of the system. Support is about the limit of demands. Support has to do with patriotism, right and duties of the stakeholders. Thus,

making the system grow. Stress brings about threat to the system due to overload and this could bring about the collapse of the system.

RELEVANCE OF THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

The relevance of this model to our study can be seen in the elements of good governance, we have discussed earlier. For Local Government to succeed in rural development, officials and the community groups, CBOs and village representatives must work together (participation) for decision-making and implementation. The Local Government officials must be responsive, accountable and transparent in handling rural demands. Rural communities, on their part, must give their financial, materials, labour and intellectual support to the Local Government for the Chairman, Councilors and Carrier officers to succeed in transforming input into output; and for the output to make impact on the life of the people in rural areas.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION.

This study tries to assess the performance of two Local Governments (Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa) in the area of rural development within a period of five years (2005 – 2009). For the purpose of this study, performance is assessed in two ways, that is, the efforts of the Local Government, on one hand, and the results of the efforts, on the other. We are going to assess rural development as a process and rural development as an outcome of the process.

To carry out the examination effectively as a scientific exercise, we need data from primary and secondary sources. To generate data from primary sources, we must adopt some methods like administration of questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions and observations. To administer questionnaires and carry out interviews presupposes identification of respondents who are going to answer questions and express their views on issues being addressed.

Data from secondary sources are going to be extracted or gotten from existing records previously generated by other persons or bodies. These, and other methods of presenting and analyzing primary and secondary data, are discussed in this chapter.

3.2 GENERATION OF PRIMARY DATA

The first issue of discourse here is that of respondents from whom we generate primary data. The respondents must be selected from the mass of

people. How we select such respondent's takes us to the discussion or description of technique (s) of sampling from Dutsin-Ma and Danmusa Local Governments.

3.2.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

For the purpose of this work, stratified sampling technique is used to select our respondents from different locations (State Ministry for Local Government, the two Local Governments, and selected rural communities).

Stratified random sampling is the process of selecting respondents from state or layers of population. This is a situation where each layer or stratum of a population has members with some characteristics in common. From each layer, respondents are randomly sampled to represent the remaining members of the stratum. For instance, civil servants in a Ministry can be categorized into strata/layer like junior middle level, senior level and senior management. Out of each cadre, respondents are randomly selected to represent the population (of cadre). This is what we have done in this study at State, Local Government and community levels.

At State level, we selected our respondents from the strata of public officials in the Ministry for Local Government as follows:

1. Political office-holders (Commissioner and Special Assistants)
2. Top Management Staff (Permanent Secretaries and Directors)
3. Senior Staff (Grade level 10 – 15).
4. Middle level staff (grade level 08 – 09).
5. Junior staff (01 – 07)

At Local Government level, the strata/layers of population from which we selected our respondents are;

1. Policy makers/Political Office-Holders (Chairmen and Councilors)
2. Top Management Staff (GL. 13 – 16).
3. Middle Management Staff (GL. 07 – 12)
4. Junior staff (GL. 01 – 06)

At community level, the strata are:

1. Community/Traditional Rulers
   (District, Village and Ward heads)
2. Officials of Community Based Associations (CBO)
3. Head of Households
4. Officials of Occupational Groups
5. Members of CBOs and Occupational Groups

3.2.2. FINDINGS

On the basis of the sampling technique we have described above, we arrived at the following findings:

Table **3.1 SAMPLING OF STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

Ministry of Local Govt.	Strata of Respondents	Population	Sample
	Commissioner	1	1
	Perm. Sec.	1	1
	Directors	3	3
	GL 15 – 17	6	6
	GL 12 – 14	7	7
	GL. 08 – 10	8	8
Source; MLG. Katsina	Total	26	26

Source; Personal Survey (August 2009)

The sample size of state officials serving as our respondents is the same number (26) as the population of each stratum as shown in Table 3.1 above.

TABLE 3.2 SAMPLE SIZE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Dutsin-ma local government- ment	Strata	Population	Sample
	Chairman	I	1
	Councilors	11	6
	Secretary	1	1
	Head of Departments	6	6
	GL 13 – 16	5	3
	GL 07 – 12	8	8
	GL 01 – 06	18	6
.	Total	58	31
b) Danmusa local government	Chairman	1	1
	Councilors	11	5
	Secretary	1	1
	Head of Department	6	6
	GL 13 – 16	4	4
	GL 07 – 12	10	5
	GL 01 – 06	28	9
	Total	61	31

Source: Personnel Management Department of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments.

Table 3.3 SAMPLE SIZE OF RURAL COMMUNITY DWELLERS

In Dustin-ma LGA	Strata	Population	Sample
1	Village/Ward Heads		
	Household Heads	5	5
2	C B A Officials	56 X 5 = 28	10 X 5 = 50
3.	C B A members	7 X 5 = 35	3 X 5 = 15
4.	Officials of	21 X 5 = 105	4 X 5 = 20
5.	Occupation groups		
	Members of Occup-	6 X 3 X 5 = 90	2 X 3 X 5 = 30
6.	ational Groups		
	Extension Workers	23X 3 X 5 = 345	6 X 3 X 5 = 90
		6 X 5 = 30	2 X 5 = 10
7			
	Total	**890**	**220**
In Danmusa LGA			
1.			
	Village/Ward Heads		
2.	Household Heads	5	5
3.	C B A Officials	62 X 5 = 310	10 X 5
4.	C B A members	7 x 5 = 35	3 X 5 = 15
		18 X 5 = 90	4 X 5 20
5.	Officials of		
	Occupational		
	groups	7 X 3 X 5 = 105	2X3X 5 = 30

6.	Members of Occup-		
	ational Groups	28 X 3 X 5 = 420	
		7 X 5 = 35	7 X3X5 = 105
	Extension Workers		
7.			2 X 5 = 10
	Total	**1000**	**235**

Table 3.3 above shows the sample size of respondents from Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments. From each L.G. there are seven layers of population according to seniority and policy making powers. The sampling from each layer of the population is based on the total number of officials. In a situation like the first layer where there only one person, he is selected as a sample. But in the seventh layer where the population is 18 we selected one third as the sample.

Table 3.3 presents the sample size of rural community dwellers selected from seven strata in each of the two Local Governments of Dutsin-ma Danmusa. The first stratum is composed of Traditional rulers in 5 communities that is one Ruler from each communality. All the five are selected as sample size for the stratum. The second stratum is made of Household heads from the five communities. On the average, there are 56 Household heads per village. This is multiplied by 5 to get the population of 280 Household heads in the layer. Out of 280, we selected 50 as the sample.

In the end, the total sample size of respondents from the three (3) types of sources is as summarized in Table 3.4 below;

TABLE 3.4 SUMMARY OF SAMPLE SIZE

SOURCES	POPULATION	SAMPLE
a) State Govt. officials	36	26
b)Local Government officials		
- Dutsin-ma	59	31
- Danmusa	60	30
c) Communities		
- Dutsin-ma LGA	890	220
- Danmusa LGA	1000	235
Total	2,035	542

Source: Field Survey Aug. 2009.

Three types of questionnaires were p epared and given to the 542 respondents to solicit for primary data/first hand information on the issues raised and addressed in the study. The que tionnaires contained both close and open ended questions.

3.2.3 METHODS OF GENERATING PRIMARY DATA

As we mentioned earlier in this chapter, we generated our primary data through;

a) Administration of questionnaires

b) Focus – Group discussion

c) Observation / inspection of facilities and community actions.

a). Administration of Questionnaires

This was done for us by some Local Govt. junior staff (level 04 – 06) who are educated up to Secondary School Certificate level and indigenes of each of the two Local Govt. areas. The merit of this is their familiarity with the State and Local Government officials as well as community respondents who cooperated satisfactorily in either responding to questions or in filling and returning the questionnaires with little or no delay.

This writer participated actively in administering some questionnaires to State and Local Government officials (sampled respondents). He also visited four of the ten rural communities to participate in focus group discussions and interviews.

b). Focus Groups Discussions.

The focus groups we had discussions with were Community Development Associations, Farmers Association of Herbalists and Women Cooperative Societies in the rural communities we visited. We prepared a check list of issues which helped us raised and discuss issues like;

- Their role in identification of their community and group needs / problems, potentials and opportunities,
- Their role in planning revenue generation for community projects and implementation of projects

- Government (State and Local) efforts towar l uplifting the standard of life in the community.
- The impact of such effects on community welfare and wellbeing.

c) Observation / Inspection

As part of our effort to generate primary d.ta, we went round some of the selected communities to observe existing facilities like water supply points, health facilities roads, markets and schools to see their condition, level of functionality and maintenance. We also observed and asked questions on the adequacy of the facilities in terms of community population utilizing them.

3.4 SECONDARY DATA

We extracted secondary data for this work from existing records/sources in the following places.

TABLE 3.5 PLACES, OF EXISTING RECORDS AND TYPES OF SECONDARY DATA.

Places	Existing records for extraction of secondary data	Types of data extracted
Ministry for Local Govt.	a). Files	i. Policy decision on rural development. ii. Other relevant documents
	b) Approved Annual Budgets for L.G^{s}.	I. Projects earmarked for rural development.

		ii. Revenue for capital rural projects.
	c). Project Progress Reports submitted to the Ministry. d) Inspections Reports by L.G Inspectors	Actual projects executed, their costs and locations. Progress of projects.
Local Governments	a). Files	L.G policy decisions on Rural Dev.
	b). Dev. plans and Annual Budgets	I. Projects earmarked and their costs. ii. Location of projects.
	c). Project Reports	Actual costs and locations of projects implemented
	d). Staff Lists	Staff strength,. Qualification and years of experience.
The selected communities	CBA Minute Books	Planned and executed projects Members of CBAs and major decisions on activities

Source: Field survey Aug. 2009.

Secondary data from these sources have enriched this study quantitatively and qualitatively as shown in chapter five. The data also assisted greatly in

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND THE SELECTED COMMUNITIES

4.1 DUTSIN-MA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Dutsin-ma Local Government area was initially created as an Administrative area in 1972 in Katsina province of the defunct North Central State. The Local Government Reform of 1976 transformed the administrative area into a Local Government area.

The Local Government Area, as it was then constituted, was later split into present day Kankia, Ingawa, Kusada Musawa, Mashazu, Kurfi , Safana, Batsari and Danmusa Local Government Areas. Through the efforts of the three tiers of Government in Nigeria, Dutsin-ma has become an urban Local Government Area today. Let us look at such efforts briefly.

4.1.1 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

On the delivery of health care service to the people, Dutsin-ma Local Government is blessed with a big General Hospital constructed and equipped with modern facilities by the State Government. There are additional fifty-Six (56) existing Health Facilities strategically located in the eleven (11) electoral wards of the Local Government Area. These can be classified in the following categories;

a. Comprehensive Health Centre – 6 No.
b. Millennium Development Goal (MDG)
   Comprehensive health centre - No
c. Model Primary Health Center No

d. Health Clinics - 44 No.

Grand total = 56

4.1.2 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In the area of education, Dutsin-ma Loca Government Area is provided with seventy four (74) Primary schools, eleven (11) Junior Secondary Schools. Eight (8) Senior Secondary (Day and Boarding schools and one (1) tertiary institution (Isa Kaita College of Education) others are one (1) Skills Acquisition Centre, the Business Apprenticeship Training Centre. These institutions are funded by the State and Local Governments jointly.

4.2 DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Danmusa Local Government Area was created in 1996 out of Safana Local Government Area which was earlier curved out of Dutsin-ma Government Area in 1989. By the agrarian nature of its population, Danmusa Local Government can be classified as a Rural Local Government Area.

4.2.1 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Danmusa Local Government is blessed with the following health facilities:

a. General hospital - 1 No.
b. Model Primary Health Care Centers - 3No.
c. Primary Health Centers 4No .
d. Health Clinics 27No.

Grand Total **35No**

4.2.2 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In the area of education, Danmusa Local Government Area has seventy (70) Primary Schools and five (5) Day Secondary Schools being funded by Local Government and State Government respectively.

TABLE 4.1 SOCIAL FACILITIES IN DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA L.G.AS AS AT 2009

S/N	Facilities	DUTSIN MA L.G.	DANMUSA L.G
A	**HEALTH FACILITIES**		
1.	General Hospital	1	1
2	Model primary health centre	5	3
3	Comprehensive health centre	6	4
4	Health Clinics	44	37
	GRAND TOTAL	**56**	**35**
B	**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**		
1	Primary School	74	70
2	Junior Secondary School	11	3
3	Senior Secondary School	8	2
4	Community Secondary School	2	-
5	Higher Education institution	1	-
6	Skills Acquisition institution	1	-
	GRAND TOTAL	**97**	**75**

Source: Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government secretariats. (Primary Health care and Education departments) May, 2009.

Table 4.1 above shows the number and types of health and educational facilities available in the two L.G.As as indicator of effort by the three tiers of Government to improve the social life of the people. It is important to note that these facilities are spread throughout the nooks and crannies of the two LGAs. However, the headquarters of the LGAs enjoy more of the facilities than the rural area. On observation and close inspection, we saw the level of maintenance and functionality of the facilities in the two LGAs. We saw that the facilities in the L.G headquarters are better equiped, better staffed and better maintained than those in the rural areas of the two LGAs. Above all the facilities in the LG headquarters are more patronized and therefore have more impact on the social wellbeing of people. This has led to the problem of rural urban migration in the LGAs which we shall address later in this study.

4.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE

Being largely agrarian in nature, the teeming population of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government areas engage in farming as the main stay of there economic activities. Farming is an outstanding traditional economic activity of the people of the two Local Government Areas. The people engage in farming activities during the rainy and dry seasons. The people practice mixed farming in which crops like maize, sorghum, Millet, Guinea corn, Beans, soya Beans, groundnut and cotton are cultivated and livestock keeping are done. Rearing of animal is also being practiced for eventual sale and earning of money to finance the family needs in ceremonial activities and in the pursuit of basic and tertiary education of the children.

Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government Areas are blessed with Zobe Dam where irrigation farming is carried out in commercial quantity. Onions,

assorted paper, Tomatoes, water melon, Irish Potatoes are being cultivated along bank of Zobe Dam in large commercial quantities which are eventually transported to Lagos, Abuja and Kano vegetable markets and other international markets for sale to eager buyers. The proceeds realized is usually large enough for the purchase of motor vehicles and cycles to boost the economic and social standing of the farmers.

The position of Zobe Dam between the two Local Government areas (Dustin-ma and Danmusa) transformed the farming population into a stronger economic base. The proliferation of motor cycles, motor cars and agric tractors is a yard stick to confirm this assertion. The youth of this area are not idlers and are never used as political vanguard by the politicians. They are enjoying the poverty alleviation programmes initiated by the State and Federal Governments.

On their part, the State and Local Government, contributed immensely to the boosting of agricultural activities through the purchase and distribution of water pumping machines and assorted fertilizer to the farmers at subsidized rates.

To further boost the economic activities of the people, the State Government constructed roads while the Local Government constructed rural feeder roads and culverts to ease transportation of farm products to the markets.

The Local Government constructed market stalls in the weekly markets for commercial activities to be carried out in an easy and orderly manner. The Local Government also constructed motor parks adjacent to the markets to generate additional revenue.

TABLE 4.2 ECONOMIC FACILITIES IN DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LGAS

S/N	THE FACILITIES	DUTSIN-MA LGA	DANMUSA LGA
A	Weekly markets	1.Dutsin-ma on Wednesdays 2 .Turare on Sundays 3.Karofi on Fridays	1. Danmusa on Tuesdays 2. Yantumaki – Fridays 3. Maidabino on Wednesdays 4. Marar zamfarawa on Fridays 5 Dan Ali on Saturdays
B	Motor parks	2No. Standard motor parks 2No. Transit motor parks for passengers going to Kaduna and Kano	2No. motor parks at Danmusa and Yantumaki. 1No. transit motor park at Yantumaki.
C	Banks	1. Unity Bank, Plc 2. U.B.A., Plc	1. Micro Finance community bank at Danmusa
D	Power supply	1. National Grid (PHCN) 2. Standby generators for domestic and commercial purposes	1. National Grid (PHCN) 2. Standby generators for domestic and commercial purposes.
C	Hotels	1. Government VIP Lodge 2. Motel (Govt. owned) 3. 2No. private guest inns	None

Source: Information Units of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Govt. May 2009.

It would not be out of place to comment on the number, year of construction, present condition, maintenance and the providing authorities of the social amenities strategically located within the two Local Government areas under consideration in this study.

Table 4.2 above clearly illustrated the development effort made by the Local Government council in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government Areas.

Dutsin-ma Local Government Area is fairly more densely populated than Danmusa Local Government Area. On the other hand, Danmusa Local Government boasts of a larger land mass than Dutsin-ma Local Government but has difficult land terrain. For example, the people of Dunya village area are very inaccessible because of mountains and numerous sand dunes in the area. In comparison therefore the availability of social amenities, such as health facilities and educational institutions, located in Dutsin-ma Local Government Area are more in number than those located in Danmusa Local Government Area. This is because Dutsin-ma Local Government area has the advantage of being an older Local Government and is closer to the State Capital.

On the other hand, Danmusa Local Government Area is newer than Dutsin-ma Local Government Area. In terms of socio economic facilities it was only during the tenure of Alh. Umaru Musa Yar'adua as Governor of Katsina State that a tarred and motorable road was constructed from 'Yantumaki and runs across the length of the Local Government Area up to its border with Zamfara State.

The provision of transport facilities made health care and education to be tackled conveniently. The Federal, State and Local Governments as well as Donor agencies like the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, Family Health

International (FHI) and (COHACN) provide HIV drugs and equipment free and utilized the existing primary health care facilities to provide the essential medications on Polio Mylitis, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and other communicable diseases. The activities of these donor agencies have wiped out to the barest minimum the ravages of child – killer diseases enumerated above.

With the establishment of Primary Education Authority in each Local Government Area, the issue of child education was taken care of by the State and Local Governments. The twin infrastructures of Health and educational facilities are moderately being maintained jointly by the State and Local Government with the help of international and indigenous Donor agencies.

It is also pertinent to note the contribution of our indigenous good Samaritans such as Alh. Bilya Sanda, who single handedly established the Hospital Friends Association throughout the State and dispensed free medical care to the less privileged persons in the society. Alh (Senator) Samaila Mamman Kurfi has also been sponsoring less-privileged but talented students to read science courses in Nigeria and aboard. The Katsina State Development Funds (Gidauniyar Jihar Katsina) has been contributing immensely in the fields of health care, education and rural water supply throughout State. It needs no restating that in general rural communities are far less served with socio – economic facilities than the sub-urban centers like the Local Government head quarter. The rural communities are difficult to access during rainy season because of bad roads. There is inadequate supply of water, health and educational facilities and services. Poverty level is much higher due to these factors.

In spite of this poor state of affairs, the three tiers of Government pay less attention to the plight of people in the rural areas. The Federal Government pays

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more attention to large scale projects such as dams, trunk "A" roads, tertiary institutions, hospitals, airports and administrative buildings in the State capitals. Katsina State Government is more concerned with rehabilitation of physical structure in LG headquarters which consumes more than 80% of State resources (funds).

Rural development is considered as the main responsibility of Local Governments. Ironically that tier of Government is more often than not failing either due to lean resources (as they are always complaining) or due to poor governance. This is what we shall examine in the next chapter.

4.4 THE RURAL COMMUNITIES SELECTED FOR STUDY

Five rural communities were selected from each of the Local Governments (Dustin-ma and Danmusa) for this work. The communities were selected due to the effort the Local Governments claim to have put in or made to transform them (the rural communities) between 2005 and 2009.

In Dutsin-ma Local Government area, the five rural communities selected by us for class investigation are Bahuna, Kwimi, Gammo, Kuki and Doka; while those in Danmusa LGA are Yantumaki, Dandire, Katoge, Shawere and Marke.

A visit to these communities shows a picture of deprivation, exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and ill health just to mention a few indicators or typical ruralness. The facilities provided for primary education, primary healthcare, water supply and economic activities are nothing to write home about. Worse still are the feeder roads to the village which are death traps that take hours to ply instead of few minutes ordinarily. The only exceptions, in this poor picture, are Gammo and Doka in Dutsin-ma LGA as well as Dandire in Danmusa LGA. In these

three communities, the State Government made some effort to repair roads, clinics, primary schools and boreholes between 2006 and 2008. However, the two LGs claim the projects were jointly carried out by them and the State Ministry of Works (Chairmen of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa: 2009).

It is interesting to note that in spite of the poor condition of facilities in the selected rural communities, the people are up-and-doing, vibrant and very active in their socio-economic activities and undertakings. For instance, farmers are seen very busy harrowing, weeding and or planting as the case may be at the time of visit. Their main complaint is that of lack of or inadequate supply 'of farm input such as fertilizer, insecticides and other chemicals to spray their farms. Other complaints include bad roads and inadequate visit by agricultural extension workers.

In the village markets we saw farmers and traders busy buying and selling farm produce and other commodities brought by traders from towns and other villages.

The few water points like deep wells and boreholes available in the villages were crowded by girls and young women fetching water.

Health facilities like clinics, health posts and dispensaries in the communities were being patronized mainly by women and their children for minor ailment; while serious cases are referred to either the LG headquarters (Dutsin-ma and Danmusa) or straight to Katsina Side by side with the health facilities in the communities are patent medicine stores, traditional herbalists and Traditional Birth Attendants whose services are still needed and patronized.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This work is an attempt to examine the efforts of two Local Governments (Dutsin-ma and Danmusa) in improving the living standard of people in rural areas. In other words, this work is examining the process and results of rural development in the two Local Government between year 2005 and 2009. In specific terms the process of rural development being examined include:

a. The identification, assessment and analysis of community needs resources, and opportunities.
b. Preparation of annual budgets, especially capital projects to address rural needs.
c. Mobilization of human, financial and material resources to implement rural development projects.
d. Management of resources for the development programmes.
e. Involvement of people themselves in a – c above.

These activities, if successfully carried out, will eventually lead to the following outcome (which we also wish to examine in this study:

i. Increase in the level of the people's income.
ii. Increase in the health status of the people.
iii. Ability to transport their goods to and from large markets outside their committees.

iv. Ability to adopt new techniques and technology in carrying out their occupation faster and easier.

These are indicators of successful rural development efforts by either Governments or non-governmental organizations. We are examining their extent to which these indicators are achieved as a result of the process (the activities mentioned above) by two LGs.

In carrying out the examinations, we require data from people, existing records and our observation of facilities and services rendered to rural dwellers. To generate data from respondents, we administered questionnaires and held discussions with some focus – groups.

5.2 RESPONDENTS AND NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED AND RETURNED.

Respondent to whom questionnaire were given were sampled from the Ministry for Local Govt, the two Local Governments (Dutsin-ma and Danmusa) and the selected rural communities. Table 5.1 below presets the picture.

TABLE 5.1 RESPONDENTS THEIR LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION AND RETURNED

Location of respondents	Type of respondents	Number of questionnaire administrated	Number of questionnaires returned
Min. For local Govt.	Political office holders and top civil servants	26	20(77)%
Dutsin-ma L.G	Political office holders	7	6 (86)%

	Career civil servants	24	22(92%)
Danmusa L.G	Political office holders	7	5 (71%)
	Career civil servants	24	21.(87.5%)
Rural communities in Dutsin-ma	Household head, CBA leaders and focus group members	220	205 (93%)
Rural communities in Danmusa LGA	Household heads, CBA leaders and focus group members.	235	226 (96%)

Sources: field survey (Aug. 2009).

Table 5.1 above shows a high level of required questionnaire which ranges from 71% to 96%.

5.3 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

As we stated in chapter one of this study, two hypotheses are tested. They are:

a) That good governance is the main determinant of successful implementation of rural development projects.
b) That the level of people's participation in their development is the principal determinant of the expected outcome of rural development projects.

While the first hypothesis is talking about input of rural development efforts, the second one is concerned with the output That is why we have adopted David Easton's systems model to analyze our data.

5.3.1 THE FIRST HYPOTHESIS

As stated above, the hypothesis says that good governance is the main determinant of successful implementation of rural development projects. To test this hypothesis, we focus our attention on some key elements of good governance we are going to measurer. They are:

a). the level of responsiveness of the two local governments to people's needs in rural area, through budgeting.

b). actual provision of facilities and services as shown in project reports.

c) utilization of resources in the best interest of rural dwellers as shown or expressed by respondents themselves.

d) political accountability to the electorate also expressed by respondents.

(a) Responsiveness to Rural Problems

To measure the level of local government responsiveness to rural problems, we looked at the budgets prepared by Dutsin-ma and Danmusa LGs from 2005 to 2009 to see how much of capital expenditure went to rural areas as shown in table 5.2 below.

TABLE 5.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RURAL PROJECTS COMPARED TO TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LGS (2005 – 2009)

Years	Local Government	Capital Expenditure on rural projects	Total capital expenditure in the budget	Percentage
2005	Dutsin-ma	₦ 135m (14%)	₦ 829M	86%
	Danmusa	₦ 288m (13%)	₦ 1928M	87%
2006	Dutsin-ma	₦ 146M (12%)	₦ 1071m	88%
	Danmusa	₦ 130M(11%)	₦ 1052M	89%
2007.	Dutsin-ma	₦ 151M (13%)	₦1011M	87%
	Danmusa	₦ 196M (15%)	₦1111M	85%
2008	Dutsin-ma	₦206M (16%)	₦1087M	84%
	Danmusa	₦130M (18%)	₦592M	82%
2009	Dutsin-ma	₦218M (14%)	₦1339M	86%
	Danmusa	₦197M (15%)	₦1116M	85%

Sources: Dutsin-ma and Danmusa L.G budgets 2005 – 2009.

It is clear from Table 5.2 above that the two Local Governments were not responsive to the yearnings of the rural populace as they were to the urban area especially the L.G. headquarters with less population than that of the rural area. A close look at the budgetary provisions for rural projects by the two LGs reveals that less than 15% of total capital expenditure in each of the five years was allocated to rural projects; while a whopping 85% went to urban centre. Unfortunately, it is in the rural areas that one sees more socio-economic problems like poor health condition, acute shortage of potable drinking water, lack of motorable roads and other infrastructural facilities. Ironically, it is the rural

areas that produce food crops, cash crops, livestock, and fire wood for survival in the urban centers.

What all these point to is that there is very little responsiveness by the Local Government to the flight of rural communities as shown in their capital expenditure in rural areas as against those incurred in the Local Government headquarters.

This observation from the budgets of the two Local Governments is supported by the responses we got from respondents in the Ministry for Local Government and the two Local Governments. In the Ministry for Local Governments we asked if LG budgets always reflect the needs of the rural communities. Out of 20 respondents 13 (65%) said No; while 7 (35%) said Yes.

We also went further to ask if the projects earmarked in the budgets are always implemented. Fourteen (14) 70% said No while only 6 (30%) said YES. Similar questions were thrown to our respondents in the two Local Governments. We got almost the same responses as those of the Ministry for Local Government. For instance, in Dutsin-ma LG, 20 said No while only 8 said YES. In Danmusa LG, 17 said No while 9 said YES.

With these responses from respondents, we can see that the two Local Governments were and still are not responsive to the needs and yearnings of rural communities in terms of resource allocation through budgeting.

b) ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL PROJECTS

This is another indicator of good governance we set out to measure in the first hypothesis. It is one thing to make provision for projects in a budget and it is quite something else to implement them. We inquired from our respondents at the Ministry for Local Governments and community levels; and the extent to which rural projects earmarked in the Local Government budgets were actually implemented. The response we got is shown in Table 5.3 below.

TABLE 5.3 LEVELS OR EXTENT OF RURAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION BY DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Location of respondents	Total respondents	Extent of rural projects implementation by the two Local Governments			
		70 – 100%	60 – 69%	50 – 59%	
Min. for L.G.	20	-	1	8	
Dutsin-ma L.G		-	10	8	
Danmusa L.G	28	-	6	15	
Communities	26	20	10	86	
	431				
TOTAL	**505**	**20 (4%)**	**27(5%)**	**117(23%)**	

Source: Fieldwork (Sept. 2009).

The situation presented by Table 5.3 above is that only 20 out of 505 that is 4% of respondent communities said rural projects earmarked in the Local Government budgets were implemented up to 70-100%. On the other hand, majority of respondents, 276, that is 55% and 65 or 13% from the Ministry for

Local Governments, Dutsin-ma Local Government Officials and Communities said rural projects in the two Local Governments budgets were not implemented beyond 40%. This picture shows that implementation of rural projects as an indicator of good governance was poor in the two Local Governments during the period under review. To confirm this observation, we looked at our secondary data extracted from the budgets and project reports of the two local governments as shown in Table 5.4 below. The table compares the estimated expenditure to actual expenditure on rural projects in the two Local Governments.

TABLE 5.4 ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON RURAL PROJECTS BY DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LGs

Fiscal years	Local government	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Percentage (%)
2005	Dutsin-ma	₦135m	₦ 26m	19.3%
	Danmusa	₦ 288m	₦ 38m	13.2%
2006	Dutsin-ma	₦ 146m	₦ 86m	59%
	Danmusa	₦ 130m	₦ 71m	55%
2007	Dutsin-ma	₦ 151m	₦ 53m	35%
	Danmusa	₦ 196m	₦ 60m	31%
2008	Dutsin-ma	₦ 206m	₦ 95m	46%
	Danmusa	₦ 130m	₦ 75m	60%
2009	Dutsin-ma	₦ 218m	₦ 96m	44%
	Danmusa	₦ 197m	₦ 88m	45%

Sources: Dutsin-ma & Danmusa Budgets and Project Reports from 2005 – 2009.

Table 5.4 above shows a comparison of estimated and actual expenditure on rural projects in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments between 2005 and 2009 fiscal years. From the picture presented in the table, we can see a collaboration of respondent's opinions and the data from secondary sources, which is, that majority of rural projects were not implemented beyond 50%. It is interesting to note that Danmusa Local Government performed pooper than Dutsin-ma L.G in terms of the actual expenditure as compared to the estimated expenditure.

c) Utilization of Resources

Utilization of resources in the best interest of rural communities is the third indicator of good governance we want to measure in the two local governments. This takes us to the specific project carried out in the rural communities selected for this study in the two LGs. Tables 5.5a and 5.5b below present the situation. The rural communities agreed that the project provide by the two LGs would go a long way in meeting their basic needs if efficiently implemented and well maintained. The projects are in the sectors of agriculture, health, water supply and road construction/maintenance.

TABLE 5.5(a); PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES OF BAHUNA, KWIMI GAMMO, KUKI AND DOKA IN DUTSIN-MA L.G.A.

YEARS	PROJECT IMPLEMENTED
2005	1. Excavation of concrete walls. 2. Renovation and construction of additional rooms to dispensaries in the same villages. 3. Construction and maintenance of feeder roads.
2006	1. Construction and or maintenance of culverts in the five villages 2. Provision of solar – powered borehole in the communities. 3. Purchase of water – pumping machines for famers in the villages. 4. Purchase and distribution of sprayer and chemical to farmers.
2007	1. Purchase of tractors for hiring to farmers 2. Net wiring of village dispensaries. 3. Supply of traditional Birth kits to dispensaries.
2008	1. Supply of drugs to village dispensaries. 2. Distribution of sprayers and chemicals.
2009	1. Extension of water pipes to various parts of the villages. 2. Employment of health workers for dispensaries. 3. Extension and maintenance of feeder roads.

Source: Dutsin-ma L.G Secretariat

TABLE 5.5(b): PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES OF YANTUMAKI, DANDIRE, KADAGE, SHAWERE AND MARKE IN DANMUSA L.G.A.

YEARS	PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
2005	1. Reconstruction of culverts and drainages 2. Provision of solar – powered boreholes in the villages. 3. Lining of concrete wells. 4. Distribution of sprayers and chemicals.
2006	1. Purchase of Generators for village clinics 2. Supply of medical equipment to clinics. 3. Rehabilitation of dispensaries.
2007	1. Distribution of motor cycles to farmers. 2. Distribution of seeds to farmers. 3. Rehabilitation of feeder roads and culvers.
2008	1. Supply of vaccines to clinics. 2. Construction of toilets in village dispensaries. 3. Establishment of rural post harvest market.
2009	1. Fixing of hand pumps to boreholes. 2. Distribution of Motor cycles to farmers. 3. Rehabilitation of village Clinic.

Source: Danmusa L.G. Project Progress Reports.

A close look at Table 5.5 (a) and (b) shows the sectors concentrated on project implementation in rural areas by the two Local Governments. The sectors are: agriculture, primary health care, water supply and roads.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the rural communities. Therefore, the distribution of spraying machines, chemicals, seeds and motor cycles would go a long way in improving the harvest and income of farmers. The multiplier effect of increase in farmer's income includes:

- Alleviation of poverty.
- Ability to contribute financially and materially to community self – help.
- Ability to meet personal and family needs, such as purchase of new cloths, payment of children school fees and expansion of farmland and other farm input.

Projects implemented under primary health care are important to the health status of the communities. However, a look at Tables 5.5 (a) and (b) reveals that not much attention was paid to this sector by Danmusa Local Government as Dutsin-ma Local Government did. Our visit to the communities shows that some of the projects reported to have been provided under the PHC were not seen in Danmusa Local Government Area. The community respondents confirmed to us that the projects were still in the pipeline. They were yet to be provided. Examples are the construction of toilets in the clinics, rehabilitation of village clinics and supply of medical equipment in the Clinics. A few of such equipment were provided in very few dispensaries, and in others not in all.

The two Local Governments made commendable efforts in providing potable and clean water in the rural communities through excavation and reconstruction of concrete wells, sinking of boreholes and fixing of hand pumps. However, a few these wells and boreholes have broken down and are not providing water.

Feeder roads are a great relief to farmers who are now able to transport their harvested crops or farm produce to large markets. However, a number of the roads still cry for rehabilitation. On the whole, community members represented by our respondents accepted that the rural projects provide by the two Local Governments are beneficial to them by

- Increasing their income.
- Improving their health status.
- Enabling them to transport their goods from one place to another more easily

(Field survey, September 2009).

d). Political Accountability

Accountability has a fairly broad interpretation. But for the purpose of this study we look at the concept as the responsibility to give account of stewardship to an authority or the electorates. With specific reference to governance, accountability means accounting to the people what one does in government over a period of time. What one does in government include:

a). Planning and budgeting for service delivery.

b) Generation of resource to provide facilities and services to the people.

c). Implementation of projects as earmarked in budgets and development plans.

d). Management of resources to be able to implement projects.

From time to time or at a particular point in time, a person in office should give account of what he does about (a) to (d) above. It is in this sense that we want to measure accountability in this work,

In our attempt to do this, we sought to know from communities how often their representatives (Councilors and Chairmen) visit them for discussion on local government matters and activities. Table 5.6 below presents their responses.

TABLE 5.6 FREQUENCY OF VISIT BY CHAIRMEN AND COUNCILORS TO COMMUNITIES IN DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Officials	Frequency of visit to community.									
	Dutsin-ma Local Government					Danmusa Local Government				
	Very often	Often	Rare	Not at all	Total	Very often	Often	Rare	Not at all	Total
Chairmen	-	15 (8%)	120 (53%)	70 (39%)	205 (100%)	3 (1.3%)	6 (2.6%)	157 (69%)	60 (27.1)%	226 (100
Councilors	6 (3)%	30 (15%)	103 (50%)	66 (32%)	205 (100%)	2 (0.8%)	16 (7%)	106 (47%)	102 (45.2%)	226 (100

Source: Field work (September 2009)

Table 5.6 above shows the frequency of visits to rural communities by chairmen and councilors. The general picture is that the two categories of people's representatives do not visit the communities frequently. Chairmen are

worse than Councilors in this respect. A higher percentage of respondents said Chairmen's visit to the communities were either rare or not at all. For instance 53% of respondents in Dutsin-ma LG said the Chairman rarely visited them, while 39% said not at all.

In Danmusa LG the story is almost the same, where 69% of respondents said the Chairman rarely visited them. Only 1.3% said the Chairman visited their communities very often. Perhaps these are respondents living very close to the Chairman's home village. For Councilors, only 7% of respondents said they (the Councilors) visited the communities often. This means that the Councilors, like the Chairman, hardly visited the communities for interaction.

On what the people's representatives (Chairman and Councilors) usually discussed with the people whenever there was any visit to the communities, our respondents' answers were that the communities complained of:

- Lack of infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and pipe borne water.
- Poor service delivery by health workers and some extension workers.
- Shortage of agricultural input such as fertilizers, insecticide, loans and tractors for hiring.
- Poor feeder roads linking their village to large markets.

(Community responses Sept, 2009)

In response to these complaints by communities their representative would always promise to do something "very soon" (Chairman and Councilors Sept, 2009). At best, the Chairman would promise to take care of these complaints in the next budget. According to some respondents we interviewed, the Chairman

sometime went further to appeal for the support of the communities through self – help efforts.

In terms of the account of their stewardship, our respondents said the Chairmen and Councilors would not go into it beyond enumeration of projects carried out in L.G headquarters and a few communities. Some councilors they said would discuss the abandonment of projects by contractor-politician who must have been paid some reasonable percentage of the contract sum.

Our conclusion from our discussions and analysis of data so far is that there is low level of good governance in the two Local Governments (Dutsin-ma and Danmusa) leading to poor performance in terms of rural development.

The indicators of poor performance in rural development include:

- Inadequate allocation of financial resources to rural projects as shown tables in 5.3 and 5.4 above.
- Very few projects actually executed in the selected communities as shown in table 5.5 a and b.
- Poor maintenance of existing structures and facilities for health care services and water supply as expressed by our respondents at village level in the two Local Governments.

On the basis of these we conclude that the first hypothesis which says "good governance is the main determinant of successful implementation of rural development projects" has been tested and validated.

level of expected improvement in their socio-economic condition, all things being equal.

In measuring this assertion, we inquired from our respondents whether they participate in identifying their needs, potentials and strengths when Local Governments prepare plans and annuals budgets. The answer was "No". The truth of the matter is that Local Government officials, like Treasurers and Heads of Department prepare plans and annual budgets with little or no inputs from the communities. It is also a fact that majority of capital projects earmarked in Local Government plans and budgets are decided by the State Government in Call Circulars sent to Local Governments from the Ministry for Local Government in Katsina. (Heads of Department in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa L.Gs 2009). This is the beginning of State and Local Governments arbitrariness which is the bane of development at grassroots level.

b) PREPARATION OF ANNUAL BUDGETS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is obvious from the fore going that people at village level are not involved in the budgetary process at Local Government Levels. The process starts as soon as the call circular is received from the Ministry for Local Government acting as State Government Executive Committee as provided under Chapter 3.3.2 of the Financial Memoranda (FM) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Second Edition) published in December, 1991. The Chairmen of the Local Governments order for the circulation of the call circular to all Head of Departments to prepare their departmental estimates, revenue and expenditure. The estimates are forwarded to the Local Government Treasurer or Planning Officer to put together as the Local Government Estimates for the fiscal year.

The Local Go1vernment estimate is forwarded to the Finance and General Purpose Committee (FGPC) for deliberation. From the committee, the estimate goes to the entire Local Government Council for debate and perhaps amendments.

Next, the estimate leaves the Local Government for the Ministry for Local Government in Katsina. In the ministry, the estimate is going to be defended by each Local Government Chairman and his Treasurer. After the defense, the estimate is either approved or returned to the Local Government to take care of any amendment suggested by the Ministry (Heads of Depts. in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government, 2009).

At no point in the budgetary process are people at village level involved. What some Local Government officials (Treasurers and some Head of Departments) sometimes refer to as "people's participation" is the noise made by some enlightened Councilors during the Council debate of annual estimate. Such Councilors may want to see projects cited in their wards, which are their political constituencies. Some of these demands are not the people's needs. In majority of cases, Councilors' demands are self – serving rather than representing their people's interests.

c) GENERATION OF REVENUE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This is another important area where people at village or community level are expected to participate actively. Before the Second Republic in Nigeria, that is between October 1979 and December 1983 community and cattle taxes constituted a reasonable percentage of Local Government. internal revenue in the Northern part of Nigeria. Due to political reasons and poor attitude of Local

Governments Revenue Collectors to their official duties, internal revenue plays very insignificant role in the provision of facilities and services to communities, especially the rural communities today.

In situations where development levies are imposed by Local Governments to maintain school structures, clinic and feeder roads, the State Government would vehemently frown at such attempts.

Political opponents could interpret this as reintroduction of poll tax to discredit the party in power (L.G. chairmen of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa 2009).

Over the years (at least since 1979) the Nigerian people at grassroots level have been given the impression that "Government will provide their needs with or without their financial contribution". (Local Government Chairmen of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa 2009). Coupled with this problem is the certainty that whatever happens, each Local Government must always receive its allocation from the Federation Account monthly. Therefore, contribution from the people financially is no longer emphasized by most Local Governments in Nigeria" (Local Government Treasurers in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa 2009). This is another bane of development at grassroots level, not only in the two Local Governments studied but also in Katsina State and other States of the Federation. Today, (2009) we hardily talk of "Tax payers' money" for development. Instead, we talk about the "National Cake" baked and distributed by the Federal Government. (Treasurers of the two Local Governments of Danmusa and Dutsin-ma).

d) SELF – HELP EFFORTS BY THE RURAL COMMUNITIES

This is an area where rural and even urban centers demonstrate practical participation in their own development. It is a process of development where people in communities initiate, plan, mobilize resource and implement projects or provide services to themselves with or without support from outside. It is usually referred to as Community Development which every Local Government tries to encourage. If carried out and supported effectively and responsively, Local Governments stand to benefit by way of cost – saving and image – making. It is a strategy meaningfully bringing government closer to the people at grassroots level.

From physical observation and responses to our questions, all the ten rural communities selected for this study engage in self - help efforts in the one way or another. They have initiated, planned, mobilized resources and implemented projects before and during the period of this study (2005 – 2009). Such projects according to them "have gone a long way in improving their health status, water supply and transportation of goods and human beings. Table 5.7 below shows the types of project carried out by the selected rural communities between 2005 and 2009.

TABLE 5.7 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES OF DUTSIN-MA AND DANMUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

L.G.A	Communities	Project implemented	Year
Dutsin-ma	BAHUNA	Maintenance of concrete wells	2005
		Repairs of clinic toilets	2007
		Purchase of spraying machines	2008
		Rehabilitation of culverts	2009
	DOKA	Repairs of bore holes	2005
		Purchase of water pumping machines	2005
		Construction of Drainages	2007
		Repairs of clinic roof	2008
	GAMMO	Repairs of dispensary / waiting room and toilets	2005
		Purchase of fertilizer for farmers in the village	
		at subsidized rate	2006
		Participated in reconstruction of feeder roads	
			2008
	KUKI	Repairs of classroons.	2005
		Digging of concrete wells.	2006
		Purchase of spraying machine.	2008
		Filling of eroded roads in the village.	2009
	KWIMI	Expansion of health clinic	2005/2006
		Repairs of borehole and hand pump in the	
		village	2008
		Purchase of spraying machines for farmers	

			2009
Danmusa	DANDIRE	Construction, roofing and ceiling of a block of 3 classrooms Literate filling of eroded road in the communities.	2005/2007 2008/2009
	KATOGE	Construction and roofing of clinic extension. Reconstruction of village market stalls	2006/2007 2008
	MARKE	Purchase and supply of seats to Primary Schools Repairs of concrete wells. Purchase and supply of seats for waiting hall of clinic.	2005 2006 2007/2008
	SHAWERE	Contribution to the drilling of mono hand pump Contribution to the laying of pipeline in the communities	2005 2007/2008

Source: Community Development Sections of Outsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments and physical inspection during field work in the communities (Sept/Oct, 2009).

Table 5.7 above shows that the selected communities for this work made efforts and participated in their own development no matter how small or large. The role of the two Local Governments in these efforts was that of motivators. The projects were initiated as response to communities needs. But the Local Governments assisted in terms of material and technical advice by technical staff

and Community Development Officers (Heads of Community Development Sections in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments, 2009).

The outcome of this project was measured through our interaction with community's respondents during field work. Among other things, they said the benefits of the project include:

- Increase in the health services provided by dispensary staff through reconstruction of toilet for their use.
- Increase in agricultural productivity and harvest through spraying of farms which helped deal with destructive insects and pests.
- Increase in water supply in the communities through the maintenance and reconstruction of the concrete wells and repair of broken down boreholes and hand pumps.
- Development of self–pride and self-reliance (Community Representatives 2009)

Out of the four ways of people's participation in their own development which we have assessed, self-help effort is the only meaningful means we can see practically. This goes to confirm our second hypothesis that the level of people's participation is the principal determinant of the expected outcome of rural development efforts.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

We restate again and again that this study is an attempt to examine the efforts of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments in improving the living condition of rural communities between the years 2005 and 2009. In doing this, we set out to test two hypothesis. One centres around GOOD GOVERNANCE at Local Government level. We focused on the salient and measurable aspects of the concept of good governance namely:

a. The level of Local Government responsiveness to people's needs,
b. Actual provision of facilities sometimes referred to as service – delivery,
c. Utilization of resources in the best interest of the people,
d. Political accountability to the electorate.

We also tested another hypothesis that looked at the concept of PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT which is also an aspect of good governance.

We looked at participation separately because of its importance in rural development as a process of bringing about the improvement in the living condition of rural communities. The key aspects of participation we examined in the second hypothesis are:

i. Identification and assessment of needs, potentials and strength of rural communities,
ii. Preparation of annual budgets

iii. Generation of internal revenue to implement projects,

iv. Self – help efforts by rural communities.

The two hypotheses were tested in Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Governments as well as in ten selected rural communities. Our findings are as follows:

1. The two Local Governments (Dutsin-ma and Danmusa) were not responsive to the needs and demands of rural communities. This can be seen in the budgetary allocation of funds to rural and urban centers by the two Local Governments. This is shown in Table 5.2 in Chapter Five, where only 15% of capital projects were allocated to rural areas as against 85% allocated to the Local Government headquarters. It is estimated that more than 76% of the population of each of the two Local Governments areas live in rural areas (Planning Office of Dutsin-ma Local Government, 2009). The rural area is confronted with more problems than the so-called urban centers. Such problems include ill-health or diseases of different types, very poor means of transportation (roads), scarcity of potable water and acute shortage of farm inputs. Yet, it is the rural areas that less attention is given to by the Local Governments in terms of budgetary allocation.
2. Actual implementation of rural projects was nothing to write home about in the two Local Governments. We saw that only less than 40% of estimated capital expenditure in the Local Government budgets was spent on projects in rural areas. This shows further that there was less attention to rural development projects. This also shows that rural communities did not benefit much from the resources available to the Local Governments studied. The only exception are the actual capital expenditure on rural

projects by Dutsin-ma in 2006 (59%) and Danmusa 2006 (55%), 2008 (60%) and 2009 (45%).

3. Our visit to ten rural communities of Dutsin-ma and Danmusa Local Government Areas reveals

That the few projects implemented by the Local Governments focused attention on socio-economic sectors that could uplift the living standard of the rural people namely, health care, agriculture, roads and water supply if adequately provided. We found out from our respondents in the villages that some of the projects claimed to have been implemented by the Local Governments were never completed. Those completed in the health care, transportation and agriculture sectors can increase their health status, their transportation of goods and their income level.

4. The issue of political accountability is still a far – cry. We discovered through Interviews and administration of questionnaires at community levels that Chairmen and Councilors hardly visit their constituencies to give account of their stewardship. Those who said Chairmen and Councilors visited their communities said the top Local Government officials only came to make promises or to listen to people's complaints about communities needs or demands.
5. Some important aspect of people participation in their own development were examined (as the second hypothesis) and we discovered, among other things that:

a) Local Governments, especially the two we have examined did not involve communities in identifying, assessing and analyzing their needs, potentials and strengths when preparing development plans. Plan document are usually the

products of imagination of Local Government officials or call circular from the Ministry for Local Government.

b) Communities were not involved in preparing Local Government Annual budgets. Like the preparation of Development Plans, annual budgets are dictated by the State Government through the Ministry for Local Government in call circular and through the mandatory defense of Local Government estimates by Chairmen and Treasurers. Thus, there are little or no inputs from communities.

c) Communities play no role in generating revenue for implementation of rural programmes. Since the Second Republic in Nigeria (1979 – 1983) poll tax was politicized and later abolished. Thus, financial contribution by the masses at grassroots level ceased. Local Governments throughout the Federation now rely on their statutory share of the "National Cake" (the Federation Account) for implementation of programmes.

d) The ten communities studied demonstrated practical participation in their own development through self – help efforts. Through visit and from existing records, we saw the projects provided by the communities for themselves between 2005 and 2009. The implication of the self help efforts is that, the true meaning of rural development is realized in terms of adequacy of facilities to meet their needs.

6.2 CONCLUSION

One of the justifications of the existence of Local Governments in Nigeria is service delivery in terms of provisions of facilities to improve the living conditions of people at grassroots level. Example of such facilities include basic health institutions, basic school structure, feeder roads, markets, motor parks, boreholes wells, earth dams and public convenience just to mention a few. Over the years, there have been complaints above non-delivery of these facilities by Local Governments whether in rural areas or urban centers. Excuses given by defenders of Local Governments include lack of funds, lack of skilled manpower, lack of modern technology and lack of autonomy. While we agree that some or all of these were tenable sometime back, the problems or challengers facing Local Governments today (2009), are not these issues that have been over flogged. The main problem of Local Governments in Nigeria today is that of bad governance.

Bad governance is a situation where the basic elements of smooth running of affairs of society are lacking or non-existent. Examples of such elements include:

- Responsiveness to people's needs, problems and potentials,
- Service–delivery in accordance with wishes and aspirations of the people.
- Efficient and effective management and utilization of public resources,
- Political, legal, financial and all forms of accountability and transparency,
- Respect for the rule of law in discharging public responsibilities.
- People participation in their own development.

As long as these and other elements of good governance are lacking or absent in a set–up called government, there can be no success in service–delivery as we have seen in this study. And so it is no longer the problem of lack of resources, lack of autonomy, or lack of technology. It goes without saying that bad governance at local level is compounded by the master-servant relationship existing between State and Local Governments in Nigeria in general and in Katsina state in particular. We have seen and discussed this in this work, (under our discussion of budgetary process at Local Government level).

Nigeria as a country is made up of small and large communities. The communities may be rural or urban. Population Census and studies have shown that the rural communities are more in number. It is also revealed by researchers that the rural communities lack basic facilities that should make life worth living. The Government that is closest to the people should take the responsibility of making life worth living in these rural communities. That true Government is the Local Government.

We have seen that the enormity of rural problems is greater than the capacity and capability of Local Governments in Nigeria. Therefore, the Federal and State Governments have made attempts to assist in alleviating rural problems now and in the past. We also have had good–spirited individuals such as Wives of Federal and State Chief Executives making efforts to make life worth living in rural areas. International Donor Agencies like the United Nation Development Agencies are not left out.

They too have made their own attempts to develop the Nigerian rural societies. Yet, the problem is persistent. From this study we come to the tentative conclusion that the fundamental problem militating against rural development in

Nigeria is bad governance. This is to say that bad governance is not limited to Local Governments alone. Rather it is a canker worm that has eaten deep into the fabric of public service in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. We come to this conclusion because in initiating, designing, planning and implementing rural development programmes, whether by the Federal, State or Local Governments as well as good–spirited Nigerians and donor agencies, the basic elements of good governance, enumerated above, are non-existent..

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of my findings and conclusion so far, I recommend that:

1. The Federal and State Governments should take issue of rural development more seriously than they do at present. This is because it is the concurrent responsibility which the three levels of Governments in Nigeria are constitutionally allowed to jointly carry out. From our findings and as revealed by other studies, Local Governments alone cannot shoulder the responsibility in view of the enormity of rural problems. We suggest the setting up or establishment of a National Rural Development Agency which will be composed of Federal, State and Local Government representatives. The functions of the agency should be:

a. Identification and assessment of rural problems and opportunities.
b. Preparation of national plans to address identified problems
c. Mobilization of resources to implement rural programmes
d. Inspection of project implementation.
e. Disbursement of funds to Local Governments for projects implementation.

This recommendation will solve the problem of bad governance at Local Government level, where there is no responsiveness to community needs; where rural projects are never completed as earmarked in annual budgets; where there is little or no financial contribution from the people and where rural communities are not given the opportunity to participate in planning for rural programmes.

2. Our second recommendation is that Local and State Governments should jointly embark upon capacity building of community workers and members. This involves the building of skills and knowledge of community members and workers which will enable them to manage their programmes better. This will also enable community members to take ownership of rural development programmes. Capacity–building can be done through human development and skills improvement.

Human development and management training is concerned with development of social awareness, encouragement of community members and workers to think, analysis, reflect and act collectively or individually in a positive manner toward finding solution to community problems.

This type of capacity–building includes training in leadership, organizational development, raising of consciousness, sensitization, communication, project planning and management.

The second type of capacity–building is that of occupation skills development. This is where skilled members of a community such as bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, health care providers, tailors and traditional birth attendants are given short training on the handling of modern tools and

application of new ideas and modern techniques, to improve their performance in handling cases and in carrying out new projects.

There is the need to build community capacity in this way (skills development) if we want communities to complement the efforts of the Local Government in rural development. Capacity–building, if properly carried out, empowers communities to exercise control over their environment, their natural resources and their destiny. The other benefits of capacity–building at communities' level include:

- Access to more assistance from Government and Non-Governmental Organizations through awareness building,
- Demand for more extension services from Local and State Governments to improve occupational productivity.
- Organized approach toward fund–raising for project execution.
- Higher influence on community representatives to bring or demand for better condition from Government
- Ability to sustain existing projects and and/or facilities in the community

3. Our third recommendation is that more attention be focused on studies or research into Rural Development and Intergovernmental Relations to see how Government at the same and different level can cooperate to develop rural areas in Nigeria. Such a study will widen the scope of knowledge in the field of Rural Development as a discipline or subject–area.

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APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THIS PART TO BE COMPLETED BY MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

A) Personal Data.

1. Position held in the Ministry . . . . . .
2. Since when .....
3. Highest Educational Qualification

   .....
4. Department.....

B) ISSUES RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. What role does your Ministry play in Local Government budgetary process?

   a) The role of a controller and regulator

   b) The role of an adviser and guardian

   c) The role of a partner in progress

2. To what extent does that role facilitate the process?

Very High	High	Low	Very low	Undecided

3. Going through Local Government budgets over the years, do they reflect the needs of rural communities? Yes/No.

4. If the answer to question 3 is yes, to what extent do they (the budgets) reflect the needs of rural areas? Very High High Low Very Low Undecided

5. Are the capital projects in the budgets (for rural developments) usually implemented? Yes/No.

A) If the answer to question 6 is yes, what percentage of such project do you see being implemented annually?

Fiscal Years	Percentage of Rural Capital Projects being implemented				
2005	75 – 100	60 – 69	50 – 59	40 – 49	Below 40
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					

7. What is your assessment of financial resource management by Local Governments in general in the State?

Very Efficient Efficient Poor Very Poor Undecided

8. If your answer is "poor" or "very poor" what factor(s) would you hold responsible? – Corruption/Lack of skill/Carelessness of Local Government. Officials/Interferences from the State Government

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS.

(A)Personal Data

1. Local Government Area: .....
2. Name of community: .....
3. Since when have you live in this communities: .....
4. Position held in the community: .....
5. Name of association(s) you belong to (if any)
   a. .....
   b. .....
6. Position held in the association (s) (if any)
   a. .....
   b. .....
7. Your Occupation

(B) ISSUES RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Does the Local Government carry out any Rural Development Projects in your communities? YES/NO
2. If your answer to question 1 is yes, name the projects.

   .....
   .....
   .....
   .....
   .....

3. Were members of your community involved in the following activities leading to the successful implementation of the projects?

Process of Development	Whether involve or not	
1. Identification of community needs	Involved	Not involved
2. Assessment and analysis of community needs.	Involved	Not involved
3. Preparation of action plan to solve community Needs	Involved	Not involved
4. Mobilization of human and financial resources.	Involved	Not involved
5. Implementation of projects	Involved	Not involved
6. Post implementation evaluation of projects	Involved	Not involved
7. Maintenance of projects.	Involved	Not involved

4. If your answer(s) to any activity mentioned in question 3 above is "No", what do you think is or are responsible?

a). Self serving interest of Local Government officials

b). Inability of communities members to participate.

c) Refusal of Local Government officials to adopt the bottom–up approach to development.

d) Interference from the State Government

e) Any other reason (please specify).....

5. Does your community benefit from any or all of the projects implemented by the Local Government? Yes/No.

6. If you answer YES to question 5, mention some of the benefits

a. Increase in income .....

b. Improvement in health status .....

c. Ability to transport goods to large markets .....

d. Adoption of new techniques/technology. .....

7. If you answer NO to question 5, give reasons:

a). Poor implementation

b) Poor quality of materials used.

c) Inadequate for the population of the community

d) Lack of maintenance of the projects

e) Any other reason (please specify).

8. Does the community engage in self-help efforts? YES/NO.

9. If you answer YES to question 8, mention some projects and/or services engaged in since 2005

a) .....

b) .....

c) .....

d) .....

10. If you answer "NO" to question 8, give reason why:

a) Poverty of income

b) Lack of skilled labour in the community

c) Lack of cooperation by community members

d) Poor community leadership

e) Lack of Local Government support.

f) Any other reason (please specify)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFF CIALS

A) PERSONAL DATA

1. Local Government (where you work now) ....

2. Present position held ....

3. Department ....

4. Highest Educational Qualification ....

....

B) ISSUES RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Does your Local Government prepare annua budgets? YES/NO
2. If you answer YES to question I, do the udgets reflect rural dweller's needs? YES/NO
3. If you answer YES to question 2, to what ext ent do such budgets reflect the rural needs?

Fiscal years	Level of refle tion of rural need				
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Not at all
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					

4. How does the Local Government obtain information from rural communities for preparation of annual capital budgets?

- Through Councilor
- Through the Local Government Chairman
- Though Local Government Senior Staff
- Through Local Government Extension workers
- Any other means (please specify).

5. Does the State Government through the Ministry for Local Government have any influence on the Local Government budgetary process? YES/NO.

6. If you answer YES to question 5, briefly describe the types of influence.

7. Are the capital projects for rural development usually implemented?

YES/NO

8. If you answer YES to question 7, to what extent are they implemented?

Fiscal years	Level of capital budget implementation (in rural areas)				
	Very High	High	Low	Very	Not at all
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					

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9. Do Local Government top officials visit rural communities? YES/NO.

10. If you answer YES to question 9, how often do they go?

Local Government Officials	Frequency of visits to rural areas.				
	Monthly	Quarterly	Biennially	Annually	Irregular
a) Chairman					
b) Councilors(elected)					
c) Supervisory councilors					
d) Head of Depts.					
e) Senior Civil Servants					
d) Extension Workers					

1. What issues do the officials usually discuss with rural community members?
   a) Lack of physical infrastructure and facilities
   b) Poor service – delivery in village facilities
   c) Shortage of agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizers, insecticides, roads, tractors,
   d) Lack of extension services to farmers cattle rearers and poultry keepers
2. How does the Local Government react to such demands or issues?
   a. By reflecting them in the next budgets,
   b. By providing immediate solution
   c. By making promise only
   d. By doing nothing at all.

3. How would you assess the management of human and financial resources available to the Local Government

Very efficient/Efficient/Poor/Very poor

4. If you answer poor or very poor, what would you say are the factors?

- Corruption
- Lack of Skill
- Interference from the State Government
- Carelessness by Local Government officials.

THIS PART TO BE COMPLETED BY THE COMMUNITY LEADERS

i. Name of community .....

ii. Population .....

iii. Give assessment of Local Government Development projects in your community .....

.....

.....

.....

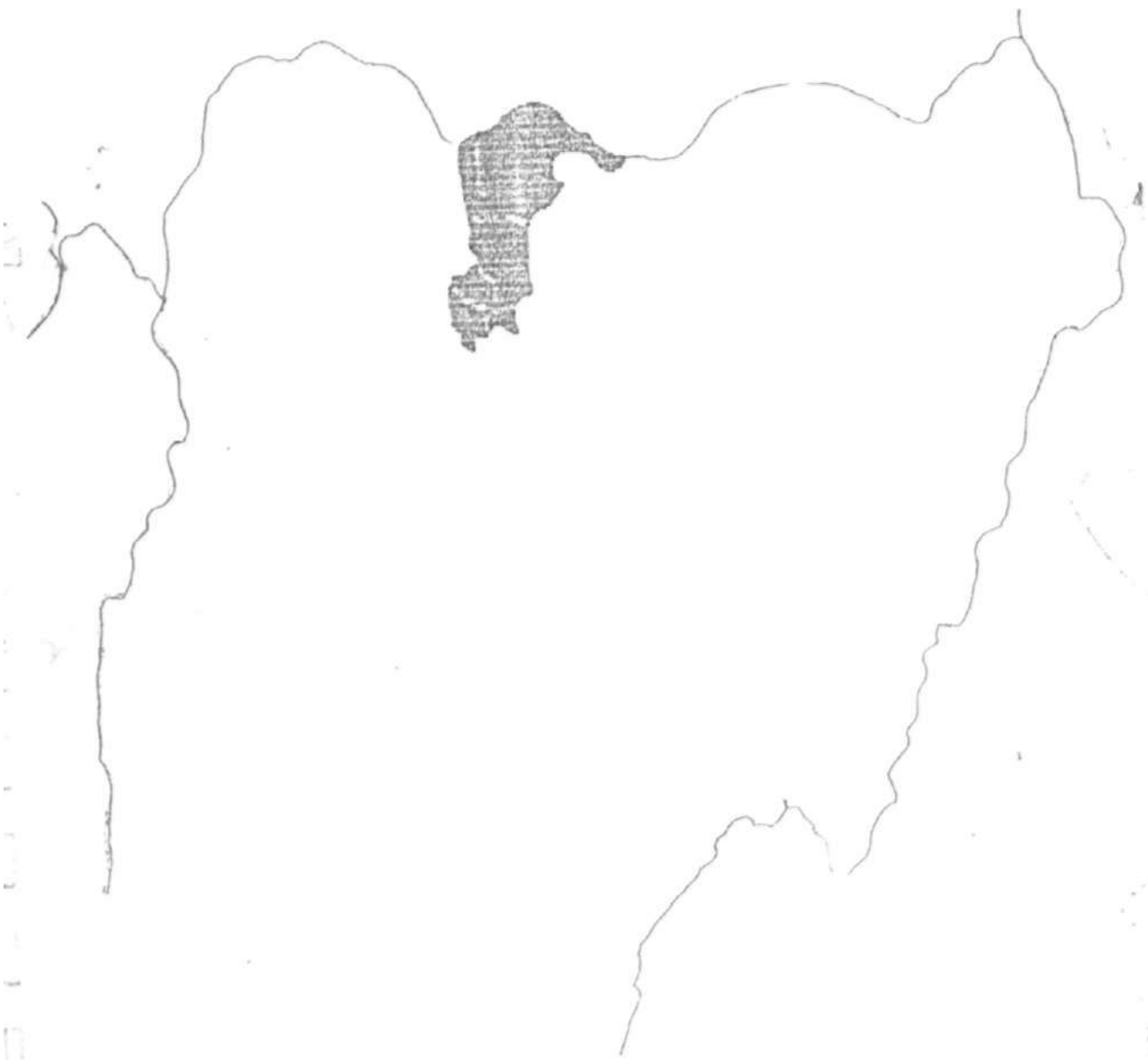
iv. What is the relevance of these projects to your community?

.....

.....

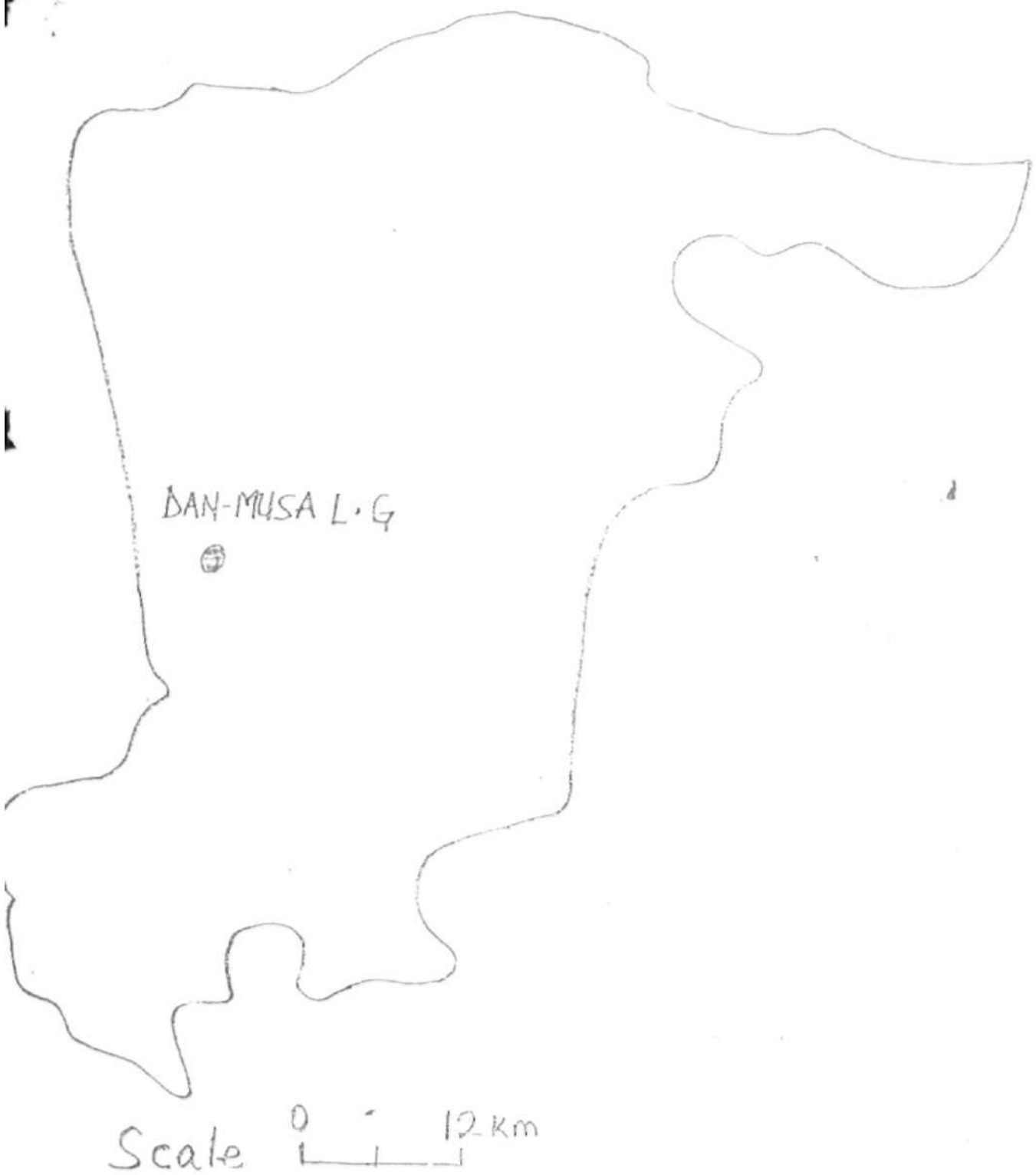
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MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING KATSINA STATE



Scale 0 12 Km

A MAP OF KATSINA STATE SHOWING DAN-MUSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT



A MAP OF KATSINA STATE SHOWING DUTSIN-MA L.G

