ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOBA AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS KADUNA STATE (2006-2011)

BY

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BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE SCHOOLS, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE (M.SC.) DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA.

JUNE, 2014.

DECLARATION

I, ZAKARI YA'U, Ibrahim hereby declare that this thesis was written by me under the supervision of Dr. Hamza A. Yusuf of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. I further declared that this work has never been presented in any form by anyone for the award of any degree in any institution of learning in Nigeria and abroad. All the materials used were duly acknowledged by the researcher in the bibliography.

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOBA AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE 2006-2011", by Ibrahim ZAKARI'YAU, meets the regulation governing the award of the Degree of Masters of Science (M.Sc.) Public Administration of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and library presentation.

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to the beloved family of late Mallam Zakari Ya'u Abubakar Audi Dan Saffo.

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All praise is to Allah (SWA) ruler of heaven and earth, knower of the seen and unseen, one having the highest degree of knowledge. May His peace and blessings be upon our noble Prophet Muhammad bn Abdullahi (PBUH).

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ABSTRACT

This research work attempts to assess the impact of Local Government on rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government areas, Kaduna State. Local Governments were primarily designed to meet the basic needs and aspirations of the rural communities. Fundamentally, government needs to place rural development at the top of the agenda of National Development in realization of the fact that enhanced rural development is a prerequisite for meaningful and sustainable overall national development policies and programmes through the local government. However, rural communities in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local government are still facing numerous difficulties in terms of infrastructural deficiency, poor human development, which has made rural development imperative. This imbalance has subjected the rural areas to more disadvantaged economic position. With this, the study tries to examine the level of capital funding and community mobilization and participation in effort of rural development. The research work covered the period of 2006 and 2011. Data for the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary source comprises the used of questionnaire, interview and observation, while the secondary source consists of text books, journals, thesis, manuals and other unpublished papers. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools were used for data presentation and analysis. The Spear man rank coefficient correlation of non parametric tool was used for the analysis of data that leads to the testing of the two hypotheses. It was discovered that inadequate funding has been the bane of rural development in study areas. This is attributable to a lot of draw – backs arising from untold interruptions and control by the higher tiers of governments. It was recommended that, to bring about a more realistic rural development in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local governments, the local government should minimize their total dependence on the federal allocation, and increase their effort towards generating more revenue through the diversification of their internal revenue sources.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The desire for creating local government anywhere in the world stems from the need to facilitate development at the grassroots level. The issue of rural development has been creating a lot of concern in most third world countries. There has been growing recognition of the importance of rural development as an instrument in the overall development of the contemporary developing world. This is because of the glaring gap between the rural and urban areas in terms of infrastructural, resources distribution, human resources development and employment, which has made rural development imperative (Ogbazi, 1982:2). This imbalance has subjected the rural areas to more disadvantaged economic position. It has induced rural – urban migration, thereby, increasing unemployment situation in the urban areas, while, simultaneously depriving the rural areas of their agricultural workforce.

In Nigeria for instance, the recognition of the above problems, instigated the Federal Military Government in 1976, to take a bold initiative to reform the local government system in Nigeria. The essence of the reform was to bring about stable increase in rural productivity and income, diversification of rural economy and general enhancement of the quality of life in the areas (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1980:12). In the same vein, the Nigerian Constitution (1999:6) provides that every local government in the country shall participate in the economic planning and development of its own area of jurisdiction. To strengthen this great task bestowed on the local governments, General Ibrahim Babangida, reminded Nigeria's that local government were not created to pay salaries only, but to ensure collective participation in governance, motivate physical and economic development, creat the condition for

development opportunities and provide social services which can improve the well-being of the rural people (Oyorbaire and Olagunju, 1998:49).

It is pertinent to believe that, the ability of any local government to accomplish such expected tasks will depend on the availability of funds. That is to say that the survival and effectives of this grassroot tier, depend on its financial viability. Hence, Adedeji (1969:96) assertion that the success or failure of any local government will depend on the financial resources available to it. Furthermore, Adedeji (1972:110), opined that local governments in Nigeria are enmeshed in a vicious circle of poverty. The elements of that viciousness include inadequate functions and power, inadequate finance, low caliber and poorly paid staff, poor performance, and transfer of functions to state and federal governments and cumbersome structure. Adedeji stated that finance represents the points at which the vicious cycle may be broken or possibly reversed. In other words Soba and Zaria local governments should not retain in their pursuit for financial buoyancy so as to break the vicious cycle of poverty of the rural populace.

However, it is believe also in some local governments, that inadequate funding of local governments has been the bane of rural development in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local government areas. For instance, Rowland (1979:138) believed that complete absence of funds for capital development is the major problem of financing local government in Nigeria today, and has been so for some years past.

1.2 Statement to the Problem

Local government in modern day life is responsible for delivering basic goods and services to its local communities in faster, easier and more efficient manner. Local government is the level of government in Nigeria at which the momentum to sustain national development is created. The rural development initiated by local government is expected in terms of specific projects such as kilometers of rural roads constructed and

maintained; borehole and deep wells sink or rehabilitated and maintained by the local government; rural electrification; and rural people empowerment programmes. This could be expressed in terms of the improved quality of life the citizenry enjoy as optimized in the primary health care programme provided, procurement and distribution of fertilizer to farmers at subsidized rate; effective and efficient management of primary education as well as the regularity and quality of public enlightment programmes provided and enjoyed by the rural populace. The effectiveness and efficient provision of these services qualifies local government as viable, instrument of rural development. These problem need to be addressed in order to redress the severity of the problem on the Nigerian rural people (Fourth National Development plan 1980 - 85).

The merit in involving the local communities inhabitants as a focal point of good governance in the local government administration is that they serve as a point of contact between the local government and the grassroots (Okafor, 1982). Community in Nigeria in the past has maintained a strong tradition in the area of self-help projects (Okafor 1984). Basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, bridges, markets, health institutions, primary and post-primary institutions have been provided in different parts of the country through self-help development programmes. According to Okafor, community have the capacity to respond to specific local development plans, mobilize their resources in a collective way, adjust their organizations to the required needs and devise their own appropriate management rules to cope with the situation (Okafor 1984).

Unfortunately, rural communities in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local government areas are still facing numerous difficulties regarding availability and accessibility to basic necessities of life, such as inadequate programme design, poor management implementation, corruption, lack of commitment by government, and

inadequate development support institutions for this segment of the society, specifically Soba and Zaria Local Government.

However, beyond these reasons, the dismal failure of past regimes in Nigeria to tackle the problem of poverty and living conditions of the rural populace is traceable to the inability of the government to explore the democratic approach to governance in local government. Much attention and thought served not have been given to the fact that beyond government's efforts, the rural populace themselves can meaningfully contribute to the development of their welfare (Alila, 1998). Also, most rural projects are financed from external source (i.e. statutory allocation) and with emphasis on items of capital expenditures that are not masses oriented.

Therefore, the following research questions are pertinent to be answered; thus:

(a) To what extent have the Soba and Zaria local governments ensured rural development?

(b) To what extent does poor capital funding affect Soba and Zaria local government in effort for rural development?

(c) Do the Soba and Zaria local government have the capacity for community mobilization and participation for rural development?

(d) What are the programmes and project put in place by Soba and Zaria local government for rural development?

(e) What are the factors hindering soba and Zaria local government towards rural development?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Generally, the study seeks to examine the extent to which local governments have impacted on rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas Kaduna State. The studies also attempt to achieve the following specific objectives:

i. To assess the impact of Local Government on rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government areas.

ii. To determine the extent to which poor capital funding affect Soba and Zaria Local Governments.

iii. To find out the extent to which community mobilization and participation affect rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government.

iv. To find out the number of programmes and project implemented towards rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government.

v. To recommend solutions to the problems facing Soba and Zaria local governments towards rural development.

1.4 Hypotheses of the Study

Ho There is no significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

H_1: There is significant relation between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

Ho; There is no significant relation between the level of community mobilization and participation and rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

H_1: There is significant relationship between the level of community mobilization and participation and rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Existing literature in this field of research such as Idode (1989) and Olatunbosun (1975) only restricted themselves to the study of bureaucracy in rural development, rural neglect. This study provides a link between the local governments and their impact on rural development. The importance of this work cannot be overemphasized, because it is

also unique and distinct from other studies on the ground that it assess and evaluate the impact of the programmes and projects on rural communities, it also get the views of rural dwellers and assess their level of participation and the constraining factors impeding proper policy implementation of the programmes and projects in Soba and Zaria local government areas of Kaduna State.

This study was embarked upon with the hope that, it will contribute to the body of knowledge on rural development and to help to proffer ways through which rural development can be enhanced in the local governments.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

It is difficult to study what challenges are faced by all the local governments in terms of rural development because of different resources constraints. Hence to make the research easy, the study focused on the Zaria being the urban local government and Soba being the developing rural local government areas of Kaduna state between the period of 2006 – 2011. This is done with the emphasis on the social, economic and infrastructural facilities.

Another reason for selection is that no study has been conducted on Soba and Zaria local governments for assessment of their impact within this period. In addition to that, though local governments have number of functions and responsibilities under its ordinance, the study focuses only rural development in terms of social, economic and infrastructural facilities. Rationales of selecting these services are because local government areas are rapidly moving towards urbanization and, the main challenge faced by the urbanized society is providing these services to their populace. For that reason, these services are more appropriate to get a clear picture of what challenges faced in the local government in terms of accelerated rural growth and development and how local governments would overcome their challenges and what innovations and

strategies would work to deliver the better service to the rural populace.

In views of these facts, Soba and Zaria local governments have been selected as the case study in order to get a clear picture of what challenges faced by the local governments in terms of better service delivery towards rural developments. Local government as the third tier of government is expected to be the grassroots developers and mobilizes of the local communities, but unfortunately, over the years, local government in Nigeria have not lived up to their expectations, as they have become conduit pipes for the wastage of public funds. Local communities' probably possess the strongest capabilities and promises for mobilizing and managing local resources. This is because they are organic units for the formation of self-managing organization which ensure collective and co-operative action in the execution of rural development projects.

The inability of the researchers to access adequate funds to undertake the study. Inadequate record keeping by local governments councils limited the amount of information that would have been of immense help to the research. The confidentiality of some information at the Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government also limited access to information.

1.7 Methodology of the Study

The research design for this study is survey research. The purpose is to enable the researcher generalize from a sample population so that inferences can be made. The use of survey design can be justified on the basis of level of capital funding and community mobilization, participation. The data collected centers on the assessment of the impact of local government on rural development of Soba and Zaria local government. The responses of the respondents are measured on the five-point Likert scale.

The survey also adopted the combination of the survey design of the descriptive and inferential statistical tools. In this vein, the research will observe what is happening to the sample subjects or variables without attempt to manipulate them as well as ensure that such observation is done one time. However, a selective description of the aspects of the case study areas is considered to be critical to this research due to its exceptional influence on the output of the local governments.

1.7.1 Method of Data Collection

The instruments of primary data used were the questionnaire administered to the people of the local governments: rural populace, community development associations, traditional rulers; local governments' staff and top management. The questionnaires were designed in simple language using close-ended and open-ended patterns and in the responses of the respondents are measured on the five (5) points Lickert Scale. Similarly, an unstructured interview and observation schedule was designed and contributed to the selected local government staff, management, traditional leaders and community development associations Executive. On the other hand, the secondary source of data was generated from the stock or available relevant materials on the topic under study. Published and unpublished materials have been consulted and were duly acknowledged in like manners.

1.7.2 Sources of Data

Data for this research was generated from two main sources; the primary and the secondary sources. Several primary and secondary of the data are generated in this research from divergent sources directly or indirectly and within the sources provided the framework of the presentations in this research work.

1.7.2.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary data is that which is collected from the field. Primary sources can facilitate the ability of the researcher to generate first hand information like the use of questionnaire, interview and observation criteria.

Primary information related to this study will be also generated from the important sources i.e. the sample population, and the researcher. The sample population will be responsible for a huge chunk of the primary information through their responses to the administered close-end questions. Also a fragment of the sampled population has engaged in an unstructured discussion to generate or confirm vital primary data.

Secondly, sources has to do with the direct interaction of the researcher with the people of the local governments (i.e. Soba and Zaria) thus soliciting a part of the primary data through observation. Interaction with the Community Development associations, District heads, Village heads, wards heads, Local Government's staff and General top management of these local governments respectively becomes a major source of data in this research.

1.7.2.2 Secondary Source of Data

The secondary data, is that which has been generated and stored in texts, files, government publications, journals, thesis, project etc. and already exist (Refined) in published and unpublished forms. Secondary sources are useful in appreciating the previous studies for empirical studies and can also be used to broaden the base from which generalizations can be made among other usage.

The source of data conveys related views of scholars and researcher, which were consulted for a variety of secondary data in this study. However, all authors consulted are duly acknowledged and cited adequately in the references/bibliography of this research work.

1.7.3 Population and Sample Size

The Soba and Zaria local government of Kaduna state as the study areas of the research work are undoubtedly the heterogeneous terms of population. The population of the study covered both the: Rural populace; local government staff; management staff; community development associations and traditional rulers.

According to 2006 Census Population figure, Zaria local government area has the following number of inhabitants 408,197, comprising of 214,057 males and 194,141 females. Similarly, Soba local government area has the following number of inhabitant; 286, 871, comprising of 149,004 males and 139,867 females.

On the whole, a total number of Six Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand and Sixty-Nine (695,069) constituted the total number of population of this study.

A sample population for the study was drawn using the Steely Yamane (1967:886) formula as expressed by Israel (1992:1-10) popularly known as Yamane's formula, denoted by:

Figure 1.1

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{695{,}069}{1+695{,}069\ (95\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{695{,}069}{1+695{,}069\ (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{695{,}069}{1+695{,}069\ (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{695{,}069}{1+1738}$$

$$n = \frac{695{,}069}{1739}$$

$$n = 399.69$$

$n \approx 400$ (sample size).

Based on the Yamane's formula computed above, the sample size for this study stood at four hundred (400). The questionnaires were administered using simple random, cluster sampling and stratified sampling techniques respectively to this study. The research uses the following probability sampling techniques:-

(a) Stratified Sampling:- This is a form of provability sampling in which a sampling frame is divided into one or more strata such as Gender, Age, Grade unit, Ward, Districts etc.

(b) Simple random sampling:- Here elements in a sampling frame are numbered and then drawn into the sample. Even element has the same opportunity of being selected.

(c) Cluster sampling: This enables the choice of elements of the population by the use of an picking from into one or more strata of the such as ward, districts of the local government area.

The distribution was thus:

Table 1.1 Sample Size Distribution of questionnaires to the respondents, as follows:

Category of Target Population	Zaria	Soba	Total Sample	(%)
Rural Populace	110	107	217	54%
Common Development Association	20	20	40	10%
Traditional Rulers	20	20	40	10%
Top Management	10	10	20	5%
Local Government Staff	40	43	83	21%
Total	200	200	400	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

In computation of the above sample size, the researcher used total population of the study which is Six Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand and Sixty-Nine (695,069) people of the both local government areas.

However, in the case of the factors beyond the control of this study, sample size indicated of Yamane's formula was selected for convenience and effective conduct of the study. The table above is a quantitative and qualitative presentation of category target population of the both local government areas which is four hundred (i.e. sample size) representing (9%) of the total population.

1.7.4 Administration of Questionnaire

In the administration of questionnaire, all the rural populace, traditional rulers, community development associations, local governments' staff and top management were selected as respondents for this study, through random sampling and stratified sampling techniques respectively. The questionnaire is a close – ended type with 22 questions categorized into four (3) sections. The researcher was personally distributed and retrieves it after five (5) working days, weekend inclusive.

For administering of questionnaires, Zaria Local Government has 200 questionnaires representing (50%) of questionnaire for the study. Similarly, Soba local government area has 200 questionnaires respectively representing (50%) of the questionnaires administered to the respondents responses for the study. This gives the total number of four hundred (400) questionnaires were administered for both the local government areas.

1.7.5 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tool with reference to the adopted research design and methodology which informs the type of data generated, the researcher has adopted a combination of the quantitative and

qualitative techniques in analyzing the data collected. For the primary data generated through the close-end questionnaire and organized using the five (5) choice – Likert Scaling, the simple percentage, tables and spearman rank correlation coefficient analysis were used. But, for the testing of hypotheses stated in this research, the descriptive and inferential statistical tools used in testing the hypotheses in other to find out the relationship between the local government level of capital funding which is the independent variable and rural development:- dependable variable. Similarly, local government community mobilization and participation on rural development as dependent variables in correlation and measurement of highest mean scores of the variables analytically utilized.

These were also being an application of value judgments in the interpretation of a variety of responses or observations as qualitative measures in data analysis. Discussion and observations were being interpreted based on value given by the researcher as an addendum to analyzing quantitatively. Data were presented and analyzed in this study using simple percentage; average means score and tools or statistical analysis.

(i) **Percentage**: It is a rate, number of amount in each hundred. It is expressed as (%) and represented by this formula in this research work.

$$\frac{Number\ of\ Respondents}{Total\ number\ of\ repsondents} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

(ii) **Average Means Score**: This is commonly known as the arithmetic average. It is computed by dividing the sum of a set score by the number of cases. In the form of a formula is represented below as thus;

Figure 1.2

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum F_p}{N}$$

Sources: Survey Research, 2012.

Where:

X = Average mean score

$\sum F_p$ = Sum of frequency percentage

N = Number of variables

Source: Bashirat (2003).

(iii) $$R = 1 - 6\frac{\Sigma d^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

(Obasohan (2004:171)

Where x, y are bivanate data

1.8 Definition of Basic Terms

Operational definitions are the definition of variables which must be practical, related to the subject matter and have emphasized referents (Ogbonna, 1991 in Agetwe, 2006). It has therefore become necessary for the terms used in this study to be operationally defined.

(a) Local Government

The term 'local government' as used in this study mean local government as that tier of government closer to the people expected to serve as the basis of socio-economic development in the locality to the people at grass-root level. It can also be seen as a government that has been perceived as a panacea for the diverse problems of the diverse people with diverse culture.

(b) Development

As used in this study, the word 'Development' implies an advancement of rural communities toward a desirable state accompanied by improvement in basic

infrastructures and the reduction in rural poverty, unemployment and inequality. It can also be seen as a process that ensures the existing deplorable rural conditions are disappearing, with the overall goal of making conditions more livable and worth living.

(d) Rural Development

As used in this study, the word 'Rural Development' here connotes conscious integrated system and programmes designed to uplift and improve the general standard of living of the rural populace through the provision of basic social amenities in the rural areas by the government through the institutions which amongst other things, encourage the predication of people in the process of development with the ultimate aim of developing human potentialities which is the basis for any development.

Community Mobilization: In this study mean how Soba and Zaria Local Government areas attempt to bring both human and non-human resources together to undertake developmental activities in order to achieve the overall standard of living in the community toward rural development.

Mobilization: This means in this study as:

(a) Funding

The term 'funding' in this study means; the statutory allocation is payments which are governed by the permission of the constitution or by Act of legislation. The constitution of Nigeria made it categorically clear that certain percentage of the amount standing to the credit of the Federation Account is to be given to all the local governments of the Federation. All the local government in Nigeria is to share 20% of the federation account. And the internally generated revenue simply refers to all monies which are obtained by a local government through legislation. This includes the various sources of revenue within the resources capability of the Soba and Zaria Local Government.

Community Participation: This means is this study as situation where rural communities need to actively take parts in designing implementing and shaping the project that affect them in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

Capital Funding: In this study, capital funding mean money spent and kept aside by Soba and Zaria on the purchases or improvement of fixed asset such as buildings, roads and other infrastructural facilities towards rural development.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Political scientists, politicians and the administrators overtime have been preoccupied with the question of the justification, the appropriate status and functional roles of the grassroots government. Some simply dismissed the matter and postulated that there was no need for government at the grassroots since most of the perceived needs of the local people can be provided by the central and provincial government who are comparatively more endowed with requisite resources. This trend of argument among divergent schools of thought produced an exciting scholastic work, which this chapter is designed to outline. On this background, attempt has been made in the ensuring analysis to discuss the concept of Local Government and justification. Why Local Government reforms, backgrounds of Local Governments, factors militating against the performance of Local Government and problems of participation and involvement. In line with the subject matter of this thesis, intellectual opinions on the conceptual nature of development, rural development and theoretical underpinning 0f Holistic Integrationist Theory was discussed and reviewed.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Concepts of Local Government

The study of the administration and political institution of Local Government has continued to generate a lot of comments from various scholars and researchers. This is because of the fact that it occupies a very important position in national transformation effort towards accelerated growths and development.

However, there is a reasonable degree of divergent ideas among most writers on the meaning of Local Government, although few definitions exist, this is to a large

extent a function of the differing socio-economic and political development of local government by most writers.

Some writers defined Local Government as “Local administration set up outside the main focus of the central national or regional administration”. The implication of this definition is that there is a glaring absence of legal personality, i.e. ability to sue and be sued, which is the major characteristic of Local Government. According to the United Nation (UN) office for Public Administration, Local Government is a political subdivision of a nation (or in Federal system or State) which Constitute by law and has substantial control over local affairs including the power to impose tax or exert labour for prescribed purposes, the governing body such as an entity is selected or otherwise locally elected.

The above definition is akin to the one given by Robson who sees Local Government as, “A territorial non sovereign community possessing the legal right and the necessary organization to regulate its own affairs”. Looking at it from the Nigeria context, the guideline for 1976 Local Government reforms suggested a definition of Local Government thus, government at the local level which exercised specific powers within defined areas. Viewing the above definitions, Local Government can be seen as the lowest tier of government, established by laws and assigned specific responsibilities. The above definitions however contained four institutional features of Local Government and they are. First, the Local Government unit must have a legal personality i.e. like the public corporation; it can sue and be sued. Second, it must have specified powers to perform a range of functions. Third, it must enjoy substantial autonomy, especially in financial and staff matters subject to limited control from the central government; and Finally, it must have elected representatives along party line or ideological orientation.

However, the situation of Local Government in Nigeria does not reflect the above characteristics because in Nigeria, Local Governments depend largely on the states and control. In stressing this point, the then chief of staff supreme headquarters, Shehu Yar'adua has this to say that: Local Government over the years suffered from continuous whittling down of their powers. The state government has continued to enrich upon what would normally have been use as overlapping of financial autonomy of local government.

It could be deduced from the above statement that Local Government are nothing more than the puppets in the hands of the state and federal governments. Although, the Federal and State government knows the importance of Local Government but they pay nothing more than lip service as to the issues of giving them a free hand to perform their functions, which shall fully be explained in the next chapter of this thesis.

On the aspect of development, Oladosun (1981) asserted that "Local Governments are potentially better placed than the state or federal government to provide to a large extent, the necessary social services such as basic education, roads, water supply, public utilities and other facilities on which the wellbeing of the whole nation depends, provided they receive the adequate genuine and whole hesitated support from the higher Local Government. This is because of their familiarity with the local needs and intimate knowledge of the problems and aspiration of the local communities than any other levels of government; with this, (Olatunbosun, 1981) went further, to say that "Local Government are in better position to ascertain local re-increment, determine community demands, gauge local political temperature and get priorities out of many and varied demands, pull together local resources and foster a sense of active involvement in the management of men and affairs of the community."

Orowa and Adewumi (1983) on their own contribution, try to give a general background on the evolution of Local Government in Nigeria to the rise of modern Local Governments, so that the Local Governments which are more nearer to the people can be on a better position to deliver services that will help bring about socio-economic development. For instance, they say "local authorities being close to the members of the public both in the towns and villages should be effectively involved in the overall national objectives of achieving a broad based social and economic development and securing an optimum utilization of manpower.

2.2.1.1 Background of Local Government in Nigeria

Regardless of nomenclature, Local Government is a creation of British colonial rule in Nigeria. It has overtime experienced change in name, structure and composition. Between 1930s and 1940s, for instance, Local Government was known as chief-in-council and chief-and-council, where traditional rulers were given pride of place in the scheme of things. In the 1950s, election was introduced according to the British model in the western and eastern parts of the country with some measure of autonomy in personnel, financial and general administration (Nwabueze, 1982:20-21) it was on this premise that the rising tide of progress, growth and development expected in the Local Governments in these areas was based. The pace of this development was more noticeable in the south than in the north. During this period, heterogeneity was the hallmark of Local Government as there was no uniformity in the system and the level of development was more noticeable in the south than in the north. During this period, heterogeneity was the hallmark of Local Government as there was no uniformity in the system and the level of development was also remarkably different. The introduction of 1976 reforms by military administration of General Obasanjo brought about uniformity

in the administrative structure of the system. The reforms introduced a multi-purpose single-tier Local Government system (Ajayi, 2000:70).

The reforms also introduced population criterion under which a Local Government could be created. Consequently a population of within 150,000 to 800,000 was considered feasible for a Local Government. This was done to avoid the creation of non-viable local council and for easy accessibility. There was provision for elective positions having the chairman as executive level of Local Government with supervisory councilors constituting the cabinet. This was complemented by the bureaucrats and professionals, such as Doctors, Engineers, etc., who were charged with the responsibility of implementing policies (1976 Guidelines).

In 1991, a major landmark reform was introduced as the system had legislative arm. In addition, the Babangida administration increased the number of Local Government from 301 in 1976 to 453 in 1989 and 589 in 1991. The Abacha regime also increased the number to 774 local councils that we have today and the administrative structure also underwent some changes (Ajayi, 2000:71).

In summary, it can be said that no public institution in Nigeria has been so subjected to frequent reforms than Local Government. Nearly every successful administration introduces one administrative changes or the other. Apart from the celebrated 1976 reforms, state government officials have also introduced various manipulations. For instance in Ekiti state, the tenure of elected Local Government officials was reduced to two years. While, some retained it to reflect three years. In the southwest, except for Lagos, a caretaker committee was introduced in 2003 immediately after the general elections. In similar vein, in June 2007, some state governments dissolved their local councils and appointment caretaker committee to steer the affairs of the council.

It is germane to note here that these changes were not without resultant effects. Some of these changes met with social strife. For instance in 1997, the relocation of Local Government headquarters was marked with large sale destruction of lives and property in Ondo, Osun, Delta, Rivers and Cross-River States (Omotosho, 1998:94-105). Specifically in Ondo state, the relocation of the then newly created Akoko South East Local Government headquarters from Aba Akoko to Isua Akoko was met with destruction of lives and property. In 1998, Abubakar administration introduced sole administrator system at the grassroots level before elections were conducted in December 1998 for the posts of chairman and councilors. Also the dissolution of local councils in Ekiti State by the new administration of Governor Segun Oni in June 2007 generated forbore between the local council's chairmen and the governor. In essence, it has become almost fashionable in Nigeria for incumbent administration to introduce one change or the other in the institution. So far, Local Government system in Nigeria has not been stable and this leaves its future to remain bleak, uncertain and insecure.

2.2.1.2 Why Local Government is very useful to the Nigeria context?

In this study, the researcher is interested in looking at the premises upon which the Nigeria Local Government is based and also why Local Government is very useful to the Nigeria context.

The first assertion, which attempts to justify the existence of Local Government is on the basis of it being essential for a practical administrative purpose like responsiveness, accountability and control. John Mills (1975) puts it that not only are separate executive officers required for purely local duties… but the popular control over those officers can only be advantageously exerted through a separate organ. Their original opportunities, the function of watching and checking them, the duty of

providing or the discretion of withholding, the supplies necessary for operation, should rest with the people of the locality.

The arguments of mills in more recent times have been refrained by series of elaborations. It's modern adherents include Brick (1954) who also argued the pedagogic value of Local Government asserting, that participation in local administration teachers, the participants the art of weighing and choosing between competing claims and justifying the choice as a just one i.e. being accountable, parties argued that the capacity to make rational choices and the art of winning consent are as much necessary in Local Government as in central government and enhanced by participation in Local Government.

Wilson another adherent argued that the ultimate purpose that Local Government services are political. One of these is political education which participation in Local Government affords. That political education is "in the first place, an education in the possible and expedient in the second place, it is an education in the use of power and authority and the risk of power, in the third place it is education in practical ingenuity and versatility

In the light of some of the above discussion, it is also important to refer to the more theoretical organized discussion of Arthur mass in his edited book "Area and Power" where Yivisaker (1959) argued that, the distribution of power that is decentralization as embodied in Local Government, helps to realize the basic values of a democratic state, "Liberty, equality and welfare" through the achievement of other values which are institutional to the attainment of the democratic values.

In summary, Local Government, it is claimed, enables services of local importance only to be locally administered, provides education in citizenship and provides training in political leadership, makes available which is essential to

adequately their needs efficiently and minimizes concentration of political power diffusing it. These values, it is added promoted democracy; they contribute to the development of a democratic climate.

As earlier noticed, the second assertion focuses more on it as education in the power and authority. True of this statement, power or authority also involved ability to mobilize political support. More certainty, one of the most important functions of Local Government is grassroots development. To this end Sharpe opined that, there should be distinction between interest (services) which are of local importance only as those, which have national importance, in his view "today almost all services can have national implication" certainly, all services that constitute the core Local Government activities are national in character. The local town hall fishpond project may be local interest, only because these do not affect viability of the country as a whole, but they are peripheral to the main services and activities of Local Government. Health, education, water supply and roads are nationally important. Neglect of any of this in a part of a country will be reflected nation in disease, ignorance and poor communication.

Thus the justification of Local Government "has to rest on something more substantial than its efficacy of the disposal of sewage" in functional terms Local Government provides organizational unit for the performance of various services to match to socio-economic entities Local Government communities are (Sharpe, 1970).

It is worth mentioning here that the quantum of development cannot be strictly minimized to any one or two variables, its characteristics are apparently dynamic phenomenon ultimately it must encompass more than the material and financial. It is a multi-economic and social system. In addition to improvement, social and administrative structure as well as in popular attitudes and sometimes extent customs and beliefs. Although development is usually defined in a rational content, its

widespread realization may necessitate fundamental modification of the international economics and social system; this certainly brings us to the next issues. Therefore, review of reforms will show administrative reforms is among the most difficult transformation to achieve (Gboyega 2000).

2.2.1.3. Local Government Reforms in Nigeria

The various Local Government reforms as enunciated by government actually geared at improving the Local Government system in Nigeria. Some of these reforms will be examined looking at their major objectives briefly. The 1976 Local Government reforms was the reform that made a landmark in the Nigeria Local Government system. This reform was part of the time table for the return to civil rule after 15 years of military rule spearheaded by the Murtala/Obasanjo regime. Although the concern about Local Government actually started before this, with the intervention of the federal government in Local Government finances between 1973/1974 and that of primary education in 1975.

However, this reform is regarded as a pace setter in the affairs of Local Government because it created Local Governments as a third tier of government with a constitutional backing i.e. in section 7(1) 1979 Constitution. The reform also provided for the granting of autonomy to the Local Governments and uniformity in their operations in the area finance. The Local Governments were allocated a particular percentage from the federation account. It should be noted that the 1976 Local Government reforms was what finally put an end to the native authority system rule in the country.

Besides, other objectives of the reform include:

- To make appropriate services and development activities responsible to local wishes and initiative by developing or delegating those to local representatives bodies.
- To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the local levels and to encourage initiative and leadership potentials.
- To mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of members of the public in their local development.
- To provide a two way channel of communication between Local Government at (both state and federal to mention just a few).

Other reforms that came after those of 1976 were that of the Dasuki Committee reform 1986, the 1988 civil service Reforms (as applicable to Local Government) did not differ in form of shape with that of 1976 except that of 1988, the chief executive of Local Government (chairman) was no doubt to become the Chief accounting officer. There was also a restriction in the number of departments, a Local Government should have not more than six (6); professionalism were also introduced in a nutshell, the reforms after those of 1976 was more structurally focused.

Yet, others like the 1991 reforms were more of democratic participation i.e. political mobilization at the grassroots level, the separation of the executive from the legislative arm, more funding and budgeting controls, legislature competence etc. One important feature of the 1988 reforms was its application to state and Local Governments with suitable adjustment to suit their peculiar conditions (FN, 1988:7), as such, at the local level, a deliberate attempt was made to remove them in the Local Government service (quite similar to those observed in the civil service) so as to improve the capacity of the Local Government sources to render effective, efficient and

economic service to the people of the grassroots. It is also reasonable to indicate here that, the main fact that Local Government is constantly being reformed, suggest that these exercises are not produced the desired results, therefore, it's efforts were assumed largely negative, taking the civil service back to the situation before 1988 with slight amendments. Even though the white paper on the Ayida Panel was realized only in June 1997, its recommendations are data in the light of current demands especially of the democratic dispensation.

2.2.1.4 Local Government Funding

Resources in local government can be seen in terms of human, material, and financial. However, the crucial resource is financial resources, because it gives meaning to the mobilization of human and material resources, which indeed promotes development at the grass-root. To add credence to the foregoing, Jummare (2001:24) depicts that adequate financial resources is a sine-qua-non for a virile local government system.

Danjuma (1994:89) as quoted by Solomon (2004:29) posits that, revenue allocation refers to the mechanism for sharing the country's financial resources among different tiers of government in the federation, with the overall objective of enhancing economic growth and development, minimizing inter-governmental tensions and promoting material unity. The Federal Constitution of 1999 has show that statutory allocation is however a joint responsibility between the state and the federal government as depicted in the forth schedule section 6(a) that the national assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government council in the federation, and (b) that the house of assembly of state shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils within the state.

Section 162(6) depicts that, each state shall maintain a special account to be called “state joint local government account” into which shall be paid all allocations to the local government councils of the state from the federation account and from the government of the state.

Section 162 (10) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria defines revenue as “any income or return accruing to or derived by the government of the federation from any sources including:

- Any receipt however described arising from the operation of any law.
- Any return however described arising from or in respect of any property held by the government of the federation
- Any return by way of interest on loans and individual in respect of shares or interest held by the government of the federation in any company or statutory body.

Solomon (2004:29) posits that the politics of revenue sharing in the country since independence in 1960 has been a source of worry and interstate animosity, mutual fear and suspicion.

Lenin (1983:83) viewed as quoted by Solomon (2004:28) that, the distribution of natural cake without clearly defined criteria has remained a contentious issue and a source of great irritation “acute antagonism, friction and conflicts”.

Toluhi (1997:151) opined that local government should be provided with adequate funding by the federal government that the external funding by the federal and state government is indispensable. This among other things will enable local government to engage in capital projects.

In order to supplement statutory allocation, local government should explore the possibility of increasing their potentials internally generated revenue. Such areas would

include fines, tenement, taxes, liquor, and business premises, motor parks, and agro services to mention but few. More so, self- help or community projects should also be organized by the local government to enhance the speedy development.

2.2.1.5. The Role of Traditional Rulers in Nigeria's Local Government

The traditional institution is a pre-colonial institution that has endured and continued to survive through the different political changes and developments in Nigeria. These changes have tremendously affected the type, role and functions of' traditional rulers over the years. A traditional ruler according to Nigerian Traditional Rulers (1 983: 1) can be defined as:

A person who by virtue of his ancestry occupies the throne or stool of an area and who has been appointed to it in accordance with the customs and tradition of the area and whose throne has been in existence before the advent of the British in Nigeria.

Bendel State government (1979) sees a traditional ruler as: The head of an ethnic unit or clan who for the time being is the holder of the highest traditional authority within the ethnic unit or clan and whose title is recognized as a traditional ruler title by the state government. Another definition is given by Bitiyong who sees a traditional ruler as; the indigenous source of authority in traditional society in this usage, he is seen as imbibing all the social, religious, political and cultural values of the society in question (Bello 1996:136)

These definition all point out to the fact that a traditional ruler is the paramount authority or natural ruler in Nigerian communities. He is in some cases a spiritual leader and custodian of all customs and tradition of his people. Examples in Nigeria include Emirs in most northern states, Obas in Yoruba dominated communities, Obi or Eze in most Igbo dominated areas and Tor or Tyoor in the Tiv speaking areas.

Before the advent of the Europeans, societies in Africa evolved various forms of political organizations and institutions based on the peculiarities of these independent. Ethnic nationalities these institutions had full executive, legislative and judicial powers in their domains and exerted sovereign control over their subjects (Akuul, 2004:83). Traditional rulers maintained the machinery of government and organized enough to meet the laws and customs guiding the existence of' their various nationalities. Their areas of influence were then later than the present day Local Government areas.

The coming of the British and subsequent colonial rule ushered in a transformation, in the roles of traditional rulers. The change was necessitated by the desire to realize the objectives of colonialism, which was the exploitation of both human and natural resources of Nigeria to meet the growing industrial needs of the capitalist metropolis. Thus, additional and chieftaincy institutions were maintained and created where they did not exist, and used in the indirect rule administration to serve the interest of colonialism. The implication of this new rule is that, rather than serving the interests of their people, the traditional rulers were now to serve the interest of the colonialists. A change therefore, occurred in their functions and roles as the) assume a new status. They were co-opted to perform roles that were completely antagonistic to the wishes and aspirations of their communities. The colonialists used them as a tool in achieving their selfish gains.

This explains while Lugard (1992) as cited in Abbass (2010:65) argues that:

> *The prestige and influence of the chiefs can be best upheld by letting the peasantry see that the government treats them as an integral part of the machinery of administration. That there 'ire not two set of rulers—British and Native working either separately or in cooperation but a single government in which native chiefs have well defined duties and acknowledged status equally with the British officials. Their duties should never conflict and should overlap as little as possible, they should be complementary to each other and the*

> *chiefs must understand that he has no right to place and power unless he render proper services to the state.*

There are therefore, contending views on the relevance or otherwise of traditional institutions in Nigerian development both at the national and local levels. It is argued by some scholars that, traditional rulers perform some useful functions as channels of communication between the government and the communities or people, mobilize people for community projects, and help in collection of taxes, settlement of disputes and promotion of government programmes and good governance at the grassroots hence the institution should be preserved. On the other hand, the argument is that, all the functions acclaimed to be performed by traditional rulers are in one way or the other functions of the formal institutions of government in modem states hence their importance and relevance becomes questionable and is contested (Akuul 2004:87).

The above explains while president Babangida in 1987, during the inauguration of the constitutional Review Committee (CRC), submits that; There is the problem on how best to integrate those (traditional rulers) in the machinery of government without undermining democratic ideals and without destroying the affection and respect they enjoy. (Bello-Iman 1996:142).

Based on the above, their role is recognized in an advisory capacity. So unique the 1979 constitution, the 1 989, 1995 and 1999 constitutions recognized the institution of traditional council in their fourth schedule part II. Unlike the pre-colonial era, they are denied the executive, legislative and judicial functions. Instead they are to perform advisory roles. Infact, Akuul (2004:89) concludes that:

Traditional rulers have no significant roles to play in the development of contemporary Nigeria as evidences abound which illustrate the corrupt and partisan nature and character of traditional rulers in Nigeria. The foregoing can be subsumed to mean that, traditional rulers have no meaningful functions to perform in modem states

even at the Local Government level as they only represent the interest of the dominant class and not the people as they were known for during the pre-colonial era. They instead constitute an item of huge expenditure out of the Local Government revenue that has no impact the masses and rural transformation in general. Their intervention in local politics has greatly undermined the principles of democratic governance and accountability at the local level of government and should instead be maintained for tourist purposes in Nigeria.

2.2.1.6. Problems of Local Government in Nigeria

A Local Government is an administrative unit with a defined territory, administration authority, power and 'relative autonomy'. It is governed by either selected or elected members from the community. Most countries of the world are apparently committed to establishing Local Governments irrespective of the fact that there is no consensus on whether they should exist or not (Bello-Iman 1996:206). The problems of Local Governments in Nigeria can only be examined in relation to the objectives upon which its creation in Nigeria was predicated.

The four basic purposes for the establishment of Local Government according to the Local Government Reforms Guidelines (1976) include; enhancement of participatory democracy, promotion of local freedom of action or local autonomy, political integration and national unity, and the provision of services for which they are the most efficient providers compared to other levels of government. It is therefore, obvious from the literature that a number of factors inhibit the actualization of these objectives.

The poor performance of Local Government as a tool for promoting rural development and participatory democracy at the grassroots has been constrained by a wide range of factors. The most notorious of the constraints, according to Bello-Imam

(1 996:207) and Enemuo (1999:123), is inadequate finance. The problem arises from their inability to source for revenue internally couple with insufficient allocation from the central government. This raped them of their functions as they hardly have the finance to execute meaningful rural development projects. Inadequate skilled and experienced personnel are yet another problem. This Ameh (2003:145) calls 'Lack of resources' Local Government lack skilled manpower to facilitate a high rate of service delivery. Sorkaa (1999), states that, the era of party politics affects immensely the recruitment, discipline and condition of service of' Local Government staff and hence the performance of Local Governments in Nigeria.

Another problem is the excessive interference and control by the central government. This undermines local autonomy of the third tier of government. In Nigeria, the federal and state governments have mostly led the dissolution of elected Local Governments' chairmen and councilors before the expiration of their tenure. Bello-imam (1996:208) opines that the intergovernmental relationship between Local Governments and the higher levels of government witnessed suffocating controls and sometimes conflicting directives. This causes a lot of problem the local level and the performance of Local Governments in general.

Corruption, lack of political wilt and honesty constitutes another serious problem to Local Government performance in Nigeria. Arneh (2003:143) asserts that, corruption at this level of government covers aspects like embezzlement of finds, falsification of receipts and accounts, inflation of figures on payment vouchers, inflation of prices of goods and services rendered and unnecessary employment of staff. Sorkaa agrees with the above when he says that, corruption and unethical behaviour has eaten deep into the fabric of the Local Government system the Nigeria. He further opines that most top functionaries of Local Government arc not always objective; administration

work is personalized, rules are not taken seriously and sometimes, even discarded completely (Sorkaa, 1992:106:1999;56). The above implies high incidence of corrupt use of office, lack of integrity and unlawful misappropriation of public funds, particularly internally generated revenue for personal gains. This the higher level of government used as an excuse for the controlled autonomy of Local Governments.

There is also the problem of inadequate support in some quarters. This stems from the poor performance of Local Government in rural development and service delivery at the grassroots. In the recent past many scholars and even top government officers have called for scrapping of Local Governments in Nigeria. This according to Denga (2003) was as a result of their poor performance of their traditional role in the recent past. On the whole, there is unending list of problems that inhibit' the effective performance of Local Government. They can be summarized to include; pecuniary distress, inadequate executive capacity, suffocating control by the state and federal governments, irregular particularly democracy at this level and lack of political will on the part of Local Government to initiate and implement development projects from below that have direct impact on the live.

2.2.2 Concept of Development

Improving the living conditions of the rural folks forms the central focus of the development concept. The term has come to mean different things to different people. While some writer views the concept as dealing with rising Gross National product or increasing per capital income, others like Dudley Seers (1973) sees developments as meaning creating conditions for the realization of human potential. Since the pursuit and attainment of certain high levels of per capital income has not been accompanied by discernible changes in the conditions of living of the focus and object of development i.e. man, others have come to define the problem of development as a selective attack on

the worst form of poverty. “Development goals must be defined in terms of progressive reduction and eventual elimination of malnutrition, disease, literacy, squalor, unemployment and inequalities”. Joseph Lapalombara (1987) he further defines development as: Self-sustained growth: a continuous process of growth is produced by forces within the system and which is absorbed by the system. It is the ability to absorb varieties and changing types of political demands and organization.

Sule (1991.5) is of the view that the development concepts can be viewed from two perspectives: (a) introducing new ideas and technology and (b) modernizing the existing facilities in order to increase the means of production. The introduction of new and technology could lead to an improved quality of life and better standard of living. They may lead to an increase in human potentials and this raise national; productivity or per capital income. Modernization brings about a change in the techniques of doing things. For example, change in agricultural production from subsistence to commercialization, change in the settlement pattern from rural to urban, etc.

Adedeji (1985) has succinctly summarized the objective of the new development strategy. He submits that the ultimate purpose of development must be the development of man – the realization and unfolding of his creative potential thorough improvement not only in his material condition of living which enable him to fulfill his physiological needs but also through the satisfaction of his psychic needs. In other words, development as a process by which man’s overall personality is enhanced. And development for society means the development of the collective personality of society.

He argues further, that, economic development cannot be divorced from its social, cultural, and political settings. One must recognize the fact that development is a multi-variant quantitative and qualitative process in which economic and non-economic elements interact organically with each other. One must also realize that the pivot on

which this development hangs is the human being he is both the main instrument initiating the process and bringing it to a substantial level, and the beneficiary of its fruit. Conversely, unless he is well motivated, unless he believes that the effort is worth the while and is therefore willing to make the necessary sacrifice, no amount of the quantum of capital which is injected into an economy will bring about self-reliant and self-sustaining processes of development.

2.2.2.1 Rural Development

The whole phenomenon of Rural Development revolves around attempts by governments and people to address the basic factual problems bedeviling the rural areas in respect of basic needs such as safe and hygienic drinking water, the provision of primary health care, feeder road, electricity, schools and so forth. Any area that is without such things is backward and life in it, is certainly miserable and frustrating (Lapalomebra 1987).

Aim and Objectives of Rural Development

The development of the rural areas of the country is now being stressed by the federal, state and local governments of the country because of the realization that the urban-biased development strategies adopted in Nigeria so far have proved counter productive more so when it has been realized that the rural-urban dichotomy in the national landscape connotes underdevelopment. Real development is now being looked at from the point of reduction or limitation of poverty, inequality, unemployment and general improvement of self-esteem, rather than emphasis on the growth of Gross National Product.

Elimination of Poverty

A major characteristic of the rural populace is absolute poverty, that is, they live below a specified minimum level of subsistence income necessary to secure the barest

essentials of food, clothing and shelter. There is a constant battle against malnutrition, disease and ill-health. Their general living condition is abysmally low as evident in their very low-income generation ability, poor living environment, little or no education etc. in Nigeria for instance, it has been shown that over 70% of the rural population are living below poverty line. There is an urgent need to liberate the rural population from the clutches of poverty hence various development plans are articulated by governments to address the issue.

Elimination of Inequality

Apart from inequality in income distribution in the rural areas, there is also inequality in access to economic, social and political opportunities as well as inequality in the distribution of costs and benefits of development. These imbalances are more glaring when you weigh the rural against the urban. The designers of the Nigeria National Development Plans appreciated this fact and the need for its amelioration when they stressed in the second development plan, the need for the promotion of balanced development between one part of the country and another, especially, between the urban and rural areas.

Unemployment

The most targeted objective of rural development is to provide employment and reduce the rural-urban migration. In Nigeria, there is scarcity of employment opportunities while seasonal employment, disguised unemployment and under employment are common features. This situation arises as a result of the absence from the rural areas of the necessary infrastructure like water, electricity, good roads to attract meaningful investments to the place. The end results are the rural-urban migration, and increase in crime wave.

Self Esteem

A universal component of the good life is self-esteem that is, a sense of worth and self-respect, of not being used as a tool by others for their own ends. All peoples and societies seek some form of identity, dignity, respect, honour or recognition. This quality of life is completely absent in the rural area. Professor Goulet says Development is legitimized as a goal because it is important, perhaps even an indispensable way of gaining esteem.

Freedom from Servitude:

Ability to Choose

In the rural areas, people are in perpetual slavery to ignorance, dogmatic beliefs, misery, to their fellow men, and even to nature. You have little or no choice as to what to do, what to say, people to associate with, where to go, what to eat because of the bondage the rural life has placed you to. It is only development of the rural area that can liberate them from this servitude and dependence in relation to other people, to forces of ignorance and human misery; expand their range of economic and social choice.

Conditions for Attaining Rural Development Objectives

The scope is multidimensional and covers economic, social and political goals, rural development has therefore become a total process of economic, social and human development. The economic goals are those which seek to satisfy the material needs of the members of the community. The economic goal is attained through agricultural development, rural industrialization; job creation, transport and communication development, provision of adequate shelter, provision of educational health and recreational services, establishment of cottage industries and cooperatives, construction of good roads, good water supply, electricity; development of market. The social goals

ensure the spirit of we-feeling, consciousness of communal life, common values and norms. These provide a strong stimulus for ready co-operations for common goods. Social developments can be realized through building of civic centres, village halls, maternity homes, health centres, schools, adult education centres, and promotion of traditional festivals, dances and games. The rich culture of the people should be sacrificed for modernization. The political goal provides opportunity for the people to participate fully in decision-making process. It should provide for the development of the people's leadership potentials and train them in the skills of democratic group process.

Genuine rural development could be attained through the following propositions which constitute perhaps the vital conditions for rural development through agriculture.

1. **Land Reform:** To many schools of thought, rural development borders on agricultural development. Agricultural and rural development that benefits masses of people can only succeed through a joint effort of the government and all the farmers. In Nigeria, small farmer's attachment to his land is very profound, it is not only bound up closely to its innermost feeling of self-esteem and freedom from coercion, but also spiritual being an inheritance from ancestors whose spirit he often wants to appease. This simply means that should he be driven off this land or be gradually impoverished through accumulated debts, not only will his material well being be damaged, but his sense of self-esteem and desire for self and family improvement be permanently destroyed. It is for these human reasons and for the need for greater agricultural output that land reform appears to be the first step towards effective agricultural development. When land is very unevenly distributed, small farmers have no hope of economic advancement because of the vicious poverty circle which

revolves around it. Land reform usually entails a redistribution of the rights of ownership and/or use of land away from large land owners and in favour of cultivators with very limited or no land holdings. This could be achieved here through improvement or irrigation and subsequent development of large private or state owned lands into farmer co-operatives as we had them at Uzo-Uwani and Nkpologwu by the World Bank Rice project and Ikwo in Ebonyi State by the NORCAP.

2. **Supportive Policies:** The full benefits of small scale agricultural development cannot be seen to provide the necessary incentives, economic opportunities and access to needed inputs to enable small cultivators to expand their outputs and raise their productivity, except if there is:-

i. a change in the rural institutions that control production like banks, money lenders, seed and fertilizer distributors;

ii. decreasing inequality in the distribution of rural incomes and economic opportunities and

iii. the capacity of the rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of these improvements.

The achievement of these three objectives is very vital to rural development. This is not only because the majority of the people live in the rural areas (over 70%) but because problems of urban unemployment and population congestion must find their ultimate solution in the improvement of the rural environment.,

Planning and Implementation of Rural Development

Planning could be said to be a purposeful and sustained allocation of limited resources to achieve a set objectives. It is a process of making rational decisions

directed towards attainment of predetermined community goal. Planning is an activity undertaken by everybody to achieve a result. A target is first set and you now articulate ways and means (plans) of achieving the target by lining up your priorities in order of preference with the most important ones coming up first.

In programming your plan, you must ensure:

i) That it is clear and easily understood

ii) It is properly timed and has room for review if need be

iii) It should have some degree of flexibility but still stable

iv) It must contain measures to achieve the targeted objective.

Rural Development is important particularly in developing countries where the gap between the urban and rural areas is widening despite a range of rural and community development methods pursued overtime largely by governments through their machineries, most of these efforts are meant to promote rural community development led by 'experts' such as government officials, non-government organists and foreign advisers. This led to a long debate about the issues of participation in which questions have been raised about the sustainability of these efforts and the extent to which rural people are or are not empowered to make decisions for them (Wikipedia 2010).

The emphasis on livelihood of the people fits the evolution of ideas about rural development. This means 'desirable change in rural area'. Chambers (1991) notes that, what is considered desirable differ, by country, by region, by person and overtime. Rural development has been identified variously with economic growth with modernization, with increase agricultural production and with services basic needs such as health, education, transport, water supply, electricity and many others.

Kingue (undated) cited in Nuhu (2006) for instance, argues that since in most African countries over eighty percent (80%) of the population live in the rural areas, development in general necessarily means Rural Development. It can therefore be said that rural development consists in getting the inhabitants or rural dwellers to plan their full part in national life…

Extending this further, Yiman (undated) in Nuhu (2006) sees democratization of National Development as an aspect of the philosophy of democracy whereby a national government exports and encourages its citizens to exercise their rights without regard to class divisions based on birth, wealth and religion.

In this context, rural development entails a situation whereby the national government makes opportunity and services open and accessible to everyone regardless where they live. At present, the realities in most developing societies appeared disappointing as the link between the urban and rural development is widening. One outstanding problem hindering national economic growth and development is the unequal access to opportunities between the urban and rural areas. While only a handful of privileged individuals have unlimited access and can afford the basic necessity of life and resources living in the urban centers where government investment is concentrated, majority of Nigerians wallow in abject poverty because they are denied access to the good things of life and they live in the rural areas.

Otaki (2005) argues that increase in crime in our major cities may not be unconnected to the existing conditions in rural areas leading to rural – urban migration. Many of these migrant peasants who cannot secure while collar jobs in the cities becomes urban nuisance and take to all forms of socially unacceptable behaviors.

In consequences, the World Bank Sector Paper on Rural Development (1971) submits thus: Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and

social life of a specific group of people – the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a live hood in the rural areas. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and the landless.

> *Since the overwhelming majority of Tanzania's populace live in the rural areas, success in achieving the country's goal of self-reliance and sustainable rural development will be determined by the extent to which the peasants understand, accept and formulate the policy. The Ujamaa villages are governed by members, jointly making their own decisions on all issues of exclusive concern to the village... (Reed, 1979 cited in Umar, 2006).*

As seen above, the participatory rural appraisal is yet one important methodology for archiving rural development as it seeks to emphasize on the issues of broad participation of the rural/poor populace in planning and executing rural development projects.

A persuasive argument in support of the role of local government as to rural development was made by Madick (1983 :71) as quoted by Abubakar (2004: 109), that "to achieve social change and general economic growth requires a spreading of efforts so that local communities and individual can participate to bring under local conditions, energy enthusiasm and the most important of all local initiative to the working out of local people to participate in local decision and local schemes within the general national politics and to act above all as local center of initiative and activities conductive to development.

Abubakar (2004: 109) opined that the above argument underlies the nation of development from below or rural development as against the existing top-down approach to initiative development. Suatoy (1964:1) depicts that community development is the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economic social and cultural

conditions of the communities to integrate those communities into the life of the nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress. Community development means these three phrases, self help attention to the people's "felt needs and attention to the development of the community as an integrate whole (Sautoy, 1964:1).

Gwom (1993:296) maintains that rural development is an aggregate social-economic and political activities of a given community that promotes its standard of living from a state of being to a more and prosperous state of being, with a resultant operation of new cultural and productive work, self reliance and self- discipline being awakened as rights and obligations of the community in nation building, by evoking complete change of attitudes and culture for the attainment of goals and objectives of an identified and recognized rural citizens/ communities.

The World Bank (1971:4) as quoted by Abubakar (2004:109) explained rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people. The rural poor that, it involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek livelihood in rural areas, the groups include small scale farmers, tenant and the landless.

Olatunbosun and Adewumi (1987:9) quoted by Abubakar (2004:109) conceives rural development as a comprehensive mode of social transformation, a socio- economic progress seeking to bring about a more equitable distribution of resources within the society and a veritable acceptable of the principles of growth, from below. Arising from these two points of views they opined that "the objective of rural development therefore, extends beyond any particular sector. These encompass improved productivity, increased unemployment (IBRD, 1971:3 Abubakar, 2004: 109).

Jatto (1998) as quoted by Obaitain (2004:119) explained that our rural societies are mostly agricultural societies but with industrial aspirations. That, they are societies

whose children do not wish top remain peasants, they are societies with sufferings, hunger, diseases and natural disaster, they are societies of fear and insecurity, and they are societies which by powerful richer and more influential people (e.g. politicians) that they are: Gwom (1993:301) post that, it is of great advantage to the rural communities to give local government due attention and to sell their role properly to the least knowledge of an average Nigerian. Gwom (1993:306) he also perceived that, by rural or urban development we can simply describe it as "making the nation's rural communities, better by providing those communities with such amenities as adequate food supply, decent shelter, health facilities, mass education, water supply, communication; electrification roads, and industries so that members of those communities might enjoy what they cannot provide alone. In order words, any form of local betterment which is achieved through the willingness of the people living together in identified and recognized areas or yet a process by which the effort of the people themselves are exerted jointly with those of governmental authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities into the life of the nation and enable them to contribute to the national progress.

Gwom (1993:296) observed that, most of our developmental programmes failed because they manifest in corruption, malfeasance, profiteering tribal animosities, and poor planning rather than facing pure realities of the concepts of planning, executing and supervising in their totality. That those factors are undermined by killing initiative of government programmes and policies at all levels of governmental activities.

Ohiani (2004:87) asserted that, evidence have shown that these functions assigned to local government have not been satisfactorily performed the usual excuses have always been shortage of funds, lack of technical man power, lack of autonomy to

make and implement policies and lack of popular participation in both governance and in development process.

According to African Economic Research Consortium, paper 73 as noted by the local government reform of 1979 that local government have over other years suffered from the continued whittling down of their powers, and state government and continued to encroach upon what would normally have been the exclusive preserves the local governments and consequentially there has been a divorce between the people and government at their most basic levels.

Bello (2004:46) observed that, irrespective of outcome of various commissions/ Communities has been practically impossible for the local government to perform their statutorily assigned functions, principally because of inadequate revenue.

The efficiency and effectiveness expected of local government have been unrealistically low because both federal and state government have consistently given additional responsibilities to this level government without commensurate additional finances (Bello, 2004: 46)

Gwom (1993: 299) posits that, it is not exaggerating to say that local government council's serves largely as conduct pipes which few people enrich them to the detriment of the large society. Thus agreed for private gains which is reflected in many facets and sectors at the local government level to the extent that it cane seen as a canker- worm eating deep into the fabrics of local government councils as most funds generated from various sources go direct into public coffers and private pockets.

2.2.2.2. The Integrated Rural Development

Integrated Rural Development is a multidimensional strategy for improving the quality of life for rural people. It is based on the assumption that the socio-economic framework of the traditional rural system is obsolete as it fails to transform the rural

people and their areas. IRD strategies are designed to change this framework and promote structural changes (Chalton, 1981 cited in Bello 2005).

This is the strategy that is gaining ground in many countries. It amongst other things employs the methods of bringing about social, economic, institutional and technological changes for the development of human and natural resources in order to improve the standard of living of rural people. Integrated Rural Development Strategy is seen as a concept for planning and executing changes in the rural areas. It is based on the assumption that production increases and social improvement are not mutually exclusive but are mutually reinforcing. This means that all national, technical, economic and institutional relationships should be taken into account and that they be combined in such a way as to serve the well-being and social integration of the rural people. An integrated approach to rural development consists of two (2) elements, firstly integration of the development activities into one programme or action and secondly, of areas to reduce imbalance between the developed areas (cities) and the stagnated ones (rural areas).

Projects integration requires collaboration and coordination of activities into one programme of action and integration of areas to reduce the problem in the process of rural transformation while rural development planning is more relevant and more effective when carried out within a defined region.

Looking at the development trends of rural development in Nigeria particularly in recent years, State Ministries for Rural and Community Development are saddled with the responsibility to integrate development activities of their states covering wide range of areas such as provision of water supply, rural electrification (conventional and solar), construction of rural feeder roads, community classes, town halls and so on, aimed at reducing the imbalance between the urban centers which have these

infrastructures and the rural areas lacking these basic infrastructures In this process, rural populaces are encouraged to actively participate in the development process to contribute their own share (financially) in complimenting government's efforts in collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies. This applies to the operational principles of Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas activities in recent years.

In summary, a rural development programme using the integrated approach is built through the process of programme projection (planning). In this process, facts are collected and analyzed, unsatisfactory aspects of the rural situation are identified, improvements are determined and alternative ways of achieving the objectives of rural development are considered.

2.2.3. Related Studies carried out on Local Government and Rural Community Development

John Idode in his study "Rural Development and Bureaucracy in Nigeria"; A Study of Bendel state focuses on the Reform of the Public Bureaucracy and The Role it has played in the process of rural development.

The basic argument in his study is that, development of the rural areas where majority of the people live, remained largely underdeveloped. The central hypothesis tested is that the conventional view which premised that Bureaucracy can be the principal agent for effective rural development did not hold true. The study established that on the contrary, there are other factors which are more important and one of such factors is "Mass Participation", which enables the people to participate frilly in the activities intended for their own development. His study reveals that, undue dependence on public bureaucracy is not the solution to the problems of rural development; rather it is part of the problem. Idode argues that, while so much money was spent on the development of urban centers, the rural areas were relatively neglected on the premise

that by adopting the superstructure of a technological society, a "developing" country could be modernized and the benefits would "trickle-down" to the rural communities.

The study further reveals that the emphasis on improving the capacities of the bureaucracy to be able to serve as the principal agent for effective rural development is attempted through Administrative Reforms. Idode argues that rather than increased efficiency and effectiveness in rural development, Administrative Reforms in Bendel state and Nigeria generally have largely resulted in more centralization and bureaucratization. Supporting this view Poser (1970) had submitted that bureaucratic control is particularly incompatible with the cardinal principles of Rural and community Development.

The study concludes that only if a bold and decisive action could be taken by the political leadership, resulting in the shift of emphasis from urban to the rural development in government investment; could a national ideology capable of mobilizing the people for mass participation in the planning and execution of rural development project will provide the propelling force for effective rural development.

The study investigated whether or not the role played by the ministry has improved the lot of the rural populace. The scope of the study instead of assessing the rural areas vis-à-vis the role of the ministry in implementing the broad government policy on rural development ended up assessing the broad Federal Government Polices alone as they affect rural development. The study has also failed to examined the strategies pursued by the Federal Government by way of appraising the extent of the success or otherwise, which this study have attempted to and has also provided a critique on some of the strategies for rural development based on scholarly submissions.

In an attempt to fill this gap, this study selected Soba and Zaria Local Government areas in order to find out whether or not the operations of provision of

socio economic infrastructures and mobilization of community participation has positively affected the lives of the rural populace in the both Local Government areas.

Another study worthy of mentioning is Robert Chambers study on "The Problems of Managing Rural Development in East Africa" with particular reference to Kenya's Special Rural Development Programme.

Chambers purpose is to propose a prescription aimed at correcting the shortcomings of those policies which exacerbate rural inequalities. He contends that this elusive goal can be achieved by devising more effective management procedures; too much attention is devoted to the planning function in Kenya's rural development and not enough to programming and implementation procedures. He advocates for central planning, but says that this must be coupled with improvements in the amount of discretion and flexibility possessed by field officers.

Although Chambers discusses popular participation, he does not consider its essential. In Chambers, Participation in planning is likely to mean plans drawn up either by Civil Servants or by Civil Servants together with a few members of the local elite.

Chambers hypothesized that increased efficiency of the field staff is the basic answer to the alleviation of rural inequalities. Chambers principal mechanism for achieving this goal is the Programming and Implementation Management (PIM) System used for Kenya's Special Rural Development Programme. The system involves a simplified model of Management by Objective (MBO) and includes the initial setting of a programming exercise by central planners and field administrators. The process involves several stages of coordination and free exchange of idea; the coordination and free exchange of ideas; the coordination stages are followed by an action report document which identified and communicates the responsibilities of everyone involved in the project.

Idode (1989) notes that, had Chambers not focused upon organizational structures and behaviour alone, he might have recognized potential difficulties (over and above, the lack of official will) which are likely to be encountered should the PIM system be attempted beyond the experimental stages.

Moreover Chambers absolute confidence in the bureaucratic approach obliterates the vast potentials of mass participation in the task of development. This study recognizes the importance of community participation in the development process and hence the study sought to amongst other objectives determine whether or not the rural communities in Kaduna state have being participating in the development process of the state.

In a related study, Igbozurike conducted a study on 'The Problem of Generating Structures in Nigeria 's Rural Development', a theoretical positions which suggest that Nigeria's agricultural problems stem mostly from traditionalism, resistance to change, and the use of outmoded techniques. Igbozurike asserts that while some of these charges and claims may be partly true, they are based not on empirical findings about the Nigerian farmers but are facts on western biased extrapolations form anthropological works which are in them of questionable validity.

Like Olatunbosun's work, Igbozurike's study does not examine the political and administrative dilemmas associated with the problems of rural development. Idode (1989) seeks to fill this gap and it is based on this that in this study observes that the inappropriateness of our bureaucracy in stimulating rural development and also the fact that since centralization is generally emphasized, the best men aspire to be at the center where decision-making powers reside and higher salaries and better conditions of service and better conditions of service are obtained.

Firstly, bureaucracy appears to be inadequately structured for encouraging and supporting innovative peasant farming pattern; Secondly, problems arise from the bureaucracy's distorted information flow pattern; Thirdly, peasant farmers are not consulted on major decisions in such areas of pricing and marketing; Fourthly, the bureaucracy is rarely effective in gaining the support and cooperation of "the people" for its programme. On this note, Lele in her own part observes that rural development in Africa is chronically short of materials and 'mobilizing' capacity.

These therefore give us accounts as to why bureaucratic organizations (Ministries) have failed to live up to expectation in their efforts to promote rural and community development. This is why this study amongst other things sought to identify (if any) problems or factors that undermined the Local Government administration on rural development.

Dupe Olatunbosun in his study entitled "Nigeria Neglected Rural Majority" shows his major concern in the fight against rural neglect. He maintains that despite about seventy to eighty per cent (70%- 80%) of the people of Nigeria live in the rural areas, most government investments are concentrated at the urban areas. In his "Spotlighting the Development Gap in Nigeria as a Whole", Olatunbosun observes that "the total percentage of expenditure in the rural sector represents only about twenty per cent (20%) of the government total expenditure between 1960 and 1974 for sector that makes up 80.7 % of the total population and contributes about eighty per cent (80%) of the total population. This distribution of government expenditure favours the urban communities."

He argues that meaningful or effective development must be directed at the rural population and also that a radical change in priorities and in attitude towards the rural sector is an economic and social necessity.

He strongly recommends that there is the need for improved social amenities, emphasis on agriculture and increased income and agro-based industries in the rural areas of the country. Towards this end, Olatunbosun draws up an Integrated Rural Development Strategy which, he hoped would help to link the rural farm with the rural non-farm sub-sectors, but his elaborate prescription rests on political and administrative will:

We need a strong and dedicated leadership that is committed to rural welfare and backed by informed and articulated public support. It is such a leadership and indeed to all those who are to assist this leadership in formulating and implementing a conscious, sustained and coordinated rural programme.

Regrettably, the author did not discuss the political and administrative field of rural development. Olatunbosun was so much concerned with the rural neglect and could not examined critical factors that necessitated the modern-rural development imbalance largely due to the difference in the technologies employed in the two sectors. Similarly, he also failed to draw up an inference to show how his prescriptions worked well in other countries of the world. Graham Jones noted in his study where he used the Chinese strategy which had exemplified the "bottom-up strategy" first to equip the labour force with the new technical skills, however, rudimentary and rely on the innovation abilities of skilled workers to generate technical progress. Graham argues that unlike what most African government that tend to promote scientific and technological change from the top, assuming that introduction of very advanced techniques in limited sectors of the economy will gradually fitter down to all levels, and eventually modernizing all sectors of the economy, this trickle-down approach has not been working as expected and it has failed to reach the rural sectors right from colonial

to the early years of post independence to the present day Nigeria. In fact, the trick-down premises did not hold true.

However, due to urban bias to development, the rural sector vegetates in the static slash and burn technological input. In his own submission while strengthening the Olatunbosun's work, Myrdal suggests that the only sector where an improvement in infrastructure and technology is urgently needed is the rural sector.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In a study like this, which centered on the assessment of the impact of local government on rural development, it become very necessary to develop certain concepts as a framework for the analysis of data collected. In this situation, a relevant conceptual framework for analysis is provided by the four philosophical justifications or conceptualized performance roles for local government postulated by the four major contending schools of thoughts that emerged as a result of various attempts by scholars in the field to ascertain the functional responsibilities on performance role local government should emphasis. In this regards, Ola (1984), as cited in Adeyemo, (2005) identified four schools of thoughts, they are;

i. The democratic participation school
ii. Efficiency service provision school
iii. The development services school and
iv. The holistic integrationist school

Advocates of **Democratic School of Thought** (J.S.Mill, Alex-de-Tocqueville, David Bulfer, William Mechanize, Keith Lucas, and James Bryce) holds that, local government function to bring about democracy and to afford opportunities for political participation among the citizens as well as to educate and socialize him politically i.e.

local governments exists primarily as political institution with the responsibilities for fostering representative and participatory democracy at the local level (Ola, 1984; Adeyemo 2005; Usman 2008).

While **Efficiency Service School of thought (**Von-Giesost. George Langrob, J.S. Sharpe, Langord, Maulin and Jagun) argued that, what is central and important to local government is not about bringing about democracy but rather the local government must be judged by its success in the provision of services up to a standard measured by the national inspectorate. Jim Sharpe further opined that, the efficiency performance is so compelling that, if local government did not exists, something else would be created in its place. Ola, (1984); Adeyemo (2005) further opined that, local government because of its closeness to an area can provide certain services far more efficiently than central government. These services should therefore be allocated to local government and should serve as its main functions.

Again, **developmental school of thought** emphasized on how local governments in the developing countries could be an effective agent for better life, and improves means of a better living, socially and economically, and a means to better share in the national wealth (Adeyemo, 2005).

In the same vein, supporting these positions according to Adeyemo (2005) the 1976 local government reforms categorically identified specific objectives of the local governments and sum up the ideas of the above school of thoughts as follows:

i. Activities by devolving or delegating them to local representatives' bodies
ii. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government closer to the local government levels of our society, and to encourage the initiatives and leadership potentials.

iii. To mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of the members of the public in their local development.

iv. To provide two channel of communication between local communities and government (both states and federal) (local government reform 1976).

To this extent we can deduce that, the essence of local government (most especially in the developing countries) is created to provide social services at the grassroots level (most especially infrastructural facilities) so as to bring government closer to the people and enhance their living standard and by giving them opportunity to decide and participate on their own affairs through their local representatives (i.e. councilors).

Scholars in this camp, **Holistic Integrationist School** looked at local government from a manpower and more particularistic point of view. According to them, in a political system that is culturally plural and socially diffused and not strictly differentiated, a more holistic view of roles is inevitable. According to this group, one of the major problems of most of the developing nations of the world is to be able to achieve a reasonable level of political integration in these societies that are culturally plural and socially diffused local sentiments and attachments are usually very strong and most times they are stronger than national sentiments.

From the ideas put forward by these four schools we can conceptualized some performance roles of local government in a developing economy like Nigeria. Analysis of this research data based on this conceptual framework is made easier and convenient by adopting the holistic integrationist approach because it combines the ideas of both democratic participatory, efficiency service provision and developmental school. On this basis, the postulation of the holistic integrationist school is used as the standard yardstick for measuring the performance of Soba and Zaria local governments.

The Holistic Integrationist School

The practical implication of the view of this school, therefore, is that local government exists, consciously to make its own contributions to and thereby help to achieve national integration, national evolution and national consciousness.

Emilsady (1962) has suggested that local governments perform these holistic-integration functions through:

(a) Decongesting government at the centre thereby freeing national leaders from onerous details and unnecessary involvement in local issues.

(b) Increasing people's understanding and enlightening people about economic (community) development.

(c) Training people in the art of self-government.

The argument is that local government exists in this holistic-integrationist model, chiefly, for these purposes. It can help to reduce congestion in the centre by being involved in implementing socio-economic programmes of the central government either as agents or as bodies to which these functions are delegated. Obvious examples are capital-intensive items such as establishment of a public transportation system, building of schools, dispensaries and health clinics, building of main and feeder roads and modern recreational centres. All these are done at the local level with the support and encouragement of the national government will not only go to decongest government at the centre but will gradually bring in a fuller support and encouragement of the national consciousness.

The compelling argument of this school is that local government, if well led, is in a far better position than the national government to stimulate initiatives, inculcate the feeling of national consciousness and encourage drive and experimentation in the

people. This is because it can more easily identify available local skills, interests and available capabilities and capitalize on them. Such local talents, if well encouraged, are very likely to contribute their quarto to the task of enlightening and educating the masses.

Relevance of the Theory to the Study

For the purpose of this study, it would be convenient to integrate the different ideas of these four schools of thought to proffer us with a workable model to serve as a basis for interpreting the research data. The holistic-integrationist school has been more concerned with the pragmatic approach of how Soba and Zaria local government areas can be an effective agent of a better life, how its can bring about an improve means of living and develop people more conscious of their dependence on and need for one another. Both the democratic participating school, the efficiency service schools and developmental school are built on basic values that are in any way contradictory to the ideals of the holistic school.

Our suggestion is that since there is no marked dichotomy between these four schools, a merger of their ideals presents a theoretical framework which should be possible to operationalise in both developed (Zaria) and the developing (Soba) administration, with the performance of functions designed to promote the needed progress is crucial, the other aspects, political participation, political education and the socialization of the masses to the ideal of freedom and liberty as well as national integration and stability should never be ignored.

Generally, the functional criteria derivable from the propositions of the four schools can be categorized into two major headings:

(i) The general category

(ii) The development category

The general category sums up the ideals of the democratic-participatory school and the efficiency service school. The major functional items under this head are:

(a) Democratic ideals

(b) Political participation

(c) Protective services

(d) Infrastructural services

The development category consists mainly of the holistic-integrationist ideal. Summarized briefly, we can put them under major functional items as follows:

(a) National integration

(b) Socio-economic development

(c) Manpower resource development.

Our contention in this theoretical framework is that local government, as a sub-system must function in these areas. The suggestion is not that local government can, or should take over these areas exclusively. Rather, it is that in a political system where local government is given its rightful place, a form of voluntary co-operation and partnership will exist with the national government(s) whereby local government will be required to carry out aspects of these functional responsibilities. Applying this approach to Soba and Zaria Local governments Areas, it is pertinent for the local government to integrate the community development groups in the planning, initiation and execution of programmes. For the facts that ,one of primary function of the local government is to provide social services [including health facilities, water supply, rural electrification, feeder road and primary education] at the grass root level. This idea will enable these

groups felt being carried along by the local government. It is on this background that we adopt the holistic integrationist approach as theoretical framework of the study.

CHAPTER THREE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONAL PATTERN OF SOBA AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE

3.1 Introduction

Based on the explanations of the above approach, we will recap here that for the purpose of Soba and Zaria Local Government in meeting the yearnings and aspirations towards improving the standard of living of the people at grassroots level, and proper implementation of government policies and programme for the betterment of the rural people, as well as creating avenue for the rural people to participate in programme initiation and execution towards accelerated rural growth and development.

3.2 Historical Background of Soba Local Government

Soba Local Government Area Council was created in 1989 by the administration of the former military government of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida. The local government was carved from the defunct Zaria to Sabon Gari Local Government Areas.

Soba Local Government covers approximately 2955 square kilometer and lies between latitude 90 degree and 110 degree north and longitude 7 degree 00 and 8 degree 30 north east.

People

The people Soba Local Government Area Council are peaceful. Settlers have been attracted to remain in the LGA because of the people's friendly, disposition. They welcome visitors with such a profound treat of hospitality. The Soba Local Government has a total number of 238,719 people as at 2006 national head count (census).

Soba Local Government enjoyed political set up the local government has representative in the lower house of the National Assembly. There are two constituencies representing the local government in the Kaduna State House of

Assembly, Soba and Maigana constituency. In addition there are eleven wards for easier council representatives; these are Soba, Turawa, Gamagira, Rahama, Dan Wata, Garu, Maigana, Kinkiba, Kwasallo, Richifa and Gimba ward. The local government has three area developments in order to bring the people nearer to the government at the grassroots level these are:

(a) Soba area development

(b) Maigana area development

(c) Yakasai are development

Soba Local has eight (8) administrative districts each headed by the district head namely:

Soba district, Maigana district, Turawa district, Rahama district, Gamagira district, Yakasai district, Kwasallo district, and Richifa district.

Occupation

The people are predominantly farmers. There are cattle rearers, hunters, blacksmiths and fishermen amongst the crops being cultivated in the area are maize, rice, millet, groundnut, soybeans, cowpea and kina.

The local government also has semi-agricultural scheme industries these are:

(a) Lungu: Soba community based irrigation scheme.

(b) Apple orchard at Maigana.

(c) Date palm orchard at Maigana.

(d) Oil palm at Maigana.

Revenue Source

Soba Local Government derived its generated revenue through the monthly Federal Government Grants and the internal generated revenue through the various established markets across the local government and Fagachi Government Forest

reserved. Some of the markets in the local government area are; Tudun Saibu, Soba, Dinya, Maigana, Turawa, Rahama, Gamagira, etc.

Infrastructural Facilities

Soba Local Government has the followings:

(a) Two hundred and three primary schools 203

(b) Fifty seven health care clinics 57

(c) Two state rural health care hospitals 02

(d) Six post primary schools 06

(e) Five neighborhoods secondary schools constructed

By the local government 05

Water Supply

The local government enjoyed the Maigana, Soba Turawa water project scheme between state and local government joint project.

Rural Road Network

S/No	Types of Roads Project	From	To	Kilometers
1.	Tarred	Biara	Matari Dam	40km
2.	Tarred	Marwa	Matari Dam	12km
3.	Tarred	Soba	Turawa	11km
4.	Tarred	Soba	Ikara	42km
5.	Tarred	Wanka	Kwasallo-Maigana	28km

Source: Soba Local Government Works Department, 2013

Culture and Religion

The two dominant religions are Islam and Christianity. There is a high degree of religious tolerance amongst the people. They value their culture which has always been reflected in their beliefs and customs.

Investment and Tourism Potentials

Soba Local Government Area Council is potentially endowed and therefore there are ample opportunities and avenues available for people to invest in them.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

There is rich and vast arable land for cultivation. The mineral deposit is wolframite, quarry sand and clay.

3.3 Historical Background of Zaria Local Government

Zaria is also an ancient city in its own right as it is regarded as one of the Hausa Kingdom. It was under the ruler ship of prominent leaders since the seventeenth century.

Zaria Local Government Councils the most oldest of all the Local Government Councils in Kaduna State as virtually all the other local government council had at one time or the other been connected with it since the pre-colonial days and thereafter.

The city or seat of the local government council was established by Gunguna who was a grandson of Bayajidda of Daura whose sons founded the seven Hausa states.

Zaria or the two Zaria got its name from the younger daughter of Bakwa whose name was Zaria. This girl, Zaria was the junior sister to Queen Amina who was a female warrior of repute during that era.

After the Jihad war in 1804 Mallam Musa a Fulani from Mallawa founded the Mallawa dynasty and ruled for 17 years. After him, there existed three other dynasties.

During the pre-colonial era emir ship, ruler ship was the sole authority in the land. This existed until the British colonial administration introduced the indirect rule system in 1911.

The Zaria Emirate has since had four ruling houses. The present Emir of Zaria is Alhaji Shehu Idris. He belongs to the Katsina Dynasty.

Population

The population of Zaria which has been disputed was projected at 408,197 people. According to 2006 National Population Census.

Zaria Local Government Political Administrative Wards

Anguwan Juma, Anguwan Fatika, Dambo, Dutsen Abba, Gyellesu, Kaura, Kwarbai (A), Kwarbai (B), Kufena, Limanchi, Tudun wada, Tukur-Tukur, Wucicciri

Zaria Local Government Traditional Administrative Districts

Districts	**Headquarters**
1. Dutsen Abba	Dutsen Abba
2. Gyellesu	Mangon Andy
3. Tukur-Tukur	Tukur-Tukur
4. Waje	Tudun Wada
5. Wucicciri	Wucicciri
6. Zaria & Kewaye	Durimin Mai garke

Zaria Local Government Area Development Administration Councils

Area development	**Headquarters**
1. Dambo	Galma
2. Zaria East	Kofar Kuyanbana
3. Zaria West	Tukur-Tukur

Geographical Location

Zaria is located between the longitude 90° and 100° and latitude 70° and 80° North east.

The weather is usually hot from March – April with heavy rainfall from May - September. October – December is harvesting period.

Major Ethnic Groups

The major ethnic groups are the Hausa and Fulani which are predominant while the smaller ones are the Yorubas, Igbo, Tiv ,Egbira , Igala ,Katab etc.

Tourism

Zaria is blessed with higher institutions such as:

1. Ahmadu Bello University
2. Institute of Administration
3. College of Advanced Studies
4. Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic
5. Kufena College
6. School of Nursing Wusasa
7. A.B.U Teaching Hospital
8. Barewa College
9. Alhuda Huda College.

Other places of attraction are:

1. Kongo Conference Hotel
2. River Galma
3. Zaria Dam
4. Children Home
5. Emir's Palace

Major Occupation

The main occupation is farming, blacksmithing and many others are into trading. Serving and embroidery of traditional dresses is famous.

Agriculture

Zaria has very good and fertile land and a lot of food and cash crops are grown in abundance such as cotton, yams, tobacco, tomatoes, onion, potatoes, sugarcane, millet, wheat, carrots, lotus, cabbage, peppers, rice, maize, guinea corn. Animals are

cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Fruits: Mangoes, paw per, guava, orange, cashew and peas.

Investment and Tourism Potentials

Zaria is greatly endowed with abundant natural resources and monumental establishments that can be utilized for business purposes. These are Zaria Industry, Rigid Pack Containers, Wapa Foam, Fan Milk Deposit, Sunseed Nig. Ltd and D.T.C Company Ltd.

3.4 Objectives and Functions of Soba and Zaria Local Governments

According to the 1976 Local Government Reforms (guidelines 1976) the principal aims of local government are:

a. To make appropriate services and development activities responsible to local wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating those to local representatives bodies.
b. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self government close to the local levels of our society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potential;
c. To mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of members of the public in their local development.
d. To provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal).

From the objectives above, the first reason for establishing local governments is to provide services using its human and financial resources. Its roles are largely service provision and mobilization. The supportive role is democratization to ensure that diverse community interests are adequately represented and catered for.

The role of service delivery is further operationalized in the "functions" constitutionally assigned to local governments (constitution of the Federal Republic 1999)

a) The consideration and making recommendations to a state commission on economic planning.
b) Collection of rates, radio, television licenses.
c) Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or inform.
d) Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and cars.
e) Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, market motor parks and public conveniences;
f) Construction and maintenance of roads, street, street lights, drainages and other public features as may be prescribed from time to time by House of Assembly.
g) Naming of roads, streets and numbering of houses.
h) Provisions and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal.
i) Registration of all births, deaths and marriages.
j) Assessment of privately provided houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the house of Assembly.
k) Control and regularizing and hoarding, keeping of pets, shops, kiosks, restaurant, laundries and sale of liquor.
l) Making of Bye laws.

Other functions of local government are to participate in the state government quest for the socio-economic development of the state. Indeed, most of the functions mentioned above are executive functions.

For a local government to discharge these wide ranging functions effectively, it is imperative that it must be reposed with corresponding government powers. In addition to any powers that may be conferred on it by law, the local government legislature shall perform the following function.

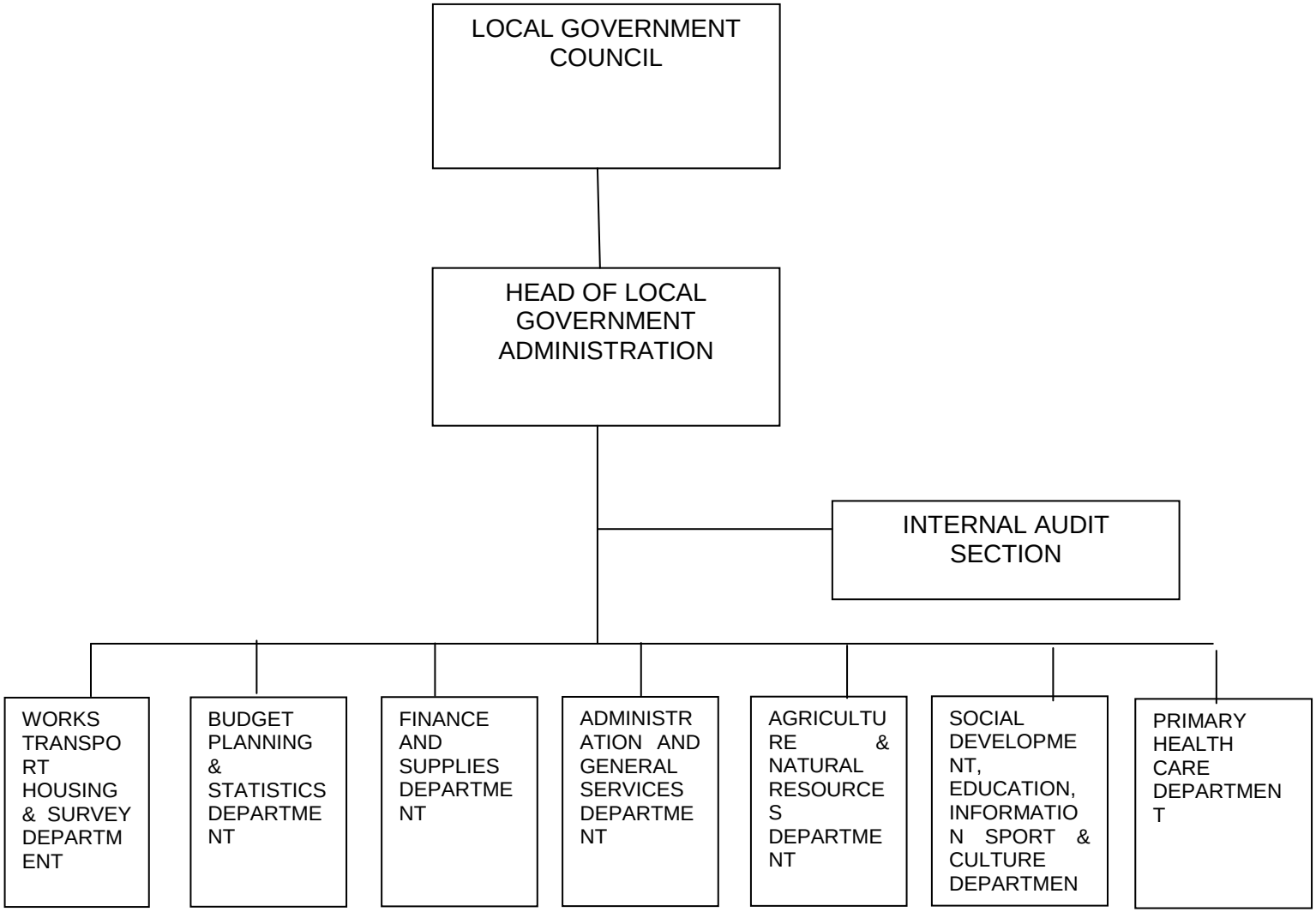
a) Debating approving or amending the annual budget of the local government.
b) Vetting and monitoring of the implementation of projects and programmes in the local government.
c) Examining and debating monthly statement of income and expenditure of the local government.
d) Advising, consulting and leasing with the chairman of the local government.
e) Law making, debating and passing local government legislation.
f) Impeaching the local government chairman, who committed an impeachable offence in accordance with the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria?

Performing such other functions as may be assigned to it, from time to time by the House of Assembly of Kaduna state.

3.5 Organizational Chart of Soba and Zaria Local Governments

Figure 1.3

STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPONENT DEPARTMENTS



Source: Kaduna State Local Government Service Commission 2013.

32.3 Operational Functions of Soba and Zaria Local Governments Departments

The performance of the local government can be effectively carried out within the various departments of the local government which are as follows:

1. Works transport housing and survey department a Personnel department
2. Budget planning research and statistics department
3. Finance and supplies department
4. Administration and general services department
5. Agriculture and natural resources department
6. Social development, education, sport and culture department
7. Primary health care department

a) Administration and general service department

This department is headed by a director and he is responsible for policy formulation; personnel department is also concerned with recruitment, promotion, training, discipline of staff and manpower development. Monthly intelligence reports, staff welfare progress report, e.t.c are also among the functions of this. Department .the department is divided into the following sections.

- Administration: this section is responsible for day today activities of the local government encompassing all the district and villages of the local government
- Personnel section: this is responsible for training staff, recruitment, and promotion and discipline of staff.

b) Finance and Supplies Department

This department is also headed by a director. It comprised store and revenue sections and is concerned, principally with the income

and expenditure of the local government and also ensures accountability and issuance of financial statement.

It comprise the following sections

- Store section-this section is headed by a store keeper and is concerned with the record keeping of everything in the store and the one going out. It keeps accounts of payment of expenses.
- Revenue section- this section is headed by are revenue officer revenue and is concerned with the revenue generation in the local government

c) Works Transport Housing and Survey Department

This department is headed by a director and most capital projects of the local government are being carried out by this department. These activities include the general maintenance of roads, building; vehicle e.t.c sections under this department include the following

- Land and survey: this section is concerned with matters such as construction of roads, buildings e.t.c it is also responsible for the maintenance of the local government houses and the royal houses as well.
- Mechanical estate: this is also concerned with the general of the vehicle and the lighting system in the local government, and also the water supply system.

d) The Agriculture and National Resources Department

This department is also headed by a director and is concerned with general agricultural need of the people and ensures proper use of resources available. The department is also responsible of planning, extension services, organizing farm cooperative societies, sales of agricultural inputs to farmers. The department is divided into forestry, veterinary, commerce and industry and home economics.

- Forestry- this section is responsible for the preservation of forest and the local government by encouraging forestations through raising it in the nursery and also deforestation where necessary.
- Veterinary - this has to do within the local government and is responsible for the health care's of animals through the "veterinary personnel.
- Commerce and industry- this is responsible for the regulation of prices of commodities in the local movement through the local movement marketing board and the activities of small scale industry in the local government.

e) Primary Health Care Department

This department is headed by a director and the main functions for the department include taking care of health related matters. Ti is sub-divided into preventive, curative, leprosy.

f) Social Development Education, Information, Sport and Culture Department

The department is headed by a director and is responsible for educational development of the local government area at primary level. It consists of adult education level. The departments expected to estab.ish enough primary schools as well as adult education centers that can foster literacy within the localities and also to provide enough supervisors to the academic performance. The department is divided into primary and adult education sections. Social welfare and sport sections in the local government. Community development: this section is responsible for the local community development effort of the people and recommendation for appointment into the national directorate of employment. Information: this is also responsible for all the information coming into the local government and administration, and the information can either be within outside the local government.

g) Budget Planning Research and Statistics Department

This department is headed by the director responsible for preparing the financial and quantitative statement of the local government. The department also prepared prior to a specific accounting period, containing the plans and policies to be pursued during the period. They have also use as the basis for budgetary control. Generally, the department prepared a functional budget which is drawn up for each functional department within the local government, but in addition they have also produce a capital budget, a cash flow budget and a master budget which include a budgeted profit and loss account and balance sheet to a specific accounting period of the local government.

3.6 Pattern of Local Government Revenue from the Internal Generated Source

The internal sources are generated by the local governments themselves. They are also collected by staff appointed by the local governments. The systematic increase in the externally generated revenue has dampens the urge for the exploitation of internally generated sources. The Dasuki report on local government cited in Bello-Imam (1996:51) gave credence to this when it state that:

> *Whereas, in 1978/97 the majority of the local governments generated between 20% and 70% of their total revenue, by 1983, the corresponding figures had dropped to between 40% and 30% (also see FMG 1984:4-7)*

One among the internal sources of local government revenue is poll tax or community tax. This is also called flat rate tax as it I imposed across the board by local authorities on all eligible citizens. (Dlakwa 1990:98. This form of tax was paid in Nigeria by every male citizen above sixteen years. It was a buoyant source of revenue for local governments before its abolition in the 1980s.

Property rates is another good source of internal revenue to local governments in Nigeria particularly the ones in urban centres (Denga 2003). This source is largely

neglected in relatively small towns (FMG 1984:33). Its estimation as a potential source for grassroots administration is partly based on its importance in the developed countries (Gboyega 2001:91). It is a tax pay on the ownership of properties like companies, estates etc. apart from Lagos, its potentiality is yet to be fully exploited in Nigeria.

Another internal source of local government revenue in Nigeria is user fees and charges. This according to Enemuo 1999:186, Bello-Imam and Eronini (2001:66) and Enyi (2004:15) is paid in exchange for services provided by local governments by the users of such services. They include birth and death registration fees, bicycle license, survey fees etc. this source can contribute more if properly exploited and managed in Nigeria (Gboyega 1978).

3.7 Pattern of Revenue Utilization by Local Governments in Nigeria

Revenue in Nigerian local governments particularly is utilized in two major patterns recurrent and capital expenditure. The recurrent expenditure takes care of the transient items of the budget while the capital expenditure takes care of items that have more permanent feature. (Bello- Imam, 1996-56) The recurrent expenditure include items like general administration i.e. councilors' allowances, secretary's and treasurer's department and traditional councils offices. Also included here are salaries and allowances of all local government staff, over heads and other charges. The capital expenditure is expressed in items of specific projects such as rural roads construction or rehabilitation, building and maintenance of health, education and other public utilities.

In Nigeria the relationship between capital and recurrent expenditure of local governments over a greater part of the 1980s and 1990s is that this level of government has demonstrated enormous respect between the two elements. Bello Imam (2001:180) submits that, throughout the 2000s, the recurrent expenditure ranged from 65% to

77.4% while the capital expenditure ranged between 21.2% and 33.2%. He argues further that, a surplus ranging from 0.38% to 8% of the entire local government in Nigeria.

This arrangement and practices have not favour the development of capital projects which have greater contribution to rural transformation. The expenditure pattern of local governments between 2006-2011 diagrammatically summarized above to attest to this fact.

Local government constitutes the most veritable tool for reacting to the wishes and aspirations of the citizen and by implication transforming the rural populace. These objectives cannot be attained without adequate material, human and most importantly financial resources (Bello-Imam 1996:59, 2011:187). This implies that rural development in Nigeria is mostly uneasy to attain owning to the fact that, local governments are existing at the mercy of financial transfer from the federation account. More so, the domination of the recurrent expenditure over capital expenditure is not in favour of rural infrastructure provisioning.

Relatedly, Sakaa (1999:23) argues:

> *Nigerian local governments depend almost completely on the revenue from the federation account. This explains why the local governments hardly embark on people centred projects. The federal and state governments from which they get most of their revenues determine in most cases the projects the revenues are spend on.*

Local governments in Nigeria particularly Soba and Zaria local governments therefore, have gross and chronic budget deficits as the available sources hardly earn them the money to meet their recurrent and capital expenditure. Denga (2003) presents a similar view that, salaries of most local government workers are owed for several months, and there is little evidence of people oriented physical projects on ground.

Authors such as Omenka (2001:14) and Adedeji (1997) are of the view that, corruption, mismanagement and embezzlement of funds at this level of government has become a popular practice. The objective of rural transformation by local government has not yield positive results except in few cases.

3.8 Soba Local Governments: Summary of Monthly Federal Statutory Allocation Funds from 2006-2011

Years	Federal Statutory Allocation
2006	809,207,465
2007	1,371,107,265
2008	728,090,390
2009	823,493,512
2010	606,013,110
2011	1,579,155,696
Total	5,917,067,438

Source: Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government Affairs, 2013.

3.8.1 Economic and Social Development Activities of Soba Local Govt. from 2006-2011

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Construction of Abattoir (Mayanka) at Soba	Soba
2.	Providing farmers with pumping machine to improve Fadama farming	General
3.	Providing motor cycles to Local Government Staff	General
4.	Sponsoring of sporting and cultural activities	General
5.	Distribution of Relief materials for fluid victim	General
6.	Facilitating NDE/NAPEP programmes	General
7.	Construction of Skills acquisition centre	Maigana
8.	Distribution of 122 Motorcycles for Poverty Alleviation	
9.	Construction of police output at Gimba	Gimba
10.	16 Setter bus for religion and chieftaincy committee	General
11.	Distribution of No 320 composite of department and change at various primary schools within the local government.	General
12.	Distribution of furniture's materials to Development Areas.	General
13.	Construction of Abattoir at Kasuwan Tudun saibu	Tudun saibu
14.	Distribution of relief materials at Comm.Dev,Associations	General
15.	Mass-Transit Buses 2nd	General
16.	Distribution of WAEC, NECO and JAMB	General
17.	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Secretariat	General
18.	Distribution of loan packages to Women of Saba Market	General

S/No	Project	Ward
19.	Distribution of Materials to Community and Social Development Associations	
20.	Distribution of Fertilizers and other agricultural implement in a subsidized rate	General

Source: Soba Local Government Works Transport Housing and Survey Department 2013.

3.8.2 Soba Local Government Infrastructure Facilities From 2006-2011

S/No	Rural electrification project	Ward
1.	Rural electrification of Tashan Itache Area	Rahama
2.	Electrification of Kwasallo village	Kwasallo
3.	Rural electrification of Yakasai to Awai	Richifa
4.	Distribution of Transformers No.15 500KV	General
5.	Rural Electrification at Danwata	Danwata
6.	Rehabilitation of L.T. lives ataMaigana, Gamagira, Soba	
7.	Rehabilitation yakasai of High Tension	Yakasai
8.	Rural electrification	Kinkiba
9.	Rural electrification at Anguwan Mallam Sarkin Noma	Gimba
S/No	**Water supply project**	**Ward**
1.	Drilling of 37 boreholes at various locations in the local government	General
2.	Semi Urban water suplly at Kinkiba	Kinkiba
3.	Semi Urban water at Maigana and Gimba	Maigana Gimba
4.	Redeeming of No.48 of Open concrete	General
S/No	**Primary healthcare project**	**Ward**
1.	Construction of Primary health care clinic	Ang Danisa
2.	Construction of Health Centres	General
3.	Construction of Veterinary Clinic at Soba	Soba
4.	Construction of Health Clinic and Doctors Residence	Maigana and Soba
5.	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic at Garu	Garu
6.	Purchase and distribution of Hospital, equipment and furnitures for local government, clinics and dispensaries	General
7.	Provision of assistance to health victims in the local government	General
S/No	**Works project**	**Ward**
1.	Construction of Road and bridges that lived to	Matari
2.	Drainage constructed at	Turawa
3.	Double drainage and feeder road at	Turawa and Gamagira
4.	Construction of Bridge that linked Kwasallo to Gimba	
5.	Construction of Feeder road at	Kinkiba and Richifa
6.		
7.	Construction of 2 No, Block class room in almost all the primary school in the local government.	General
8.	Construction of Secondary School at Ang Kasa	Soba
9.		
10.	Construction of Earth road at Soba and Maigana	Soba and Maigana
11.	Construction of Earth road at Tudun Saibu	Gamagira

Source: Soba Local Government Works Transport Housing and Survey Department 2013.

3.9 Zaria Local Government Monthly Funds Statutory Allocation from Federation Accounts From 2006-2011

Years	Federal Statutory Allocation
2006	774,480,364
2007	977,971,794
2008	1,940,408,559
2009	726,326,277
2010	712,519,979
2011	1,599,308,860
Total	6,731,015,833

Source: Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government Affairs, 2013.

3.9.1 Zaria Local Government: Socio-Economic Development Activities 2006-2011

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Construction of one storey ultra modern complex containing 100 shops	B/Dodo Kwarbai
2.	Construction of one storey ultra modern complex containing 50 shops 25	K/Doka Twada
3.	Construction of 100 Nos shops at 100 Shops	Danmagaji Kufen
4.	Construction of Market stalls and lock up stores at	Wucicciri
5.	Distribution of knitting, service and food processing machines for women for elf employment	General
6.	Facilitating NDE/NAPEP programmes	General
7.	Construction of Home Economics Centree/Skill acquisition centres	Ang/Fatika
8.	Construction of College Industry Centre	Kufena
9.	Distribution of 150 motorcycle for poverty alleviation	General
10.	Distribution of Relief materials	General
11.	Distribution of subsidy on motorcycles loans to staff of Local government.	General
12.	Distribution of Office furniture to 3 Development areas in LGA	General
13.	Construction of Market stalls at Amaru market	Kwarbai B
14.	Construction of Market stalls at Galma market	Dambo
15.	Construction of Abbatoir at T/Wada market	T/Wada
16.	Construction of Abbatoir at Kusfa	Kaura
17.	Construction of market Staff	Dutsen Abba
18.	Construction of New Office Extension 6 Nos Offices each with	L.G. Council

S/No	Project	Ward
	toilet and furniture at work department.	
19.	Construction of police outpost at Kofan Gayan L/Cost	Gyellesu
20.	Construction of police outpost at Kofan Gayan	Limanchi
21.	Construction of police outpost at Jushi	Kwarbai A
22.	Construction of police outpost at Dambo	Dambo
23.	Construction of police outpost at Wuccicciri	Dambo
24.	Supply of 4000NOs composite Desk and chairs at various primary schools within the Local Government Council	General
25.	Construction of General Stand at Babban Dodo T/Stadium	Kwarbai A
26.	Provisions of Materials to Women Centre Lemu	Kwarbai A
27.	Sponsoring of Sporting and cultural activities	General
28.	Upgrading of Nursing and Control garden at Massai/Kan Idi	Tukur-Tukur
29.	Upgrading of Nursing and Control garden at Old Water Works	Gyellesu
30.	Distribution of subsidy rate and loan to agriculture cooperative societies	General
31.	Distribution of fertilizer in a subsidized rate	General
32.	Distribution of materials to victims of D/Magaji Market fire disaster on 18th of April, 2006	Kufena
33.	Construction of chalk and paint factory Ang/Kahu	Kwarbai
34.	Provisions of Buses for mass transit	General
35.	Free of charge Ramadan feeding	General
36.	Provisions of Materials to Community Development Associations	General
37.	Purchasing of WAEC, NECO and JAMB to various students.	General

Source: Zaria Local Government Works Transport Housing and Survey Department 2013.

3.9.2 Zaria Local Government: Infrastructural Facilities 2006-2011

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Aluminium Conductors for Rehabilitation of H.T Lives at Lemu, Babban Dod, Kanfage	Kwarbai A
2.	Rehabilitation of L.T Lives at Alfadarai, Nagoyi, Kofar Kibo, Kafar Doka to Lemu, T/Wada etc.	General
3.	Relocation of H.T lives at B/Dodo from overhead ot underground.	Kwarbai A
4.	Rural electrification at Bogan, Rafinfa, Ganji, Bogarin Sarki and	Wucicciri

S/No	Project	Ward
	Anguwan Mahnta	
5.	4No.500 KVA transformers at Karauka, Kakaki and Anguwan Liman, Ang. Nufawa	Kaura Kwarbai
6.	Distributors of 500/300 KVA transformers	Generla
7.	Rural electrification at Tudun Ksa	Wucicciri
8.	Rural electrification at Kufe	Kufena
9.	Rural Electrification at Dutsen Abba	Dutsen Abba
10.	Rural Electrification at Dambo	Dambo
11.	Rural Electrification at Gabari	Kufena
12.	Electrification Projct Toshuwan K/Damagaji	Kufena
S/No	Water supply project	Ward
1.	Supply of diesel to Zaria Water Works to supplement the energy requirement for purchasing of water	General
2.	Construction of 120 concrete wall at various locations redeeping of 60 open walls	General
3.	Rehabilitation of 96 bore holes at different location	General
4.	Provision of No.4 Mobile tanks to supply water under water provisions scheme	General
5.	Redeeming of open wells across the Local Government	General
6.	Provisions of heavy water tanks (GP) to various locations to the local government.	General
S/No	Primary healthcare project	Ward
1.	Renovation of project at maternity clinic at Layin Sarki	Kwarbai
2.	Renovation of project at maternity clinic at Babban Dodo	Kaura
3.	Renovation of project at healthcare centre at Rimin Doko	Kaura
4.	Completion of Community Health clinic at Kafin mardanni	Dutsen Abba
5.	Supply of Vaccine, drugs, chemicals etc	General
6.	Purchase of hospital equipment for local government Clinic	General
7.	Rehabilitation of central Medical store at Durumi	Kwarbai B
8.	Building of maternity and clinic at Dandutse	T/Wada
9.	Building of maternity and clinic at Gonan Ganye	Tudun – Tukur
10.	Building of maternity and clinic at Ang/Fatika	Ang./Fatika
11.	Renovating of maternity clinic at Dakace	Dambo
12.	Construction of Delivery Suit at Anguwan Dankali	Kufena
13.	Construction of PHC Clinic at Anguwan Magajiya	Kwarbai A
14.	Clearing of heavy gabbage at Shafi'I Road	T/Wada
15.	Open drainage clearance at B/Dodo to Agoro	General
16.	Provisions of Buses for monthly sanitation exercise.	General
17.	Provisions of health assistance to victims	General
18.	Sponsoring casual and volunteers health personnel	General
S/No	**Works project**	**Ward**
1.	Construction and tarring of Bello Kagarko road to link Tudun Wada to Magume Ward	T/Wada/ Tukur Tukur
2.	Construction of box culvert at Pan Madauchi linking Amani market to kaura	Kaura Kwarbai
3.	Construction of box culvert at Banzazzau Lining to Danguwan	Kwarbai

S/No	Project	Ward
	Makama Dodo	
4.	Construction of Permanent drainage at Yankaji T/Wada Market	T/Wada
5.	Construction of Permanent drainage at Gidan lamido DIkko Kofar Gidan Isa Bagobiri	Kwarbai
6.	Construction of permanent drainage at T/Wada by Kongo Institute to Abubakar Gurin College of Higher Islamic Studies	TWada
7.	Construction of Permanent drainage from Kofan Gidan Kaji to Kofar gidan Tafida at Kaura	Kaura
8.	Construction of Permanent drainage at Madaki road	Ang. Juma
9.	Construction of box culvert at Marmara linking to Anguwan Fatika	Ang. Juma
10.	Construction of Surface dressing road to Rimin Kwakwa – Danwanki Road	Kwarbai A
11.	Construction/Surface Dressing of road and drainage 100m at Panwanki to Kofan Jatau	Ang/Fatika
12.	Construction of Earth road at Magajiya to Nagayi	Kwarbai /Gyallesu
13.	Constructor of Earth road Rubuci	Wucicciri
14.	Construction of Road Surface dressing of Tukur – Tukur	Tukur-Tukur
15.	Construction of one block of two classrooms in almost all the primary schools in the local government area	General

Source: Zaria Local Government Works Transport Housing and Survey Department 2013.

3.10 Analysis of Expenditures of Soba and Zaria Local Governments during the period of Study 2006-2011

Analysis of Soba and Zaria local government recurrent and capital expenditure based on its monthly funds statutory allocation from the federation accounts from 2006-2011 to facilitates socio-economic and infrastructural activities towards accelerated rural growth and development.

Local government is the level of government in Nigeria at which the momentum to sustain development is created. The development initiated by local government is expressed in terms of specific projects such as kilometers of rural roads constructed or rehabilitated and maintained; number of boreholes and deep wells sunk or rehabilitated and maintain and number of utility vehicles purchases or refurbished, repaired and maintaining by the local government. this could also be expressed in terms of the

improved quality of this citizenry enjoys as epitomized in the primary health care programme provided; procurement and distribution of fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rates; effectives and efficient management of primary education as well as the regularity and quality of the public enlightenment programmes provided and enjoyed by the citizenry. The effective and efficient provision of these services quality local government as viable instrument of rural development.

In order to be discharge these services, the level of government should be given adequate resources (human and financial) like all judiciary complex organization particularly Soba and Zaria Local Government should be able to provide its services within its accrued revenue. If it must live beyond its means, there has to be sufficient reasons to raise a loan within stipulated guidelines to execute such projects. It is against this background we must examine the expenditure pattern of Soba and Zaria Local Governments. First, we should examine the relationship between capital and recurrent expenditures of these local government areas.

However, in public finance, the ideal relationship between recurrent and capital expenditure is 70:30. In a situation where capital expenditure declines to any figure below 30%, it is generally believed that such organization(s) or government would not be able to acquire any substantial assets which would rank it as a developed agency or government overtime.

We take off our analysis from the expenditure pattern in the Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas; where Zaria Local Government is the urban local government while Soba Local Government is the rural local government area (please refer to above tables). From the tables, it is evident that over the period of this study, on the average the local government areas spent about 75% of their revenue on recurrent expenditure and only about 25% on capital development towards rural development. It was only in

2007, Soba and 2009 Zaria that the capital expenditures of the local government limits exceed or slightly exceeded the minimum desirable 30% for capital expenditure formation/development to take place.

On why this trend was seen persistent in the local government, we discovered that both the provision of primary health and primary education were transferred to the local government by the federal government in the 1980s hence a greater percentage of their revenue was spent on the two services which are labour intensive. If the trend continues, the worldwide acclaimed development approach of "development from below might for a long time, remain a mirage in Nigerian, particularly Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas".

Based on the panoramic view of the expenditures pattern in Soba and Zaria Local Governments, we examined the expenditure pattern of Zaria Local Government or been the urban local government over the period of study. We discovered that, the local government spend 76.1% of its revenue on recurrent expenditure while the remaining 24% was incurred on capital expenditure (please refer to table above). Consequently, the data presented above for five years be utilized for our analysis. However, assets to the document for expenditure in the local government for photocopying is difficult to glanced and observed.

However, in Soba Local Government Area been a rural local government, our exploration did not show any serious efforts on the part of the efforts towards accelerated rural growths and development. In the period of study, the local government spent 70.3% of its revenue on recurrent expenditure while the remaining 29.7% went to capital expenditure.

Finally, the ultimate purpose of government at any level is to attend to the wishes and aspirations of the citizenry within its resources available. As shown in the

above tables and analysis, Soba and Zaria Local Governments cannot claim to have performed excellently well in this regard.

However, they have potentially for providing better services to those who actually need those services (i.e. rural dwellers). But they can only provide these services when adequately funds come their way. Presently, the funds from statutory allocation at their disposal are grossly inadequate characterized with local governments/state joint account syndrome. Again, their generally poor performance record and apparent lack of accountability does not give them sufficient basis to exploit all their revenue sources.

We believe and hope that more success could be recorded by them; if and when they become more popularly participatory and accountable to the people. Such reciprocity between the local government and the citizens would instill confidence in the citizenry and hence popularize local government and its services to all and sundry within its area of jurisdiction.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of data as well as its analysis. The data obtained for the study was mainly through the use of questionnaires, observations and interview which were designed to assess the impact of Soba and Zaria local governments, Kaduna State, on rural development. A liker scale was used throughout the questionnaire which consists of a total of sixteen questions (16) (apart from section A).

However, the chapter would focus on the rate of return response of questionnaires analysis and interpretation of respondents' profile, data presentation on hypotheses I, II respectively, testing the hypotheses by using percentage and average mean score, trend of level of funds from federation account, socio economic infrastructures and the presentation of the major finding of the study.

4.2 Rate of Returns of Responses of Questionnaire

Table 4.2.1 Classification of respondents based on questionnaire administered

Sampled Population	Zaria	Soba	No. of Questionnaire Administered	No. of Return Question	No. of Duly Completed	Percentage (%)
Rural populace	125	95	220	191	182	57%
Community Development. Associations	25	15	40	32	30	9%
Traditional Rulers	25	20	45	41	37	12%
Top Management	10	10	20	18	17	5%
Other staff	40	35	75	60	55	17%
Total	225	175	400	342	321	80%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

By extension, the four hundred (400) questionnaires were administered to the respondents who were selected through simple random and stratified random sampling methods in the areas of study. Out of the four hundred (400) questionnaires, three hundred and forty two (342) questionnaires were returned given 86% rate of returns. However, only three hundred and twenty one (321) of the questionnaires returned were duly completed thereby given approximately 80% rate of returns. Therefore, the analysis of data is based on the three hundred and twenty one (321) respondents.

4.3 Respondents Profile/Bio Data

Profile of respondents in terms of gender, occupations, age, educational qualification, status and estimated monthly income and housing facilities available.

Table 4.3.1 Bio Data of Respondents' Rural Populace

Indices	Variable	Responses	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	248	77%
	Female	73	23%
Total		321	100%
Occupational distribution	Farmers	142	44%
	Traders/Artisan	89	285
	Public and civil servants	56	17%
	Unemployed	34	11%
Total		321	100%
Age	20-29	56	17%
	30-39	134	42%
	40-49	60	19%
	50-59	50	16%
	60 and above	21	7%
Total		321	100%
Educational qualification	Religion studies	81	24%
	First leaving school certificate	63	20%
	WASC/GCE/SSCE & Grade II	67	21%
	OND/NCE (A Level)	84	26%
	HND/Degree	18	7%
	Postgraduate degree	8	2%
Total		321	100%
Estimated	No. response	18	7%

monthly			
Income	Below N5,000	143	46%
	N6,000 to 10,000	50	16%
	N11,000 to 15,000	30	9%
	N16,000 to 20,000	39	12%
	N21,000 and above	41	13%
Total		321	100%
Housing facilities available	No. response	21	7%
	Round hut	56	17%
	Two room roofed with grasses	42	13%
	Two room roofed with zinc	101	31%
	Three bedroom flat	73	23%
	Four bedroom flat	28	9%
Total		321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

4.3.2 Analysis of Bio Data of Respondent

Gender Distribution:

The questionnaires revealed that two hundred forty eight (248) of the respondents which constitute (77%) seventy seven were male while seventy three (73) respondents which constitute twenty three percent (23%) were females. This indicates that majority of the respondents were males.

Occupation Distribution:

As shown in table 4.3.1 above, the occupational distribution of the rural dwellers showed that the overwhelming majority of the respondents one hundred and forty two (142) constituting (44%) engaged in farming as their major preoccupation fifty six (56) of respondents representing (17%) were public/civil servants while eighty nine (89) engaged in trading activities (largely petty trading).

However, only thirty four (34) of the respondents representing (11%) were unemployed.

Age distribution:

As shown in table 4.3.1 above, it can be deduced that fifty six of the respondents which represent (17%) fell between the age of 20-29, one hundred and thirty four respondents represent (42%) felt between the age of 30-39, sixty (60) respondents represent (19%) of 40-49, fifty respondents represent (19%) were between the age of 50-59 while only twenty one respondents represent (7%) fell between the age of sixty and above (60 and above). This therefore shows that majority of the respondents fell between the age of (30-39). These were able bodied men and women who engaged in farming and trading activities.

Educational qualification:

As shown in table (4.3.1) above the educational qualification of the rural people of Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas indicated that eighty one (81) respondents represent 25% taught religion education, sixty three of the respondents represent 20% held first school leaving certificate, sixty seven (67) respondents represent (21%) were holders of (O'Level), eighty four (84) respondents represent (26%) passed Ordinary National Diploma (OND), National Certificate in Education or its equivalent. Eighteen or the respondents represent (7%) were holders of Higher National Diploma and Degree while eight (8) of the respondents represent 2% passed Postgraduate certificate.

Estimated Monthly Income:

Table 4.3.1 indicates that, above eighteen (18) of the respondents represent (7%) posits no response, one hundred and forty three (43) respondents represents (46%) earn less than N5, 000 per month, while above 50 persons accounting for (16%) or the sampled population earned N6,000.00-N10,000.00 of the people that responded questionnaire that earn more than 21,000 and above monthly income. Meanwhile, (9%

and 12%) had a monthly estimated income of between N11, 000.00 to N15, 000.00 and N16, 000.00 to N20, 000. 00 respectively.

It is regrettably true that more than 60% of the study population has less than N11, 000.00 as their monthly income, which they manage to; sustain themselves, their immediate families, relations and other respondents.

Housing Facilities Available:

Based on the table 4.3.1 above, it is unarguably clean from the data available that over 30% of Soba and Zaria people live in thatched house round huts or two rooms' apartment roofed with grasses. These types of houses are liable to destruction by fire every dry season. These types of house according to some interviews are not safe for keeping most of their valuable (field survey, 2012). Also represented (63%) of the respondents have descent accommodation. While some houses were build with mould blocks roofed their houses with zinc without ceiling which make most of these houses not quite habitable. According to interviews the local government area has made no single effort in providing shelter for the people (field survey, 2012).

4.4 Test of Hypothesis One (I)

H_o: There is no significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas.

H_1: There is significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas

Table 4.4.1 Presence of rural development programmes and projects.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	26	8%
Agreed	42	13%
Undecided	26	8%
Disagree	103	32%
Strongly Disagree	124	37%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

In view of the above table the percentage of strongly agreed and agreed stood at (8% and 13%), while those who are undecided were representing 8%. And 32% and 37% stood for strongly disagreed and disagreed.

This shows that local government rural development efforts have less impact on the majority of Soba and Zaria rural dwellers. Studied population observed that Soba and Zaria Local Governments have not been able to put in place any meaningful rural transformation projects or programme.

Table 4.4.2 Extent has local government provided portable water to the rural dwellers

Provision of Portable Water

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Adequate	42	13%
Adequate	15	5%
Undecided	53	17%
Inadequate	142	44%
Very Inadequate	69	21%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.2 illustrates that 18% of the respondents were of the view that the local governments have provided portable water to the rural people. However, 17% of the respondents were undecided. While, total overwhelming majority of 65% claimed

ignorance of the provision of sources of portable water to the rural dwellers. The local governments according to the some of the respondents have done nothing in this regard. The overhead water tanks and boreholes that were sighted in the area were said to be part of the federal government and state government assistance to the local government.

Table State of Primary Health Care Facilities

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	50	16%
Agreed	60	19%
Undecided	24	7%
Disagree	79	25%
Strongly Disagree	110	34%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.3 shows that majority of the sampled population of about 59% overwhelming attested to the fact that Soba and Zaria Local government Areas provided little or no health care services to the people between 2006-2011. The questions particularly in the unstructured rural interviews were to find out the service provided by the local government in the health sector if any. Most of the respondents reasoned that the only health care services that the councils have provided is the mobilization of people for National Immunization Days for polio and other children killer diseases. A worker in the health department of the local government who responded to the oral interviews questions on the basis of anonymity maintain that, almost all the local government owned health care centres are dilapidated, lack drugs and have very few health personnel.

Table 4.4.4 State of Rural Roads, Culverts and Bridges

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Very Great	11	3%
Great	42	13%
Undecided	30	9%
Week	104	32%
Very Week	134	42%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

In table 4.4.4 above, respondents representing (74%), this signifies that majority not satisfy with the state of rural roads as been week, culverts and bridges in their localities, while 9% represent undecided. However, 16% represent the respondents that are with the great with the state of the road, culvert and bridge.

The local government areas failed to open up rural roads which are vital in linking the remote areas with the township. Feeder roads also facilitate the movement of people and farm produce to various sales points. The poor state of these feeder roads has therefore alienated the remote areas of the local government areas from the relatively semi-urbanized settlements like, Kwaba, Rafin Magaji, Batas, Gamagira, Hayin Allahuwa and Gimba. This also has a negative economic and health implication on the rural people.

Table 4.4.5 Effort towards the Provision of Rural Electrification?

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Very High	17	5%
High	46	14%
Undecided	32	10%
Low	94	29%
Very Low	132	41%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

In table 4.4.6 above, respondents were asked (5%) respondents are with the view that they very high while (14%) respondents high while 10% respondents are yet to decide with the facts. The remaining which constituted the majority of the sample population of (70%) is overwhelming very low. This signifies that majority are with the very low, there is no rural electrification effort in their communities.

Table 4.4.6 Revenue Sources of the Local Government

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Federal Statutory allocation	67	21%
Internally generated source	43	13%
Grants	11	3%
Loans	18	7%
All of the above	182	57%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Among these sources, the majority of the sampled population with (182) respondents represent 57% were of the opinion that all of above sources of revenue are available revenue for the local government.

Table 4.4.7 Uses of revenue towards rural development?

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agreed	50	16%
Agreed	40	12%
Undecided	20	6%
Disagree	72	22%
Strongly Disagree	139	43%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

The above table 4.4.15 indicates that, the revenue to Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas has not been proficiently managed. The responses from the respondents (211) represents (65%) shortly established that these revenues are not proficiently used as these exist in reasonable proportion some indices of rural poverty and underdevelopment in the areas. Again (20) respondents represent (6%) expressed doubt are proficiently used while (90) respondents represent 28% were of the view that these revenues are proficiently used.

Table 4.4.8

Financial Autonomy as a result of local government and state government joint account?

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high	36	11%
High	51	16%
Undecided	21	7%
Low	81	25%
Very Low	132	41%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

It could be seen from table 4.4.18 that, only (27%) of the respondents was of the view that the local government enjoys autonomy during the scope of this study. The overwhelming majority of the study sampled population, precisely (66%) disagreed with the existence of any local government autonomy in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas, which funds allocated to them are expected to spend it until they are permitted by the Ministry for Local Government Kaduna State while (7%) were not certain but also doubted the existence of local government autonomy in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas as result of Joint Account Syndrome which is unconstitutional.

This is by implication, according to most of the people who responded to the researcher's oral interview, has a negative impact on the performance of the local government in rural service delivery over the years. The case in Kaduna State according to Biam (2003:75) is such that no local government council is allowed to initiate a project of her own without first of all obtaining an approval to do so from the officer responsible (i.e. Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government).

The local government/state joint account for example, enables state government to deny the local government direct-access to funds allocated to it from the federations

account. This according to the local government chairmen, the absence of local government autonomy at its peak; they further state that local governments after getting their statutory allocation from the federation account are expected not to spend it until they are permitted by the Ministry for Local Government to do so. This has for years eroded the local government and Soba and Zaria in particular of their third tier status in the federation and by implication affects the performance of rural development function by the local government.

Understandingly, Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas all the administrations in the local government were highly under the impediment of both the federal and state governments. The local government has no policy programme of their own. In fact, some of the interviewees made it clear that, all the few rural transformation projects initiated in their areas were determined by the state government not the people. They even doubted whether local governments have any exclusive preserve. The above simply confirms the continuous whiting down of the powers of local government by the various state governments in Nigeria Abbass (2010:105). It is regrettably true that, Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas are under the influence of the various higher levels of government.

Table 4.4.10; Highest Means Score (Hypothesis One)

Variables	Highest Means Score
1	67% of the respondents disagree or rated the presence of rural development programmes are projects very low towards rural development.
2	65% of the respondents also rated the provision of portable water as inefficient to the rural dwellers.
3	5% of the respondents were strongly disagree with the level of Primary Health Care facilities towards a better health or rural dwellers.
4	74% of the respondent rated the state or roads, culverts and bridges as very weak towards rural transportation network.
5	70% of the respondents rated efforts towards rural electrification as very low in Soba and Zaria local government areas.
6	Moreover 57% of the respondents agreed with all revenue sources of the local government as available towards rural development.
7	Furthermore, 67% of the respondents also strongly agreed with the financial resources for rural development programmes and projects.
8.	Also, 66% of the respondents, indicates absence of the financial and economic autonomy as very low towards rural development.
N = 8	FP = 527

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Test of Hypothesis One (I)

The hypothesis to be tested stated that Ho "there is no significant relationship between the level of capital funding the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas". H_1 while, "there is significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria local government. These in effect want to see the relationship between the level of capital funding and rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas. The independent variable is "level of capital funding" while the dependent variable is the "rural development" the study examined how the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Decision Rule

The researcher's decision rule in the study is to accept the null hypothesis (Ho) and reject the alternative hypothesis (H_1) if the main score is less than (<) 60 sixty, and

reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative (H_1) if the mean score is 60 sixty and above.

As stated in the methodology that the simple percentage and highest mean score statistical tools of analysis were used in testing the hypothesis. The following formula was used for the calculation.

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum F_p}{N}$$

Where X = Mean score

F_p = Sum of frequency percentage

N = Number of variables

Thus:

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \frac{\mathbf{69+65+59+74+70+57+67+66}}{\mathbf{8}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \frac{\mathbf{527}}{\mathbf{8}}$$

$$\mathbf{= 65.8 \approx 66.}$$

Source: Research Survey, 2013.

Going by the decision rule of accepting the null hypothesis (Ho0 and rejecting the alternative hypothesis (H_1) if the mean score is less < than sixty (60) and using the computed result from the highest means score which is 60% of the responses, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) which states that "level of capital funding have no significant relation to the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas" is hereby accepted. This shows that level of capital funding has no significant relation towards rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas. This shows that the state government that are denying the Soba and Zaria Local Government direct access to funds allocated to it from the Federation accounts. This by extension is the factor that not allow Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas to initiate a project of

their own without first of all obtaining and approval to do so from the officer responsible (i.e. Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government).

Test of Hypothesis one (I)

Ho; There is no significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas

Hi; There is significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas

The inferential statistical tool sued in testing the hypothesis is to find out the relationship between the local government level funding which is the independent variable and rural development as the depended variable in correlations.

Table 4.411: Below shows the highest scores in each variable

X/Independent Variable Local Government Level of Capital Funding	**Y/ Depended Variable** Rural Development
142	124
110	134
182	132
132	139

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.12 **Spearman's Rank Coefficient Correlation**

X	**Y**	**Rx**	**RY**	**RX – RY^2**	**D^2**
142	124	3	4	-1	1
110	134	4	1	3	3
182	132	2	3	-1	-1
139	132	1	2	-1	-1
					6

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

$$R = 1 - 6\frac{\Sigma d^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6x6}{4(4^2 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{36}{4(16 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{36}{4(15)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{36}{60}$$

$$R = \frac{35}{60}$$

R = 0.58333

R = 0.583 to 2dp

R= 0.58

Test of Significance of Correlation

$$T = R\sqrt{\frac{n-2}{R - R^2}}$$

$$T = 0.58\sqrt{\frac{4-2}{0.58 - 0.58^2}}$$

$$T = 0.58\sqrt{\frac{2}{0.58 - 0.3364}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.58x1.4}{0.58 - 0.3364}$$

$$T = \frac{0.812}{-0.2436}$$

T = 3.3333

T= 3.33

Critical Value:

"Accept" (Hi), If R calculated is greater than R critical if otherwise "Reject"

By comparing the calculated value of R 3.33 with critical value of R to 1.734, it is clear that it critical value R is greater than the calculated value R as such we (Reject) the alternative hypothesis (Hi), in favour of Null hypothesis (Ho): and concluded that, there is no significant relationship between the local government level of capital funding and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government areas between the period of study. This shows that the state government that are denying the Soba and Zaria Local Government direct access to funds allocated to it from the Federation accounts. This by extension is the factor that not allow Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas to initiate a project of their own without first of all obtaining and approval to do so from the officer responsible (i.e. Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government).

4.5 Test of Hypothesis Two (II)

Ho: Ineffective mobilization to community participation does not affects rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government

H_1: Ineffective mobilization to community participation affects rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government.

Table 4.4.7 Rural Dwellers non participation or involving in rural programmes

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agreed	51	16%
Agreed	52	16%
Undecided	28	9%
Disagree	170	22%
Strongly Disagree	120	37%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.7 reveals that (103) of the respondents representing (32%) opined that local government initiates some rural and community project without involving the rural populace, (190) respondents represent (59%) asserted that they were not involved in the process of imitating community projects while (28) represent (9%) were undecided.

Table 4.4.11

Local Government Preliminary Social Survey

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	30	9%
Agreed	57	18%
Undecided	33	10%
Disagree	59	18%
Strongly Disagree	142	44%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

From table 4.4.11 above, it can be deduced that (58) of the respondents represent (27%) agreed that the local government undertake preliminary social survey in assessing the local resources for community identified needs for technical and other assistance while (207) respondents representing (62%)strongly disagreed. However, (33) respondents representing 10% were undecided.

Table 4.4.12

Formula for Financial Assistance (40% rural community, 40% local government and 20% state)

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Fair	17	5%
Fair	50	16%
Undecided	46	14%
Fair	68	21%
Very unfair	120	37%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.9 above reveals that, (67) respondent represent (21%) opined that, the formula for financial assistance to the communities is fair and encouraging, while (188) respondents represent (58%) held a contrary view. However, (46) respondents represent 14% were undecided.

Table 4.4.13 Local government community workshop and rural development

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Effective	30	9%
Effective	52	16%
Undecided	18	6%
Ineffective	80	25%
Very Ineffective	142	44%
Total	321	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.11 above depicts that (82) of the respondents represent (25%) agreed that the local government to organized training workshop for registered community development associations (RCDA's) on self-help activities, (221) respondents represent (69%) ineffective while (18) respondents represent 6% were undecided.

Table 4.4.14 Level of Performance

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very High	20	6%
Effectively High	10	3%
Low	45	14%
Very low	216	67%
Undecided	30	9%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

From table 4.1.14 above, 216 respondents representing 6% rated the community and corporative development associations very low. While 30 respondents representing

9% rated the community and corporative association's performance very low. And 30 respondents were representing just 9%.

Table 4.4.15 Local Government as interventionist mechanism in rural development would suffer a setback due to inadequate funds

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	134	42%
Agree	68	21%
Undecided	28	9%
Strongly Disagree	40	12%
Disagree	53	17%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.12 indicated that, 202 respondents representing the 63% strongly agree making that without the local government interventionist rural development would have suffered a setback in Soba and Zaria Local Government while 93 of the respondents representing 29% were disagree and 28 of the respondents representing 9% were undecided on the matter.

Table 4.4.14 Agricultural Programmes and Strategy

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Good	17	5%
Good	47	14%
Undecided	32	10%
Very poor	94	29%
Poor	132	41%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

From the table above, 226 respondents representing 70% who rated the programmes and strategy of agricultural government toward solving the problems

facing rural development as very poor. 63 of the respondents representing 19% dated the strategy as good while 32 of the respondents representing 10% were undecided.

Table 4.4.17: Agricultural production on the part of rural dwellers

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	50	16%
Agree	60	19%
Undecided	24	7%
Strongly disagree	79	25%
Disagree	110	34%
Total	**321**	**100%**

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

From the table above, 110 of the respondents representing 35% strongly agree, while 189 respondents representing 59% strongly agree making that agricultural programmes and study are not helping the agricultural production on the part of rural dwellers. And 24 respondents representing 7% were undecided.

Variables	Highest Means Score (Hypothesis II)
1	57% of the respondents disagreed with the level of rural dwellers involvement towards projects initiative of rural development.
2	62% of the respondents also disagreed that local government are not undertakes preliminary social survey for community identify needs.
3	Also 58% of the respondents disagreed that the formula for financial assistance to communities and cooperative associations as unfair.
4	Again 69% of the total respondents rated the organized training and workshop to rural community associations as ineffective toward self-help.
5	Moreover, 76% of the respondents rated the level of performance of community and cooperation associations as low in solving the problem facing them.
6	63% of the respondents also agreed indicated that inadequate funds as an interventionist mechanism would suffer a set-back towards rural development.
7	70% of the respondents rated the agricultural programmes and strategies as poor towards rural development.
8.	Furthermore, 59% of the respondents disagreed with the level of agricultural production by the rural dweller towards rural development.
N = 8	FP = 516

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Test of Hypothesis Two (II)

The hypothesis to be tested stated that (Ho), ineffective mobilization to community participation does not affect rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas. (H_1), while ineffective mobilization to community participation affects rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas. also, this in effects want to see the relationship between the community participation and rural development in Soba and Zaria Local government respectively.

The independent variable is "community participation" while the dependent variable is "rural development". The study examined how the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Decision Rule

The researcher's decision rule in the study is to accept the null hypothesis (Ho) and reject the alternative hypothesis (H_1) if the main score is less than (<) 60 sixty, and reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative (H_1) if the mean score is 60 sixty and above.

As stated in the methodology that the simple percentage and highest mean score statistical tools of analysis were used in testing the hypothesis. The following formula was used for the calculation.

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum F_p}{N}$$

Where X = Mean score

F_p = Sum of frequency percentage

N = Number of variables

Thus:

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \frac{\mathbf{59+62+58+69+76+63+70+59}}{\mathbf{8}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \frac{\mathbf{516}}{\mathbf{8}}$$

$$\mathbf{= 64. \approx 65.}$$

Moreover, going by the decision rule of accepting the null hypothesis (Ho) and rejecting the alternative hypothesis (H_1) if the mean score is less (<) than sixty (60) and using the computed result from the highest mean score which is 65% of that "level *community mobilization and participation has no significant relationship with the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local government area".* Is hereby accepted because the result from the highest mean score of 65% is greater (>) than the 60% in the decision rule. This show that, Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas Community are longer seen as a recipients of development programmes and projects; rather they have not been critical stakeholders that have no important role to play in the management of programme and projects in their areas. By extension, they don't have capacities to effectively participate in identifying and responding to rural community issues and problem toward rural developments.

Test of Hypothesis Two (II)

Ho; There is no significant relationship between the level of community mobilization and participation and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas

Hi; There is significant relationship between the level of community mobilization and participation and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas

The inferential statistical tool sued in testing the hypothesis is to find out the relationship between the local government level community mobilization and participation which is the independent variable and rural development as the depended variable in correlations.

Table 4.418: **Highest scores in each variable**

X/Independent Variable Local Government Level of Community mobilization and participation	**Y/ Depended Variable** Rural Development
142	170
120	142
134	216
132	110

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

Table 4.4.12 **Spearman's Rank Coefficient Correlation**

X	**Y**	**Rx**	**RY**	**RX – RY^2**	**D^2**
142	170	1	2	-1	1
120	142	4	3	1	1
134	216	2	1	1	1
132	110	3	4	-1	1
					4

Source: Survey Research, 2013.

$$R = 1 - 6\frac{\Sigma d^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6x4}{4(4^2 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{24}{4(16 - 1)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{24}{4(15)}$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{24}{60}$$

$$R = \frac{23}{60}$$

R = 0.38333

R = 0.383 to 2dp

R= 0.38

Test of Significance of Correlation

$$T = R\sqrt{\frac{n-2}{R-R^2}}$$

$$T = 0.38\sqrt{\frac{4-2}{0.38-0.44^2}}$$

$$T = 0.38\sqrt{\frac{2}{0.38-0.1936}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.38x1.41}{0.38-0.1936}$$

$$T = \frac{0.5358}{0.1864}$$

T = 2.874

T= 2.87

Critical Value:

"Accept" (Hi), If R calculated is greater than R critical if otherwise "Reject"

By comparing the calculated value of R 2.87 with critical value of R to 2.034, it is clear that it critical value R is greater than the calculated value R as such we (Reject) the alternative hypothesis (Hi), in favour of Null hypothesis (Ho): and concluded that, there is no significant relationship between the local government level of community mobilization and participation and the rate of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government areas between the period of study. This show that, Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas Community are longer seen as a recipients of development programmes and projects; rather they have no important role to play in the management of programme and projects in their areas. By extension, they don't have capacities to

effectively participate in identifying and responding to rural community issues and problem toward rural developments.

4.9 Major Findings of the Study

Based on the data collected, presented and analyzed the test of formulated hypothesis for this study has led to the following findings:

1. The study reveals that, inadequate funding has been the bane of rural development in Soba and Zaria local government areas. This is attributable to a lot of draw – backs arising from untold interruptions and controls by the higher tiers of government (i.e. State and Federal).
2. It was also discovered that, the study areas has very little or no financial autonomy under the period of study. Were they are acting higher tiers (i.e. State and Federal) influences. This seriously affected their performance in service delivery towards rural development.
3. Again, it was found that, rural communities under study are not actively and efficiently mobilized and participated in community development process. To this, rural communities, particularly in Soba and Zaria Local government would not have capacity to identify and responding to rural communities issues and problem towards rural development.
4. It was revealed that, non in-inclusion of rural dwellers in formulation and implementation of rural development programmes and project also contributed to the failure and sustenance of most development efforts of the study areas. In fact, majority of the interviewees asserted that, some projects completed are not used by the rural populace as they don't meets any of their immediate interest.
5. It was revealed according to some of the local government staff during the interview that, the major problem is purely leadership in the study areas. They

further submit that most signed and collected money on projects that do not exist and inflate the cost of the few executed ones for their self-fish gains. This explains why many of the projects keep on reappearing in the lights of contracts awarded by the local government's areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

It is no longer news that local government constitutes the most critical level of government at which the momentum to sustain rural development can be created. This level of government is faced with perennial problems and difficulties in Nigeria. Consequently, various reforms aimed at putting in place a framework within which local, human and material resources could be mobilized for rural and grassroots transformations have been initiated in the country. The general performance of local government administration in Nigeria is said to be for from expectation. To some scholars and observers, the system is a symbol of confusion, mediocrity, inefficiency and waste such that many have called for scrapping of the system entirely.

This study investigates the assessment of local government on rural development with reference to Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas between 2006-2011. The problematic of the study focuses on the performance of Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas on rural socio economic infrastructural provisioning, as a third tiers of government in Nigeria.

The researcher therefore, sought to ascertain whether the local government had been able to effectively and efficiently maintained services and works that would satisfy the basis of live at the grassroots and by implications bring about rural development among Soba and Zaria rural dwellers of Kaduna State.

On the whole, the findings of the research proved that, the local government system in Nigeria and Soba and Zaria in particular had failed to meet the desire to maximize rural and grassroots development using their positions as the closest level of government to the people. The failure according to the research is due largely to top-

down policy approach, lack of financial, economic and executive autonomy and incapacitated socio-economic infrastructural activities by the local government.

5.2 Conclusions

As submitted by Lele, (1975) even before the wide recognition of the primacy of rural development, governments in all societies have launched various programmes and projects aimed at rural development. However, the extent of rural development varies from state to state. In other hand, the level of development of a society in a measure of the degree of presence or absence of certain infrastructures which could either positively impact or negatively affects the social, political, cultural and economic life of the rural dwellers. It is imperative to note that the provision of social amenities and other facilities are skewed in favour of the urban areas to the detriment of the rural sector/area were majority of the population live.

However, Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas had not succeeded in the performance of this role as the areas during the period covered witnessed, abject rural poverty, high rate of rural unemployment, decay and inadequate infrastructural facilities in the areas of rural electrification feeder roads portable water, farm/business inputs, health care services, mobilizing community participation and ineffective capital funding towards financial, economic and executive autonomy to preferred a wide a range of functions at the grassroots level.

Nevertheless, it could be noticed that, the low level of rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government areas has been due largely problems faced by the local government in their rural development process such as corruption, bad leadership, poor management and selfishness on the part of leaders and other stakeholders in the areas. The research now turn to provide alternative framework or recommendations that can

help improve the performance of the third tier of government in rural development of the area and other parts of Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

Having considered the findings from the research, the following measured are recommended for improving the performance of rural development Soba and Zaria local government areas.

To bring about a more realistic rural development in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local government, the local governments should minimize their total dependence on the federal allocation, and increase their efforts towards generating more revenue through the diversification of their internal revenue sources.

Again, rural communities in Nigeria, specifically Soba and Zaria local governments areas are no longer seem as recipients of development programmes rather, they are become critical stakeholders that have an important role to play in the management of programmes and projects in their areas. It is also a step towards building their capacities to effectively participate in identifying and responding to rural communities issues and problems toward rural development.

Furthermore, the political representative and leaders need to identify with the development needs of the moral areas of their constituencies. Indeed, they need to articulate such needs and ensure that they become integral parts of the government's development agenda and that policy or programmes initiated to address them are monitored to ensure proper implementation.

Also, these is equally the need not only to adequately make budgetary allocation for rural development but, very importantly, in ensuring that such allocated funds are judiciously used with optimum financial autonomy to execute rural development projects and programmes.

Finally the local government in Nigeria, particularly Soba and Zaria need to eschew corruption specifically at the leadership level and emphasize accountability, due process, prudence and diligence. The leadership need to refocus firmly on its primary and statutory duty of administering local and rural development in integrated and sustainable manner. It is expected that the democratization process in Nigeria will aid the coming into existence of visionary and purposeful leadership in the local government system.

5.4 Suggestions for further Study

Given the fact that, the exact benefits of a research study prior to the undertaking are unknowable in advance. They were knowable; the research might be less necessary. Benefits could also work themselves out either immediately after research study has been undertaken or over many years and this could lead to change in the research priorities by other researchers and any addition to knowledge is worthwhile (Chambers, 1991).

However, this study work has encountered a lot of difficulties in getting facts from rural dwellers, local government councils, ministry for local government Kaduna state and traditional rulers but in end, such difficulties were overcome conveniently. We do hope, subsequent researchers may hardly encounter such difficulties because, this study has provided the gateway and room for other researchers to engage in such evaluation of the level of capital funding and mobilization of community participation of local government towards accelerated rural growth and development. Subsequent studies can review this work in order to fill in the existing gap that could be noticed through careful considerations and observations.

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APPENDIX I

STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE FORMAT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria – Nigeria.

Dear Respondent,

I am a Postgraduate student of the above addressed university. I am presently conducting a research on "Assessment of the impact of Local Government on Rural Development: A Study of Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas, Kaduna State (2006-2011)".

You should please, assist in answering the questionnaire before you. You are expected to give your honest and sincere views on the questions by ticking the option(s) that bear your view to the questions below. I promised and urged you to be rest assured that all information given here shall be treated with absolute confidentiality and only be used for the purpose of this study.

Thanks for the anticipated cooperation.

Ibrahim Zakari Ya'u
MSC/ADMIN/2628/2010-2011

SECTION B: BIODATA OF RESPONDENTS

Introduction: Please Tick (√) where appropriate

1) Age: (a) 20-29 [ ] (b) 30-39 [ ] (c) 40-49 [ ] (d) 50-59 [ ]
   (e) 60 and above [ ]
2) Gender:
   (a) Male [ ] (b) Female [ ]
3) Educational Qualification:
   (a) Religion studies [ ] (b) First Leaving School Certificate [ ]
   (c) WAEC/GCE/SSCE and Grade II [ ] (d) OND/NCE/A' Level [ ]
   (e) HND/Degree [ ] (f) Postgraduate Education [ ]
4) Occupation Distribution:
   (a) Farmers [ ] (b) Traders Artisan [ ] (c) Public/Civil Servant [ ]
   (d) Unemployment [ ]
5) Estimated monthly income:
   (a) No response [ ] (b) below N5,000 [] (c) N6,000 to N10,000 [ ]
   (d) N11, 000 to N15, 000 [ ] (e) N16, 000 to N20, 000 [ ]
   (f) N21, 000 and above [ ]
6) Housing facilities:
   (a) No response [ ] (b) Round hut [ ] (c) Two room roofed with grass [ ]
   (d) Two room roofed with zinc [ ] (e) Three bedroom flat [ ]
   (f) Four bedroom flat [ ]

SECTION C: Ho: There is no significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government. Hi: There is significant relationship between the level of capital funding and the rate rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government.

7) Do you agree with the presence of rural development policies, programmes and projects initiated and executed by the local government?
   (a) Strongly agreed [ ] (b) Agreed [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]
   (d) Disagreed [ ] (e) Strongly Disagreed [ ]
8) To what extent has local government provides portable water to the rural dweller?
   (a) Very efficient [ ] (b) Efficient [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]
   (d) Inefficient [ ] (e) Very Inefficient [ ]

9) Do you noticed and agree with the existence of any health care facility and services either built, renovated or embarked upon by the local government in your community?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ] (b) Agreed [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Disagreed [ ] (e) Strongly Disagreed [ ]

10) How do you rate the good state of rural roads, culverts and bridges in your locality between 2006-2011?

(a) Very great [ ] (b) Great [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Weak [ ] (e) Very Weak [ ]

11) To what extent has local government made effort towards the provision of rural electrification in your community?

(a) Very High [ ] (b) High (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Low [ ] (e) Very Low [ ]

12) What are the revenue source of the local government?

(a) Federal government allocation [ ] (b) Internal generate source [ ]

(c) Grants [ ] (d) Loans [ ] (e) All of the above [ ]

13) Do you agree that the local government under the scope of this study has proficiently used revenue effectively?

(a) Strongly agree [ ] (b) Agree [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Strongly disagree[ ] (e) Disagree [ ]

14) Are the financial resources available to the local government enough for embarking on rural development projects and programmes?

(a) Strongly agree [ ] (b) Agree [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Strongly disagree [ ] (e) Disagree [ ]

15) To what extent has the absence of financial and economic autonomy as result of local government and state government joint accounts an impediment of rural development?

(a) Very High [ ] (b) High [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Low [ ] (e) Very Low [ ]

SECTION D: Ho: There is no significant relationship between the level of community mobilization and participation and the rate rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government. Hi: There is significant relationship between the level of community mobilization and participation and the rate rural development in Soba and Zaria Local Government.

Do you agree that the local government on its own initiate major rural and community development projects in your locality without the rural people in the process of their development?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ] (b) Agreed [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Disagreed [ ] (e) Strongly Disagreed [ ]

16) Do you agree that local government takes preliminary social survey for community identified needs?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ] (b) Agreed [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Disagreed [ ] (e) Strongly Disagreed [ ]

17) How do you rates the formula for financial and material assistance to the rural communities (i.e. 40% rural community 40% local government and 20% state government)?

(a) Very Fair [ ] (b) Fair [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Unfair [ ] (e) Very Unfair [ ]

18) Does the local government organize workshop for community and cooperative development associations on self help activities towards rural development?

(a) Very Effective [ ] (b) Effective [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Ineffective [ ] (e) Very Ineffective [ ]

19) How do you rate the performance level of community and cooperative development association towards solving the problem facing the rural development?

(a) Very High [ ] (b) High [ ]

18) Do you agree without local government as an interventionist mechanism, rural development rural development would suffer a set-back due to inadequate funds to agricultural strategy?

(a) Very good [ ] (b) Good [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

(d) Very poor [ ] (e) Poor [ ]

19) Does agricultural programmes and strategy help in solving the problem of agricultural production on the part of rural dwellers?

20) (a) Strongly agree [ ] (b) Agree [ ] (c) Undecided [ ]

21) (d) Strongly disagree[ ] (e) Disagree [ ]

APPENDIX II

Unstructured Oral Interview Question for Data Collection

1. What is your opinion the best ways to solve a local government problem of socio-economic infrastructures?
2. In your opinion, what are the ways local government mobilize community participation towards rural development?
3. To what extent can you say that absence of local government autonomy has adverse effect on the initiation, for mutation and execution of rural development policies, programmes and projects in your locality?
4. What do you think are the problems confronting the performance of rural transformation functions by the local government in your areas?
5. In your own view how do you assess the performance of your local government between 2006-2011 taking into cognizance its roles played by these administrations in rural development?

APPENDIX III

Zaria Local Government Monthly Funds Statutory Allocation From Federation Accounts From 2006-2011

Month 2006	Amount (₦)
January	42,033,164.04
February	58,004,623.31
March	62,912,011.01
April	71,410,909.28
May	60,64,491.03
June	61,960,678.10
July	61,837,163.31
August	58,252,069.06
September	68,180,552.22
October	68,869,913.52
November	62,116,277.50
December	68,262,516.50
Total	₦744,480,364
Capital Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure	
Month 2007	Amount (₦)
January	54,757,121.52
February	64,087,301.62
March	130,028,606.08
April	78,161,548.57
May	50,10,657.92
June	56,637,968.05
July	129,737,016.79
August	104,716,372.84
September	82,301,842.10
October	55,034,556.50
November	81,800,299.08
December	90,613,508.35
Total	₦977,971,794
Month 2008	Amount (₦)
January	79,257,180.20
February	63,423,75137
March	65,491,661.79
April	181,952,822.56
May	206,659,279.18
June	109,708,656.60
July	637,929,164.01
August	113,282,663.29
September	154,664,989.04
October	108,007,223.98
November	109,763,361.35
December	110,067,810.86
Total	1,940,408,559

Total	
Month 2009	Amount (₦)
January	97,017,831.01
February	56,719,731.47
March	40,815,046.26
April	58,307,872.04
May	53,282,475.94
June	1,655,390.05
July	52,514,430.15
August	72,152,680.24
September	60,939,678.05
October	55,059,098.51
November	62,670,318.66
December	65,191,828.86
Total	726,326,277
Month 2010	Amount (₦)
January	33,124,697.01
February	50,714,263.10
March	26,233,468.20
April	34,596,721.07
May	191,016,654.67
June	70,703,053.56
July	30,471,881.65
August	67,673,110.56
September	80,413,991.88
October	65,628,902,17
November	51,565,418.14
December	60,377,821,79
Total	762,519,979
Month 2011	Amount (₦)
January	80,312,012,01
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

Source: Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government, 2013.