

# Good Governance in Rural Development in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Alasan Shaaibu Kiri & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Rajvinder Kaur

<sup>1</sup>M.A. Public Admin, Department of Public Administration, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara (India)

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Public Admin Department, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara (India)

---

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 13 March 2019

### Keywords

Rural Development practice, pre-and post-independence Nigeria.

---

## ABSTRACT

Rural development practice in Nigeria has been for a quite long time for more than one hundred years that is from pre-Independence to the current time. This paper attempts a time-serious review on Good Governance in rural development practice in Nigeria to see what has changed over a long period of time. Various developments planning period has been examined in relation to rural development practice. The review shows that the greater parts of public efforts of rural development were subsumed under agricultural development which was more exploitative to the rural resources and residents that improve their quality of life. Although relatively improved understanding of rural development and was manifested among policy makers beginning in the late 1980s, the paper urges that such understanding surprisingly did not translate into corresponding improvement in rural development practice because of several factors including weak institutional arrangement, corruption and absence of coordinated practice among competing agencies. A number of recommendations have been highlighted.

---

## 1. Introduction

The essential role of government in nation building is to develop the rural area. Recently, there have been talks about Good Governance in rural areas and a lot of financial help has been rendered by donor countries and national government in an attempt to develop rural areas, but there is only little impact. In Nigeria, rural development is not given due recognition and attention it deserves in political terms, which makes it faces lot of problems.

Industrial activities have diversified and increased the standard of living of the urban dwellers, while those living in rural areas are still living in abject poverty. Proceeds of the oil boom are unevenly distributed, creating a gap between the rich and the poor. Many villagers in the country sides lack basic resources like- water, health care, roads, qualitative education etc., and facing social-political and economic problems as well. Also our developmental schemes have not improved the quality of life of the villagers living in rural areas.

The massive exodus of people from the villages migrating into the cities to look for means of livelihood is one of the major problems in Nigeria. The third national plan of (1975-1980) has failed to bridge the gap between villages and urban areas, resulting in unbalanced development. However, this issue of unbalanced development draws a new attention in the guideline of the fourth national plan of (1981-1985).

The policy of promoting Good Governance and certain changes in rural areas through sustainable development is to improve agricultural productivity and increase infrastructure, for example, good portable drinking water, health post, feeder roads, rural electricity and education etc. Furthermore, the Nigerian constitution of (1979-1999) reminded that the most components of rural infrastructures are a concurrent legislative list, this making them against federal, state and local levels,

which over the years expressed the needs to bring about development at the grassroots level.

During General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida's regime of (1987), in his determination to achieve these goals, the Directorate of Food and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and MAMSER had been established to give the rural areas the desired emphasis.

General Sani Abacha introduced the Petroleum Special Trust Fund (PTF). During the fourth Republic of 1999, under which General Olusegun Obasanjo was elected president, his government introduced Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) in 2000, of which many state governments re-directed their strategies to the benefits of the hitherto neglected rural areas.

Under this background, Good Governance was introduced in local government administration toward rural development in Dutse Local Government Secretariat in Jigawa State. Once the key and remedy which have been put forward for decades are still the major concern of the International Organization and national government.

## 2. Statement of the problem

Jigawa State like any other state in Nigeria consists of urban and rural settlements. The urban settlement is favorably blessed with most of the infrastructural facilities that have come about at the expense of rural settlement or rural populace. The rural settlement on the other hand which formed about 80% of the state population lacks most of the infrastructural facilities i.e no adequate pipe borne water, roads, and health care delivery system that will enable them to have free and smooth movement from one village to another and to the urban centers for business and commercial purposes.

Other problems in Dutse are poor educational system, electrification, unemployment, lack of adequate health facilities

etc. Development, diversified or integrated, is always seen from economic and management perspectives and this can be traced in various development plans: 1975 -1980, 1981-1985, and 1986-1990 respectively.

Those plans focus on economic development and growth diversification with economic, indigenization of the economy, even distribution of income and price stabilization. The federal, state and local governments have expressed the need of bringing about new life for rural dwellers as significant in previous national plan. And far back during oil boom, when money was not a problem, there had been concrete efforts to accelerate rural development. According to the third national development plan of 1975- 1990, rural areas were lagged behind compared to urban ones, resulting in increasing disparity of immigration from the former to the later. The oil boom of 1970s improved the economy of Nigeria which expanded enormously the infrastructural development of the country.

### 3. Historical back ground of the study

Dutse is situated at the south-east point of Kano. It is a rocky area as the name implies; Dutse means rock or mountain. The hilly rock which surrounded the town and covered approximately seven (7) kilometers provides the people living in the area with natural security against invaders as was clearly the case in the past and also the reason that influenced the people to have chosen the place to live.

There are two dominant languages spoken in the area that is Hausa and Fulfulde. The population census conducted in 1991 showed that Dutse has about 148,374 people. To its south, Dutse is bounded by Birnin Kudu local government area of Jigawa State and on the south-west by Takai and to the west by Gaya local government areas both of Kano State. Moreover, to the north, it is bounded by Ringim local government, while to the east by Kiyawa local government area of Jigawa State.

There recorded some measures of development since its creation as a local government such as the establishments of post primary schools like Government Secondary School, Dutse; Government Technical School Dutse; Government Commercial Secondary School, Dutse; as well as General Hospital and Specialist Hospital Danmasara all in Dutse local government of Jigawa State. Takur and Katangare Leprosy Clinics, and a wide range of Dispensaries in different locations formed parts of the infrastructures available in Dutse; others are feeder roads, pipe bore water, and electricity power supply under the rural electrification programme. The rest are road culvers including the re-settlement of people threatened by soil erosion.

### 4. What is rural development

Rural Development is a policy aimed at improving the economic and social life of a specific group of the rural dwellers. The United Nation Organization defined rural development as a method designed to transform rural life by extending to the masses of the rural areas the benefits of economic and social changes; it emphasizes participation in the designed and implementation programme.

There are many definitions and approaches developed by intellectuals and organizations as part of their contributions to the concept.

Williams.T.F.(1978) defined rural development as a process of permanent variety having the main objectives and overall balance and proportionate well-being of rural people. He further elaborated that certain changes complicate the pattern of economic, social and political changes that take place in our community or society.

### 5. The concept of good governance

That Governance should be good is a universally accepted fact. Then what is the need to prefix the objective "Good" before the word governance. Another debatable issue is whether good governance implies "a government that governs the least 'or "a government that everything" The first idea, emanating as it is from the West assigns to the government what can be said to be the bare minimum. This even the West does not follow. But if this is accepted, then, if the governance is not all that good, society at large shall hardly be affected because in most of the areas the citizens can act at their own direction. In contrast, if the government has all prevailing influence into all aspects of life, as the communist believed, then really the degree of good or bad governance would definitely affect the society at large. Surprisingly, however, the concept of good governance has come from the West. Moreover, with the collapse of communism the idea of all pervading governance has also gone. However, this does not mean the victory of the Western capitalistic concept of governance for what really caused the collapse of communism was the systematic suppression of the civil society in the communist political system.

### 6. Relevance of the study

The social significance of this study is in the attempt to find a lasting solution to the disturbing failures of rural development in the local government area under study. It is the researcher's view and hope that the result of this study will create awareness to rural dwellers, policy makers, rulers, students, and researchers on rural development; it will also help the policy makers see the weaknesses of the policies that resulted in negative implementation of the programme. The recommendation of this research could be used by government, non-governmental agencies on project implementation.

This research is intended to access the impact of Good Governance in local government administration toward rural development with specific references to Dutse local government area. Embarking on this research is based upon the fact that local governments are now given their own autonomic power. The higher the supply of the rural infrastructural facilities to rural communities, the more the quality of the rural people lives would improve and consequently rural development. The more rural people participate in the community development activities, the more rapid the socio-economic development of the rural area. The poorer living standard of the rural people, the lesser the socio-

economic development. Special services can make or lead to rural development.

## 7. Objective of the study

The principle objective of this study is to examine the Good Governance in rural development in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are as follow:

- i) To find out whether local government has achieved its objectives or not in the implementation of its policies.
- ii) To examine the quality of life and standard of living of the majority of the people in the rural areas.
- iii) To analyze the initiatives for Good Governance in rural development.
- iv) To analyze the challenges in the process of rural development.
- v) To recommend suggestions for ensuring Good Governance in rural development.

## 8. Hypotheses

In light of the above stated objectives, following hypotheses are framed for the present study:

- 1) The higher the supply of the rural infrastructural facilities to rural community, the higher the quality of the rural people lives and the consequent rural development.
- 2) The more rural people participate in the community developmental activities, the more rapid the socio-economic development of the rural area.
- 3) The poorer the living standard of the rural people, the lesser socio-economic development.
- 4) Special services activities can make or lead to rural development.

## 9. Scope and limitation

The study is aimed at discussing the impact of good Governance in local government administration toward rural development in Dutse local government. It is also based on the development provided by the local government council over the years. The activities of the local government are numerous, and as such, this research would only focus mainly on the social amenities that enhance water supply, health care, agricultural facilities and electrification as part of community development.

Therefore, the framework of the study traces from 1976-2006. This research work is not without its problems. First of all, the research work is restricted to only one level of government and single academic session which is not adequate for the researcher to undertake a deep and wide investigation on the subject matter.

Lastly the subject matter is concerned with governmental organization; there are bureaucratic problems which affect the process of gathering information for the research work.

## 10. Review of literature

Recently the terms "Governance" and "Good Governance" are being increasingly used in developing literature. Bad Governance is being increasingly regarded as one of the root causes of all evil within our societies. Major donors and international financial institutions are increasingly basing their

aid. The Review literature of Good Governance in rural development in Jigawa state of Nigeria toward this direction.

World Bank (1975) states that Rural Development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people, the rural poor. It involves extending benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural area. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless. The World Bank and other international agencies and institutions placed emphasis on increasing production, raising productivity, increasing employment and mobilizing whatever, land, labor and capital factors of production were available. At the same time, rural poverty and inequality has to be reduced by development involving values and quality of life issues and the participations of the poor people in development activities and decision making.

According to Anyanwu, (2012) Good governance seems to be a scarce product in the developing world. It is an antidote to underdevelopment and poverty in most developing nations. That of Africa is the most alarming of all African countries, Nigeria is the best endowed with all necessary ingredients of development.

Leone (2010) pointed out that skilled labor, natural resources, abundant financial resources, vast agricultural landmass, and favorable geographical and weather conditions are all scarce resources that are abundantly available in Nigeria

Toyin and Mathew (2008) states in other parts of Africa, these resources are scanty except in the cases of Kenya and South Africa. Nigeria is thus a paradox of underdevelopment. When Nigeria got her independence in 1960, most nationalist seems to be optimistic about the potential of the country. It became a thing of joy in most African countries to see Nigeria as the epitome of hope for black race

Cobbinah et al., (2013) points out the method by which government is made more responsive to the yearnings and aspiration of its people. Its basic hallmark is the provision of essential and basic capacity building to enable an individual survives in a particular society (Ibid). As such, governments need to ensure that basic infrastructures for healthy and good living are available. How this is achieved remains a doubtful exercise for some policy makers and concerned stakeholders. The historical antecedent of 21 Good governance started after the Second World War when the economic prosperity of a country became only parameter for good governance

Griddle, (2011) states, the wealth of a nation was the sole indicator for good governance during the period, and it was based on this premise that Marshal Plan was instituted to restore European economy after the Second World War. Thus, the only language of good governance during this period was economic growth, and the situation persisted until 1970s when some Scandinavian countries swiftly embraced the welfare aspect of good governance. It was at that point basic needs, welfare and economic growth, were particularly entrenched in the dictionary of good governance.

Grindle (2007) emphasis that corruption is the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development and the issues of developing countries mostly the Africans the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development ,and issues loike accountability and transparency have emerged as potent weapons in the battle against corruption.

**11. Research methodology**

Survey research method is administered in sampling the design. The systematic random is chosen because the researcher to find out responses through the gender, level of education age and occupation of the respondents. In - probability sampling the convenience sampling is tried and purposive sampling complements the researcher’s investigation fifty persons are selected using simple random sampling techniques to be the research respondent are from the department of agricultural community development, health of local government while thirty (30) of the respondent are from various communities selected from the purpose of the research ten communities were selected at random and in each community three (3) people were selected to be research respondent making a total of thirty (30) respondents.

The target of sampling of the research would be sixty beneficiaries of these communities were to be conducted for interview and questionnaire that entails the number of males to be fifteen and five from each of the three communities or

**13. Data Analysis**

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA OF THE REPENDENTS

S/NUMBER	SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	40	80%
2	Female	10	20%
TOTAL		50	100%

The table 4.1.1 shows the sex if the respondents, 80% of the respondents are male while the remaining others 20% are female. This shows that the majority of the respondents are

district unit of the local government. This makes the number to be sixty.

**12. Method of data analysis**

Method generally refers or means to a way of doing something of data analysis include the percentage of the people and responses against the amenities provided by the local government, the ages of the respondents, the gender and level of education, also the responses of the civil servants could be analyzed as they indicate the contribution rendered by their department in developing the rural areas within the area of study.

Method also includes the responses of the people and knows what determine the achievement of the local government. The four (4) points of satisfactory, food, fire poor and water ,absolute and relative frequently number and percentage has been adopted to analyzed the level of provision of how water supply, education, feeder roads and agricultural loans, health care as achievements.

Data analysis through the method adopted include, the announcement of the local government provides the basis of social services of infrastructures and the project embarked by the voluntary organization of rural development inform of social services such as provision of pipe borne water construction five feeder roads establishing education for adult evening classes with local model and some others.

male, and female were limited due to gender cultural and religious reasons.

TABLE: 4.1.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS.

S/ NUMBER	AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	20-25	20	40%
2	25-30	20	40%
3	30-35	10	20%
TOTAL		50	100%

The table 4.1.2 shows the age distribution of the respondents. This table indicate the level ages as 20-25 has ( 40%) 25-30 has 20 in number with 40% The age ranked 30-35

have in significant number of 10 with a total of 30%, Age variation of the population.

TABLE 4.1.3 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S/ NUMBER	AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	SSCE	10	20%
2	HND/ Degree	30	60%
3	Literary Education	10	20%
Total		50	100%

The table 4.1.3 Shows the educational qualification of the respondents, can be observed that (20 %) attended SSCE/NCE qualification (60) attended HND/ Degree, while literacy education attended (20%). This shows that the majority

of the respondents are literate in fact all the respondents possess the minimal level of reading and writing skills because they involved those with literacy education.

TABLE 4.1.4 BASIC AMENITIES PROVIDES PROVIDE BY THE GOVERNMENT

S/ NUMBER	SOCIAL AMENITIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Bore hole	20	40%
2	Dispensaries	20	40%
3	Community well	10	20%
Total	50	50	100%

The table 4.1.4 shows the basic amenities provided by the government that Bore hole, Dispensaries, and community well which is not adequate.

TABLE 4.1.5 PROPOSED INFRASTRUCREFOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

S/NUMBER	PROJECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Community	5	10%
2	Class Room	2	4%
3	Viewing Centre	3	6%
4	Fertilizer	4	8%
5	Feeder Road	6	12%
6	R. E. Board	5	10%
7	Market	5	10%
8	Motor Park	8	16%
9	Culvert	2	4%
10	Dispensaries	6	12%
11	Slaughter Slaps	4	8%
12 Total		50	100%

The table 4.1.5 indicated that the number of proposed infrastructure and social amenities to be provided by the departments, which include community well, classroom,

viewing Centre, Fertilizer, Feeder road, R.E.B Market stall and dispensaries, slaughter slaps, carries the highest percentage as indicated in the table.

4. 2 SECTION B: RESPONSES FROM THE RESPONDENT

TABLE 4.2.1 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

S/NUMBER	OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Farming	15	30%
2	Civil Servants	10	20%
3	Training/ Business	20	40%
4	Others	5	10%
Total		50	100%

The table 4.2.1 shows the occupation of the beneficiaries. These were categorized in forming (30%) civil servant (20%)

trading (40%) and the others (10%). and the majority of respondents are farmers.

TABLE 4.2 .2 SOCIAL AMENIES IN RURAL AREAS

S/ NUMBER	SOCIAL AMENITIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Veterinary clinics	6	12%
2	R. Board	5	10%
3	Market stall	5	10%
4	Shopping complex	4	8%
5	Slaughter slaps	6	12%
6	Primary school	20	40%
7	Shades	4	8%
Total		50	100%

The table 4.2.2 shows the social amenities found in the rural Ares. This table indicates that veterinary clinics gains

(12%), REB (10%) Market stall (10%) Shopping complex (8%) Slaughter slap (12%) Shade (8%) primary school (40%).

TABLE 4.2.4 COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

S/NUMBER	REPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	30	60%
2	No	20	40%
Total		50	100%

The table 4. 2 4 indicated whether the community members embarked on some projects. The able shows that the

(30%) of the respondents said yes the community of the respondents. Indicated they did not embarked on any project.

TABLE 4.2 5 DIFFERENCES PROJECTS IN THE LOCAL GOVT. FROM THE YEARS OF 1996 -2006 WITHIN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENT.

S/NUMBER	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Primary School	5	10%
2	Dispensaries	5	10%
3	Water Supply	7	14%
4	Slaughter Slap	8	16%
5	R E B	5	10%
6	Market Stall	6	12%
7	Viewing Centre	4	8%
8	Veterinary Clinics	5	10%
9	Feeder Road	5	10%
10 Total			100%

The 4.1.4 shows the number of project embarked from the years 1996-2006 within the various departments to various villages unit in the local government. These projects were

disseminated to differences villages within the local government areas.

TABLE 4.2.5 FARMERS LOANS

S/NUMBER	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	35	70%
2	No	15	30%
Total		50	100%

The table 4 .2.5 shows whether the local government has never given loans to the farmers. The table shows that (70%) of the respondents has the knowledge on how the loans were

given to the farmers while (30%) do not have knowledge about the loans

TABLE 4.3-6 MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL AREAS.

S/NUMBER	PROBLEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Feeder Road	8	16%
2	Water Supply	4	8%
3	Education	6	12%
4	Health	5	10%
5	Fertilizer	7	14%
6	Electricity	20	40%
Total			100%

The table 4.3.6 indicates the problem faced in the rural areas.it can be seen that Feeder Road is (16%), water supply

(8%), Fertilizer (14%), and the Electricity (40%), all are the major problems of the rural areas.

TABLE. F.4. 3 .7 GENERAL ASSESSMENT

RESPONSES	ASSESSMENT				
	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	Poor	Total
Provision of water supply	15	20	15	15	65
Provision of road	30	15	15	5	65
Provision of Electricity	20	15	20	10	65
Provision of Health	5	5	15	30	65
Provision of Education	20	20	15	10	65
Provision of farmers loan	15	5	10	35	65

At the end, the provision of information or social amenities in the rural areas as water supply, road, electricity, health, education, farmers loans and seen to be neither good nor poor. The table above will examines the statement.

education but manipulated one, as craftsman, tailoring, blacksmith e t c . The occupation of the respondents is also satisfactory being farming leading followed by trading and very few participated in politics as well as civil servants yet living in rural areas the burden of underdevelopment in relation to the amenities both basic and social ones provided by the local government there is a significant change in rural development. In this research presently the 97% of the projects are maintained by the local government, only the education sector which is supervised SPEB with UBE at the national level, but

still the local government is contributing in the social welfare department when in demand.

It is also justified really there is exist numerous voluntary organization based on tribal, ethnic affiliation or religious sect that undertook numerous voluntary self-help projects aided by the local government. The local government administration is that of catalysts with the aim of promoting or providing and assisting the people to improve their living standards by the proper use and management of natural resources.

#### 14. Conclusion

The study assessed impact for local government administration towards rural development functions, strategies, and policies agenda the achievement of water supply, health facilities, educational enlighten, agricultural improvement, all these centered towards solving the rural dwellers problems.

Rural development is still a major concerned of international as well as national government for nations building, economic and social development. The government has to play a vital role to develop rural areas so as to narrow the gaps between the urban and the rural areas; this would reduce rural urban migration. The most urban drift has always been attributed to the lack of modern infrastructure in our rural areas.

In Nigeria, the rural population consists about 70% of the population and their problems are many which include: poverty, diseases, illiteracy, lack of good road, portable drinking water.

Average of whether and lack of reasonable modifiable made which keep the rural dwellers isolated and deprived of most essentials of life. Some even say they are neglected. In spite of facts that rural development programmers have been so pronounced many villagers in the country still lac basis recourses like health care centers, education, electricity, road, water, e t c .The establishment of an administration monitoring committee will go a long way in providing basic necessities of the population and consequently better living standard of the entire population of the country.

The study is aimed at findings the role of non-governmental organization in rural areas, and the problems associated with it and the suggestion. Based upon the responses gathered from both questionnaires and interview schedules, it is discovered that:

- a) The level of government participation and financial support is unsupportive towards the non-governmental organizations activities.
- b) The people at the rural areas also do not want come out for self-help activities thus waiting for the government to come to their aids. In terms of solution to the identified problems, the following suggested were by the respondents.
- c) Cooperation between the local peoples, traditional rulers and rural development official s of the local government.

- d) Awareness campaign to educate the local people on their roles in the development of their communities.
- e) Provision and use of update equipment as well as adequate funding of rural development programmed.

#### 15. Suggestions

Perhaps to improve the living standards of the rural dwellers (population) there has to be a specific direction on objectives by the law makers in the councils whether elected or appointed by the authority concerned. Obviously villages were neglected in terms of health, education, social and infrastructure as local government council is not accountable as well as not answerable to the electorate rather than the officers in the state only, the low recommendation to be sighted are include:

- A) That for a rural development to attain sustainable development in the approach to the needs to be reviewed for the trainers by the strategic policy involved in rural development.
- B) Founds to be pumped into the rural areas as 75% to80% of the population contributes to the economy through taxation, even the distribution of money and other facilities.
- C) Mass participation in community development toward, rural development could be encouraged.
- D) Education boy formal and informal could be encouraged to eradicate illiteracy among rural dwellers.
- E) Transfer of power to rural people proves the control of their resources.
- F) Government should take actives measures in community activities on umbrella of local unions, with state government providing financial and technical assistance.
- G) Training of social development workers both at intermediate and high-level so that their services can be applied in preparation and implementation of community projects.
- H) The local Govt. should embark on tour of all the community and consult the real inhabitant to have firsthand information on their problem. From there local government can make an efforts of jointly undertake all activities geared towards the development of such communities.
- J) The local government should also increase the financial assistance if rendered to the people to enable them accomplished more projects, especially those that huge capital base like construction of school and human clinics.
- I) the Rural people should also be encouraged by the local government to develop their human material resources through their organization.
- K) Finally, I would like to recommend other to carry out research to find out the role of local people in the development in their communities. This is because their finding will be valuable in the field of local government, more especially in aspects of rural development which is an integral part of national development.

## References

1. Ezekiel.(1994). Principle of local government in Nigeria, tab educational books, Jos Nigeria.Oluwaye .A. (1972), Rural development putting; the last tour, Longman House United Kingdom.
2. Samuel, y c (1980), the developmental processes, a special perspective, Hutchinson University London, the New Local Government Reform in Bornu state of Nigeria (1986) Bitrus.
3. Poostchi, D. (1986). Rural development in the developing countries Longman House UK
4. Roger, (1974) , Political value and local government in London Mail rehouse press conference.
5. USMAN A. K. (1999). The Design of Rural development Lesson from African countries penguin's Books Ibadan Nigeria.
6. UNESCO (1975) Rural Development in Nigeria University of Ile lfe press ll lfe.
7. Tijjani, S. k. (1978), the role of the different level of government in integrated rural development.
8. Williams T k (1990), the design of rural development in Nigeria University of lfe press Ile lfe.
9. Conference Ash ridge (1958): A hand book Of community development. Her majesty's stationary office, London p s
10. Ball, A. G ( 1974) The nature of Rural Development in priorities in rural development, Guelph, Ontario, university of Guelph, Ontario Agricultural coolly pp. 1-12
11. Bekele, T&W. Zike (1948) village level approach to Resources management: Towards sustainable land used fathering cooperation between people and institution, Advices in Geo-ecology.
12. Copp, J.H. (1972): Rural Sociology and Rural development vo1. 37, pp515-533
13. Desai, versant (1988): Rural development issues and problem. Himalayan publishing house Bombay.
14. Devilaxmi, ET, el, Sharma, (1996) Encyclopedia of rural development, Anmol publishing press ltd, New Delhi
15. Mishra, N. S & Sharma, Kaushal (1983). Problem and prospect of rural development in India up pal publishing House New Delhi
16. World Bank (1975) ; The assaults of world poverty; problem of rural development Education
17. Sanders, I.T. (1958) Theories of rural and community development, and sociology 23 (1) 1-1
18. Adoye, E. E (1992) Grassroots involvement in rural development in Olisa. M. S.O and Obikwu. J.I
19. Anyanwu, J.C (2012): "Accounting for poverty in Africa" by African Development Bank
20. Grindle, M.S (2007): "Good governance" Development policy review pg 533-574
21. Grindle, M.S (2011) "Good governance revisited" Development policy review pg 199-221