THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

A CASE STUDY OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT,

KADUNA STATE.

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled: "the Role of Local Government in Rural Socio-Economic Development: A case study of Soba Local Government, Kaduna State", written by Ibrahim Yusuf under the guidance of a postgraduate committee and approved by its members, has been submitted and accepted by the Postgraduate School of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria as meeting the requirements for the award of the degree of Masters of Public Administration (MPA) and its contribution to knowledge.

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DECLARATION

I, Ibrahim Yusuf, hereby declare that this thesis is my work that has not been submitted previously for any degree.

All the works of others cited are fully acknowledged.

_____

SIGNATURE

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to all Nigerian Rural dwellers that have been neglected in terms of infrastructural facilities.

This thesis is also dedicated to my parents:

Alhaji Ibrahim Mijinyawa Kubau and Hajiya Fatima Sambo (Maude)

who are responsible for my up- bringing and education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have a proverb that, “he who seeks for knowledge without the guidance of a teacher gets lost”.

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I am also grateful to relatives, friends and well wishers for their moral support to me while undertaking this thesis work.

October, 2004 **IBRAHIM YUSUF**

ABSTRACT

This work assesses the role of Local Government in rural development - with Soba Local Government of Kaduna State as case study.

Questionnaire and interview are employed in data collection. The study identifies inadequate personnel and finance as the main problems of Local Government in Nigeria.

It is recommended that:

- More qualified personnel should be employed into the Local Government Service while those in the service should be encouraged to acquire higher qualification;
- Favoritism should be discarded in terms of employment, promotion or assigning of duty posts;
- Rural development policy should not be via ad hoc bodies but like the primary health care programme;
- Local Government investment in profitable ventures for increased revenue should be encouraged; and
- More statutory grant from the Federation account should be allocated to the Local Governments for more socio-economic development projects.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The rural sector in Nigeria, and indeed most of those in the developing countries have most often been neglected in terms of the provision of infrastructural facilities.

Therefore, the whole idea behind rural development is for the improvement of the economic and Socio-cultural life of the masses. These rural masses are what Dupe Olatunbosun referred to as the "rural majority" [1] who have become the minority in terms of social amenities.

The basic problems of Nigeria's rural people emanated right for the colonial period. The colonial government actually did nothing to develop rural areas apart from it's twin objectives of sourcing raw materials and establishing markets for its finished products. In Nigeria, as was the case with other colonized countries, the colonialists did not provide capital funds for increased investment requirements as their export demands were met.

As from 1945 when the second world war ended, the British colonial government in Nigeria did not find it necessary to ensure that

a sizeable percentage of the budget allocation goes to the rural areas. Even when over 70% of Nigerians lived in the rural areas, within that period, the little budgetary allocation to the rural sector was underspent and underutilized. Apart from boasting cash -crop production no attempt was made towards improving their living condition. The so-called marketing boards that were then set up only ended up cheating and siphoning the cash-crops of the rural people through dubious and unjustifiable purchase system. In essence, during the colonial period there were no social amenities enroute meaningful development.

With the attainment of independence in 1960,it was expected that the situation would have changed. However, in the words of Olatunbosun, "----- exports remained the main source of growth. The only difference was that the resources from the rural sector were now being used to develop the urban sector instead of the metropolis, but the rural sector still remain neglected[2]

One major outcome of such neglect led to massive migration to the urban areas by the rural people in search of greener pastures for better living conditions.

On the other hand, the urban area became congested while social problems like drug-addiction, prostitution, armed robbery and other forms of criminal activities became rampant.

This experience and the changing world order where overall development is the order of the day led to a twist of attention by the government towards rural development.

The third National Development Plan (1975 - 80) by the Nigerian Government was the first serious effort towards integrated rural development. The plan was aimed at rising agricultural production, providing social amenities like tapwater, medical facilities, accessible roads, electricity, etc. Agricultural Development Projects and River Basin Development projects were established all over the country for prompt rise in agricultural production.

The Fourth National Development Plan also emphasized rapid development of the rural areas and to put a check towards rural - urban migration. As such, various programmes were introduced for rural development such as the National Accelerated Food Production of the Yakubu Gowon regime, the Operation Feed the Nation of the Obasanjo regime, the Green Revolution of the Shagari era, the

Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure of the Babangida regime, the Abacha Family Support Programme, etc.

Despite the above-mentioned efforts, rural development is still at infancy stage compared to the urban areas. Lack of consistency and commitment by succeeding Governments both at the Federal, State or Local level have jettisoned the idea of continuity of programme towards rural development in Nigeria. Each in-coming government feels it has the latest idea or a better formular towards rural development. There is also the problem of policy statement and its actual implementation as a typical Nigerian habit.

Therefore, this study intends evaluating the role of Local Government, if given all the necessary resources; Material, Financial or human by both the Federal and State Government, in rural development.

Soba Local Government is chosen as a case study, as a typical rural Local Government in rural development.

1.2 A STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to assess the activities of Local Government in relation to its Socio-economic development efforts.

Specific objectives include:

i) Examining the role of Soba Local Government in improving the standard of living of the rural communities.

ii) Determining the extent to which Soba local Government implements Socio- economic programmes designed to alleviate the backward condition of the rural people.

1.3 SIGNFICANCE OF TH E STUDY

As about 70 percent of Nigerians live in the rural areas, true national development can only be achieved by improving the living condition of the rural dwellers and ensuring rural development.

The study is justifiable on the attention accorded rural development because it is the most effective method of improving the living standard of the "Rural majority".

The choice of this topic is out of the keen concern of the researcher for rural development as contained in development

programmes of many Nigerian Governments. Infact, many developing countries are now shifting emphasis from Urban to rural development as evident from the number of rural - concerned programmes being undertaken by various Nigerian Governments as already stated. And this has been encouraging with the assistance of external donors.

As a student of development administration one is prompted to undertake the research topic so as to contribute toward the search for a feasible and workable formular for rural development. And this is of major concern to both policy makers, scholars and students of development administration.

In line with this analysis and as the emphasis of modern day government is on rural development, the choice of this topic is relevant and useful. In the words of H.F.Alderfer , "... at no time in history has the field of local government been so important to material development than today. With increasing availability to the peoples of the world of the fruits of modern technology and organization, the place of Local Government in national progress is being recognized for its own merit and for what it can do to the people".[3]

Additionally, the study further hope to point out the lapses between policy formulation and its implementation with specific

reference or focus on Soba Local Government as an instrument of rural development.

1.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

For a comprehensive discussion, some key questions such as the definition of a Local Government or Local Administration, rural development, etc. are quite necessary.

Despite the various definitions offered by different schools on what a Local Government is, the 1976 Local Government. Reform and the 1979 Nigerian Constitution definitions of a Local Government appeared most acceptable as;

"Government at the local level exercised through representative councils, established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas. These powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as staff and institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provisions of services and to determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of state and Federal Governments in their areas and ensure through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximized", [4]

and also, “the system of local government by democratically elected Local Government Council.[5]

Therefore, the operational definition of Local Government in this contextual framework is that of a third tier of government responsible for local affairs within its assigned power and authority to provide services to the local people or communities.

As for Local Government role, it refer to those functions, duties and responsibilities meant to improve the living condition of the rural areas - politically, socio-economically and otherwise, as stated by a former Nigeria Military President in his National Day Broadcast to the nation on October 1, 1988, inter alia that Local Governments, “are there to ensure collective participation in governance, motivate physical and economic development, create the condition for employment opportunities, and provide social services which can improve the well being of our people”.[6]

Moreover, there are other functions, mandatory and permissive functions, law and order functions and service functions that are the roles of Local Government in rural area development.

Mandatory functions are those functions that must be performed unless on exceptional or temporary circumstances as contained in

part ‘A’ of table .1. of the National Guidelines on Local Government Reforms as stated thus:

- Market and Motor Parks.
- Sanitary Inspection, Refuse and Night soil disposal
- Control of Vermin.
- Slaughter Houses, Slaughter Slabs
- Public conveniences
- Burial Grounds
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages
- Provision of community and local recreation centers
- Parks, gardens and public open spaces;
- Grazing grounds and plantations;
- Licensing, supervision and regulation of bake houses and laundries;
- Licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor;
- Licensing and regulation of Bicycles handcarts and other types of vehicles except those mechanically propelled and canoes;
- Control or keeping of animals;
- Control of hoarding, advertisements, use of loud speakers in or near public places, drumming;
- Naming of roads and streets, numbering of plots /buildings;

- Control and collection of revenue from forestry outside the forest estate of gazetted forest reserves
- Collection of vehicle parking charges;
- Collection of property and other rates, community tax and other designated revenue sources." [7]

Part 'B' of the table .1. of the National Guidelines on Local Government Reforms defines permissive functions as those functions virtually considered a Local Government's responsibility, but from time to time, state government or other agencies/organization may perform if the Local Government for one reason/problem or the other, financial, material or human cannot perform effectively and efficiently.

These permissive functions are itemized thus:

- Health centers, maternity centers, dispensaries and health clinics, ambulance services; leprosy clinics and preventive health services;
- Nursery and primary and adult education;
- Information and public enlightenment;
- Provision of scholarships and bursaries;

- Provision of public libraries and reading rooms;
- Agricultural extension, animal health extension services and veterinary clinics;
- Rural and semi-urban water supply;
- Fire services;
- Provision of roads and streets (other than trunk roads) their lighting, drainage;
- Control of water and atmospheric pollution;
- Control of beggars, of prostitution and reparation of the destitute;
- Provision of homes for the destitute, the infirm and orphans;
- Provision of public utilities except where restricted by the other legislation; specifically including provision of roads and inland water transport;
- Public housing programmes, operation of commercial undertakings, control of traffic and parking;
- Regulation and control of buildings, town and country planning;
- Piped sewage system".[8]

Law and Order functions are those performed through the Police /Security Committee of the Local Government for the

prevention of offences and crimes, so as to maintain peace, Law and Order within the Local Government area.

While service functions refers to the provision of social infrastructure such as pipe-borne water, dispensaries, sewage and refuse disposal, rural electrification, construction of drainage and other public conveniences.

These are therefore the operational definitions.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the words of Salah El Din Noah, " rural development ' Implies a quantitative concept that might be understood as economic growth, and a qualitative concept, which has much to do with the idea of well-being, which encompasses such various factors as the level of the satisfaction of the needs of the population, in terms of food and nutrition, housing, health, recreation, security, spiritual satisfaction; e.t.c."[9]

There are also economic, Socio-ethnic and even geographical dimensions attached to the word 'rural' as far as this study is concerned. Again, the word' rural' has both spatial and occupational

natures as rightly depicted by Olatunbosun that, "the spatial index tells us the percentages of people who live in the rural areas and the occupational index indicates the proportion of labour force whose preoccupation is wholly agriculture". [10]

In the same context, another scholar has clearly defined rural area as, "applying to an area in which people depend mostly on primary industries for their living and in which most of the Modern amenities are lacking".[11]

On the operational definition of 'rural development ', Mbithi, P.M, defined it as "A special as well as a technical or economic process. It is constrained by consideration for human welfare in areas such as nutrition, public health, the family setting and community co-involvement as well as by technical considerations like rural access to roads, credit, tractors, plough, e.t.c".[12]

Despite the complex nature of defining rural development, the general consensus is that which views rural development as a multidimensional phenomenon. This is for the fact that rural development is a chain of processes of changes within a particular

rural area that finally lead to an improved living condition of the rural population.

As the primary goal of rural development is the improvement of the living condition of the rural populace, the final definition of Williams that, "rural development is a set of economic and social development activities peculiar to the process of transforming the traditional sector as a whole,"13 is hereby chosen as the operational definition for this thesis.

1.5 HYPOTHESES

The hypotheses for this research work are:

1. The extent to which Local Government can provide socio-economic infrastructural facilities for the rural dwellers depends on availability of human, financial and material resources.
2. The availability of financial resources has affected the performance of Local Government in the area of the provision of infrastructural facilities.

1.6 (I) METHODOLOGY.

This research work has adopted two main data sources: primary and secondary sources.

Under primary sources questionnaire and interviews will be used while Local Government estimates, development plans, financial

memoranda, Local Government service regulations, library books, journals and articles will be used under secondary sources to test the research hypothesis.

Individuals in the Local Government service or those that have connection with it such as the management staff of the Local Government, officers of the state or federal agencies attached to the Local Government, district heads and the Local people. And as the rural farmers can neither read nor write, a special interview method was designed to gather information which will be merged with other datas for corroboration with the questionnaire method.

As the questionnaire was directly administered by this researcher it offered the opportunity for clear cut explanation of the basis of the research to the

respondents which in turn motivated them to give full cooperation and sincere response.

(ii) **SAMPLING DESIGN.**

For even representation of the sample drawn, this research applied stratified sampling technique.

The questionnaire was administered on the sample of 40 people drawn from the two districts of Soba local government.

The entire population was divided into two strata based on the districts in Soba local Government - which is the area of research.

Also, the income level of respondents was taken into consideration such as those earning N5000 to ₦10, 000 per annum; ₦10, 000 to N20, 000 and over. Each survey area was chosen based on it being experiencing the Local Government's programmes for rural development or expecting such. The choice was also on prior information from the villagers or the Local Government.

In addition, as the researcher is a staff of the Local Government with a work experience of nine years, and can speak the two languages of the area there was the advantages of comprehensive communication without recourse to any interpreter or any communication problems.

(iii) **DATA ANALYSIS.**

The statistical method of data analysis was used to analyze the data for this research. This involved calculation of percentages, frequencies and tabular presentation of such calculated figures.

The advantage of this technique was to ease evaluation of the role and functions of the Local Government towards rural development, which is the topic of the research.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION.

This study is not meant to evaluate the functions and objectives of the Local Government on a state or nation wide basis but just narrowed to Soba Local Government area covering its 2 districts.

Lack of resources such as money, material and time led to the limitation of this study to only Soba Local Government. However, this limited scope has alternately allowed for a thorough analysis of the research topic.

The study has covered the time frame of five years: 1996 to 2000. Also, an examination of the specified functions of the Local Government will be carried out in this study just as stated in part A-C of the National Guidelines on functions, aims and objectives of Local government:

"To make appropriate services and development activities responsive to Local wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating them to local representative bodies.

To facilitate the exercise of democratic self- government close to the local levels of our society; 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."[14]

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND RURAL UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

For a comprehensive discussion of the theoretical framework of this study, if is necessary to critically examine Nigeria's Planning system for a wider scope in research and also to be able to establish a linkage between Nigeria's Planning System vis-à-vis the present state of rural underdevelopment in Nigeria. Moreover, various approaches to rural development will be reviewed so as to arrive at a suitable theoretical framework for this research.

According to Edoh, Planning is a policy actively directed towards the realization of a list of priorities within the course of an identified future time-span[1.]

However, development plan in the colonial period was actually limited to the level of maintaining law and order for maximum exploitation of Nigeria's resources or markets. Even the colonial 10 year Development plan which emanated from the colonial Development and welfare Act of April 1945 was drawn by British

colonial administrators in connivance with a few Nigerian elites who reside in the urban areas and so have little care for rural areas.

In addition, the percentage of the expenditure allocated to rural development was meager and to add salt to injury, under spent [2.]

In the usual British colonial deception, this was attributed to "inadequate and unqualified personnel."[3] Table1.01 below is the 10 year Development Plan.

TABLE 1 .01

A TEN YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FOR NIGERIA, 1946 - 56

PROJECTS FUNDS ALLOCATED PERCENT ALLOCATION Primary production
FUNDS ALLOCATED PERCENT ALLOCATION Primary production
PERCENT ALLOCATION Primary production
Primary production
Primary production

Water supply

a) Rural

b) Urban

Transport and Communication

Electricity

Health

Education

Commerce and Industry

Building programs for development

Social Welfare including villages

Reconstruction

Local Development schemes

Others 6.997

6.997

8.004

9.120

22.788

3.088

13. 276

10.654

532

18.068

1. 432

4.000

9.726 6.5

6.5

7.5

7.1

21.4

2.9

12.4

10.4

0.5

17.0

1.3

3.8

9.1 TOTAL 106.654 100 SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

□TOTAL□106.654□100□□SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

TOTAL□106.654□100□□SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

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100□□SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

□SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

SOURCE: Government of Nigeria, A Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946 -56 (Lagos Government Printer, 1946).

Moreover, development plan, even after independence was like that of the colonial days. In the words of Nnoli, colonialism destroyed the self - reliance which characterized our economy in the pre-colonial days. Production was not for satisfaction of needs of Nigerians but for the Europeans [4] No wonder, 20 years after our so-called independence there was still rural underdevelopment. According to Edoh, no

provisions were made for similar institutional arrangements below the broad National level [5.] The 1962-68 National Development Plan which was meant to benefit all Nigerians, ended up in favor of urban dwellers than the rural dwellers in terms of social services. (National Development Plan 1962- 68, Fed. Min. of Inf. Lagos, 1962.)

Most disappointing, while the rural areas remain underdeveloped more of the rural resources were unutilized for the development of the urban areas.

Even the rate of growth in agriculture was declining compared to other non-agricultural sectors as table 1.02 below glaringly shows

TABLE 1.02

NIGERIA'S- GROWTH RATES OF OUTPUT VARIABLES, 1959 – 67

(PERCENTAGES)

YEAR□TOTAL GDP□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF GDP□ALL OTHER COMPONENT OF GDP□TOTAL EXPORTS□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

TOTAL GDP□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF GDP□ALL OTHER COMPONENT OF GDP□TOTAL EXPORTS□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

AGRIC. COMPONENT OF GDP□ALL OTHER COMPONENT OF GDP□TOTAL EXPORTS□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

ALL OTHER COMPONENT OF GDP□TOTAL EXPORTS□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

TOTAL EXPORTS□AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

AGRIC. COMPONENT OF EXPORT□□1959-1960

□1959-1960

1959-1960

1960- 1961

1961-1962

1962-1963

1963-1964

1964-1965

1965-1966

1966-1967 14.3

14.3

5.7

10.8

6.7

3.8

5.7

4.2

4.9 10.8

10.8

2.9

9.9

4.1

0.2

0.8

5.5

-4.0 20.8

20.8

10.6

12.4

10.8

9.2

12.4

2.6

-6.1

□2.3

2.3

2.3

-2.9

12.6

13.2

25.0

5.9

-5.0□-0.2

-0.2

0.2

-8.1

10.0

6.3

7.7

-10.6

-9.6 MEAN

MEAN
MEAN

1960-1967 5.4 3.8 9.1 5.9 -0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

5.4 3.8 9.1 5.9 -0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

3.8 9.1 5.9 -0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

9.1 5.9 -0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

5.9 -0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

-0.5 Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

Source: Olatunbosun, Dupe and Olayide, S.O.; Trends and prospects of Agricultural Exports in Nigeria, (Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1975),

Generally, Nigeria's development plans always have their inherent problem of conflicting interest following the emergence of middle class and professionals as the influential groups in Nigeria. Therefore, development planning in Nigeria became, in the words of Ayida, "expansion of the range of effective choice ", of the emerging elite group against the have-nots, poor farmers, common workers and the unemployed class [6],

As a result of non-involvement of all social and political groups, Nigeria's development planning became the reserve of a little few, the experts, thus leading to serious inequality in income and

expenditure distribution. This also caused varied social and economic growth between the rural and the urban areas.

The nature of government expenditure and tax policy, noted Olatunbosun, contributed a great deal towards the present income inequality between the rural and the urban dwellers. The inevitable hope for higher GNP and the Urban bias of Government resulted into the development plans that favoured the relatively minor Urban industrial area over the much larger rural area.

The overall result, remarked Nwosu, is that, the level of living of the rural people has not changed from what it was in the colonial era. And in spite of intense development efforts, the disparity in the level of living as between rural and urban areas has become greater not less [7.]

The central thesis here is that development plannings in Nigeria have failed to positively affect the living conditions of the rural dwellers. This is attributable to the inherent structure and implementation of the planning system since the colonial era.

As this study has now established the linkage between Nigeria's development planning and the present Rural underdevelopment it is

worthwhile and logical to review some Rural -development approaches for arriving at a theoretical framework for this study:

(I) MODERNISATION APPROACH

This approach views rural development as a total transformation of a traditional society into the types of technology and associated social organization that characterizes the advanced, economically prosperous and relatively politically stable nations of the western world:

Neil Smelser, a supporter of the Modernization approach, developed his model of modernization which is concerned with the social transformation occupying economic development.

He said that economic development takes place through:

- Modernization of technology
- Commercialization of Agriculture
- The industrialization process and Urbanization;

That these processes affect the social structure of traditional societies in similar ways.

- Structural differentiation occurs as more specialized and autonomous social units are formed.

- A process of integration takes place whereby these differentiated structures are united on a new basis
- The next stage is spasmodic occurrence of the disturbances [8.]

The Parson's pattern variables is another school in the modernization Approach.. Talcott parson developed the analysis while Hoselitz applied it to rural development studies.

In his analysis, Hoselitz opined that developed countries are featured by "Universalism, achievement orientation and functional specificity and underdeveloped countries by the opposite variables of particularism, ascription and functional diffuseness." [9] That change from the traditional to modern society entails resultant modification or elimination of traditional pattern variable, just as Smelser argued. This modernization, irrespective of the calibre of persons one interacts with, involves the shift from functionally diffuse economic role to functionally specific roles that operate.

Both Parson and Hoselitz agreed that transformation occurs by means of differentiation process described by Smelser. Variations in the development of nations can then be explained by reference to presence or absence of these structural elements, and indices constructed to measure the degree of modernization attained. [10]

(ii) **TRANSFORMATION APPROACH**

This approach aims at transforming the rural area through the introduction of programmes.

The transformation approach was once used by the Chinese for the rural development of their communes. China possess 8 % of the cultivable land of the world and 20 % of the world population. But, by adopting the transformation approach China is able to cater for its 800 Million-population figure without recourse to foreign assistance. According to Ujo, "the secret of this success is in its rural development programme."[11]

The transformation approach must be matched with will- power for its total implementation, as in some situations it may be contrary to the existing status quo. Aziz explained that, "during the revolution of 1949 (in China), the rich land owners were liquidated, all their land distributed to peasant cultivators with small holdings and to the landless." [12] In 1958, the smaller communes that could not allowed the land distribution experiment to succeed were grouped into larger Agricultural communes, [13] with the following features:

- Equitable distribution of resources
- Production on collective / cooperative level.

- Diversification of the rural economy.
- Active social development policy via provision of basic needs.
- Political and Administrative capacity for the planning and implementation of an integrated rural development strategy. [14]

The significance of the communes system was that, in the words of Aziz, "it has tackled the problem of unemployment by mobilizing labour for improving the infrastructure and cultivating land more intensively."[15]

The transformation Approach was also applied in the Sudan, through the Gezira scheme as follows:

- Irrigation on a large- scale, right from the Blue Nile.
- Mechanization of production of large staple cotton for exportation.
- It covered 2 million acres, under the established Gezira Board.
- The acres were leased to 70,000 tenants by the Board which has 10,000 members of staff.
- The Gezira scheme was on a market- economy basis. [16]

(iii) **IMPROVEMENT APPROACH**

This approach views rural development by progressive improvement of agriculture through different types of assistance from other governments, organizations or individuals, [17] e.g. The World

Bank. This approach has no consideration for the need to evolve changes in land ownership or revolutionary transformation of agriculture.

The improvement approach was applied in Nigeria, 1974-75, where 3 experimental projects were established in Kastina State, Bauchi State and Gusau now in Zamfara State.[18] It consisted of setting up a network of farm service centres for distribution of farming imputs like fertilizer, insecticide; construction of rural roads for accessibility to farm lands and markets.

Although the World Bank which is more active in this type of approach in the developing countries, has opined that the approach aimed at providing rural agricultural inputs and infrastructural services for rural development, the approach is not out to radically transform rural neglect, as all its assistance goes with conditions.

The agricultural Development Projects in Nigeria which had some impact on agricultural land acquisition, construction of minor Dams, they made," very little impact on social transformation and human development." [19]

iv) **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**

This involves detailed planning through careful definition of needs and resources of the target area, the establishment of suitable institutions for implementing rural development programme. [20]

Developing countries like Malawi, through Lilongwe Land Development Programme and Mexico through Puebla projects are examples of nations that tried the comprehensive approach. [21]

The most Prominent, the Comilla project in Bangladesh has the following features:

- Development was based at the village level where people are familiar with one another, have mutual confidence and understanding, but technical know-how and resources are lacking.
- Organized cooperative society for farmers in each village, which is self sustaining, where members learn to use modern equipments, save money and have access to agricultural credit facility
- Selection of cooperative Group Chairman, secretary and treasurer by each group itself and choosing its model farmer to be trained at the rural academy.
- Awareness campaign on the project was undertaken to the villages for their full participation.

- No effort towards changing land ownership pattern by the Comilla Project. [22]

(v) **MOBILIZATION APPROACH.**

Under this approach potential human and material resources are harnessed, activated, actualized and utilized for development.

In essence, human beings are made conscious of their resources at their disposal, motivated to collectively utilize the resources, "for the improvement of their spiritual and material well being." [23]

An example of the mobilization approach is the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) Programme of the 1976 Obasanjo regime. The launching of the programme, noted Obanure, "was motivated by government realization that Nigeria, as a Nation, was lagging behind in food production for both domestic consumption and export. The aim of the programme was to reawaken in the citizens the awareness and the need to improve on our agricultural activities and enhance self-sufficiency in agricultural produce." [24]

Therefore, food production was encouraged through utilizing all arable land for cultivation, encouraged backyard gardening and poultry/ Livestock Farming, Media advertisements for mass

mobilization and huge financial and material assistance to farmers,-" by the government to propagate the new food production policy." [25]

Another example of the mobilization approach is the Green Revolution of the Shagari administration, aimed at mobilizing Nigerians for the development of the agricultural system. It was rural based. It was not only meant to boast agriculture but also intended to, "promote integrated rural development by establishment of agro - based industries, construction of feeder roads, provision of housing, educational and health facilities, water and electricity." [26]

The president himself was the chairman of the institution for implementing the Green Revolution programme - the Nation Council on Green Revolution. Other members were the minister for agriculture, his state counterparts and a representative of the central bank. The implementation institution was responsible for formulating progmmes and previews of all existing agricultural projects is the country. There was also the Green Revolution committee made up of selected practicing farmers. [27]

(vi) **INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH**

This is a multidimensional approach and strategy for uplifting the living condition of the rural people on the assumption of the

obsolesce of the socio- economic framework that must be altered for structural changes.[28]

A United Nations agency, Food and Agricultural Organization specified the features of Integrated Rural Development (lRD) strategy as:

- To improve levels of living and participation in the development process for all rural people
- By the creation of conducive commitment with comprehensive and phased programme for agricultural production and complimentary rural development.
- Through the mobilization of human resources and provision for appropriate services, adapted to physical, Socio-economic and cultural conditions… with greater emphasis on the active involvement of rural people at the various stages of implementation and levels of decision making.
- A focused strategy for rural development.[29]

vii) **COMMAND – COMPLIANCE APPROACH**

This refer to the use of force to compel people to participate in rural development efforts.

Although the method was more noticeable in the colonial days when forced labour was used in public works, it is still used in the present day such as the programme of War Against Indiscipline of the Buhari/Idiagbon regime, Babangida's weekly Environmental Sanitation Programme in Nigeria when people were compelled to remain at home every Saturday from morning to 10.00am for so-called sanitation.[30]

viii) **DEMONSTRATION/INDUCEMENT APPROACH**

The approach is a technique or strategy whereby people are oriented for adoptation of new or modem formulars for rural development.

The main feature of this approach is the despatch of extension workers to farm lands to demonstrate and induce farmers on the application of fertilizer, chemicals, agricultural mechanization technique and the use of high yielding variety of seeds. [31]

(ix) **COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT APPROACH**

The United Nations Organizations defined this approach as, " The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the government to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate those communities into the life of the nation to enable them to contribute fully to national development.[32]

Moreover, community development is defined as "A movement designed to promote better living conditions for a community with the active participation and if possible on the initiative of the community. But if this initiative is not forth coming it should be aroused and stimulated by special techniques designed to secure the active and enthusiastic response of the community.[33]

Generally the aims and objectives of the approach are:-

- Provision of basic infrastructural facilities such as pipe borne water , feeder roads, drainages, market stalls, etc
- Provision of educational facilities such as schools , books, uniforms, etc.
- Setting up of cooperative organizations for the benefit of its participant members

- Construction of dams and sinking of wells and bore holes for the provision of clean water for human and animal consumption
- Provision of health facilities like rural dispensaries, maternity clinics and leprosy clinics .[34]

Community development is therefore, a combined and joint effort of the people and the government.

The government's contribution, in community development are:

- Establishing an organization up to the community level and joining their effort with that of the government
- Providing financial/ material assistance to communal organizations when required
- Integration of communities into government programmes for their contribution to the general development of the nation. [35]

For community development to succeed the following process must be taken into consideration: -

- Systematic discussion and analysis of common needs of the community
- Systematic planning to carry out the first self help undertaking that is intended by the community

- The mobilization and harnessing of human and physical resources of local community groups for action.
- The creation of desire and determination to undertake additional community improvement (activities).[36]

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

As this study has now established a theoretical framework or base for the research, it is necessary to carefully examine some relevant works in this field of study by previous researchers, which were very analytical, but at the same time overlooked certain key issues, there by leaving gap that need to be filled or bridged by further works.

A scholar, Olatunbosun has opined that the cause of rural – urban inequality and social injustice is traceable to Nigeria's expenditure pattern and tax policy which is for the urban and against the rural sector. [47]

Nevertheless, this research work argues that by an in-depth judgement of the different development programmes ventured by Nigerian governments since 1960, it is inaccurate and injudicious to insist that the rural areas were neglected. More objectively, the non-

implementation of the various rural development programmes were for two major reasons:

(i) Wrong approach towards rural development whereby every programme for rural development was merged under agriculture. The fatal mistake was the assumption that agricultural development will automatically leads to rural development.

This mistake was boldly stated in the Third National development plan (1975 – 80) thus; "The main objectives of rural development are to increase rural economy and generally enhance the quality of life in the rural areas, and since agriculture constitute the predominant form of activity in the rural areas, the most important instruments for achieving these objectives are the agricultural programmes of both the federal and state governments."[48] Secondly, all later development plans have tallied the same pattern thereby neglecting other aspects of rural development in favour of agriculture. As such, the under estimation of other sectors of rural development such as Education, Health, Communication and Transport, Electricity and Water supply, e t c in favour of agriculture crippled rural development strategies in Nigeria.

(ii) Wrong assumption right from the implementation stage that once a policy is carefully formulated the implementation process will automatically take – off and take care of itself.

However, for a successful implementation of a rural development programme a complementary set of institutions and organizations with efficiently designed procedures are inevitable. Actually, no speedy rural transformation can be achieved without the pre – requisites outlined by the International labour Organization (ILO) study on rural developments; that the most serious obstacles to rural development in the developing countries are the prime constraints of structural, economic, technological and organizational adequacies which play a more critical role in retarding the pace of development.

Further more, it is ill fated to assume that plans can implement themselves. There has to be experts involved for its successful implementation. No wonder Walisky, pointed out that the experience of many developing countries in development planning proved that plan implementation is far more difficult and important that the actual plan formation; that there has been more of planning in the developing countries today than actual development.

In essence, Walinsky conclusively argued that planning without execution (implementation) is a meaningless, even frustrating exercise. And that planning followed by faulty, inept, wasteful or chaotic execution (implementation) can end in failure [49].

In fact, Walinsky's conclusion is very strategic to this study as Nigeria's rural development programmes were not properly implemented as designed, thereby leading to very little rural transformation (as earlier analyzed in the statement of the problem).

Despite his analysis, Walinsky has retrogressively paid much emphasis on plan implementation thereby forgetting or failing to advance a suggestible model for the implementation process he so much insisted on.[50]

Developing countries, argued Ume-Lele, have been unable to effectively implement plan/programmes for rural development for various reasons:

- Lack of consideration of the socio-economic and institutional environment in which the programmes were rarely designed with a view to anticipate the effects of socio-political factors in response to intervention.[51]

- Inadequacy in the content and direction of government policy and its being not based on the collective wish of the majority. This was the belief of Nkom.[52] Thus,
- Lack of executive capacity to implement a plan is a cause for the failure of development programmes.
- Myopic understanding of the class structure of those involved in policy making also contributes to the failure of government programmes to achieve what they are set to achieve. On the linkage between development plan and its implementation in developing countries as regards rural development, Yaidow noted that:

"In most cases, the end of the plan period means nothing to the masses, who live in the rural areas and have not seen any improvement in their living conditions, plan expectation fell far short of actual performance to improve the quality of life of the masses of our people ----- (further) the empirical fundamental reasons for the failure include over ambition, relevance of the plans (projects) to the critical needs of the masses and inappropriate administrative/institutional system to cope with such needs".[53]

In his own contribution, Waterston pointed out the factors responsible for non-implementation of plans to be shortage of

resources, inadequate preparation for projects, absence of complete engineering (technical) supervision, indiscipline, administrative and procedural procrastinations.[54]

These variables on planning as argued by Yaidow and Waterston have affected rural development planning in Nigeria. And from their arguments it can be deduced that plan implementation, contrary to how it is viewed by most Nigeria's governments, needs caution and painfully slow execution as it is a halting and uncertain business and as a result most plans and projects suffer from serious inefficiency in implementation.[55] And some of the programmes that have failed Nigeria's rural development efforts were already discussed by this in the statement of the problem column.

In its study of the impact of agrarian reform in Latin America and the Caribbean on the linkage between government support services and farmers efforts, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) noted that, "there is the ineffectiveness of government support services, particularly credit, improved technologies, inputs extension and marketing outlets". [56]

While this observation by FAO is significant in examining the role of agrarian reform in rural development, it is self – defeating for

confirming that credit facilities were inaccessible to the assumed beneficiaries, because credit institutions insisted on guarantees and mortgages that they were unable to provide. [57]

Although FAO'S study was specified to one factor variable – the agricultural aspect of the programme, even then, other agricultural (agrarian) reform should have covered land distribution, redistribution of economic and political power, basic infrastructural transformation and social services like water supply, hospital, feeder roads and electricity. However, FAO's study has failed to explain how these variables combined to facilitate towards rural development which this study is undertaking.

Likewise, in her one-factor study, Tina Wallace while examining management to farmer's relationship in the Kano River Project, pointed out that, "the relationship of the management with farmers became a serious bottleneck in communication and the provision of inputs, i.e. proper land leveling, reliable water supply, adequate tractor ploughing in time, coherent extension services, the smooth flow of fertilizer, seeds, spraying and credit, the marketing policy all affected the success of the scheme". [58]

Virtually, the project was a failure for its inability to transform the farmers from traditional to modern agriculturists. It ended up further neglecting the provision of social facilities. Thus, Wallace study, and that of the FAO have the same shortfalls.

In a different study of the Lilongwe Land Development project in Malawi in 1968, Ake stated that the project led to increased maize production as it (the project) was backed by provision of infrastructures, extension services and credit.

However, Ake's study was crippled by the failure to examine the distributive effects of the increased production, the credit and its effects on the rural people and their welfare. Already, Tina and Oculi have argued that increased agricultural productivity does not necessarily leads to increase rural welfare (facilities). More research needs to be undertaken on this issue. [59] Even Oculi's study on Funtua Agricultural Development Project which is quite analytical shows that the increase in income recorded also led to inequality both within and outside the project area.

In addition, Meier's study on Chinese rural development strategy pointed out the existing possibility for improved income and rural welfare, while little has been done to keep the income of the elite

from rising too far above those prevailing within the majority of the people[60]. Actually, Meier's study is full of findings that are very relevant for comparative analysis and future research.

The Ujama Village, a Tanzanian Integrated Rural Development Programme initiated in 1967, faced many problems like little grassroots participation, poor policy implementation and lack of government emphasis on equality income and social conditions. [61] However, Ake's study has revealed the effect of the project for laying structural precondition for development.

Summarily, all the studies reviewed by this work have shared a similar shortcoming that permeated them, with the exception of Meier's study on rural Chinese development strategy. The shortcoming was the failure to examine the linkage between the principles governing the organization of works among different projects and programmes and the visible characteristics of the target population.

A conducive relationship of these variables is vital for a hitch-free rural development programme and implementation. Nkom puts it thus:

"…….the elimination of rural poverty and the improvement of the living standard of the rural poor should revolve around the people both as producers and as a creative political force in the production of more and better goods and services, in the equitable distribution of what is produced, and in the creation of a social order in which they themselves exercise ultimate control over the fruits of their own labour". [62]

Therefore, this research will take this into focus by analyzing and examining the predominant relationship principles between the community and those governing the operations of the local government.

The gap between policy statements and their implementation is a serious and major obstacle to rural development in Nigeria, as argued by Adewumi. So also lack of continuity and commitment to programmes by succeeding governments. Instead of improving upon a predecessing programme, it is jettisoned for an assumed brighter – plan. The results have been sloganeering campaigns, all of which have ended up making the rural dwellers poorer. [63]

As a solution to these bottlenecks, Adewumi suggested, as summarized below:

- Establishment of stable democratic system of government genuinely interested on rural development.
- Specification of the extent of community involvement in the programmes vis-à-vis the roles of government.
- Financial commitment by government and total support to its standing institutions rather than establishing an ad-hoc institution or a task-force to implement programmes so as to avoid wastage of resources, duplication of duties and ensure the continuous maintenance process of rural projects.

Another scholar, Shut, in his examination of rural development through institution building opined that the role of institution in rural development is limited to the extent that the rural people themselves are not involved in taking fundamental decisions in respect of their well being. That instead of imposing development from above, a frontal approach, which is starting from the grassroots, be adopted.

Similarly, Dibua, viewed non involvement of Local Governments in the planning process as responsible for the failure of Nigeria's development plans. In his comprehensive contribution to Local Government vis-à-vis rural development, he further opined that Local Governments are the agents of grassroots development in the

initiation and implementation of programmes. That the unique position of Local Governments make them better placed to identify the needs and aspirations of their people.

Generally, all the said scholars; Adewumi, Shut and Dibua were echoing the fact that there is a great function and role to be performed by a Local Government, as an institution, in rural development.

Having reviewed categories of studies specifically on rural development, this work will utilize all of them as a basis for analyzing the problems of rural development thereby drawing out a strategy for using Local Government as an instrument for rural development.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

Having examined approaches to rural development and national planning as it affects rural development and National Planning the question that comes to mind is what can be the appropriate theoretical framework for this study -

The role of Local Government in rural development.

A Local Government has been described as a political institution endowed with defined and constitutional responsibility. While rural development is discussed as the process of improving the standard of living of a given local area.

Reference to the definitions, it could be seen that none of the earlier examined approaches appear exactly appropriate to the issue of rural development – as one has to examine Local Government as an institution and also how it could serve as an effective instrument for rural development.

Despite the divergent theories or approaches towards rural transformation like "Comparative Approach" [37] by Spiro, "Functionalism Approach" [38] by Apter; the "Capabilities Approach by [39] Almond and Powell is the most suitable and appropriate for our study.

The choice of capabilities approach is based on its extractive, regulative, distribute, symbolic and responsive capability – as argued by both Gabriel Almond and Birmingham G. Powell.

In their analysis, the two authors of the approach maintained that the effectiveness of any political institution in the five mentioned areas offers a medium for measurement of its entire capability. That a political institution that is capable of extracting resources from its components, regulating their behaviours and actions, distributing those resources, displaying and receiving societal demands is considered effective in the context of the capabilities approach.[40]

Thus, while the approach fits in the evaluation of the role of Local Government in rural development, the extent of its applicability depends on how ably and effectively the Local Government in question executed such roles – as analyzed by the capabilities approach. [41].

The capabilities approach, with regard to the Local Government as a political institution seek to answer such questions as, " how successful where the local governments … in extracting resources from their internal and external sources?. How were they able to distribute the resources and amenities? Was the distribution fair and equitable?. How effective were they in enforcing and regulating their members behaviours?. Any achievement in the area of symbolism and responsiveness? - i.e. how were their activities perceived by the people – favourable or unfavourable [42].

This research work will therefore assess how the performance of the Local Government was able to mould the peoples attitude towards politics: are they skeptical, Apathetic and desiring a return to military rule or continuity of civilian democratic rule. Here, the regulative capability looks into the effectiveness of the political system or institution in regulating the behaviour of its members.

The extractive capability aims at looking into the effectiveness of the institution or a political system in extracting resources from the revenue available to it [43]. This will enable us examine both the internal and external revenue generated: was all their revenue extracted or where they hindered in their developmental roles due to lack of funds?

"The distributive capability tries to examine the extent of spatial distribution of services and amenities of the institution or the political system." [44] Here the capability of the Local Government in the spread of infrastructural facilities like dispensaries, health centers, bore – holes, drainages, culverts, e.t.c which transform the living condition of the rural areas is examined.

" The symbolic capability takes a hard look at the expressive relationship between the institution or the political system and its members." [45] Here, there is measurement of the outcome of the actions and performance of the Local Government as favorable or unfavorable by the society. Are the people loyal and happy or rebellious and angry to the policies and bye – laws of the Local Government?

" The responsive capability seeks to examine the functional relationship between the institution or the political system and its

external public. It seeks to find out how effectively the institution or the political system is responsive to demands, pressures and other emissions from outside its environment." [46] Thus the response of Local Governments to Federal and State directives on their developmental roles will be examined, and also how responsive they were to the different demands of their rural areas.

Under the capabilities approach, this study will examine the role of Local Governments in rural development.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.1 HISTORICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE

In the entire Northern Nigeria, even before the advent of colonial rule there existed the Emirate system of government where the Emir was the political and religions head. He derived his rule from Islamic law and customs. He was the center of government. There were supporting staff overseeing other areas and serving as advisers to the Emir. There were law enforcement agents – Dogari – for maintenance of law and order in the Emirate.

The Yoruba Kingdom was in the Western region headed by the Oba. The Baale administrated the component towns and villages on behalf of the Oba. There were chiefs in council whom take care of political, social and economic matters of the Kingdom. And the Oba must agree with their resolution/decisions after due consultation with clan or lineage members.

In the Eastern Region, it was the family groups, village and town units that composed the political system. Administration was carried out by elders, age groups and family heads. They settle disputes and conflicts and also maintain law and order. Levies were

fixed and collected from the people for execution of social services. There was active participation of all adults in communal activities or development projects.

COLONIAL PERIOD

The colonial era saw, in the Northern Nigeria, the 'introduction' of "indirect rule" [1] or Native Administration as an outcome for recognition of the existing Emirate system.

The colonial rulers adopted the Indirect of Rule System following the final conquest of Sokoto caliphate due to poor economy of the north and shortage of British administrative staff. The system also lessened administrative costs which even fooled the British colonialists to extend or introduced the system to Southern Nigeria where it failed as a result of different administrative and socio-cultural settings.

In the Eastern region, where no centralized authority or major rulers exist local administration was easily introduced. But the establishment of powerful indigenous rulers over the common traditional chiefs led to resentment like the Aba Riots of 1929 by market women against the appointment of Red-cap chiefs and forced taxation. [2]

However, by 1950, series of constitutional developments and economic factors led to successive Local Government reforms. It was within that period that the Richardson and the Mac Pherson constitutions were drawn. In this period, there was, in the Eastern Region the enactment of the Local Government Ordinance of 1950, under which "there was established a three tier system of Local Government consisting of the Country, the District and the Local Areas on the model of Local Government in England and Wales."[3]

Similarly, there was the Local Government Ordinance of 1952 in the Western Region. It was also a three tier system: Divisional Councils, District Councils (urban and rural) and Local Councils."

In the Northern Region, although there was no vigor for democratization of the Local Governments, by 1952 the sole Native Authority was scrapped and replaced with the Chiefs-in-council and the chief and council. In the former case, the chief must always seek for the advice of the council on council issues or report the issue to Regional Government for necessary action. In the latter case, a simple majority vote can compel the chief to abide by council decisions.[4] By 1954 a corporate status was granted the Native Authority.

THE INDEPENDECE (POST COLONIAL) ERA

With the attainment of independence most functions of the Local Governments were assigned to regional or federal ministries, extra-ministerial establishment or corporations e.g. in the Mid-West region, the Local Government police forces were demobilized and merged into the Nigeria Police post in 1964. Also, Local Government public water works became state owned. So also in the area of schools management which were taken over by State Governments. This take over of Local Government functions became more apparent during military regimes.

In essence, each region maintained its peculiar Local Government administrative system up to 1975 when the Murtala/Obasanjo regime made actual efforts for a unified Local Government. The 1976 Local Government reforms that followed recognized the Local Government as the third tier of government. Conditions of service and wages were harmonized between central and Local Governments.

The most significant reorganization of the Local Government system in Nigeria was the Guideline for Local Government Reforms, which specified the Aims and Functions of Local Governments as:

1. Appropriate services and development works in line with local wishes;
2. Facilitating the exercise of democratic self-government and to encourage initiative and leadership potential;
3. Mobilizing human and material resources for local development;
4. Providing two-way communication channel – Local Government and Central Government (State or Federal); [5]

The Guidelines for the Local Government Reforms also outlined in section "C", the relationship between Local Governments and Traditional Councils, political structure of Local Governments was dealt with in section "D". While section "E" explained politics and traditional office holders. Section "F" was on administrative organization, section "G" on staff, section "H" on Ministries for Local Government, section "I" on divisional administration, section "J" on relationship with other ministries, section "K" on finance (internal revenue), section "L" on statutory allocations and loans to Local Governments, section "N" on law enforcement and section "Q" on reforms implementation. [6]

Actually, the radical and progressive regime of Murtala/Obasanjo made the first major effort to involve the people at

the local level through wide consultations and conferences for grassroots development.

With this extensive analysis of the efforts towards local government reforms and development, we now focus on the background to Soba Local Government of Kaduna State, the case study for this research.

3.2 BACKGROUND TO SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Local Government came into existence in 1989 when the then military regime of Gen. Babangida (rtd) created additional Local Governments in the country. It was carved out from Zaria Local Government. There are two districts in the Local Government, Soba and Maigana, with Maigana as the administrative headquarter of the Local Government Council. [7]

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION/FEATURES

Soba Local Government covers approximately 2955 sq. km. It lies between latitude 90 ^{0} and 110 ^{0} North, and Longitude 70.00 and 80.30 North-East.

It is bounded on the North by Makarfi Local Government, on the North- West by Zaria and Sabon Gari Local Governments, on the

South –West by Igabi Local Government, on the South by Kauru Local Government and on the North-East by Ikara Local Government.

The tropical climate has two seasons- dry and rainy seasons. There is the dry cold harmattan, which accompany the North –Eastern winds. The annual mean rainfall is 1099.3mm. The highest temperature is recorded during the hot seasons, February and April, with a peak of T^0 of 102^0 F in April. The minimum T^0 is recorded in the harmattan with the lowest figure of 460^0F in December and January.

The projected population of the Local Government is 187, 277 people (95, 741 males and 91,356 females) according to the 1991 Population Census[8]

CULTURE AND OCCUPATION

Contrary to the common conception of culture as pertaining to poetry, painting or music, culture includes economic, technological and scientific methods of dealing with physical environment; rules for regulating political and social life and languages, morale, values and practices.[9]

Soba Local Government is divided into two districts; Soba and Maigana The major tribes are Hausa and Fulani. But there are other tribes like Mangu from Plateau State. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people. On Arts, the people of Soba Local Government are creative in terms of carving, weaving, plaiting, etc. calabash decorations are obtainable on market days.

The Local Government has eighty five primary schools, two Arabic primary schools. There are Seven post-Primary Institutions namely:

G.J.S.S Yakasai, G.S.S Tudun Saibu, G.J.S.S Dinya, G.G.S.S Soba, G.J.S.S Soba, G. Tech Sch. Soba, and G.S.S. Gamagira.[10]

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

There are many markets notably Soba market and Tudun Saibu market. Food stuff such as Rice, Yams, and Textile materials are sold in the markets. Traders and businessmen and women visit the markets from other Local Government Areas and neighboring states like Kano and Plateau.

There exist only locally set-up industries for leather processing and Rice mills established by individuals.

REVENUE SOURCES

The major revenue source of the Local Government is the Federation Account Allocation.

There is also internally generated revenue derived from markets, motor packs, slaughter slabs, license fees, ground rates, business premises, registration fees etc.

HEALTH

Health refers to not just the absence of disease but a state of physical, mental and social well being.

There are thirty-four health clinics/centers in Soba Local Government.

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In chapter one we have postulated a hypothesis in terms of the objectives of Local Government on rural development. Here we shall analyze that data. All questionnaire and interviews were administrated and conducted at Soba Local Government, which included both Local Government staff and village heads and others.

A total of forty (40) people that involved workers, traditional rulers, farmers and elites residing in the area were interviewed as shown on the table below.

TABLE 4.01

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

S/N□LOCATION SAMPLED□ESTIMATED POPULATION□SAMPLE SIZE□PERCENTAGE (%)□□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

LOCATION SAMPLED□ESTIMATED POPULATION□SAMPLE SIZE□PERCENTAGE (%)□□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana

District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

ESTIMATED POPULATION□SAMPLE SIZE□PERCENTAGE (%)□□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

SAMPLE SIZE□PERCENTAGE (%)□□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

PERCENTAGE (%)□□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

1□Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

Soba District□107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

107,000□25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

25□57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

57□□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

2.□Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

Maigana District□80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

80,277□15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

15□43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

43□□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

TOTAL□187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

187,277□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.
Source: Survey by the Researcher.

From the above table, it can be seen that due to the existence of only 2 districts in the area and the rural homogeneous nature of the society, a medium sample of 40 respondents was applied as representative sample.

4.2 THE IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The hypothesis to be tested under this sub-heading is our earlier hypothesis, "the extent to which Local Government can provide socio-

economic facilities and infrastructures to rural masses is dependent on availability of human, material and financial resources".

To test the validity of this hypothesis we have to follow certain steps such as knowing the level and nature of human, material and financial resources available to our area of interest (Soba Local Government).

Thus, relevant questions were forwarded to the most senior members of staff of the Local Government. Also preliminary survey and interviews were conducted by the researcher both at the Local Government headquarter and the project sites whereby the following findings were made:

On availability of human resources, the manpower level of the Local Government in terms of total staff strength was as follows:

1 - Personnel Management Department	-	86
2 - Treasury Department	-	65
3 - Works Department	-	54
4 - Health Department	-	150
5 - Agriculture Department.	-	60
6 - Education and Social Devt. Dept	-	39
GRAND TOTAL	=	454

Source: Survey by the Researcher

The above data constitute the staff strength of the Local Government.

On manpower quality as per training, table 4.02 below indicates that over 50% of the staff is of lower cadre with only secondary school education:

TABLE 4.02

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

S/N□QUALIFICATION□No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

QUALIFICATION□No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

PERCENTAGE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.□Literate

Literate

Primary

Secondary/Diploma

HND/DEGREE□145

145

131

155

23□32.93

32.93

28.85

34.14

4.40□□TOTAL□454□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

□TOTAL□454□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.
TOTAL□454□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

454□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

□ Source: Survey by the researcher.
Source: Survey by the researcher.

From the table above, it is noticeable that there is inadequacy of manpower especially in terms of educational qualification. Based on items 1-3, it shows that over 80% of the staff are either literate or primary or secondary or Diploma holders, and only 4 percent are highly educated.

A further study of the optimum staff strength of the local government is reproduced below:

TABLE 4.03

OPTIMUM STAFF STRENGTH OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON DEPARTMENTAL BASIS –

(ACCORDING TO SALARY GRADE LEVELS)

S/N□GRADE
GRADE
LEVEL□PERSONNEL DEPT□TREASURY DEPT□WORKS DEPT□HEALTH DEPT□AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
PERSONNEL DEPT□TREASURY DEPT□WORKS DEPT□HEALTH DEPT□AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
TREASURY DEPT□WORKS DEPT□HEALTH DEPT□AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
WORKS DEPT□HEALTH DEPT□AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
HEALTH DEPT□AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
AGRIC DEPT□E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
E.S.D DEPT□TOTAL□□1
TOTAL□□1
□1
1

2

3□01-06
01-06

07-12

13-17□62
62

22

2□34
34

29

2□42
42

10

2□89
89

57

4□44
44

15

1□22
22

17

--□293
293

150

11□□□TOTAL□86□65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□
Source: Survey by the Researcher
□□TOTAL□86□65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
□TOTAL□86□65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
TOTAL□86□65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
86□65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
65□54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher

54□150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
150□60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
60□39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
39□454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
454□□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
□□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
□□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
□ Source: Survey by the Researcher
Source: Survey by the Researcher

From the above table it is noticeable that the Local Government is inadequately staffed. Also, the manpower quality in terms of educational qualification is inadequate. The table showed that 293 or 64 percent of the entire staff members are on the lower cadre, most of them labourers and artisans. The senior category (GL. 07-12) constituted a total of 150 or 33 percent, while the professionally trained staff constitute a minimal total of 11 or 2.42 percent. Thus, 64 percent of the total staff of Soba Local Government are unskilled and Semi-educated. And apart from long years in the service (work experience) only a few of them had on the job training.

Nevertheless, experience without keeping track with new inventions and technology is a sham. An obvious example is the case of an inter-com transmitting box that need repairs which none of the so-called engineers in the Works Department of the Local

Government can undertake. At the end, a contract was awarded to a roadside technician for the said repairs at an undisclosed amount. Even then, the repair has not been completed due to lack of funds to settle and enable the local technician purchase the replaceable parts.

This leads us to the question whether the Local Government is financially sound to be able to meet up to its objective, as a test to our hypothesis that, "the level to which the local government can provide Socio-economic infrastructures in the rural area depend on availability of human, material and financial resources".

Table 4.04 below provides data on the revenue of Soba Local Government within the time frame for this research – 1996-2000 as summarized thus:

TABLE 4.04

REVENUE SUMMARY OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AREA

1996 – 2000

S/N□YEAR□INTERNALLY REVENUE (₦)□STATE GOVT. ALLOCATION (₦)□FED. GOVT.

YEAR□INTERNALLY REVENUE (₦)□STATE GOVT. ALLOCATION (₦)□FED. GOVT.

GOVT.

INTERNALLY REVENUE (₦)□STATE GOVT. ALLOCATION (₦)□FED. GOVT.

STATE GOVT. ALLOCATION (₦)□FED. GOVT.

FED. GOVT.

ALLOCATION (₦)□TOTAL (₦)□□1.

TOTAL (₦)□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.□1996
1997
1998
1999
2000□1,145,781.44
2,706,029.27
5,378,610

3,006,750
20,845,200□NIL
66,492.73
572,100.39
NIL
NIL□59,493,216
62,609,983
82,355,045.18
75,905,725
330,562,378□60,638,997.44
65,983,505
88,305,755.57
78,912,475
351,407,579□□ GRAND TOTAL□645,248,311.9□□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

□ GRAND TOTAL□645,248,311.9□□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

GRAND TOTAL□645,248,311.9□□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

645,248,311.9□□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.
Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

Having obtained the Revenue Summary of Soba Local Government, we now examine how these funds even if adequate were used towards rural development. An examination of the capital

expenditure of the Local Government for the period of this study 1996-2000 will be based on the table below:

TABLE 4. 05

ESTIMATE OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1996-2000

S/N□YEAR□CAPITAL EXPENDITURE□□1.

YEAR□CAPITAL EXPENDITURE□□1.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.□1996

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000□56,131,907

56,131,907

46,921,721

63,367,765

38,478,316

142,415,440□□TOTAL□347,306,149□□ Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records

□TOTAL□347,306,149□□ Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records

TOTAL□347,306,149□□ Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records

347,306,149□□ Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records

□ Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records
Source: Soba Local Government Treasury Records

From the table above, it is noticeable that a total of ₦347, 306,149, was incurred on capital expenditure out of the sum of ₦645, 248,311.9 that accrued to the Local Government within the five year period of this study (1996-2000). This situation implied an inadequate fund allocation and expenditure on developmental projects as it was

just a little over half of the total money collected within the period of study was used on rural development by the Local Government. The rest of the money was spent on personnel emolument (salary and wages) and miscellaneous expenses as per table 4.06 below:

S/N□YEAR□SALARIES AND WAGES (₦)□PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES□TOTAL□□1.

YEAR□SALARIES AND WAGES (₦)□PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES□TOTAL□□1.

SALARIES AND WAGES (₦)□PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES□TOTAL□□1.

PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES□TOTAL□□1.

TOTAL□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.□1996

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000□12,604,136

12,604,136

12,487,190

13,726,150

17,014,344

75,305,151□25,899,907

25,899,907

22,092,689

31,050,195

20,821,286

82,706,820□38,504,043

38,504,043

34,579,879

44,776,345

37,835,530

158,011,971□□ GRAND TOTAL□313,707,768□□Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

 GRAND TOTAL 313,707,768 Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

GRAND TOTAL 313,707,768 Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

313,707,768 Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

 Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.
Source: Treasury Department Records, Soba Local Government.

These expenses, especially on goods and services are too much against capital projects such as rural electrification, agricultural materials, roads, bridges, transportation and small-scale industries.

This raises the question, what is the major hindrance to the effective performance of the Local Government? In response, those interviewed in the course of the research opined that inadequate financial, human and material resources are the major problems for the effective performance of the Local Government as per table of 4.07 below:

TABLE 4.07

REPONDENTS VIEW ON PROBLEMS AGAINST EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT BY SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S/N□TYPE OF PROBLEM□NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS□□1.

TYPE OF PROBLEM□NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS□□1.

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.□Inadequate Funds (lack of capital)

Inadequate Funds (lack of capital)

Inefficient Staff (educationally)

Lack of Equipments/Working Materials□

11□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

□ Source: Survey by the researcher.
Source: Survey by the researcher.

Although the number of Local Government staff interviewed is 40, the responses are higher than the sample size of 40 as the respondents mostly offered more than one response.

Also, a study of some major areas –Road construction, Health and Agriculture has shown that financial, human and material resources are the prominent constraints of Soba Local Government on rural development as further analyzed below:

RURAL ROADS CONSTRUCTION

In any human society, roads are very crucial for Socio-economic reasons such as inter and intra societal communication and conveyance of goods and agricultural produce to the markets.

Thus, the Works Department of Soba Local Government will be examined to see how it performed in the provision of rural roads

for the rural area. Here we shall analyze the organizational structure of the department for assessing its human, material and financial viability and the nature of rural roads improvement so as to accept or reject our hypothesis that, "the extent to which Local Government can provide socio-economic facilities and infrastructures to the rural areas is dependent on availability of human, material and financial resources".

The Works Department of Soba Local Government has a staff strength of 54

personnel as per table below:

TABLE 4.08

SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS DEPARTMENT:

STAFF STRENGTH ACCORDING TO SALARY GRADE LEVELS

S/NO□GRADE LEVEL□NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

GRADE LEVEL□NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

PERCENTAGE□□1

□1
1

2

3□01 - 06

01 - 06

07 - 12

13 - 17□41

41

11

2□75.93

75.93

20.37

3.70□□□TOTAL□54□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.

□□TOTAL□54□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.
□TOTAL□54□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.

TOTAL□54□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.

54□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.

100□□Source: Survey by the researcher.

□Source: Survey by the researcher.

Source: Survey by the researcher.

On proficiency, we also examine the table below for further analysis.

TABLE 4.09

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF WORKS DEPARTMENT

STAFF, SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

S/NO□EDUCATIONAL QUAL.□NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

EDUCATIONAL QUAL.□NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

NO. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1

PERCENTAGE□□1

□1
1

2

3

4□Illiterates

Illiterates

Primary

Secondary or Technical

ND, HND, DEGREE□20

20

3

18

13□37.05

37.05

5.55

33.33

24.07□□□Total□54□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

□□Total□54□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.
□Total□54□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

Total□54□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

54□100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

100□□ Source: Survey by the researcher.

□ Source: Survey by the researcher.
Source: Survey by the researcher.

From the two tables (4.08 and 4.09) above, it is seen that the Works Department of Soba Local Government is made up of many junior and a lot of illiterate staff; 75.93 percent juniors and 37.05 percent illiterates. Those on middle level 07-12 are few, while those with high qualification and those on management level are very few. The implication is that of inadequacy and inefficiency of personnel in the Works Department.

The high percentage of those on junior and unskilled category confirmed the precarious condition of the Works Department, which should have had adequate Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

As for machinery/working materials, the Works Department of Soba Local Government has the following equipments:

- One Champion Grader
- Three Tippers
- One Tractor
- One Roller

Source: H.O.D Works Department, Soba Local Government.

In an interview, the Head of Works Department informed that most of these equipments are worn – out or grounded. While their spare parts are out of stock in the markets, the second – hand ones obtainable do not last long due to tear and wear.

On further inquiry on how the Department perform its duty on rehabilitation or construction of roads, culverts, bore – holes and bridges, it was revealed that such works were done through offer of contracts to individual contractors or construction firms. As at December 2000, the Local Government has been able to undertake certain road projects as shown on table 4.10 below:

TABLE 4.10

SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ROADS REHABILITATED AS AT DEC., 2000.

S/N□LOCATION□NATURE OF REHABILITATION□□1

LOCATION□NATURE OF REHABILITATION□□1

NATURE OF REHABILITATION□□1

□1
1

2

3

4□Soba – Takalafiya Road

Soba – Takalafiya Road

Soba – Bele – Bakura -Fagachi – Kinkiba – Wanka Road

Tashankaya – Madarzai Road

Sakaru – Bagaldi Road□Graded

Graded

Graded

Graded

Graded□□ Source : Works Department, Soba Local Government.

 Source : Works Department, Soba Local Government.
Source : Works Department, Soba Local Government.

From the table above, it is noticeable that the Local Government could only undertake grading the roads and not tarring them with coaltar. Little wonder that on rainy seasons the roads become inaccessible.

Comparatively the number of roads that are waiting to be even graded have surpassed those graded as per table below:

TABLE 4. 11

ROADS REQUIRING REHABILITATION IN SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AS AT DEC., 2000.

S/NO LOCATION REMARKS 1

LOCATION REMARKS 1

REMARKS 1

1
1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 Danwata – Rural Feeder Road

Danwata – Rural Feeder Road

Garu Road

Unguwar Rimi Rural Road

Dinya – Turawa Rural Road

Likarbu – Dandaura Rural Road/Bridge.

Yalwa Makaranta – Yalwan Sarki Road

Unguwar Tudu – Kwadaro – Fagachi Road

Unguwar liman – Fampo Road

Bagaldi – Farinkasa Road

Suddu – Bagaldi Road

Ung. Madaki – Tukurwa Road

Suddu – Sambirni Rural Road

Gurbabiya – Danjaba Rural Road Require Grading/Lateriting

Require Grading/Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting

Require Grading/ Lateriting□□Source: Works Department, Soba Local Government.

□Source: Works Department, Soba Local Government.
Source: Works Department, Soba Local Government.

Actually, the Local Government, as this research found out from " Survey, interview and observation", could only carry out grading or lateriting roads. There was no any road construction or tarring with coaltar (asphalt concrete) for the obvious problem of financial predicament of the Local Government. As already noted, despite the high number of unskilled and uneducated workforce in the Local Government, within a single year the sum of N75, 305,151.00 was incurred on personnel emolument (salaries). This amount could have been used for many rural development projects. In an interview, a respondent from Works Department pointed out that with 8 million naira, a 15 kilometers road could be constructed. Table 4.12 below

shows the opinion of respondents on this precarious condition of the Local Government roads.

TABLE 4.12

RESPONDENTS VIEW ON THE IMPACT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON ROADS REHABILITATION

S/NO□NATURE OF RESPONSE□NO. OF RESPONDENT□PERCENTAGE□□1

NATURE OF RESPONSE□NO. OF RESPONDENT□PERCENTAGE□□1

NO. OF RESPONDENT□PERCENTAGE□□1

PERCENTAGE□□1

□1
1

2

3

4□Very Good

Very Good

Good

Fair

Bad□7

7

4

17

12□17.00

17.00

10.00

42.05

30.05□□□□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□□□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.
□□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

40□100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

100□□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.

□ Source: Survey by the Researcher.
Source: Survey by the Researcher.

The above Survey showed that 73 percent of the respondents viewed the impact of the Local Government on rural road rehabilitation as negative. This is visible even from the number of roads if roads unrehabilitated against those rehabilitated as already shown on tables 4.10 and 4.11.

Here, it can be stated in line with our hypothesis that, “the extent to which Local Government can provide Socio-economic facilities and infrastructure to the rural masses is dependent on

availability of human, financial and material resources". And in the area of rural road rehabilitation the Local Government performed inadequately due to human, material and financial predicaments.

HEALTH

The major functions of the health department are noted to be:

- Management of Local Government dispensaries for drug administration for minor ailments or dressing of wound/burns.
- Immunization against the killer diseases; polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough, diarrhea and measles, through the NPI programme.
- Educate rural people on family planning methods.
- Administer O.R.T. (Oral Rehydration Therapy) to children.
- Public enlightenment on personal hygiene care of the handicapped, abandoned children, etc.
- Liaison with State/Federal/non-governmental agencies for successful implementation of health programmes.

Thus, we need to ask, to what extent has Soba Local Government made efforts towards these objectives vis-a-vis rural development?

First of all we need to have an insight into the workforce of the Health Department that is saddled with the task of executing the stated objectives of the Local Government as regards health issues. Table 4.13 below explains further.

TABLE 4.13

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

S/N□EDUCATIONAL QUAL.□No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

EDUCATIONAL QUAL.□No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

No. OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

PERCENTAGE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.□Illiterates

Illiterates

Primary School Levels

Secondary/C.H.A.

C.H.O/Degree□10

10

13

14

3□25.33

25.33

33.33

35.00

6.66□□□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher

□□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher
□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher

TOTAL□40□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher

40□100□□Source: Survey by the researcher

100□□Source: Survey by the researcher

□Source: Survey by the researcher
Source: Survey by the researcher

The table above pointed out that 58.66 percent, i.e. over half of the total workforce in the Health Department are illiterates and semi-illiterates; 35 percent are secondary school leavers (and most of them failures) and Community Health Assistants. While the qualified and skilled ones constituted only 6.66 percent. This is a very sad and insufficient situation for an area with over 30 Health centres/clinics as per table 4.14 below:

TABLE 4.14

NUMBER OF CLINICS/HEALTH CENTRES IN SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS AT DECEMBER, 2000.

S/N□DESCRIPTION□LOCATION□No. OF BED (IF ANY)□□1.

DESCRIPTION□LOCATION□No. OF BED (IF ANY)□□1.

LOCATION□No. OF BED (IF ANY)□□1.

No. OF BED (IF ANY)□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35. Health Centre

Health Centre

Rural Hospital

T/Wada Clinic

Health Centre

Health Centre

Health Centre

Health Centre

Health Centre

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Centre

Health Centre

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Health Clinic

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Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic

Health Clinic□Soba

Soba

Maigana

Soba

Turawa

Rahama

Danwata

Madarzai

Takalafiya

Makwaran/L

Kaware

Gamagira

Tama

Gurbabiya

Yalwa Bene

Garu

Fagachi

Bele

Yalwa/M Gimba

Awai

Richifa

Taba

Tudun Saibu

Dinya

Kwasallo

Bagaldi

Farin Kasa

Suddu

Ung. Rimi

Wanka

Damari

Kinkiba

Yakasai

Marwa

Matari□36

36

36

3

10

7

6

3

3

3

3

7

7

5

3

3

3

3

3

6

12

4

3

6

3

3

3

5

3

3

3

3

6

10

3

6□□Total□35 Health Centres□35 Villages□226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

□Total□35 Health Centres□35 Villages□226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

Total□35 Health Centres□35 Villages□226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

35 Health Centres□35 Villages□226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

35 Villages□226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

226 Beds□□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

□Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.
Source: Health Department Records, Soba Local Government.

From the above analysis, it is very unfortunate that while the Local Government has so many Clinics/Health Centres, there are no enough qualified and skilled personnel to manage them.

Therefore, one hereby need to address the question: What efforts in form of assistance has the State or Federal Government offered Soba Local Government in terms of medical facilities or equipments?

In a survey by the researcher, it was found out that the following materials were received from the Federal Government as assistance towards health care by the Local Government:

- 2 Toyota Buses
- 1 ambulance (now needing repair)
- P.T.F. Drugs with N3, 324, 319.3k.
- 1 Generator
- 3 Deep Freezers
- 2 Ice Lining Refrigerators
- 2 Thermometers
- 11 Motorcycles
- 9 Cold Boxes
- 22 Vaccine Carriers
- 2 System Sterilizers
- 6 Glostyle Carriers
- 170 Tick Polio Carriers

Source: Handing over notes on Health Department, Soba Local Government, Year 2000.

Despite these materials, the Local Government complement these efforts with chartering of commercial buses during immunization or whenever there is an outspread of any communicable disease like diarrhea, meningitis, etc.

On the utilization of the materials received by the Local Government from the Federal Government, the table below shows how the drugs in particular were utilized or distributed:

TABLE 4.15

DISTRIBUTION OF P.T.F. DRUGS WITHIN SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

S/N□AREA OF DISTRIBUTION□MONETARY VALUE OF DRUGS GIVEN□□1.

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION□MONETARY VALUE OF DRUGS GIVEN□□1.

MONETARY VALUE OF DRUGS GIVEN□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.□Maigana District Health Committee Zone ‘A’

Maigana District Health Committee Zone ‘A’

Maigana District Health Committee Zone ‘B’

Soba District Health Committee Zone ‘A’

Soba District Health Committee Zone ‘B’□

N752, 247. 95

N366. 462. 89

N544, 242. 03

N544, 242 .03□□□Total Monetary Value of

□□Total Monetary Value of
□Total Monetary Value of

Total Monetary Value of

the Drugs□

N2, 207, 194 .9□□Source: Handing over notes on Health Department, Soba

Local Government, Year 2000.

Source: Handing over notes on Health Department, Soba Local Government, Year 2000.

Source: Handing over notes on Health Department, Soba Local Government, Year 2000.

As further clarification, it was also stated in the said handing over notes that the above tabulated distribution represented 60 percent of the total drugs received from the P.T.F., while the remaining 40 percent was in the Local Government P.T.F. Stores.

On further inquiry it was stated by an officer of the Health Department that the above figures also represent the level of commitment of the Local Government towards all type of immunizations and curative programmes such as:

B.C.G (Bacillus Calmette Guerin), to prevent tuberculosis

D.P.T (Diphtheria, Perfusis, Tetatus-triple antigens given at 2, 3 and 4 months to prevent infection during pregnancy

Measles Viral Infection, whose symptoms are runny nose and eyes, dry irritating cough, fever and rash.

O.P.V- Polio myelities- for polio prevention.

From the foregone analysis it is evidently correct that the Local Government should have performed positively in the area of health

services to the people of Soba Local Government, were it not for unqualified manpower.

Below is the respondents view of the performance of the Local Government in terms of provision of health services.

TABLE 4.16

RESPONDENTS OPINION OF THE IMPACT OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

S/N□NATURE OF RESPONSE ON HEALTH SERVICES □NO. OF **RESPONDENT**□**PERCENTAGE**□□1.

NATURE OF RESPONSE ON HEALTH SERVICES □NO. OF RESPONDENT□**PERCENTAGE**□□1.

NO. OF RESPONDENT□**PERCENTAGE**□□1.

PERCENTAGE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.□Very Good

Very Good

Good

Fair

Bad□ -

-

16

20

4□ -

-

41

49

10□□□TOTAL□ 40□ 100□□

□□TOTAL□ 40□ 100□□
□TOTAL□ 40□ 100□□

TOTAL□ 40□ 100□□

40□ 100□□

100□□

□

Source: Survey by the Researcher.

The above table showed that those who rated the Local Government health care services fair is 49 percent as against 41 percent that rated it good and 10 percent for bad. This was even as a result of combined effort between the Federal and the Local Government.

Thus, our hypothesis is in this case re affirmed that: "the extent to which local government can provide socio-economic facilities and infrastructures to the rural masses is dependent on availability of human, financial and material resources".

AGRICULTURE

As we earlier pointed out, about 70 percent of Nigerians lived in the rural areas and are by implication farmers, agriculture holds a very strategic position in Nigeria. It is the source of livelihood of about 70% of the Nigerian population.[2] Thus, it is an aspect that requires great consideration and encouragement for development.

Although, some attention was accorded agriculture in all Nigeria's four development plans since Independence, Government policies on rural development have been no more than rhetorics and platitudes. [3] Food production has continued to go down in the entire country, and therefore inadequate to feed the nation well.[4]

Therefore, to what extent has Soba Local Government tried to address this situation by way of improving agricultural productivity through the provision of agricultural materials or assistance? To answer this question, we start with the Agriculture

Department of Soba Local Government. The department has 60 members of staff as tabulated below.

TABLE 4.17

CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF-STRENGTH OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO SALARY GRADE LEVELS

S/N□GRADE LEVEL□NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

GRADE LEVEL□NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.

PERCENTAGE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.

3.□01-06

01-06

07-12

13-17□44

44

15

1□73.33

73.33

25.00

1.67□□□TOTAL□60□100□□

□□TOTAL□60□100□□
□TOTAL□60□100□□

TOTAL□60□100□□

60□100□□

100□□

□

Source: survey by the Researcher.

From the above table, 73.33 percent are unskilled, 25 percent are of the middle level while there is only 1.67 percent on the high managerial cadre.

Furthermore, the table below shows the educational levels of the staff of the department.

TABLE 4.18

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF STAFF OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S/N□EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION□NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION□NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.
NO.OF STAFF□PERCENTAGE□□1.
PERCENTAGE□□1.
□1.
1.

2.

3.

4.

4.□Illiterates

Illiterates

Primary school leavers

A’ levels/ND/NCE

HND/Graduates□28

28

22

9

1□46.67

46.67

36.67

15.00

1.67□□□TOTAL□60□100□□

□□TOTAL□60□100□□
□TOTAL□60□100□□

TOTAL□60□100□□

60□100□□

100□□

□

Source: survey by the Researcher

One can see from the table above that 46.67 percent are primary school leavers, 15 percent attended tertiary institutions while only one has HND (and no degree holder in the department.)

This is rather unfortunate that a department that should lead in rural agrarian revolution is entirely bereft of skilled and qualified manpower as the department is permeated by forest Guards, laborers and messengers.

In such a primitive-like organization one hardly expect any innovation and technological know- how with modern machinery.

Furthermore, in a research towards finding the material potentiality of the department it was found out that the department has only one spoiled tractor and a near off-the-road Toyota pick-up which is even attached to the Divisional police office for rural-patrol. Thus, the issue of extension services such as lending out tractors to rural farmers even for accrued revenue does not arise as the department is also in paralysis.

In an effort to get actual data on the services rendered to the rural people by the department, it was found out that only one cattle

market was established at Tudun Saibu at the cost of N999,753.00. Home-Economic working materials were purchased at the cost of N99, 000.00.Also about three trailers-load of fertilizer were said to have been purchased and distributed at subsidized rates to Local farmers. But on inquiry, there was no any document tabulating the said distributions. The officers of the department pointed out that the fertilizer distribution was done by Councillors, which they alleged to have been politicized.

Actually, there was no any meaningful service rendered by the Agriculture department towards Agricultural development in the Local Government. Even where such existed, it was hijacked by the political office holders and thus rendered unobjective and questionable.

As a result, table 4.19 below shows the views of respondent's on the Agriculture Department's activities in the Local Government area.

TABLE 4.19

RESPONDENT'S VIEW ON BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE AGRIC DEPARTMENT OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

S/N□NATURE Of RESPONSE□NO. OF RESPONDENTS□PERCENTAGE□□1.

NATURE Of RESPONSE□NO. OF RESPONDENTS□PERCENTAGE□□1.

NO. OF RESPONDENTS□PERCENTAGE□□1.

PERCENTAGE□□1.

□1.
1.

2.□Sufficient

Sufficient

Insufficient□7

7

33□18

18

82□□□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.

□□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.
□TOTAL□40□100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.

TOTAL□40□100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.

40□100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.

100□□Source: survey by the Researcher.

□Source: survey by the Researcher.
Source: survey by the Researcher.

The table above has shown that 82 percent have rated the Agriculture Department insufficient on agricultural services to the people. Only 18 percent, which may be those with similar political

inclination with the political office holders, rated the services of the Local Government sufficient.

On further research, most people of the Local Government swore that they only obtained all their fertilizer from the market or from agents of political office holders who were alleged to have shared most of the fertilizer among themselves.

In essence, the Agriculture Department is incapacitated by the lack of human, material and financial resources to provide agricultural services.

From all the forgone analysis, it is visibly clear that apart from the health sector, in all other areas of our research; works and agriculture, the Local Government has not performed efficiently and effectively due to inadequate human, material and financial resources.

REFRENCES

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUMMARY

An attempt at examining the role of Soba Local Government towards rural development has been made in this research as our case study.

The role of Local Government and other historical issues in the context of rural development were reviewed and critically examined. Rural areas are viewed as sources of raw materials and food for the urban centres.[1] As such, rural development programmes from the colonial period to date have been agriculturally oriented for local and export needs. Little wonder that the rural areas are still backward and undeveloped.

In the first chapter an identification of peculiar bottlenecks faced by Local Governments on rural development formed the background to the study. Problems of the research were specified and hypothesis was formulated. Instruments of inquiry: Library materials, Interviews, Questionnaires and Personal observation were employed and applied.

In chapter two related literature and theoretical framework were reviewed and established. Various approaches to the study of rural development were examined and the Capabilities Approach was chosen as most relevant and suitably applicable for this study.

An overview of historical and socio- economic profile of Soba Local Government area of Kaduna State being the case study was made in chapter three.

Chapter four covers presentation and analysis of data by using percentages for the purpose of comparison thereby arriving at a logical conclusion on the tested hypothesis.

It is revealed in chapter five that the Local Government was unable to adequately provide social infrastructures and development of the rural area for human, financial and material problems.

This study revealed that out of the total 454 number of staff in Soba local government, the unskilled constituted 70%. This most naturally have contributed towards poor output.

Two issues evident from this research: the small size of workforce and the little number of skilled or qualified ones.[2]

Insufficient financial and material resources also contributed to the inadequate performance of the Local Government towards rural

development. The internal revenue generated by the Local Government for the period of this study -1996-2000 was N33, 082,370.71 is terribly too meagre for infrastructural facilities like Health materials, Roads, Culverts, Bore Holes, e.t.c. The implication is should there be delay or zero-allocation from the Federation Account, the Local Government services will be entirely paralyzed. In fact, the Local Government could not have been able to pay even it's staff salaries because the salary bill of the Local Government from January, 2000 to December, 2000 was N75, 305,151.00 [4], when it's total Internal revenue for five years, 1996 to 2000 was N33, 082,370.701.[5.] The bulk of the Local Government funds came from Federal allocation which within our period of study, 1996 to 2000 reached the tune of N620, 929,347.18 [6].

In addition, there is the inherent problem of lack of development planning in the Local Government as the study found out.

Although there used to be yearly estimates there was no short or long term Development Plan. Even where such was said to be prepared, no copy was shown as evidence. Paradoxically even the

yearly estimates are subjected to the whims and caprices of the political office holders.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION:

This study has found out that Soba Local Government is not incapable, as an organization, to enhance rural development but was incapacitated by lack of human, financial and material resources.

Therefore, it is suggested that, all rural development plans should take the form of Primary Health care Programme which is institutional based and not via ad-hoc bodies.

On rural roads, the Federal Government should purchase Graders, tippers and other machinery for road construction and distribute same among all the Local Governments in the country, as they cannot be able to buy them due to poor internal revenue. The Federal Government should also apply strict supervisory measures to counteract misuse of the Equipments.

It is also recommended that the Federal Government should cancel its FEAP, Poverty Alleviation Programme or the State Committees on Employment Programme and rather make direct purchase of tractors, fertilizer, raw materials, agricultural herbicides, drugs, iron rods, etc and distribute to the entire Local Governments in

the Federation on annual or by-annual basis for rural development. Any Local Government Executive found misusing the materials can be tried before a court of law accordingly.

Furthermore, Local Governments should be oriented or even directed to know the value of investment as means of revenue generation. Municipal Councils in the U.S.A and Britain have since been obtaining sizable revenue from short -term investments. The risk -free nature of money market securities and bonds like the Nigeria 90 days Treasury Bills, Treasury Certificates and Development Stocks should be enough to convince Local Governments to invest in government securities.[7]

Moreover the bonds /securities can be used as collateral for short-term loans from banks for rural development projects. This is to improve the cash flow position of Local Governments in the country.[8]

Another neglected investment area is the solid waste resources recovery and mobilization. Therefore, there is the need for Local Governments in Nigeria to utilize this revenue resource .In this effort, adequate rural, financial and technical support should be given to the Local Governments by the Federal and the State Government to mobilize the dormant and under - utilized solid and organic waste

resources for development.[9] This will also solve the problem of shortage of fertilizer which can be produced from solid waste as it does not need large capital for a start.

In consideration of their closeness to the masses, Local Governments should be granted more funds over what is presently obtained for their rural development projects .The over collection and concentration of funds to the Federal and State Governments has continued to crippled Local Governments development efforts.

Conclusively, all the above recommendations and suggestions are on the firm assumption that Local Governments are the most efficient and effective instruments for rural development.

REFERENCES

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8. Ibid.

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10. Ibid.

Soba Local Government Treasury Records (1996-2000.)

Soba Local Government CashBook (Personnel Emolument.) 1996- 2000.

Soba Local Government Handing Over Notes for Health Department, January, 2000.

INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED:

Heads of Department: Soba Local Government.

Key Officers

The Village Heads, Soba and Maigana.

The District Heads, Soba and Maigana.

The Local Government Chairman, Soba Local Government.

The Secretary, Soba Local Government.

Retired Civil Servants

Some prominent Businessmen, Farmers and Politicians.

APPENDIX 'B'

Dear Respondent,

The questionnaire attached is part of a research on Local Government as a tool for Rural Development.

The researcher is a Master Degree Student in the Faculty of Administration, Department of Public Administration, A.B.U. Zaria.

The research covers various activities of Local Government as per The 1976 Local Government Reforms and its significance to our case study -Soba Local Government Area.

While the questionnaire aims at seeking your personal opinion on Soba Local Government's performance on rural development, your response will be handled confidentially.

Therefore, your utmost participation and cooperation is appreciated please.

Researcher.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN: QUESTIONNAIRE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

A CASE OF STUDY OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KADUNA STATE.

SECTION 'A' PERSONAL DATA

1. Name of your village
2. Local Government Area
3. Age
4. Sex

SECTION 'B' FARMING

PLEASE TICK WHICH ANSWER IS APPROPRIATE

5. What is your occupation?

a) Farming

b) Trading

c) Others (specify please)

6. What is your appropriate income per Annum?

a) Less than ₦ 1,000

b) ₦1, 000 to ₦2, 000

c) ₦2, 000 to ₦3, 000

d) ₦3, 000 to ₦4, 000

e) ₦4, 000 to ₦5, 000

f) Over ₦5, 000

7. If you are a farmer, what type do you do?

a) Crop farming

b) Livestock farming

d) Mixed farming

8. As an indigene of this village do you feel the impact of the Local Government's activities?

a) Yes b) No

9. What has the Local Government done in your village?

a) Roads construction/ Rehabilitation

b) Water supply

c) Electricity

d) Others (specify please)

10. What is the number of the projects done in your village by the Local Government?

11. What Agricultural materials have you benefited from the Local Government?

MATERIAL□QUANTITY□COST□□a) High Breed Seeds

QUANTITY□COST□□a) High Breed Seeds

COST□□a) High Breed Seeds

□a) High Breed Seeds
a) High Breed Seeds

b) Agric. Chemicals

c) Irrigation pumps

d) Tractor

e) Others□□□□12. If none, how do you procure Agric. Inputs?

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12. If none, how do you procure Agric. Inputs?

a) State/ Federal Government (b) Market (c) Others (specify please)

13. What type of access roads do you have?

a) Tarred Roads (b) Untarred Roads (c)Literite Roads (d) Unliterite Roads

d) Foot path.

14. If you have Water supply is it provided by the Local Government?

15. What type of water system do you have in your village?

a) Well water (b) Stream (c) Bore hole (d) Others (specify please)

16. What health centers /Clinics do you have in your village, provided by the Local Government?

17. What is the rating of the health facilities provided by the Local Government?

a) Very good (b) Good (c) Fair (d) Bad

18. If you have school in your area what type(s)

a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Higher Institution (d) Others (specify please)

19. Do you have Electricity supply in your village?

a) Yes (b) No.

20. Did the Local Government provide it?

21. Generally, in which aspect has the Local Government performed well?

a) Feeder roads construction

b) Provision/ Distribution of Agric. Inputs.

d) Provision of Health Facilities

d) Others (specify please)

APPENDIX 'C'

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Please indicate your estimated annual income
2. What are the activities of your department?
3. What is your department's staff strength?
4. What are the problems of your department?
5. Do you always have budget plans and are they strictly followed?
6. If not, why the non- adherence?
7. In which aspect has the Local Government been most commendable in performing its functions?
8. What is the expenditure of your department on capital projects between 1996 - 2000?
9. Do you have enough financial allocation within the said period?
10. Is the problem of the Local Government from financial, material and human resources?
11. How do you think the rural people will rate your department's activities?

APPENDIX 'D'

STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A CASE STUDY OF SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KADUNA STATE

BY

IBRAHIM YUSUF

The topic above is a research for the award of Master of Public Administration Degree by the A. B. U. Zaria.

As part of primary data being collected I request your human cooperation in providing accurate data (as secondary source) to the questions below, please.

All data given will be treated confidential, please.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

1. Please indicate your staff strength as per table below:

Level□Personnel□Treasury□Works□Agric.□E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

Personnel□Treasury□Works□Agric.□E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

Treasury□Works□Agric.□E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

Works□Agric.□E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

Agric.□E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

E.S.D.□Health□□□01- 06

Health□□□01- 06

□□01- 06

□01- 06
01- 06

07-12

13-17□□□□□□□□□ 2) What are the qualifications of these staff?

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2) What are the qualifications of these staff?

a) Personnel Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

b) Treasury Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

(c) E.S.D. Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

d) Works Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

(e) Health Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

f) Agric. Department: Indicate Primary, Secondary, Diploma, Graduates)

3. What is your total staff Salary / Emolument Bill?

a) 1996: (b) 1997: (c) 1998: (d) 1999: (e)2000:

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4. Do you consider your staff strength adequate?

---

5. If not, do you have alternative suggestion?

---

6. Is the financial allocation to your department adequate?

---

7. What are the major problems of the Local Government in the area of social services?

---

8. What is the level of the State Government's involvement / assistance to the Local Government?

WORKS DEPARTMENT

9. What is your expenditure on the following:

Roads Construction

Water Supply

Electricity

10. Which rural roads have been constructed / Rehabilitated by your department:

Description of roads□Condition(Rehabilitated or not)□□□□□

Condition(Rehabilitated or not)□□□□□

□□□□
□□□

□□

□

11. Which roads are awaiting rehabilitation.

Description of Roads□Condition□□12. How many schools have been constructed by the Local Government, 1996 - 2000?

Condition□□12. How many schools have been constructed by the Local Government, 1996 - 2000?

□12. How many schools have been constructed by the Local Government, 1996 - 2000?

12. How many schools have been constructed by the Local Government, 1996 - 2000?

13. What are the problems of your department?

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

14. What is the number of Clinics provided by the Local Government?

Description of Clinics□No. of beds□□□□□ 15. What is the quantity of drugs received, if any, from State/ Federal/ International agencies?

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15. What is the quantity of drugs received, if any, from State/ Federal/ International agencies?

16. What is the Qualification condition of your department staff?

17. What is your expenditure on drugs, 1996 - 2000?

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

18. What is the Local Government's generated revenue, 1996- 2000?

Year□Internally Generated□ State allocation□ Federal Grant□

Total□□1996

Internally Generated□ State allocation□ Federal Grant□ Total□□1996

State allocation□ Federal Grant□ Total□□1996

Federal Grant□ Total□□1996

Total□□1996

□1996
1996

1997

1998

1999

2000□□□□□□What is your expenditure on infrastructural service for the said periods?

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19. What is your expenditure on infrastructural service for the said periods?

AGRIC. DEPARTMENT

20. Does your department offer free- assisted inputs to the masses?--------

21. How many machinery (that are functional) do you have?----------

22. Do you offer them for lending by farmers?

23. Do you distribute subsidized fertilizer to the masses?

24. In your opinion has the subsidized fertilizer reach the local people?

25. Do you offer credit loan to the farmers?

26. What are the predicaments of your department?