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- 7 AUG 1984

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SURVEY OF INTEGRATED  
APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES  
AND MODEL VILLAGES

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
YOUTH, AND CULTURE  
LAGOS NIGERIA



# SURVEY OF INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES

1980

Conducted under the auspices of UNICEF and Nigeria Federal Ministry  
of Social Development, Youth and Culture, Lagos, Nigeria.

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Conducted under the auspices of UNICEF and Nigeria Federal Ministry  
of Social Development, Youth and Culture, Lagos, Nigeria.

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E R R A T A

- Pages
- 1     *Para. 2,*  
       *Line 3: add 's' to 'government'*  
       *Line 6: ' assakio' to read 'Assakio'*  
       *Line 7: 'Authorities' to read 'authorities'*
- 2     *Para. 1, line 4: insert 'not' between 'are'*  
       *and 'privileged'*
- 5     *Para. 2, serial No. 2 line 1: omit 'a'*
- 6     *Para. 2, line 18: 'repòrt' to read 'rapport'*
- 14    *Para. 7, line 19: 'producoin' to read 'production'*
- 24    *Para. 3, line 8: omit 'the' before 'life'*
- 36    *Para. 3, line 6: omit 'of' before 'Abaiipo'*
- 37    *Para. 3, line 1: 'health' to read 'healths'*
- 40    *Para. 6, line 8: 'pick-axes' to read 'pick-axes'*
- 47    *Para. 4, line 3: add 'with' at the end of line*
- 51    *Para. 6, line 2: to read 'at pages 56-57'*
- 57    *Para. 2, line 4: 'modefication' to read 'modification'*  
       *Para. 4, line 9: insert 'of' between 'growth' and 'communities'*
- 74    *Para. 1, line 5: 'bring' to read 'being'*  
       *Para. 4, line 1: 'interested' to read 'interest'*
- 77    *Para. 4, line 3: insert 'water' before 'scheme'*
- 80    *Add 'Y' to 'SUMMAR' in headline*  
       *Para. 2, line 12: 'taken' to read 'token'*  
       *Para. 3, line 6: 'it' to read 'perceive'*  
       *line 13: 'these' to read 'the'*
- 82    *Para. 1, (iv) : 'fjunctional' to read 'functional'*
- 89    *Para. 2, line 8: 'instict' to read 'instinct'*
- 97    *Para. 2, line 6: 'carf' to read 'care'*
- 104   *Para. 1, line 3: 'industries' to read 'industrial'*
- 107   *Para. 1, line 1: 'puerly' to read 'purely'*
- 158   *Letter conclusion: omit 's' from Yours*



c/o Ministry of Social Development  
Youth and Sports,  
P. M. B. 5170, Ibadan.  
Oyo State.  
January, 1982.

The Permanent Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Social Development,  
Youth, and Culture,  
5, Kofo Abayomi Road,  
Victoria Island,  
Lagos.

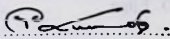
Dear Sir,

The Committee appointed to survey integrated approach to basic services and model villages in selected villages of five States, namely, Bauchi, Cross River, Gongola Niger and Plateau and to make recommendations which could be replicated in the other States of the Federation, has pleasure to submit herewith its findings and recommendations.

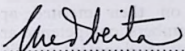
The Committee wishes to record its appreciation for the support and co-operation received from the technical experts who provided briefs on various aspects of the survey, the communities of the villages surveyed and the functionaries of the government involved. The Committee is especially grateful to the authorities of Lafia Local Government which provided the members free board during its visit to Nassarawa Eggon and assiakio. It also wishes to place on record the services of Professor O. Oloko and the Authorities of the Computer Centre, University of Lagos for processing the data collected from the field.

In conclusion, we wish to express appreciation for the opportunity given to us to serve the nation in this capacity.

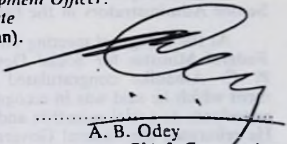
Yours respectfully,



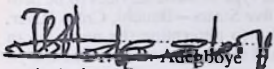
M. I. Okunola  
Chief Social Development Officer.  
Oyo State  
(Chairman).



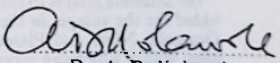
Dr. A. B. Yusuf,  
Nigerian Law Review Commissioner  
(Member).



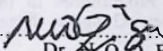
A. B. Odey  
Deputy Chief Community  
Development Officer.  
Cross River State.  
(Member).



Adebayo  
Agriculture Project & Monitoring Unit.  
Kaduna.  
(Member).



Dr. A. D. Kolawole  
Director, Basic Health Services  
Unit, Federal Ministry of Health.  
Lagos  
(Co-opted Member).



Dr. A. O. O. Ejiga  
Ag. Head, Dept. of Agric. Econ. &  
Rural Sociology,  
Ahmadu Bello University,  
Zaria.  
(Co-opted Member).



A. T. Esan  
Social Development Officer,  
Federal Ministry of Social Deve-  
lopment, Youth, Sports & Culture,  
Lagos.  
(Secretary).

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The focus of the agents of development and modernisation in any developing country is on the rural areas. This is understandable when it is realised that the sector forms 80 percent of its population and are inhabited by vulnerable groups, that are privileged to be given facilities and attention. These groups include expectant mothers, nursing mothers, children etc. Conscious of this problem, various political parties in Nigeria during their 1979 electioneering campaigns staked rural development with particular emphasis on the provision of basic services. Under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth, and Culture and in collaboration with UNICEF, a six-man Survey Committee on Integrated Approach to Basic Services and Model Villages was set up. The following were members:

- |    |                           |    |    |    |                        |
|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Moses I. Okunola      | .. | .. | .. | <i>Chairman</i>        |
| 2. | Mr. Augustine B. O. Odey  | .. | .. | .. | <i>Member</i>          |
| 3. | Dr. A. B. Yusuf           | .. | .. | .. | <i>Member</i>          |
| 4. | Dr. Johnson B. Adegboye   | .. | .. | .. | <i>Member</i>          |
| 5. | Dr. A. D. Kolawole        | .. | .. | .. | <i>Co-opted Member</i> |
| 6. | Dr. Nathaniel O. O. Ejiga | .. | .. | .. | <i>Co-opted Member</i> |
| 7. | Mr. A. I. Esan            | .. | .. | .. | <i>Secretary</i>       |

Membership of the Committee was drawn to include Specialists and Senior Administrators in the field of Agriculture, Health and Sociology

At the inaugural meeting on the 28th January, 1980 the Honourable Federal Minister for Social Development, Youth, and Culture, Chief P. C. Amadike congratulated members on their merited appointment which he said was in recognition of members' competence and rich experience as social scientists and community development practitioners. He reiterated the Federal Government's commitment to the up-liftment of the standard of life in the rural areas in order to control the drift of the rural population to the already over-stretched urban areas. He outlined the main purpose and objective for setting up the Committee which is stated as quoted:

" the ultimate goal is to determine the type of basic services to be provided for the villages in the selected five States—Bauchi, Cross River, Gongola, Niger and Plateau and also to determine the needs of an ideal village which can serve as a model to other parts of the country."

The Honourable Minister thereafter gave the outline of the Terms of Reference as follows:

- (i) examine Community Development Programmes in the five selected States—Bauchi, Cross River, Gongola, Niger and Plateau.
- (ii) assess existing facilities, resources and plans for providing and improving basic services for the five selected villages.
- (iii) design the type of integrated rural development programme for these villages with a view to evolving an 'ideal type' which will be a model for other parts of Nigeria;

- (iv) identify short and long term requirements for Community/Social Development Programmes in these States' villages.
- (v) draw up a scheme of basic services with the active participation of the community through the use of community volunteers. The community involvement required, the technical inputs needed, and the external assistance envisaged should be specified, and
- (iv) make necessary recommendations for the successful implementation of the integrated approach in these States.

In order to justify the confidence reposed on it, the Committee pledged to work relentlessly to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Federal Government and UNICEF. It then formulated a working interpretation for the terms of reference. Although by the terms of reference, the Committee was to examine Community Development programmes and assess existing facilities in one village in each of the five selected States, it decided to use its discretion to examine more if the situation in a State warrants it. Whilst not making any pretensions to perfection, it is the hope of the Committee that this Report will serve as a guide in the formulation of government policies for the effective transformation of the rural areas.

## METHODOLOGY

As part of the Committee's efforts to collect data and come up with this final report, a number of meetings were held, questionnaire were designed, study of relevant literature was carried out simultaneously, and consultations and briefs obtained. In addition, series of tours to the selected states and villages were undertaken with a view to administering the questionnaire initially formulated and also to come up with an on-the-spot appraisal of the efforts made by different communities towards meeting their individual life-styles.

Actions were taken as follows:

**(i) Committee Meetings:**

Meetings were held in Lagos both before and after going into the field. It was at the initial meeting that the Committee worked its estimates and its strategies for the Survey. In the course of these meetings, consultations were held with members of staff of the Ministry and officials of the United Nations Children's Fund to enable the team work out comprehensive plan and strategies for both data collection and final report write-up.

**(ii) Study of Relevant Literature:**

Shortly after the first two sittings, members of the Committee embarked on the task of reading materials relevant to the terms of reference outlined in the Introductory part of this Report. As a result, members of the Committee carefully worked through various papers made available by the Ministry itself, and also took pains to read books and other documents from various sources in as far as these relate to our focus of investigation. In particular, the Committee made sure that every member was fully equipped with adequate information about some basic terms and expressions which are pertinent to the field of study. Efforts have been made in the relevant chapters to spell out these terms and relate them as far as practicable to the Nigerian context.

**(iii) Designing of Questionnaire:**

Prior to the Committee's undertaking the tour, a set of questionnaire were formulated. In all, three sets of questionnaire were designed; the first set contained a total of 57 leading questions and was designed and subsequently modified by the entire Committee at one of its meetings. Supplementary questionnaire was however later added as considered necessary.

In general, the questionnaire were designed to solicit information about the individual respondent, village resources, developmental stages, village socio-economic organisation, community needs and aspirations, and village participation in its developmental programmes. The extent of governmental contributions towards village aspirations and goals, in the execution of specific projects were also appraised in the questionnaire.

The Ministry assisted the Committee in the reproduction of the questionnaire. A total of 500 copies of the questionnaire were reproduced and taken to the field. Of these, about 200 copies had to be discarded because of poor completion by field enumerators. On the whole the villages mentioned below were surveyed:

Agwagunc and Abiifa	.. .. .	<i>Cross River State</i>
Lemu	.. .. .	<i>Niger State</i>
Nassarawa-Eggon, and Assakio	.. .. .	<i>Plateau State</i>
Gokaru, and Gada	.. .. .	<i>Bauchi State</i>
Ngurore	.. .. .	<i>Gongola State</i>

**(iv) Consultations and Briefs:**

At the inaugural meeting, it was decided that briefs and relevant information should be obtained from experts in specific fields. Consequently, the Committee identified specific areas relevant to this programme and accordingly, invited briefs from institutions and individuals throughout the country but received briefs in appendix I from the following:

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Field of Specialisation</i>	<i>Contributor</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1.	Agricultural Economics	Dr. N. O. O. Ejiga of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	Place of Agriculture in Integrated Approach to Basic Services and Model Villages.
2.	Community Health	Prof. G. O. Sofoluwe, Head, Department of Community Health School of Nursing College of Medical Sciences, Benin City.	Developing a Comprehensive Services with special emphasis on achieving Mental Bliss Family Stability, Comprehensive Social Security and tackling the root causes of diseases and health problems in the Model Villages.
3.	Rural Sociology	Dr. E. Abasi-Ekong of University of Calabar.	Community Participation in Rural Development.
4.	Vocational Skill Training	Engr. H. O. Dawodu, Director, Vocational Skill Improvement Unit, Polytechnic, Ibadan.	Setting up a Village Technology Unit.
5.	Rural Water Supply	Engr. A. Oluwande, University College Hospital, Ibadan.	Rural Water Supply.

- |    |  |   |  |
|----|--|---|--|
| 6. | Communication, Transportation and Information. | Engr. (Chief) E. A. Egbedeyi, Permanent Secretary/General Manager, Oyo State Water Corporation, Ibadan. | Communication, Transportation and Information System in a Model Village. |
| 7. | Architecture                                   | Prof. E. A. Adeyemi of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.  | Environmental and Regional Planning.                                     |
| 8. | Community Development                          | Mr. E. M. Ewelukwa, Asst. Chief Community Development Inspector, Anambra State.                         | Village Integration Scheme in Anambra                                    |
| 9. | Basic Health Services                          | Dr. A. D. Kolawole  | Basic Health Service Scheme.   |

The Committee went through the briefs submitted by the specialists and utilized the materials as appropriate. Some of the briefs were obviously too scanty and the Committee never had the benefit of discussing them with the experts in question. In general, where specific areas of clarification arose, the Committee gave the matter further consideration and efforts were made to discuss the problems within the Committee and occasionally consulted with other professionals.

**(v) Tours and Data Collection:**

On the 20th of April 1980, the Committee left Lagos for Calabar on the first leg of the Survey. During the visits, consultations were held with Government's functionaries. In the course of the visits, meetings were held with the Community representatives and their leaders. The team also inspected self-help project sites and institutions for delivery of basic services including instances of village technologies.

**(1) Appointment and Training of Supervisors and Enumerators**

This sphere of activity was left to the individual state officials concerned. But care was taken by the panel to ensure that the training was effective.

**(2) Distribution of Questionnaire**

The panel made sure that interviews were conducted and the questionnaire were completed at an appropriate time when the villages were being visited. The panel also endeavoured to cross-check the data as much as possible with community leaders.

**(3) Meeting of the Village Committees Project Leaders and Chiefs**

The panel considered this a vital area of activity for the purpose of establishing good report and also for winning the confidence of the communities involved.

(4) *Interview with Officials involved in the Delivery of Basic Services*

This sphere of activity was also considered vital from the point of view of ascertaining the nature and effectiveness of the Basic Services available or that are being made available in any one community.

(5) *The Inspection of Community Development Projects, Small Scale Industries and Village Technology*

For every village visited, relevant resources, notably vital developmental projects relating to commerce and industries, health and agriculture were inspected and enumerated not only by the team of enumerators but also by the individual members of the Committee.

The five states and the corresponding villages visited by the Committee are as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Village</i>
20-26/4/80	Cross River	(i) Agwagune in Akamkpa Local Government Area. (ii) Abiiifa in Uyo Local Government Area.
15-24/5/80	Niger	Lemu in Bida Local Government Area.
8-14/6/80	Plateau	(i) Nassarawa-Eggon in Akwanga Local Government Area. (ii) Assakio in Lafia Local Government Area.
15-21/6/80	Bauchi	(i) Gokaru in Alkaleri Local Government Area. (ii) Gada in Ningi Local Government Area.
22-28/6/80	Gongola	Nguorore in Yola Local Government Area.

All the villages toured were located purely in the rural areas. They therefore offered favourable conditions for our mode of research. The villages, just like their states, vary considerably in size, and exhibit differences in language, custom and behavioural patterns. Internally, however, almost every village manifested strong elements of homogeneity, ethnically, linguistically, and religiously. Besides, the level of development remains essentially traditional. It would also be worth noting that the level of development, community participation and integrated approach to social services, varies significantly from one village to the other even within the same state. Moreover, a great degree of variability was recorded in both government and community involvement in self-help projects for the betterment of the individual villages. This remarkable degree of differences among the eight villages toured and studied were adequately represented in the tour Reports outlined in Appendix IIa.

**(vi) Questionnaire and Administration:**

As mentioned above, minimum number of questionnaire were set aside for administration within each State. Relevant State Ministries had previously recruited and trained a set of enumerators and supervisors. It was to the advantage of the States that the enumerators and the supervisors were selected from the immediate communities under study. In other words, almost all the enumerators were indigenes of the area and in effect very conversant with the language, attitudes and general behavioural patterns of the communities that were investigated. As a result, both the enumerators and the Committee had not much difficulties when interviewing informants from the different communities visited. The Committee was very well received by the people of the communities, in some, with a lot of drumming and festivities. The villagers were also willing and patient enough to respond to the questions.

On the whole, some 450 questionnaire were administered in the field. Out of this total, 168 were rejected by the computer due to poor completion. Most of our respondents comprised male household heads, 95 percent, of whom were above 25 years. This position is explained by the predominance of males in the audiences interviewed.

**(vii) Cross-Verification of Data:**

In order to ascertain the reliability of the data collected by the enumerators, random tours of every village were organised. Formal and informal meetings were held with community leaders, chiefs and project leaders. While the sampling of respondents remained largely random, the meeting with different community leaders was specifically regularised and charged with festivities and conviviality. These meetings were considered very vital because they provided the team with an important forum for verifying the random observations and the random sampling of informants. At these meetings, the Committee cross-checked the reliability of specific on the questionnaire. Questions were asked by the community leaders and chiefs and the Committee as appropriate reciprocated. The Committee was able to comprehend and establish the nature and degree of facilities available or being made available in any given village.

**(viii) Write-up:**

It took quite some time for the data collected from the field to be processed. By mid-November members reassembled in Lagos to review the processed material, records of consultations, briefs and available literature and to write the final Report.

**(ix) Conclusion:**

In concluding this chapter on the techniques of the survey in the five States, it will be pertinent at least to indicate some of the difficulties encountered and the probable short-comings of the study. In the first place, the sampling of the states and villages visited and administered questionnaire was not all that comprehensive or nation-wide. Therefore in order to overcome this inadequacy and create some degree of representativeness for the Report, additional information was obtained in respect of the former Eastern, Northern and Western States.

It has been discovered that carelessness in the completion of the questionnaire, inadequate training and supervision of enumerators and inadequate time for cross-checking data from the informants undoubtedly distorted the data collected from the field. This must have in particular resulted in the subsequent rejection of about one-quarter of the questionnaire actually completed out in the field. However, with the subsequent careful screening and cross-checking the Committee has finally come to have full confidence in the data processed by the computer and the Report which was finally produced.

## SITUATIONS IN THE VILLAGES

## Characteristics of Sample of the Survey

The data collected in this survey reflect essentially the opinions of about 282 respondents drawn from eight villages in five states of the federation. The states are Bauchi, Cross River, Gongola, Niger and Plateau. The eight villages from where the respondents were drawn are Gada and Gokaru in Bauchi State, Abiifa and Agwagune in Cross River State, Nassarawa Eggon and Assakio in Plateau State, Lemu in Niger and Ngurore in Gongola State.

Out of the 282 respondents representing the sample of the survey, about 43 percent were from Cross River, about 19 percent were from Bauchi, 9 percent were from Gongola, roughly 11 percent of the respondents were from Niger and about 18 percent were from Plateau State.

About 92 percent of the respondents were males and the remaining 8 percent were females. Roughly 13 percent of them were between the age of 26 and 30 years, 34 percent were between 31 and 40 years of age, 11 percent were between 46 and 50 years and about 13 percent were above 56 years of age. Roughly 90 percent of the respondents were married and about 10 percent were single. Still on marital status of the respondents, about 68 percent of the married respondents have one wife each, about 26 percent have between 2 to 4 wives, and about 1 percent have between 5 to 6 wives. Roughly 8 percent of the married respondents have got no child resident with them and 5 percent have between 11 to 15 and 4 percent have between 16 to 20 children resident with them.

Approximately, 19 percent of all the respondents had no formal education, 25 percent had Koranic Education and were mostly from Northern States, about 37 percent had primary education alone, 14 percent had primary, secondary and teacher training education.

Roughly 53 percent of the people interviewed were christians, and 42 percent were moslems, another one percent were traditional religion worshippers, and about 3 percent indicated that they are nonbelievers.

Overwhelming majority of the respondents, 43 percent, are farmers, about 24 percent are civil servants, 12 percent are traders and businessmen, 4 percent are technicians, 3 percent are professionals of various types and about 10 percent are unemployed i.e. they are either students or housewives. About 82 percent of the respondents have been continuously resident in their villages and about 18 percent were not continuously resident in the village due to frequent transfers in their places of work.

## Population Migration

This survey is interested in the population migration of the people from the village. The survey attempted to identify the factors underlying labour mobility and including migration of labour force from the villages to other areas. Why do people leave their homes? Do migrants respond to economic incentives or they are merely activated by noneconomic considerations or both? What is the peak period of migration? Is migration a temporary or permanent type? Who migrate most? These are some of the questions that the survey sought to answer. For instance about 70 per cent of the respondents from all the villages believed that people migrate from the villages on a permanent basis. However almost all the respondents from Agwagunc in Cross River and those from Ngurore believed that migration from their villages was usually on temporary basis.

About 99 per cent of all the 152 people who responded to the question on who migrate most believed that the youths migrate most from the villages, about 1 per cent believed women migrate most.

TABLE 1

TABLE 1  
Factors for Migration of People from Village

Factor	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Youth	149	98.7
Women	3	2.0
Total	152	100.0

TABLE 2

TABLE 2  
Factors for Migration of People from Village

Factor	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Development	108	71.1
Change	37	24.3
Other	7	4.6
Total	152	100.0

TABLE 1

Sex, Marital Status of Respondents by what they felt are the Reasons for Migration

Sex	Reason for Migration			N
	Seeking Employment %	Climate changes %	Urban facilities %	
Male .. ..	28.4	19.8	51.9	162
Female .. ..	29.4	0.0	70.6	17
			Total	179
X <sup>2</sup> = 4.39		Not Significant.		
Marital Status				
Single .. ..	36.8	10.5	52.6	20
Married .. ..	27.7	18.2	54.1	159
			Total	179
X <sup>2</sup> = 5.69		Not Significant		

TABLE 2

Village by Those who Migrate most

Village	Women	Youths	N	
Abiifa .. ..	0.0	100.0	72	
Agwagune .. ..	0.0	100.0	48	
Lemu .. ..	3.1	96.9	32	
			Total	152
X <sup>2</sup> = 3.77		Not Significant		

TABLE 3

Village by Reason for Migration of People from village

Village	Reason for Migration			N
	Seeking Employment %	Climatic Change %	Urban Facilities %	
Abiifa .. ..	33.3	0.0	66.7	72
Agwagune .. ..	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Ngurore .. ..	100.0	0.0	0.0	27
Lemu .. ..	0.0	100.0	0.0	32
			Total	179
X <sup>2</sup> = 272.00		P/.01	Gamma = --- 0.3409	



To be precise, only respondents from three villages viz: Abiifa, Agwagune and Lemu responded to this question Table 2. All the respondents from Lemu identified the youths as those who migrate most from the villages. The identification of the youths as those who migrate most persists when we cross-classified the responses by sex, marital status, religious affiliation and occupation of respondents. All the single people in the sample and about 99 percent of those that are married believed that the youths migrate most from the villages. Again 99 percent of the males and all the females in the sample also believed that the youths migrate most from the villages. The pattern of response among various religious adherents does not differ, overwhelming majority of all the religious adherents identified the youths as those who migrate most.

On why people migrate from their villages, about 29 percent of all the respondents from the villages believed that migrants go out in search of employment, about 18 percent gave 'climate change' as the major reason for migration while about 54 percent believed that the migrants were being enticed by the urban facilities which are lacking in the villages.

When we cross-classified the responses by the sex of respondents we found that 28 percent of males and 29 percent of females in the sample believed migrants go in search of employment, 20 percent of males believed climatic change induced the migration and about 52 percent of males and 71 percent of females believed that people migrate mainly to enjoy urban facilities that are lacking in the villages.

When do people migrate most? All the respondents, sex, marital status, age, religious affiliation, occupation notwithstanding, believed that the migration from the village is at the peak during the dry season.

Other information relevant to the discussion of migration but not contained in the data presented on this study include the following:—  
What effect has the migration had on the giving and receiving regions? What effect does people's movement have on the others left in the giving region? Do the people still in the village wish to move out if the chance arises?

However, from the meagre data on migration in this study our finding could be simply summarized thus: (1) That Migration from the villages is on permanent basis (2) The peak period of migration is during the dry season (3) The youths migrate most and (4) They seem to be enticed by the urban facilities, employment opportunities in the receiving regions. Climatic factor would appear to be a push factor from the villages to other areas.

## **Level of Productivity, Employment and Income in the Villages**

### **Level of Productivity**

For the purpose of this report labour productivity is used to refer to the volume of goods and services produced per worker within some specified unit of time. The level of productivity of labour can be affected considerably by the quantity and quality of the factors of production

with which the labour works, the level of organisation of work and the control of the human and non-human resources that are to be transformed into products. The level of productivity can also be affected by the degree of mechanization and automation of production process, the skill of the workers both technical and attitudinal. Against this theoretical background on the determinants of labour productivity, the following information will be necessary to aid our understanding of the level of productivity of the villagers. The predominant occupation in the villages, the equipment, tools and implements used in the production process in the villages, the size of capital outlay of the production units, the sources of the capital, level of organization in the work place, the existence or non-existence of institutional frame work for promoting the development of productive activities in the villages, size of labour employed by the various producers, the investment patterns of individuals and associations in the villages, peak period of production, volume of production, distribution channels and major problems confronting various producers. Again the data collected on this survey are inadequate to furnish us with most of the above relevant information on the level of productivity of the villagers.

However, the data showed that overwhelming majority, about 68 percent of all the respondents were farmers. All the respondents from Gada, Gokaru, Abiifa, Nassarawa Eggon, Lemu and about 56 percent of the respondents from Ngurore were farmers. Another relevant information on productivity is the size of arable land which the respondents felt is available for cultivation. Even then the estimated sizes of the arable land differ widely between the respondents from the same village. The majority of respondents (170) admitted that they do not know the size of arable land in their villages, 198 out of the 282 respondents did not know the extent of forest Reserve and 163 respondents did not know the size of the virgin land.

As regards institutional framework for the promotion of productive activities in the villages, all the respondents admitted that Agricultural Cooperative Societies exist in one form or the other in their villages. About 48 percent of the respondents believed that Consumer Societies exist in their villages while 52 percent said Consumer Societies do not exist. We wish to point out again that the response of those interviewed on this issue would not give the real position of things in the villages because while some respondents from a village answered affirmative to the question whether Consumer Societies exist, others from the same village answered no. It becomes difficult to know the group that is correct.

In short the available data of the survey do not provide us with adequate information about the level of productivity of the villagers. But from discussions held with the communities, and the level of real income attributable to peasant and farmers who constitute the majority it could be safely inferred that the level of productivity is low.

## Employment

On the employment of the people in the villages, farming is the major occupation and about 68 percent of all the respondents are engaged in farming. Overwhelming majority of the respondents from Agwagune are fishermen, traders and businessmen. The available data did not reveal their secondary occupation, whether they are employed full-time or part-time, whether employment is seasonal or permanent and throughout the year. The data did not show whether they are full employed or under-employed whether they are self employed or not. The information on employment in the villages would appear to be very scanty and inadequate.

## Income Level of the Villages

Closely related to the level of productivity and employment is the level of income of the people. The survey is interested in finding out the level of income of the poorest peasant and the richest peasant in the villages. On this some ample information are available. For instance, all the respondents from Gada, Gokaru, Abiifa, Agwagune, Assakio, Ngurore and Lemu said the annual income of the poorest peasant in their villages is between one and two hundred naira, all the respondents from Nassarawa Eggon believed that the poorest peasant in that village made between six and eight hundred naira a year. All the respondents from Gada, Assakio, Ngurore believed that the richest peasant in their villages earns above seven thousand naira a year. All respondents from Nassarawa Eggon felt the richest peasant in that village earns between two and three thousand naira. Opinion of the respondents from Abiifa differs on what the richest peasant in the village earns, while 33 percent of them said the richest peasant earns between one to two thousand naira about 65 per cent of them put the income of the richest peasant at between five to six thousand naira.

## Perceived Major Economic Needs of the Villages

Another vital information which the survey sought to know from the respondents is their perceived major economic needs of the villages. Asked what they felt is the major economic need of their villages, about 38 percent of the respondents from all the villages felt the "supply of good roads and bridges" as the first major economic needs of their village. About 54 percent rated the improvement of agricultural facilities aiding agricultural development by the government or any other body as the first major economic need of their villages, while about 21 percent rated it as second most important. Another 9 percent thought the provision of shopping centres and market facilities are the most important economic need of their villages, (see Table 5). About 42 percent of the respondents from all the villages rated small scale industries as the second most important economic need of their villages.

TABLE 5

Perceived Economic Need by The Respondents in all Villages

<i>Economic Need</i>	<i>1st Most Important</i>	<i>2nd Most Important</i>
	%	%
Provision of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	37.6	7.4
Agricultural Facilities .. .. .	53.7	20.6
Shopping and Market Facilities .. .. .	8.5	14.2
Small Scale Industries .. .. .	—	41.8
Coop Ventures .. .. .	—	2.8
Transportation .. .. .	—	31.1

TABLE 6

Village B Perceived 1st Economic Need by The Respondents

<i>Village</i>	<i>Perceived Economic Need</i>			N
	<i>Construction of Roads &amp; Bridges %</i>	<i>Agricultural Facilities %</i>	<i>Shopping and Market Facilities %</i>	
Gada .. .. .	7.7	0.0	92.3	26
Gokaru .. .. .	100.0	0.0	0.0	27
Abiifa .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	72
Agwagune .. .. .	100.0	0.0	0.0	48
Nassarawa Eggon .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	21
Assakio .. .. .	100.0	0.0	0.0	29
Ngurore .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	27
Lemu .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	32
			Total	282
	$\chi^2 = 537.39$	$P < 0.01$	Gamma = -	0.105

TABLE 7

Age of Respondents by the Perceived 1st Most Important Economic Need of the village

Age Categories	Construction of Roads and Bridges %	Agricultural Facilities %	Shopping and Market Facilities %	N
Below 20 years .. ..	14.3	85.7	0.0	7
20-25 " .. ..	17.4	60.9	21.7	23
26-30 " .. ..	16.2	59.5	24.3	37
31-35 " .. ..	37.8	53.3	8.9	45
36-40 " .. ..	38.8	55.8	5.8	52
41-45 " .. ..	59.3	40.7	0.0	27
46-50 " .. ..	59.4	37.5	3.1	32
51-55 " .. ..	36.4	54.5	9.1	22
56 years & above ..	40.5	59.5	0.0	37
			Total	282
	$X^2 = 43.18$	$P < 0.01$	Gamma = -0.302	

TABLE 8

Perceived Social Needs by the Respondents—All Villages

Social Needs	1st Most Important %	2nd Most Important %
Health Facilities .. ..	16.0	31.2
Water Supply .. ..	66.7	25.5
Housing .. ..	17.0	—
Electricity .. ..	—	9.9
Educational Facilities .. ..	—	33.0
	—	—

When we analyzed the responses on village basis, (see Table 6), about 92 percent of respondents from Gada rated shopping centre and marketing facilities as the first most important economic need of that village. Almost all the respondents from Abiiafa, Nassarawa Eggon, Lemu and Nguore rated improvement of Agricultural facilities as the first most important economic need. Again, almost all the respondents from Gokaru, Agwagune, and Assakio rated good roads and bridges as the first most important economic need to the villages.

It should be pointed out that the ratings of the respondents correspond with the major occupations in the various villages. For instance, all the respondents from Nassarawa Eggon, Abiiafa, Lemu and 56 percent of the respondents from Nguore were farmers. Almost all the respondents from Agwagune were engaged on transportation business or fishing. It is therefore most likely that the occupation dominant in various villages dictates the perception of their economic needs. In other words there would appear to be a relationship between major occupation in each village and the respondents perception of the major economic need.

The identification of provision of roads and bridges, agricultural facilities, shopping and marketing facilities as the major economic needs of the villages persists when moderated using the sex, occupation, age and religious affiliation of the respondents. 38 percent of males and 35 percent of females rated roads and bridges as first most important economic needs, 54 percent of males and 57 percent of females rated agricultural facilities as the first most important economic need of their villages. The statistical test of association showed that there is a positive relationship between the occupation of the respondents and their perception of the major economic need at 0.01 level of significance. (See Table 6). There is also a fairly strong and positive relationship between religious affiliation of the respondents and their perception of first most economic needs of their village, (see Table 10).

**TABLE 9**  
**Occupation of Respondents by their Perceived 1st Most Important Economic Need of the Village**

Occupation	Perceived 1st Most Important Economic Need			
	Construction of Roads and Bridges	Provision of Agricultural Facilities	Shopping and Market Facilities	
	%	%	%	
Unemployed .. ..	18.5	74.1	7.4	27
Farming .. ..	46.7	43.3	10.0	120
Trading and Business ..	36.4	54.5	9.1	33
Civil Servants .. ..	35.3	63.2	1.5	68
Technicians .. ..	25.0	66.7	8.3	12
Tailoring and Barbing ..	33.3	33.3	33.3	9
Blacksmithing .. ..	50.0	50.0	0.0	4
Fishing .. ..	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Professionals .. ..	14.3	85.7	0.0	7
			<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>
$X^2 = 48.374$		$P < 0.05$	$\text{Gamma} = 0.059$	

**TABLE 10**  
**Sex, Marital Status, Religious Affiliation of Respondents by their Perceived 1st Most Economic Need of the Village**

Sex	Perceived 1st Economic Needs by Respondents			
	Construction of Roads and Bridges	Provision of Agricultural Facilities	Shopping and Market Facilities	
	%	%	%	
Male .. ..	37.8	53.7	8.5	259
Female .. ..	34.8	56.5	8.7	23
			<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>
$X^2 = 0.083$		Not Sig.	$\text{Gamma} = 0.052$	

Marital Status	Perceived 1st Economic Needs by Respondents			
	Construction of Roads and Bridges	Provision of Agricultural Facilities	Shopping and Market Facilities	
	%	%	%	
Single .. ..	14.8	70.4	14.8	28
Married .. ..	40.2	52.0	7.9	254
			<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>
$X^2 = 7.743$		$P < 0.09$	$\text{Gamma} = -0.492$	

Religious Affiliation	Perceived 1st Economic Needs by Respondents			
	Construction of Roads and Bridges	Provision of Agricultural Facilities	Shopping and Market Facilities	
	%	%	%	
Christianity .. ..	43.0	57.0	0.0	151
Islam .. ..	30.5	50.8	18.6	118
Traditional Rel. Believer ..	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
Non-Believer .. ..	33.3	66.7	0.0	10
			<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>
$X^2 = 58.528$		$P < 0.01$	$\text{Gamma} = 0.247$	

Summarily, one can say with some degree of confidence that the major economic needs which the respondents from all the villages identified are provision of good roads and bridges for easy transportation of perhaps their locally produced goods, improvement of agricultural facilities and provision of shopping and market centres. It could be interpreted negatively to mean that these are the things which the villagers felt could aid economic activities in their villages but are not present at the moment.

### **Perceived Major Social Needs of the Villages**

The study sought to know again the most important social need of the villages as perceived by the respondents. About 16 percent of all the informants rated health facilities as first most important need of their villages, 31 percent rated it as the second most important social need. Water supply was rated by about 67 percent of the respondents as the first most important social need of their villages and the same was rated second most important by 26 percent of the respondents. Housing facilities was rated as first most important need by about 17 percent of all the respondents. Other social needs identified by them are electricity supply which was rated as second most important by about 10 percent of all the respondents and educational facilities which was also rated second most important by 33 percent of those interviewed.

When we take the villages separately, about 92 percent of all respondents from Gada rated health facilities as first most important social need of the village. It should be noted that Gada has just one dispensary with acute shortage of drugs.

Water supply was identified as the first most important social need by all the respondents from Gokaru in Bauchi State, Abiiafa, Assakio, Ngurore and Lemu, whereas housing facilities was identified as the foremost social need by the people of Agwagune. One thing that emerges clearly from the pattern of responses is that the presence or absence of some social amenities in the various villages strongly dictated what the respondents identified as major social needs.

When we cross-analysed the ages of the respondents by their perceived foremost social needs, it was found that about 86 percent of those below the age of 20 years rated water supply as the second most important social need. About 70 percent of those between the ages of 20 and 25 years, 57 percent of those between 26 and 30 years, 67 percent of those within 31 and 35 years, 75 percent of those within 36 and 40 years, and 78 percent of those who are above 56 years of age rated water supply as the first most important social need. In other words, overwhelming majority of people from various age categories in the survey identified water supply as a foremost social need of their villages.

The identification of water supply as the first most important social need in the villages persists even when we cross-classified it with religious affiliation of the respondents. About 60 percent of the christians, 75 percent of moslems, 76 percent of non-believers, and all the traditional religion worshippers rated water supply as of foremost importance as far as social needs of the villages are concerned.

TABLE 11

## Villages by Perceived 1st Most Important Social Need

Villages	1st Social Need			N
	Health Facilities %	Water Supply %	Housing %	
Gada .. .. .	92.3	3.8	0.0	26
Gokaru .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	27
Abiiafa .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	72
Agwagunc .. .. .	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Nassarawa Eggon .. .. .	100.0	0.0	0.0	21
Assakio .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	29
Ngurore .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	27
Lemu .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	32
			Total	282
	X <sup>2</sup> = 561.8	P < 0.01	Gamma =	0.236

TABLE 12

Occupation of Respondents by their perceived Social needs of the Villages

Occupation	Perceived 1st Most Important Social Need			N
	Health Facilities %	Water Supply %	Housing %	
Unemployed .. .. .	14.8	66.7	18.5	27
Farming .. .. .	16.7	62.5	20.8	120
Trade and Business .. .. .	21.2	72.7	6.1	33
Civil Servants .. .. .	8.8	67.6	22.1	68
Technicians .. .. .	16.7	83.3	0.0	12
Tailoring and Barbing .. .. .	44.4	44.4	11.1	7
Blachsmithing .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	4
Fishing .. .. .	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
Professionals .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	7
			Total	282
	$X^2 = 34.81$	$P < 0.07$	Gamma = -0.72	

TABLE 13

Religious Affiliation and Age of Respondents by their perceived 1st most important Social need to the Village

Religion	Perceived 1st Most Important Social Needs			N
	Health Facilities %	Water Supply %	Housing %	
Christianity .. .. .	8.1	57.7	32.2	151
Islam .. .. .	23.7	75.4	0.0	118
Traditional Religion .. .. .	0.0	100.0	0.0	3
Non-Believer .. .. .	33.3	66.7	0.0	10
			Total	282
	$X^2 = 70.16$	$P < 0.01$	Gamma = -0.632	
Age Groups	Perceived 1st Most Important Social Needs			N
	Health Facilities %	Water Supply %	Housing %	
Below 20 years .. .. .	0.0	85.7	14.3	7
20-25 years .. .. .	21.7	67.6	8.7	23
26-35 years .. .. .	37.8	56.8	5.4	37
31-35 years .. .. .	15.6	66.7	17.8	45
36-40 years .. .. .	11.5	75.0	13.0	52
41-45 years .. .. .	14.8	59.3	22.2	27
46-50 years .. .. .	12.5	56.3	31.3	32
51-55 years .. .. .	22.7	59.1	18.2	22
56 years and above .. .. .	0.0	78.4	21.6	37
			Total	282
	$X^2 = 4178$	$P < 0.01$	Gamma = 0.253	

The respondents below the age of 30 years would appear not to be bothered much about accommodation and housing problems. Whereas about 22, 31 and 22 percent of those in the age categories 41 to 45 years 46 to 50 years and 56 years above respectively rated housing as first most social need of the people in the villages. These are people who are married and having many children and wives resident with them. They may have been experiencing difficulties about getting themselves and their families adequately accommodated.

Another significant finding of the Survey is that about 86 percent of the respondents below the age of 20 years rated educational facilities as the second most important social need to the people in the villages. This may not be surprising because these are the people of school age and are bound to be more sensitive to educational facilities around their environment than other age categories.

About 67 percent of the unemployed, 63 percent of the farmers, 73 percent of the traders and businessmen, 67 percent of civil servants, 83 percent of the technicians and all the blacksmiths in the sample, rated water supply as the first most important social need of their villages. Regardless of whatever personal or relational variable of the respondents being considered, it would appear water supply was rated by overwhelming majority of the villagers. The reason may be simply because water as one of the necessities of the life, the inadequate supply will easily be felt by all the people in the villages. Also the response of the people could be interpreted to mean that the identified economic and social needs are those things which they felt are very important to the social and economic life of their villages but are presently absent or inadequately provided in the villages. The identified social and economic needs to the villages may well serve as a pointer to those policy areas which the federal, state and local governments could pay greater attention to in order to improve living conditions in the rural areas and to satisfy some of the basic and essential human needs in the villages.

### **Perceived Problems to Village Development by Respondents**

What did the people in the villages perceive as the major problem to the development programmes in their respective villages?

This is another vital information the study sought to elicit from the respondents.

About 92 percent of all the respondents who answered the question mentioned 'finance' as the first most important handicap to development in the villages. The remaining 8 percent mentioned "lack of enlightenment" as the most important factor deterring development programmes in the villages. Lack of "technical assistance" was mentioned by 44 percent of all the respondents as the second most important problem deterring development programmes in the villages. "Leadership" and "Conservatism" were mentioned by about 10 and 8 percent respectively as the second most important problem to development in the villages.

TABLE 14

Rank of Perceived Major problems to Development Programmes  
in the Villages

<i>Problems</i>	<i>1st Most</i>		<i>2nd Most</i>	
	%		%	
Finance .. .. .	..	..	91.5	—
Lack of enlightenment .. .. .	..	..	8.5	13.2
Conservation .. .. .	..	..	—	7.8
Personnel .. .. .	..	..	—	17.1
Internal Organization .. .. .	..	..	—	7.5
Leadership .. .. .	..	..	—	10.3
Technical Assistance .. .. .	..	..	—	44.1

TABLE 15

Village by Perceived major problem to Development Programmes

<i>Villages</i>	<i>1st Problem</i>			N
	<i>Finance</i>		<i>Lack of enlightenment</i>	
	%		%	
Gada .. .. .	..	..	96.0	25
Gokaru .. .. .	..	..	0.0	27
Abiifa .. .. .	..	..	0.0	72
Agwagune .. .. .	..	..	0.0	48
Nassarawa Eggon .. .. .	..	..	0.0	21
Assakio .. .. .	..	..	0.0	27
Ngurore .. .. .	..	..	0.0	27
Lemu .. .. .	..	..	0.0	32
			Total	221
	X <sup>2</sup> —268.70	P < 0.01	Gamma =	-1.00

TABLE 16

Marital Status, Sex and Age of Respondents by Perceived 1st major problem to Development Programmes in the Villages

<i>Marital Status</i>		<i>1st Problem</i>		<i>N</i>
		<i>Finance</i> %	<i>Lack of Enlightenment</i> %	
Single	.. ..	85.2	14.8	28
Married	.. ..	92.1	7.9	253
<b>Total</b>				<b>281</b>
$X^2 = 1.584$		Not Significant		
<i>Sex</i>		<i>1st Problem</i>		<i>N</i>
		<i>Finance</i> %	<i>Lack of Enlightenment</i> %	
Male	.. ..	91.5	8.5	258
Female	.. ..	91.3	8.7	23
<b>Total</b>				<b>281</b>
$X^2 = 0.1307$		Not Significant		
<i>Age</i>		<i>1st Problem</i>		<i>N</i>
		<i>Finance</i> %	<i>Lack of Enlightenment</i> %	
Below 20 years	.. ..	100.0	0.0	7
21-25 years	.. ..	78.3	21.7	23
26-30 years	.. ..	75.7	24.3	27
31-35 years	.. ..	91.1	8.9	45
36-40 years	.. ..	94.2	5.8	52
41-45 years	.. ..	100.0	0.0	26
46-50 years	.. ..	96.9	3.1	32
51-55 years	.. ..	90.0	9.1	22
56 years and above	.. ..	100.0	0.0	37
<b>Total</b>				<b>281</b>
$X^2 = 25.193$		$P < 0.01$	<b>Gamma = -0.51</b>	

When we considered the villages separately 96 percent of the respondent from Gada identified "lack of enlightenment" as the major problem retarding development in their village. All the respondents from the remaining seven villages believed that "finance" constitutes the greatest problem to the development of the villages. All the respondents from Gada, Gokaru, Abiafa felt that "lack of technical assistance" is the second most important problem retarding development in the villages. The entire respondents from Ngurore felt that "lack of enlightenment" constitutes the second major problem to development.

The overwhelming identification of "finance" as the first major problem to development in the villages persists when moderated using occupation, sex, religious affiliation, marital status, and age of the respondents. For instance about 93 percent of the unemployed in the sample, 90 percent of the farmers, about 91 percent of the traders and businessmen, 96 percent of the civil servants, 92 percent of the technicians, 67 percent of the barbers and all the blacksmiths, and professionals in the sample identified "finance" as the foremost problem to development.

About 92 percent of the males and 91 percent of the females in the sample identified "finance" as the major problem to development in the village. All the christians, traditional religion worshippers, the non-believers, and 81 percent of the Moslems who responded to this question identified "finance" as the foremost problem to community development. 85 per cent of the single and 92 per cent of the married people who responded to this question identified "finance" as the major problem to development. All the respondents below 20 years of age, about 78 percent of those between 20 to 25 years, 75 percent of those within 26 and 30 years, 91 percent of those above 31 years but below 56 years, and all the respondents above 56 years of age identified "lack of finance" as the foremost problem retarding development programmes in the villages.

It would appear that "finance", "lack of enlightenment of the villagers", "lack of technical assistance", "poor internal organization" are the major problems the respondents have identified. "Finance" was prominent in their response and this could serve as a guide to policies aimed at increasing financial assistance for community development programmes by the federal, state and local governments. Again the response of the people is a direct call for greater attention for the enlightenment of the villagers. This could be achieved by the expansion of educational facilities in the villages. Adult education facilities may also be necessary to enlighten the old people.

In addition, information centres, and public enlightenment centres may be established to disseminate new ideas on various issues and news to the people.

### Promotion of Self-help Projects in the Villages

The efforts the people of the village have been making to develop their villages are another area of interest to this Survey.

There are ample data on projects executed through communal labour in the villages. About 38 percent of all the respondents mentioned that the people of their villages had built schools through communal effort. About 26 percent were sure that road and motor parks had been constructed through communal labour. Village layout was mentioned by about 20 percent of the respondents and markets were mentioned by about 9 percent of the respondents as projects that have been executed by the people of the villages through communal effort.

On projects in progress in the villages, about 62 percent mentioned dam, about 25 percent mentioned roads and motor parks and another 13 percent mentioned market projects. Projects planned for execution in future in order of importance in all the villages according to the respondents are schools, community farmland, postal agencies, dam projects, and village layout. Projects envisaged by people of the village in order of importance according to the respondents are community farming projects, village layouts, dispensaries, and dam projects. Dam would appear to be on the priority list of the projects to be executed. This may be so because of their need for water supply. It should be remembered that the first most important social need identified by the respondents is water supply. Building of schools would appear to be another very important project which has occupied the attention of the villages. Again "lack of enlightenment" was identified by the respondent as a major problem to development in the villages, and their interest in building schools through communal labour may be an attempt to solve this problem by the villagers.

Other vital information about self-help projects in the villages such as:

#### **Social Amenities in the Villages**

*Abiifa:*—The main source of water supply to the people is the stream. Ababa stream was the main source of drinking water for the people of Abiifa Community. There was no postal agency, no farmers' club and there was also no agricultural extension services in Abiifa. No health facilities of any sort exist in Abiifa village.

*Ngurore:*—There is a guest house, according to the respondents. There is also a village dispensary. There would appear to be no organized co-operative societies in the village. Boreholes were the main source of water supply in the village.

*Assakio Village:*—From the responses supplied by those interviewed, the people of the village provided almost all the amenities that are present in the village. For instance building of school, construction of bridges and roads, building un-covered well were other projects executed through communal effort. A lot of social amenities such as water supply, electricity, maternity dispensary or hospital, playground, recreation centre, motor parks were reportedly absent from the village.

*Lemu:*—There is acute shortage of water supply, there is no health facility in the village. There is a guest house, slaughter slab, motor

park and a postal agency. There is also a pit latrine, a market, a well for the supply of water to the villagers, open ditch disposal system and there is an incinerator in the village. The main source of water in the village are the boreholes and streams. There is a traditional youth association, a co-operative farmers club and a thrift and loans group. However electricity, small-scale industries, banking credit and loan facilities are not available to the villagers.

*Gokaru*:—According to the respondents from this village there is a dispensary, a well and a slaughter slab. No electricity, no postal agency, no play ground and guest house. Also no farmers' club or co-operative society would appear to exist at Gokaru, of course the respondents were not aware of their existence in the villages.

*Gadu*:—The respondents reported the existence of the following in the village—

a market, traditional silos, a well, a traditional refuse depot and a dispensary. No electricity, no guest house, no farmers' club, no banking, credit and loan facilities in the village.

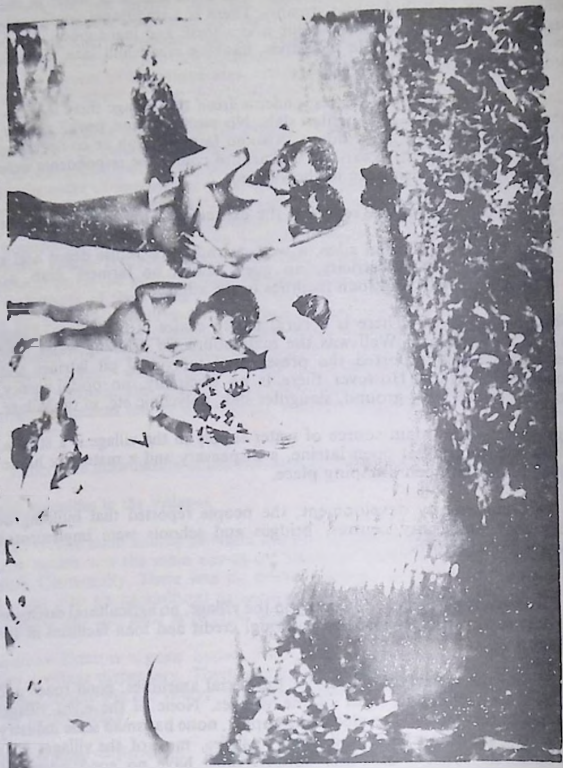
*Nassarawa Eggon*:—There is a rural health centre in the village. There is also a dispensary. Well was the main source of drinking water. The respondents also reported the presence of individual pit latrines and communal latrines. However there is no electricity, no postal agency, no guest house, play ground, slaughter slab, polyclinic etc. in the village.

*Agwagune*:—The main source of water supply in the village is a stream. There is a communal open latrine, a dispensary and a maternity home. There is also an open dumping place.

On community development, the people reported that building of dispensary, maternity centres, bridges and schools were implemented by communal efforts.

However, no electricity supply in the village, no agricultural extension services in the village, also no banking, credit and loan facilities in the village.

From the separate analysis of the social amenities, good roads and bridges are lacking in most of the villages. None of the eight villages covered in this Survey has electricity supply, none has small scale industry, none has banking credit and loan facilities, most of the villages have no adequate sources of water supply, most have no good waste disposal system and most of the villages have no access to good medical care. It is not surprising then to know that a major reason for migration from the village is to enjoy the urban facilities which are non-existent in the rural areas. Again it is not surprising that a major social need identified by overwhelming majority of all the respondents is water supply. Water supply is grossly inadequate in all the villages. The provision of the basic social amenities in the villages may enhance better quality of life in the villages and may reduce the tendency of youngmen to migrate from rural to urban areas.



*Abasco stream from which water was obtained by Ahueta villagers in Cross River State. It is disease borne. Villagers wade through, bathe and wash clothes in it indiscriminately.*



'EZIT' A traditional facility for human waste disposal in Agwaagane village. Even though popular, its use is forbidden by a section of the villagers whose socio-cultural norms forbid utilisation of common privies.



*Another type of Public Privy at Agwagwone village in Cross River State.*

## PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The villages visited in the five States highlighted by the records of travels whether measured by the proportion of the population engaged in primary occupation or size of settlement as suggested by Engineer Egbedeji or physical environment by Professor Adeyemi or the 5,000 population limit often applied by the Federal Office of Statistics were markedly different from the towns through which the team passed in the respective States. The houses provided not much better than ordinary shelter for the inhabitants. The infrastructures for modern development were nearly non-existent. Educational and organised service institutions were rare. The standard of living was low and visits by extension workers were rare. Wide-spread low income and low productivity was observed. 93 percent of those interviewed considered that poor peasants in their community earned under ₦200 real income annually. Most of the farmers still depend on the traditional use of the hoe and the cutlass for their cultivation. The situation is compounded by the vested interests of town dwellers to buy agricultural commodities cheaply and sell manufactured products to the villagers as dearly as possible. It is therefore not a surprise that increasing number of the people, the young ones in particular, pressed with the disadvantageous situations and the drudgery of farm labour, desert the villages to seek fortunes in nearby centres. The need to find solutions to these problems re-echoed in the addresses put to the Committee by the village leaders with repeated requests for basic infrastructures to facilitate village development.

All programmes designed, therefore, to abate these problems and promote optimal developments of both human and natural resources in the villages, the capacity of the people to earn increased income, examine, understand and take action in respect of their problems and thus enhance their standards of living will constitute valuable development strategies.

But viewed globally, any exercise to compartmentalise social and community development programmes at village level could only be academic. It is nevertheless useful for purpose of clarity, and assigning responsibilities, to distinguish their components, even though in large areas they dovetail into one another and in other areas their operations are symbiotic.

### Social Development

Social development has been given a wide variety of definitions and interpretations depending on whether the community being serviced is still traditional, transitional or modern. In other words, the degree of urbanization is a determinant factor. A task force on social development appointed in 1970 by the Government of New Brunswick, Canada defined social development as "the creation of a social system in which the individual and the society as a whole can develop to the maximum of their

potential and can share fully in whatever is meant by the "good life." That task force identified the goal of social development as social participation at all levels of community activities, namely, social, economic and political. In effect, all programmes of personal social services which facilitate participation of the individuals in the aforementioned fields or which help the individual remove or mitigate such factors that hinder his effective participation will constitute social development. At the community level, however, all programmes of political, economic and social action which help communities to satisfy ungratified needs or resolve community problems will come under social development. In 1975 the National Advisory Committee for Social Development and the Conference of Commissioners having responsibility for that subject recognised as components of social development programmes the following: Social Welfare, Women Programme, Sports Development, Community Development, Youth Development, Out-of-School Home Economics, Cultural matters and Adult Education were considered to be marginal. Problems of psycho-social dislocations however are not pronounced at village level. Where those problems surface, the machinery of the extended family systems is employed to resolve them.

At the village level programmes which promote the development of meaningful social relationships and a sense of community among the people should ideally constitute social development. Principal among these are community development, village planning, library services, community organisation, leisure time activities, community education, citizenship and leadership training and development of communication media.

### **Community Development**

Programmes of community development have the effect of creating among the people a sense of community. It is not new to African society. Indeed, it is a traditional mechanism whereby our fore-fathers mobilised and harmonized community resources, whether social, or political or economic to provide physical improvement and functional facilities in their localities. The mechanism was employed to clear farm land, construct homesteads and even render services in lieu of dowry. Communal labour has for long been the cornerstone of development in Nigerian society. The existence of specific terminologies for communal labour in the villages surveyed is an evidence of the prevalence of community development activities as strategies of development. Communal labour for instance is known in Abiafa as "Utom Idung" and the Nupes of Lemu have "Adashi" this being their own form of organised cooperative thrift society.

It is through community development activities that the dwellers in distant rural communities indicate to the Government, local or State their needs. And, indeed, it is by the token support given to encourage promotion of self-help projects that these communities assess government interest in them. It goes without saying that community development programmes whether in urban or rural communities provide the foundation block for national and State development plans.



*Guest houses built with communal labor at Lemu village in Niger State.*

Thus it is in the interest of the government and the governed that communal and governmental efforts be synthesised.

As rightly observed by S. M. de Boer, community development often operates in four main directions, namely:

- (i) adult literacy and basic social education;
- (ii) specialised work among women and youth;
- (iii) self-help construction projects; and,
- (iv) extension education work in various nation-building fields.

It may also concern itself with co-operatives and the stimulation of cottage industry. Whichever direction community development programmes take, care must be taken to ensure that the programmes operate within the rhythms and framework of the people's traditions. Otherwise efforts may be wasted and the end products may either generate hostile re-actions from the people or be left in disuse. It is for instance contrary to the cultural norms of a few families in Agwagune to use communal privies called 'Exit'. Those families use other forms of traditional closets. In that circumstance, necessary adaptations or areas of tolerable usages should be explored. Such innovations as modern latrines, aqua privies or comfort stations must be grounded in the culture of the users.

### Village Planning

In many Nigerian communities, the density of village population is often low and the villages scatter indiscriminately. This is no less true of Agwagune and Abiifa groups of villages in the Cross River State. Agwagune, for instance is made up of four major villages, namely: Itu Agwagune, Emomoro, Egbizim and Okurike while Abiifa comprises of Abaukpo, Itoko, Afaha Ikot Owop and Afaha Udoeyop. As already indicated, clarion calls for basic infrastructures were common to all the villages visited but economic siting of basic infrastructures, water supply for example require population concentration. Abiifa and Agwagune communities did not leave the team in any doubt as to their awareness and realisation of the need to come together. This accounts for the purposeful programme of Abiifa community to pull their resources and integrate their villages and also Agwagune which has embarked on a new layout plan to accommodate the four component villages even though it is an innovation precipitated by force of circumstances; among which are the ferocious erosion of Itu Agwagune by the Cross River and the seasonal flooding of Efefa river which cut them off not only from one another but also from their neighbours. The other villages visited especially in the Northern States strike one as market centres round which scatter many other smaller villages and hamlets. These like other market centres with urban features are functional population centres which should be profitably strengthened. These could be achieved by incorporating in adjacent new layouts the scattered villages and hamlets. Thus will be facilitated economic siting of basic infrastructures such as water supply, electrification, health clinics, adequate housing and schools.

It will also facilitate a wide variety of co-operative ventures. Gokaru in Bauchi is very much conscious of its position in this regard. It has therefore embarked on re-planning the village, negotiating with landlords in appropriate instances for the demolition of houses to pave way for the construction of access roads. It also plans for the expansion of the village to accommodate new comers.

It must be emphasised, however, that village re-planning, be it by integration or incorporation, must be voluntary, fostered by mutual understanding and promoted on democratic and co-operative basis. It has succeeded brilliantly in Ikwo, Ezza, Abakaliki and Ishelu area of Anambra State and there is no reason why it should not succeed with local modifications in other areas of the country, e.g. giving traditional space allowance for family expansion as obtained in Bauchi and some other Northern States. But it is a change that will require an appreciable degree of technical assistance, planning and guidance.

### **Library Services**

Library service constitutes vital elements for health community life. The useful information carried by journals, magazines, newsletters and official publications could be effectively disseminated among villagers through this medium and through it in-formal education can be fostered. The service can be operated by attaching libraries of medium scale to village halls or community centres to which people can come to read and materials could be borrowed. Mobile libraries can be operated for the benefit of neighbouring villages. Such mobile libraries could remain at each village for specified periods when also materials could be borrowed. Books, journals etc. should be assorted and should contain a large proportion of reading materials published in the prevailing local language. Library services should be made to serve the public as well as established institutions such as schools through which parents and pupils could also be reached. The operation of a mobile library should be such as will make it possible for each locality to be served in rotation and at specified intervals without neglecting any.

### **Communication Media**

Communication Media do create a sense of global village in which people live by exposing the inter-dependence of all people for development and survival. Traditionally our forefathers communicated with one another within and without their settlements by the use of drum signals, bellmen, foot messenger or animals. These are undoubtedly inadequate for present day needs which require modern mechanism. These include postal services, circulation of daily and weekly newspapers, journals and meaningful radio and television programmes. A number of the villages have postal agencies provided on self-help

basis. But newspaper circulation and television service hardly reach any of the villages surveyed. One great note of solace, however, is that well over 70 per cent of the villagers have ready access to portable battery operated radio sets. This trend should be encouraged and dissemination of information by newspaper circulation especially those in local vernacular should be encouraged. But dissemination of information, communication and transportation are interrelated. In the words of Engr. Egbedeyi, if transportation is weak and ineffective, you cannot communicate, and if you cannot communicate, you cannot disseminate information. The provision of these vector quantities are legitimate social development requirements of a model village and can be facilitated by grant aided self-help programmes.

### **Community Organization**

It is through community organisation that aspirations and determination to undertake community development projects could be generated. Even though individuals and informal non-structural friendship groups often are aware of their needs, the initiative to take action is not always forthcoming. But activities of organised community groups do contribute meaningfully to the development of community life. Organised groups such as Thrift and Credit Societies, Marketing Co-operatives, Village Management Committee, Youth Clubs and Women's Organisations can undertake provision of community based services.

### **Leisure Time Activities**

The importance of relaxation in the face of increasing tempo of living and tension precipitating environments cannot be over-emphasised. This phenomenon of life characteristic of urbanised communities are fast invading our growing villages. And inter-action with fellow human beings, as rightly pointed out by Engineer Egbedeyi is a basic human urge which cannot and is not desirable to be stopped. It is, therefore, important that provision be made for leisure time activities. Traditionally, villagers have their village squares and the engagement in past time activities with local games under sheds and shades of trees is not new. But more and more people have less and less time for leisure time activities to the detriment of their health. The village squares are also fast disappearing, a trend which does not make for a healthy community life. Village gardens and parks should provide excellent substitutes. Facilities should therefore be provided for leisure time activities in community halls and community centres to which villagers can go as individuals and in groups not only to relax but also to exchange views and cross fertilize ideas.

### **Social Education**

Because of its importance, social education is hereby given separate treatment even though reference was made to it under the directions community development could take. It has in a number of national and international literature, been referred to either as fundamental education, community education, or mass education. According to

1956 UNESCO General Conference, it "aims to help people who have not obtained such help from established educational institutions to understand the problems of their environment, and their duties as citizen and individuals, to acquire a body of knowledge and skill for the progressive improvement of their living conditions and to participate more effectively in the economic and social development of their community." It is through social education that awareness is created in people about their social, political or economic environment, and how to improve them. Thus, "changes in attitude, skill, understanding, appreciation, knowledge and aptitude are fostered. Social education is not community development but it should be regarded either as one of its components or twin brother.

### **Citizenship and Leadership Training**

Citizenship and Leadership Training is an essential component of social development. National, State and Local Government Agencies conduct courses in this sphere in various parts of the country. The citizenship and leadership training division of the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture for instance, conduct three types of courses, namely: Man-O-War Bay Training Courses in Lagos, Shere Hill Training Courses near Jos and the Touring-Courses from State to State. But the exposure of villagers to the facilities of the courses varies in degree and intensity. At Agwagune, for instance, only men take advantage of these courses. And it is striking that the adult villagers at Nassarawa-Eggon in Plateau State where Shere Hills are situated, are neither aware of the facilities near them nor have taken advantage of either National, State or Local Government courses.

### **Requirements of Social Development Programmes in the Villages**

The villages vary from one another in their occupational ecological and socio-cultural dimensions. Accordingly, their needs and problems vary. While shortage of drugs, poor housing and lack of good water supply and satisfactory health care are common, a number of the villages have problems peculiar to them. Farmers in Lemu, for instance complain of molestations by gorillas, Agwagune is faced with integrating villages and constructing access roads to avoid flood and erosion while Ngurore's main market is but a makeshift. Thus common requirements can only be identified.

#### **1. Short-term Requirements**

The short-term requirements are essentially those which would facilitate the implementation of village development programmes. These include social education centres, technical assistance for self-help construction projects and the training of workers and volunteers.

##### **(i) Social Education Centres**

A Social Education Centre should provide facilities for a hall which could be used for community organisation activities, and community self-studies, accommodation for postal agency, offices for volunteer workers and functionaries of agencies engaged in development pro-

grammes, radio listening room, libraries, first aid post and, among other things recreational facilities. The centre will thus serve not only as a base for extension and volunteer workers but also a forum for inter-disciplinary consultations and co-ordination.

(ii) *Training of Workers and Volunteers*

Short-term induction and refresher courses will be required for village development workers including volunteers and auxiliaries who of necessity will require formal courses. Those auxiliaries will function in the field of family health and nutrition education, self-help promotion, schemes for youths, girls and women. The formal courses may last from a few weeks to three months.

(iii) *Technical Assistance for Self-help Construction of Projects*

These will include personnel such as could assist in surveying, designing, costing and siting self-help projects e.g. bore holes, wells, construction of rural markets, and secondary roads etc., grants in cash, equipment and vehicles. Grants of this nature do provide necessary motivation to the community.

## 2. Long-Term Requirements

This will comprise village re-planning either by integration or incorporation of scattered villages and hamlets, establishment of works service units and machinery for co-ordinating the functions of related agencies.

(i) *Village Re-planning*

This constitutes purposeful strengthening of population growth centres by incorporating or integrating in nearby functional layout scattered villages to facilitate economic siting of basic infrastructures and promote cohesiveness of the village community and effective co-ordination of basic services.

(ii) *Works Service Unit*

The procurement of heavy equipment for implementing self-help project is beyond the capability of village communities. External assistance in the provision of these equipment which could be made available to the villagers on agreed terms e.g. loan or hire at subsidized rates, will help considerably in the implementation of self-help projects. The following are a few of such equipment: Grader, Front Grader, Caterpillar, Tractor, Marshall, Shovel, Spades, Head-pans, Tapes, Mason Tools, Wheel-barrows and Pich-axes. Appropriate technical personnel to man the units will also be required.

(iii) *Machinery for Co-ordination*

Depending on each locality it is required that the various programmes of development at village level should be effectively co-ordinated, and areas of power, authority and responsibility judiciously allocated without generating conflicts or rivalries or jeopardising effective implementation of the programmes.

## SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**The meaning and Objectives of Integrated Development**

After a thorough search of some published literature on Integrated Rural Development (IRD), the committee came out with various definitions. The ones unanimously accepted were those which conform with the conditions laid down as guidelines to this Survey. One of them is that it is "the out-come of a series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and whose converging efforts indicate, in time, a rise in the standard of living and favourable changes in the way of life" (U.N. 1971 page 1).

Be that as it may, an interpretation of I.R.D. should mean a conscious programme for the physical improvement of the environment and quality of the people in rural areas through co-ordinated investments in directly productive enterprises, provision of infrastructures and the transformation of rural economic institutions, resulting ultimately in the harmonization of the economics of both rural and urban communities.

In Nigeria, rural communities constitute the greater bulk of the society. The economic activities of the rural people consist essentially of crop production, livestock production, fishery, crafts and trading, the greater part of which is agriculture. Hence a full integrated rural development in our community must include agriculture. Not only that, a true integrated rural development programme must concern itself with the basic needs of the rural institutions, educational institutions, water, electricity and markets to mention a few.

In several years past, rural communities endeavoured to supply these basic services by themselves in a haphazard or disjointed manner; hence as part of its characteristics, Integrated Rural Development must be geared towards better co-ordinations amongst the Ministries engaged in the projects. It must adopt a line of staff organization. Each Ministry should be responsible for the training of its own people in its speciality, but in the actual field work, there should be an overall co-ordination in policy making as well as execution. Happily today there is in existence a machinery for Integrated Rural Development radiating right from the grass-roots to the States and Federal levels in the country. These are the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in Funtua, Gusau, Gombe, Lafia, Ayangba, Bida and Ilorin. The success of these Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) among others, has been due to the cooperation of the various State Ministries coupled with the co-ordinating efforts of the Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) that sets up an Agricultural Project Monitoring Evaluation and Planning Unit (AMPEPU) in Kaduna for such exercise.

With the establishment of a co-ordinating institution, which should be economic and administrative in nature, it would be easier to link effectively the rural economics with the national economics or with the rest of the economic system. However, in pursuit of the desire to improve the well-being of man, an Integrated Rural Development must achieve the following objectives:

- (a) More productive, remunerative and socially satisfactory employment for the rural poor to enable them improve their consumption patterns, particularly in regard to food and nutrition.
- (b) Better access to resources and services for production in order to contribute to and to benefit from production process.
- (c) A more equitable distribution of the material and non-material benefits of production, and equitable access to social services and social security.
- (d) Increased mobilization and motivation of the rural communities to achieve wider participation in decision-making relevant to their welfare and in consequent development activities; and
- (e) Better or more rational management of renewable and in particular, non-renewable resources and the avoidance of environmental degradation.

Further to the success of the programme, we need to create development organisations of multi-disciplinary groups including economic planners and development implementors under one head. The concept of co-ordination and functional integration must be re-emphasized. This concept entails a merger of the vertical and horizontal functions of development planning. Services are generally provided on a hierarchical basis, that is, from national to local level and they run parallel e.g. workers from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, Economic Development, Local Government to mention just a few. All work on their own development projects, competing for national resources and local interest in a co-operative fashion. Moreover, all decision making should come from the top while the local worker who has the actual feel of the community has a very negligible authority. For the effective integration of rural development, therefore, there must be a need for delegation of authority from the top to the local worker who is the "main peg" of Integrated Rural Development programme without which success cannot be achieved.

### **The Past and Current View on Rural Development In Nigeria**

So far, attempts have been made to avoid the semantics of definition and yet to explain as much as possible what we mean by Integrated Approach to Rural Development. May be we could discuss briefly about the background of rural development in Nigeria.

In the late 1940's, rural development in Nigeria, like in other European colonies in Africa was conceptualized mainly in terms of provision of primary or post-primary institutions (largely religiously oriented) and increasing the productivity of cash crops. It emphasised economic participation at the micro-level and changes in rural attitudes which entailed the relegation of indigenuous values, and the adoption of western value systems and consumption patterns.

"In the political independence and the immediate post-independence, but pre-military rule era in Nigeria, rural development was viewed, howbeit on paper, as the outcome of specifically planned set of activities, marketing, provision of social services, education and acquisition of skills, community development, resource conservation etc.—all

aimed at increasing export and food crop production, employments, high rural income and the decongestion of the burgeoning urban centres (Ekong, 1977)".

Among these areas of concern in rural development in the 1960's however, agriculture seemed to have taken the entire attention of the planners of rural development. Governmental investment in other areas like housing, electricity and water supply, health, transport and communication among others, were weighed more in favour of the urban than of the rural areas.

The heaviest investment by various Nigerian governments in the rural areas has been invariably in the development of agriculture, particularly in the establishment of farm settlements and the intensification of extension activities for the improvement of the output of cash crops, the rationale for such activities however, included the provision of employment for school leavers, increase in general productivity, the demonstration of modern farm techniques, and stemming of rural-urban migration. Individual communities on the other hand have been investing mainly in the amelioration of the immediacy, namely, the provision of portable water (e.g. through wells), electricity, feeder roads, culverts, cooperatives, post offices, health clinics, worship venues (e.g. mosques and churches) and related projects. Investments in educational institutions have also been very substantial particularly in the southern states of the Federation. In the villages toured by the panel however, Lemu, Nassarawa Eggon, Assakio and Abiiafa communities manifested evidence of some degree of investment in post primary education and cooperative ventures.

In recent years, Nigeria has made efforts to stimulate rural development. This has been achieved by developing a number of policy instruments and more penetrating research into the process of rural development. Such efforts have included the rural development projects at Offa and Badehu (Pilot projects on Rural Development) which were initiated by the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan; the Uboma Project which was developed by the Shell BP of Nigeria in collaboration with former Eastern State Government and the Ibarapa project, a medico-social approach to rural development.

Also included in such projects are the Isoya Rural Development Project which was initiated by the University of Ife; The Rural Change Project initiated by the Rural Economics Research Unit of the Ahmadu Bello University and the Okpuje Rural Development Project implemented by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Nigeria.

A casual observation as well as subsequent studies and evaluation of the farm settlement scheme as the premier rural development project of the 1960's in Nigeria, have all pointed to their ineffectiveness and failure. However, while these centrally planned government initiated development projects directed at the rural areas were out-yielding the expected fruits, locally, initiated self-help development projects such as the building of the community schools, health centres, roads and culvert construction, scholarship schemes and others were making effective, though modest, contribution to the people's well-being at the grass-root levels.

The information on which one can base conclusive inferences on the impact of these rural development efforts on the quality of life of rural people has been very minimal. This could be attributed to an ineffective or intensive analysis or evaluation. On the other hand, since these schemes were not initially planned to integrate all components in the rural development, their chances of having impact on the rural communities might be small.

When these rural development schemes are viewed in terms of their contribution to raising the level of living of rural people in Nigeria, the results have not been satisfactory. The welfare of the rural majority has not improved considerably as they have not been brought to the mainstream of economic development. Even when viewed in the context of its direct benefits, except for two pilot projects, the schemes fared rather poorly.

In terms of the indirect benefits from these schemes, various studies have shown that no significant success has been achieved by way of influencing the peasant farmers surrounding them. Apart from political bottlenecks, highly capital intensive nature of the schemes, excessive centralization of planning and control and lack of settlers, participation in decision-making, lack of suitable coordinating inter-ministerial institution for implementation renders the rural development unsuitable as effective problem solving strategy. It is therefore brain-washing to imply that action at the area level is very crucial to the success of Integrated Rural Development, since local level planning gives a better assurance that local needs will be met, that people can be mobilised and that they have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation stages. Action at the area level also facilitates decision relating to technology, institutional development and the planning of services.

As already explained, the involvement of people is fundamental to the whole concept of integrated rural development. Objectives at the national, state or local levels are unlikely to be realised unless they reflect local needs and are understood and accepted by rural communities. Crucial to the involvement of people is the motivation and development of local leadership.

While recognising the importance of sound leadership at the national and state levels so that the activities of the various government ministries and committees can be concentrated together, special emphasis must be placed on leadership at the local level, so as to ensure effective impact of services provided. The aim of self-sustaining effort can only be fulfilled by a process based on genuine local initiatives. The local people who are the subject of development must be included in the planning from the beginning. The thrust to assist the rural poor includes a commitment to their participation in development effort.

### **Co-ordination of Integrated Rural Development**

Co-ordination may be interpreted as an all-inclusive process which provided unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose. Embodied in this process is the need for authority and leadership, while actual co-ordination can only be attained through the manipulation of the hierarchy and the unifying forces of ideology and psychology. From

management and administrative viewpoint, coordination may therefore be defined simply as the orderly synchronisation of efforts to provide the proper amount, time and directing the execution resulting in harmonious and unified outcomes to given objective.

This blending of efforts can be accomplished through planning or organising and control. The need for co-ordination arises from efforts to avoid conflicts, abstain from duplication of actions and eliminate unnecessary toil that are not contributory to the achievement of targeted goals.

Since co-ordination deals essentially with synchronisation with respect to space, time, magnitude and directional dimensions, it is quite distinct from cooperation, which is the collective action of one person with another or others towards a common goal.

In rural development programme, it is quite possible for cooperation to exist without co-ordination. This is one of the major bottlenecks in the successful administration of rural development programmes designed to achieve some positive results. Another major constraint is the basic feature of the dynamics of co-ordination and this tends to strengthen or weaken some effort over time.

The principle of co-ordination really becomes crucial in rural development programme since we seek to maximise the achievement of a group by obtaining a balance and a smooth blending of the essential component activities through the encouragement of group participation in all stages of planning and plan implementation.

#### **Level of Co-ordination of An Integrated Rural Development Programme**

Having spelt out the meaning and principle of co-ordination, it is worthwhile we talk about at what level should there be co-ordination in the implementation of a viable rural or community development programme.

Olayide gave five levels at which co-ordination could be achieved. The first level is co-ordination within each individual. The issue of individual co-ordination is of prime importance in the performance of jobs. To achieve such a co-ordination requires a high degree of professionalism which comes with training and full commitment to a cause which results from a full awareness of the possible effects on the society of what one is called upon to do. In other words, the attainment of individual co-ordination will depend on the act of professing and realising the importance of goals and commitment to attaining those goals.

The second level of co-ordination is that of individuals in a group. In this case, each effort which is of the right amount has to be properly timed and carefully directed so that the resulting team actions are synchronized as a unit and pitched to gain maximum "yardage". It means that this type of co-ordination required proper job specifications and the careful monitoring of target performances.

In the third level which is co-ordination among groups, the allied operational divisions of departments within the Ministry make effort in recruiting and training new employees who are responsible for rural development programmes. Again, this type of co-ordination is best achieved by periodic reviews, re-evaluation, result reporting and project workshops. It is an essential and effective type of co-ordination.

The fourth is the co-ordination among programmes or projects. It is a very crucial one in terms of the need to bring the efforts of a programme in line with various forces outside that particular programme. The programmes of relevance in this particular case are Health, Education, Agriculture, Trade, Works and Housing etc. Other relevant programmes not mentioned above and which need to be co-ordinated in conjunction are those initiated by the beneficiaries or clientele of rural or community development or voluntary organisations.

The fifth and the last level of co-ordination is that of vertical and horizontal approach. While the former involves co-ordination from the centre to the local level within the same Ministry. The latter involves co-ordination of programmes of various ministries in order to achieve a meaningful integration.

The achievement of both only varies very slightly. However, vertical co-ordination can be achieved through:

- (i) meaningful delegation of authority;
- (ii) keeping employees fully informed at all times, but the two of them require that:
  - (a) ensuring adequate human relations is necessary;
  - (b) constant restatement of objectives and the timing of activities;
  - (c) frequent and/or timely communications of any changes either temporary or permanent.

Moreover, horizontal co-ordination can be achieved through:

- (i) appointment of administrative and professional personnel who understand the multi-dimensional nature of rural development; and
- (ii) agreement on the domain of relevant agency.

Other problems of integrated rural development will include:

- (i) Too much distance between visions and implementation of ventures: i.e. the remoteness of clients from seat of power which sets goals and policies;
- (ii) The problem of organising effective, collective action among a set of clients.
- (iii) The problem of competent personnel which is pretty difficult to solve but which can be done through well co-ordinated plans; and
- (i) The financial problem which is the most crucial and critical one

## Level of Integrated Rural Development in the Places Toured

At Lemu, rural development programmes cannot be said to have been integrated. Although, the community has programmes of rural development which are being promoted by the leaders of community yet, there is absolutely no further coordination other than that observed at the community level.

In Plateau, the only aspect of rural development where anyone could notice a good element of co-ordination is that of the agricultural development project (and that is Lafia Agricultural Development Project) being financed by the World Bank, Federal and State Governments.

In Gada and Gokaru villages of Bauchi State, the committee observed that the communities have been successful in the building of a motor park, a sub-standard market, a school, a dispensary and a police post. However, the constraint of good co-ordination from the State or Federal Government as a higher agent that should have the power and authority to consolidate and co-ordinate these programmes still remains a poser. Also in Ngurore village of Gongola as well as Abuafa of Cross Rivers, the committee was conducted round and was able to see several projects being developed in each of these communities. Projects which the Ngurore community was pursuing included a dispensary, market, a guest house and a post primary school. In Abiiafa, community projects in progress included a post primary school, a cottage hospital, feeder roads, a cooperative shop among others.

Overall, there is no district in which these villages are not presently involved in one or more projects but the issue at stake is to what extent these projects are co-ordinated. Nevertheless since this report has dealt and identified the importance of co-ordination in integrated rural development, the next issue is how could these problems be solved.

In the committee's point of view, the core of integrated rural development problems is to involve workable machinery for integrated approaches. Hence, a few of the major approaches which have been considered most viable are:

1. The requirement of an institutional framework, through which the efforts of the people themselves can be united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities for true integration. This will also in effect enable the rural areas contribute fully to national progress.
2. Rural Development also needs and emphasises community creation, self-help, community participation and technical assistance from the government.
3. Since many government agencies nowadays claim responsibilities for community or rural development the problem of co-ordination can be resolved by streamlining these responsibilities.

## Conclusion

So far, this chapter has dealt briefly with the meaning, concept and objectives of integrated rural development. It has compared it with the old and current concepts of community development. While rural development programmes have been found to lack effective co-ordination, extensive in terms of infrastructure and finance, rural development has nevertheless been looked upon to be a convention project involving other institutions such as education, effective agricultural extension services, electricity, road, water, transportation, health and sanitation, development of internal and external markets for agriculture and non-agriculture products. All these put together will form part of an ideal Rural Development programme.

Also, the chapter has dealt with the past and current view of I.R.D. in Nigeria from the 1940's to the present time. On this point it has highlighted what each former region of the Federation has been doing on I.R.D. up to the pre-military and military era, till the present day. The impact of co-ordination has been viewed as a major and cardinal point towards a better integrated approach to rural development. Hence the chapter while concluding this point emphasized five ways by which co-ordination can be effective, namely:—

- (i) through individual-ordination;
- (ii) through coordination among groups;
- (iii) through coordination of group among groups;
- (iv) through coordination of programme among programmes;  
and
- (v) through vertical and horizontal coordination.

This chapter has stressed a logical approach to solve various problems or integrated rural development, taking note of dynamic method of coordination as one of the best approaches.

## SCHEME OF BASIC SERVICES

**Introduction**

The vast majority of Nigerians who reside in the rural areas and the less privileged who reside in the towns have no access to many, if not all the basic services enjoyed by the lucky few living in the urban areas. These services are in the areas of health, education and other amenities such as water, housing, electricity, sanitation etc. It is clear that there is little likelihood in the near future that the governments will be in a position to provide all the money needed to provide the basic services to the entire population. The experience of other countries (both developed and developing) faced with similar problems has led them to adopt the basic services approach.

The basic services approach is a strategy for finding ways and means of providing the minimal service needs of those not served by services based on older models of industrialised countries which often do not spread far beyond the modern sector of scattered small areas where political pull has succeeded in installing them. These older industrialised models which even industrialised countries are themselves finding to be inadequate are based on highly trained individuals employing sophisticated technologies. Since resources are scarce the basic services approach mobilizes the resources that are abundantly available and often neglected the human resources. Basic services are thus labour intensive. The idea of basic services is to identify minimally trained lay person or persons, resident in the village or community who are chosen by their neighbours to be trained and retrained locally in specialised tasks and simplified techniques and who are supported technically by existing infrastructure and who work part-time in their previous occupations and are supported by the community to provide essential services to meet basic needs.

These essential services include but are not limited to such activities as growing and storing more and better quality foods, nutrition education, safe water supply and waste disposal, simplified health care and health education, maternal and child health, family planning, measures to meet the basic educational needs of the community (to read and write), and the introduction of simple technologies to lighten the daily tasks in the home and at work.

In organizing the basic services programme a number of elements have been identified as conditioning its success.

**Community Participation**

Community participation in planning and implementing the programme is essential since the programme is based on people for success. The people should be involved in determining their needs in order of priority and sequence and in implementing them. This helps take into account local traditions, customs and agrarian cycles of activity. In addition to determining their priority, the community should also be involved

## SCHEME OF BASIC SERVICES

*A typical manually dug well at I-om village in Niger State*



in choosing the community workers to be trained. The idea is that when chosen by their neighbours, community workers can serve with more understanding than a better educated urban dweller who is unhappy with his rural assignment. A village might have such workers as the village farm adviser, a midwife, a basic health worker, a nutrition and child adviser and a basic educator.

### **Training the workers**

In order to acquire the basic skills, the community workers need to be trained. The length of training varies depending upon the subject and resources available. Opportunities for re-training and upgrading should be provided so that workers can become more skilled and to serve as a powerful incentive. There should be room so that such workers can rise to the top of their chosen profession.

### **Simplified techniques and technology**

Since the community workers are not highly trained, it is essential that their training should start with "next step" techniques and technologies that are more appropriate to their immediate needs. The idea is to start from the present situation of the villagers rather than trying to impose modern methods and equipment on them. Examples are manually operated equipment and machines rather than complex automated machines.

### **Community support**

Since, as earlier noted, it will not be possible for government to provide all the funds necessary to implement the basic service programme, the communities will have to participate in sharing the costs of the programme on a continuing basis.

### **The link to the next level**

Community workers need a good link to the national infrastructure, to be able to refer cases they cannot deal with and to receive technical information, logistic support, and supervision. For example, state government functionaries could provide for periodic visits to the villages to deal with more difficult cases and problems and to provide supplies, guidance, direction and supervision of their performance.

### **Integration of services**

In planning the basic services, the final objective should be to establish them on an integrated basis, so they will be mutually supportive. An approach that remains piecemeal wastes resources and ill-serves the intended recipients. While it may be advantageous or necessary to begin them sequentially, the intention should be to implement them on an integrated basis.

With this brief introduction, a scheme of basic services is provided at page 57.

### **Community needs**

As indicated earlier in Chapter III and as will be seen in the table which follows, the communities surveyed rated their overall social needs—Water Supply, Health Services, Education, Electricity, Housing, Sanitation and Public Buildings—in the ranking order in Table 19.

TABLE 17

**Religious Affiliation and Occupation of Respondents by the Perceived  
1st major problem to Development in the villages**

Religion	1st Major Problem			N
	Finance	Lack of Enlightenment		
	%	%		
Christianity .. ..	100.0	0.0		151
Islam .. ..	81.2	18.8		117
Traditional Religion .. ..	100.0	0.0		3
Non-Believer .. ..	100.0	0.0		10
			<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>X<sub>2</sub>—52.319</b>		<b>P2</b>	<b>0.07</b>	
Occupation				
Unemployed .. ..	92.6	7.4		27
Farming .. ..	90.0	10.0		120
Trade and Business .. ..	90.9	9.1		33
Civil Servant .. ..	98.5	1.5		67
Technician .. ..	91.7	8.3		12
Tailoring and Barbing .. ..	66.7	33.3		9
Blacksmith .. ..	100.0	0.0		4
Fishing .. ..	0.0	100.0		2
Professional .. ..	100.0	0.0		7
			<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>X<sub>2</sub>—38.17</b>		<b>PL</b>	<b>0.01 Gamma:—0.0032</b>	

TABLE 18

**Village by Type of Migration**

Villages	Types of Migration		N
	Permanent %	Temporary %	
Gada .. ..	100.0	0.0	26
Gokaru .. ..	100.0	0.0	27
Abiifa .. ..	100.0	0.0	72
Agwuagunc .. ..	0.0	100.0	48
Nassarawa Eggon .. ..	100.0	0.0	21
Nguore .. ..	0.0	100.0	27
Lemu .. ..	100.0	0.0	32
		<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>

TABLE 19

## Ranking of Social Needs

n — 282

Social Needs	Percentage of respondents who ranked needs			
	1	2	3	4
Water Supply .. .. .	66.7	25.5	—	7.4
Health .. .. .	16.0	31.2	—	—
Education .. .. .	—	33.0	35.1	—
Electricity .. .. .	—	9.9	7.4	60.6
Housing .. .. .	17.0	—	—	21.6
Sanitation .. .. .	—	—	18.4	—
Public Building .. .. .	—	—	13.1	9.4

TABLE 20

## Ranking of Economic Needs

n — 222

Economic Needs	Percentage of those who ranked needs			
	1	2	3	4
Agriculture .. .. .	53.9	20.5	25.5	0.4
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	37.6	7.4	—	20.9
Small Scale Industries .. .. .	—	41.8	23.0	17.7
Shops and Markets .. .. .	8.5	14.2	25.5	—
Transport Service .. .. .	—	13.1	—	42.6
Co-operative Venture .. .. .	—	2.8	25.5	18.4

TABLE 21

## Major Problems of the Community in Order of Priority

n — 282

Problems	Percentage of those who ranked problems					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Finance .. .. .	91.1	—	—	—	0.4	3.9
Technical Assistance .. .. .	—	44.0	27.3	—	—	—
Lack of Enlightenment .. .. .	8.5	13.1	35.5	7.4	—	—
Personnel .. .. .	—	17.0	13.1	—	10.3	—
Conservatism .. .. .	—	7.8	—	25.9	—	17.7
Lack of Motivation .. .. .	—	—	7.8	28.7	7.4	—
Leadership .. .. .	—	10.3	16.0	—	—	—
Politics .. .. .	—	—	—	—	34.0	—
Internal Organization .. .. .	—	7.4	—	—	—	—

The results in Table 3 have been listed in order of priority problems. The problem of finance is the first on that list followed by technical assistance and lack of enlightenment. The problems of personnel, conservatism and lack of motivation follow next in that order. These problems highlight the inputs that are likely to be required in efforts to promote rural development through community efforts.

### **Delivery of basic services**

Attempt was made to determine how twelve identified basic services were being delivered in the villages surveyed. Respondents were asked if they knew which level of government (Federal, State or Local Government) was involved in the delivery of these services and if use was made of volunteers and how the community workers were remunerated and who were involved in their co-ordination and what were the major problems.

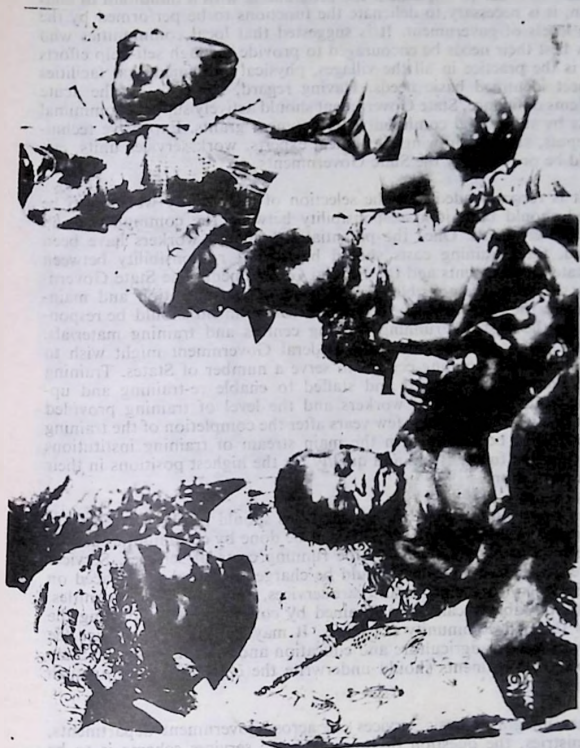
The twelve basic services identified, some with further sub-divisions, were: producing and preserving better quality food, nutrition education, water supply from different sources, waste disposal through different methods, health care from many sources, health education, maternal care, child health, family planning, basic education of different types, home management and simple technologies of different types.

Most of the respondents indicated that those services that are being delivered if any overwhelmingly tend to be by State and local governments with hardly any Federal involvement. A large number of respondents did not know or were not aware that some of these services were being delivered. The use of volunteers was very low with the exception of water supply and home management where about 40 per cent respondents said they were used. The use of honoraria was hardly mentioned as a form of remuneration. Only in the cases of water supply and simple technology did about 17 per cent think honoraria were paid. The remuneration commonly cited were salaries and allowances while about 70 per cent mentioned basic education. Roughly about 20 to 30 per cent cited the use of salaries and allowances as remuneration for the delivery of other services. A large proportion of respondents (40 to 60 per cent) did not know the form of remuneration used in the delivery of services if at all any were delivered.

Most respondents did not know who were the co-ordinating agencies but the few who guessed thought State and Local Governments were involved with volunteers in a few cases such as waste disposal, water supply and production of better quality food.

About 20 per cent of respondents thought the problems in the delivery of the services were both finance and personnel. Personnel alone was cited in the case of water supply (17 per cent) and nutrition education (10 per cent).

In conclusion, the professed ignorance of respondents about the conditions of these services probably means that very little, if any, institutionalized delivery of the services were available at the time of the survey. (See Appendices).



Mothers with sick babies waiting to receive attention from a health attendant at Ngurore Health Clinic in Gongola State.

### Suggested Programme of Basic Services

As pointed out earlier, an integrated programme of basic services is more preferred and more efficient than piecemeal approach to the basic services. In order to implement the programme with a minimum of confusion, it is necessary to delineate the functions to be performed by the three levels of government. It is suggested that local communities who know best their needs be encouraged to provide through self-help efforts as it is the practice in all the villages, physical and functional facilities to meet identified basic needs. Having regard, however, to the acute problems of finance, State Government should actively support communal efforts by substantial community development grants. Expensive technical inputs, such as drawings, technical experts, work services units, etc. should be provided by the State Governments.

It is recommended that the selection of community workers to be trained should be a joint responsibility between the communities and State Governments. Once the potential community workers have been selected, their training costs should be a joint responsibility between the State Governments and the Federal Government. The State Governments should be responsible for the cost of transportation and maintenance of the trainees while the Federal Government should be responsible for the costs of running training centres and training materials. For efficient use of resources, the Federal Government might wish to establish regional training centres to serve a number of States. Training centres should be equipped and staffed to enable re-training and upgrading of the community workers and the level of training provided should be such that trainees, few years after the completion of the training courses, could be absorbed in the main stream of training institutions where they can further train and qualify for the highest positions in their chosen profession.

In the delivery of services, communities should be encouraged to be self-reliant and self-supporting. This can be done by communities assuming the responsibility of meeting the running costs of services. Services that are easy and convenient should be charged nominal fees placed on them. Such services include health care services, water and other amenities. Elements of subsidy can be maintained by communities supporting the services through community tax levels. It may be difficult to place fee on services such as agriculture and education and in such cases the State and Local Governments should underwrite the costs of providing such services.

Since integrated basic services cut across government departments, and ministries, the question of how the basic services scheme is to be financed is important. One idea is to ask the ministries and departments at the three levels of government to provide for it in their estimates. This might result in inter-ministerial and inter-departmental rivalries when the question of control of staff and votes comes up.

It is suggested as proposed in Chapter VII that a Village Management Committee should be responsible at the village level for basic service programmes, a village committee at the local government level and a village development council at the State level which will be responsible to the office of the State Chief Executives.

In order to build in the dynamic nature into these basic services, it is suggested that a monitoring and evaluation unit be established in each agency of each level of government to help in continuous identification, modification and expansion of basic services until all essential services are covered and all areas are reached. The unit should also be responsible for motivating and involving communities in the identification and planning of basic services.

The starting of basic services programmes should be done gradually in various development zones to enable the build up of experience and failures. It is suggested that the various agricultural or rural development zones which have been established all over the country should form testing areas since some of the basic services are already being delivered in the zones. Examples of such zones are the various agricultural development projects (ADP's), the river basin authorities, settlement and re-habilitation areas.

In conclusion, the basic services approach has a lot to recommend for Nigeria since it makes use of one of the abundant resources of the country i.e. labour. The large country size and population will be very taxing on government resources if the basic services are to be extended to every community by the existing models of delivering such services. In order to quicken the pace in the delivery of such services and to release government funds for other needed areas, the basic services strategy should be adopted since their contribution to the welfare, health and economic growth communities will more than compensate for their costs in the long run.

## ANNEXURE TO CHAPTER VI

TABLE A

Delivery of Basic Services, Percentage of Respondents who thought Involvement of Government Functionaries

Name of Services	Federal	State	Local	State & Local	Not applicable	Don't know
Growing and storing better quality Food	0.4	38.7	17.7	17.7	—	25.5
Nutrition Education	0.4	—	25.5	18.8	22.0	33.3
Water Supply	0.4	7.8	26.6	—	22.0	43.3
Waste Disposal	—	17.0	10.3	—	22.0	50.7
Health Care	0.4	—	19.1	7.8	22.0	50.7
Health Education	—	—	10.3	—	22.0	67.3
Maternal Care	—	17.0	10.3	7.8	22.0	42.3
Child Health	0.4	16.7	31.2	—	8.9	42.3
Family Planning	0.4	42.2	20.6	33.0	—	3.3
Basic Education	—	—	0.4	11.3	38.7	49.6
Home Management	0.4	—	7.4	2.8	48.9	40.4
Simple Technology	9.2	—	55.3	—	25.8	9.3

TABLE 'B'

Use of Volunteers

Percentage of Respondents who thought Volunteers used there male or female

Name of Services	Male	Female	Male and Female	Not Applicable	Don't Know
Growing and storing better quality Food	0.4	—	17.7	25.5	56.4
Nutrition Education	16.7	30.9	25.5	25.5	26.6
Water Supply	17.0	—	47.5	25.5	9.9
Waste Disposal	0.4	—	23.4	25.5	50.7
Health Care	0.4	—	10.3	25.5	63.8
Health Education	23.8	7.8	—	25.5	42.9
Maternal Care	0.4	23.4	—	25.5	50.7
Child Health	0.4	—	10.3	25.5	63.8
Family Planning	27.0	—	20.6	25.5	27.0
Basic Education	0.4	—	—	25.5	74.1
Home Management	0.4	—	40.8	25.5	33.3
Simply Technology	9.2	16.7	7.8	25.5	40.8

TABLE 'C'

## Remuneration of Community Workers

Percentage of Respondents who Thought Remuneration was in form of

Name of Service	Salaries & Honoraria Allowances	Not Applicable	Don't Know
Growing and storing better quality Food	18.1	25.5	56.4
Nutrition Education	34.8	—	65.2
Water Supply	30.1	16.7	27.7
Waste Disposal	39.0	—	35.5
Health Care	23.3	—	52.1
Health Education	8.2	—	66.3
Maternal Care	17.0	—	54.7
Child Health	25.9	—	48.6
Family Planning	25.9	—	48.6
Basic Education	89.7	—	10.3
Home Management	17.2	—	57.4
Simple Technology	15.2	17.0	42.2

TABLE 'D'

## Co-ordination of Basic Services

Percentage of Respondents who Thought Co-ordination was by

Name of Service	Federal	State	Local		Not Applicable	Don't Know		
			Volunteers	State and Local Volunteers				
Growing and Storing better quality Food	—	—	7.4	24.8	8.9	23.4	25.5	9.9
Nutrition Education	—	25.5	7.4	8.9	17.7	23.4	—	17.5
Water Supply	—	25.2	—	25.7	—	23.4	25.5	—
Waste Disposal	—	—	15.2	39.0	—	10.3	25.5	9.9
Health Care	—	—	25.9	—	13.1	—	25.5	35.5
Health Education	—	—	—	—	7.8	10.3	38.7	43.2
Maternal Care	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	38.7	51.0
Child Health	—	—	17.0	—	7.8	10.3	38.7	26.2
Family Planning	—	—	24.5	—	—	10.3	38.7	26.2
Basic Education	13.1*	25.5	24.5	—	26.6	—	—	10.3
Home Management	—	—	—	—	8.9	—	38.7	52.4
Simple Technology	—	—	16.3	37.9	7.9	—	25.5	20.4

\* Both Federal and State Governments.

TABLE 'E'

## Problems of Basic Services

Percentage of Respondents who Thought the Problem was:

Name of Service	Personnel	Financial and Personnel	Not Applicable	Don't Know
Growing and storing better quality Food .. ..	—	34.4	30.1	25.5
Nutrition Education .. ..	10.3	16.3	48.6	24.8
Water Supply .. ..	17.0	34.4	—	48.6
Waste Disposal .. ..	—	18.1	63.5	18.4
Health Care .. ..	—	17.4	13.1	69.5
Health Education .. ..	—	0.4	20.7	78.7
Maternal Care .. ..	—	17.4	13.1	69.5
Child Health .. ..	—	25.2	13.1	61.7
Family Planning .. ..	—	27.7	13.1	59.2
Basic Education .. ..	—	35.8	30.9	93.3
Home Management .. ..	—	n.a	n.a	n.a
Simple Technology .. ..	—	n.a	n.a	n.a

a.n.— Not available, data missing.

TABLE 'F'

## Problems of Basic Services

Percentage of Respondents who Thought the Problem was:

Name of Service	Personnel	Financial and Personnel	Not Applicable	Don't Know
Growing and storing better quality Food .. ..	—	34.4	30.1	25.5
Nutrition Education .. ..	10.3	16.3	48.6	24.8
Water Supply .. ..	17.0	34.4	—	48.6
Waste Disposal .. ..	—	18.1	63.5	18.4
Health Care .. ..	—	17.4	13.1	69.5
Health Education .. ..	—	0.4	20.7	78.7
Maternal Care .. ..	—	17.4	13.1	69.5
Child Health .. ..	—	25.2	13.1	61.7
Family Planning .. ..	—	27.7	13.1	59.2
Basic Education .. ..	—	35.8	30.9	93.3
Home Management .. ..	—	n.a	n.a	n.a
Simple Technology .. ..	—	n.a	n.a	n.a

\* Both Federal and State Government

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

It cannot be over-emphasised that the goal of social development is social participation by the citizens at all levels of community activities—social, political and economic. This is legitimate and it is only fair that citizens be so involved if the end products are to be meaningful. The participation should start from the moment decision is being taken and go through the stages of planning, implementation and evaluation of activities concerned. The observation of the team in a number of the villages visited showed appreciable degrees of community involvement. The rousing welcome accorded the team at Agwagune and Abiifa was indicative not only of the villagers' awareness of on-going programme but also that they strained themselves in various ways to make their own contributions. At Gokaru, villagers were found working to reconstruct a causeway—some carrying blocks while others engaged in moving earth.

Irrespective of their status in life, people have ideas about their needs as well as the problems of their environment. This could be fostered by encouraging villagers to be members of village organisations, attend meetings, lead or serve on action groups and by tapping ideas and views of informal and non-structured groups, irrespective of their sizes. It is amazing how ideas build up from small groups and friendship cliques. It is not unusual when three persons take a decision for two of them to meet again over the issue, one to ask the other what he thinks about the matter under consideration. Thereby they are learning to share and have opinion, and thus widening the area of participation. In the words of David Lerner and his associate in the 'Passing of a Traditional Society', "A person becomes a participant by learning to have opinions. Further, the more numerous and varied the matter on which he has opinions, the more participant he is". This emphasises the value of small groups and ad hoc committees to foster popular participation. And the best opportunity for the individuals, especially the large-group-shy, is to serve in small groups or committees. Organisation of Village Development Councils and Committees therefore do provide excellent opportunities for villagers both to learn to have opinions and to contribute ideas, labour, money and materials. In this connection, the employment of volunteer workers and organisation of citizenship and leadership training courses could prove wonderful assets for participation and for reaching groups which might not be readily reached by paid functionaries. It must be noted, however, that total community involvement is mathematically impossible. As rightly pointed out by Dr. Abasiokong, community participation need not necessarily mean involving the totality of the people in the community as that would not only delay a development programme but also could smother it completely.





*A typical rural market at Ngurure village in Gongola State.*

### **Village Development Council**

It is neither desirable nor efficient to have a council too remote from the community being served. Proliferation of councils should also be avoided. It is therefore proposed that Village Development Councils operate at state level. There could then operate Village Development Committee at local government level and Village Management Committee at village level. The committees will work up to the council charged at state level with the responsibility, power and authority for village or rural development. That body should preferably be attached to the Governor's Office to avoid the conflict and rivalries characteristic of inter-ministerial collaborations.

### **Functions of the Village Development Council**

Part of the following functions of the council will, as appropriate be delegated to the development and management committees

- (i) Promoting community self-studies.
- (ii) Identifying basic needs of villages.
- (iii) Collection of data on matters relating to the village and its development.
- (iv) Planning and implementing programmes to satisfy basic needs and resolve community problems through the promotion of self-help projects.
- (v) Dissemination of Information.
- (vi) Scouting for community lay workers for training and organising local training courses where possible.
- (vii) Bringing to the notice of State and Local Government authorities the needs and problems of a village and assisting to monitor government local projects.
- (viii) Sponsoring candidates for training as volunteer village workers and for citizenship and leadership training.

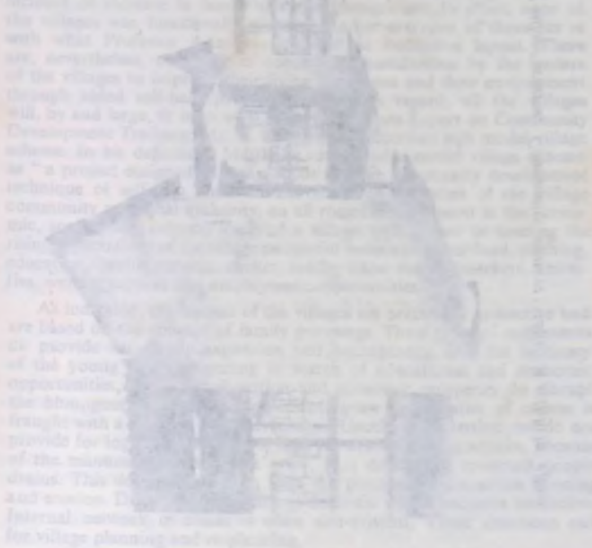
### **Areas and Conditions of Volunteer Service**

The employment of volunteer service in any community creates wider avenue of citizenship participation. Possible areas of service are Family, Life Education, Family Health and Nutrition, Schemes for youth, girls and extension services. If the experience in the former Western State of Nigeria is anything to go by, the service of volunteers and auxiliaries helps to reach distant rural communities which otherwise would not be reached by government functionaries. In the late sixties school teachers and voluntary organisation aides such as Voluntary Aid Detachment of the State Branch of the Nigeria Red Cross Society were given short-term training and were employed to administer small-pox vaccination. The Society's aides who man child welfare clinics administer triple antigen to babies. And dating back to the early seventies the Government of the Western State, the precursor of Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States, trained Home Improvement Volunteers and Women Auxiliaries with technical assistance from UNICEF for service with women's groups. They conduct home visits and periodical classes in rural communities in Mothercraft and Child Care, Home Management, Clothing and Sewing, Catering and Cooking. The scheme has met with tremendous success.

The introduction of the foregoing idea was severally put to the village communities surveyed and was warmly welcome. All the communities indicated their willingness to make available for training young women who would return to the community to work especially among women with a view to improving their living conditions and occupational skill. The service of volunteers could be extended to cover village first aid posts and related services.

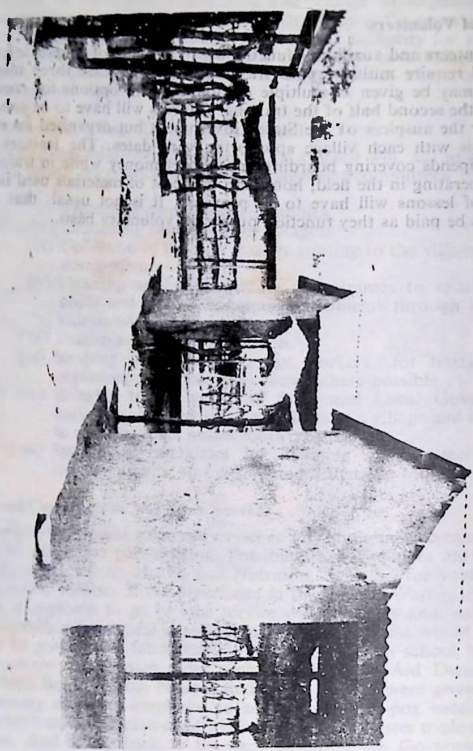
### Training of Volunteers

Volunteers and auxiliaries functioning in the field of village development will require multi-purpose training lasting at least three months. Training may be given in multiple disciplines with options for specialisation in the second half of the training. Courses will have to be conducted under the auspices of the State Government but organised on senatorial basis with each village sponsoring candidates. The trainees will require stipends covering boarding and pocket money while in training. When operating in the field, honoraria and cost of materials used in the conduct of lessons will have to be provided. It is not usual that field auxiliaries be paid as they function purely on voluntary basis.



The primary ingredients of a viable village is a functional system. In the context of the survey, the respondents have indicated a number of needs, among them the Rural Health Services as much as the 'A' type. They others, namely, Model B varied to the level provided by Province

*Ranchi State: Gada model village scheme, Community market stalls. A self-help effort.*



## CHAPTER VIII

### MODEL VILLAGES

The villages selected for the survey were said to be model. This formed part of the premises with which the survey was approached. Conceptually, a model village is a settlement consciously established with its own appropriate infrastructures among which would be adequate housing, school, good water supply, electrification for energy supply, health centres and necessary sanitary installations. None of the villages visited could be described as having any of the foregoing in an appreciable degree. Bauchi authorities presented to the committee a plan of what is considered to be a model village in that area, but it did not appear to have been applied to either Gokaru or Gada—the two villages selected in the State for the survey.

Nearly all the villages visited had had history of adventure and search for farmland, resulting in settling down at a centre and providing necessary shelters and related securities. Settlements eventually grew by the incident of increase in family size and immigration. In effect, none of the villages was functionally planned. Rather everyone of them fits in with what Professor Adeyemi described as instinctive layout. There are, nevertheless, evidences of concerted determination by the leaders of the villages to improve their living conditions and their environment through aided self-help programmes. In this regard, all the villages will, by and large, fit in to what a United Nations Expert on Community Development Training, Mr. V. S. Matthews described as a model village scheme. In his definition, Matthews considered a model village scheme as "a project designed to bring about through community development technique of self-help and with the active participation of the village community and local authority, an all round improvement in the economic, social and cultural levels of a village with a view to meeting the rising expectations of the village people for more and better food, clothing, education, health services, shelter, roads, water supply, markets, amenities, welfare services and employment opportunities".

As indicated, the layouts of the villages are practically instinctive and are based on the concept of family groupings. These types of settlements do provide for family expansion and homogeneity. But the tendency of the young ones emigrating in search of educational and economic opportunities, urban acculturation and economic prosperity do disrupt the homogeneity. That the settlements grow as a matter of course is fraught with a number of disadvantages. Usually, such settlements do not provide for logical allocations of land for needed infrastructures. Because of the manner the settlements grow, it is difficult to construct proper drains. This defect more often than not precipitates disastrous flooding and erosion. Disposal of human and domestic wastes becomes ineffective. Internal network of roads is often non-existent. These situations call for village planning and re-planning.

The primary ingredient of a model village is a functional layout. In the course of the survey, the committee came across a number of models, among them the Bauchi Model published as sketch Model 'A'. Two others, namely, Model B carried in the brief provided by Professor

Sofoluwe and the Model 'C' in Engineer Egbedeyi's brief. Model 'B' consists of centrally located open space, the periphery of which contains essential facilities such as health centre, school, post office, large market, play-ground, community centre, super market etc. This is the plan adopted at ISIUWA at the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, some 24 kilometres North West of Benin. The author claimed for it the advantage of close proximity of dwelling houses to essential facilities. Engineer Egbedeyi considered it imperative that a model village should have a functional lay-out, good road network, market, commercial areas, schools and other immediate provisions to ensure comfortable corporate existence. According to him, these provisions would generate and facilitate what he described as the vector quantities: transportation, communications and dissemination of information.

Engineer Egbedeyi went further to suggest the following land allocations for a model village:

Serial No.	Land Use	Percentage of Developed Area
1.	Residential (dwelling plots) ... ..	50-60
2.	Local/neighbourhood shopping markets ... ..	3-4
3.	Parks, green area and play ground ...	10-12
4.	Schools, clinic, worship places and cemeteries ... ..	15-20
5.	Roads and paths ... ..	15-20

He recommended an average of 9 persons per plot in a settlement designed to accommodate in the first instance, 1,500 persons on an area of about 8 kilometre radius. He estimated gross density at 350 persons per hectare. With slight modifications to suit local social-cultural demands, the suggested allocations should provide valuable guidelines.

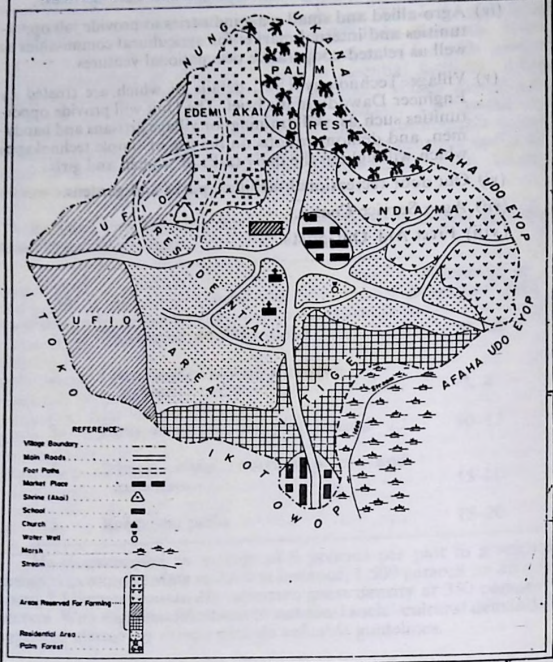
The layout of a model village should be functional rather than instinctive. The planning should be cohesive and efficient to avoid wasteful provision of infrastructural facilities. It is in this sense that all the villages visited required replanning. Abiiafa, Agwagune and Gokaru communities are aware of this position and the leaders are already taking action as dealt with in Chapter IV. They will nevertheless require technical guidance and assistance. The layout should provide room for, among other things, and some of which have already been mentioned under different nomenclatures; the underlisted:—

- (i) Basic infrastructures—adequate housing, good water supply, schools, health centre, electrification and sanitary installations.
- (ii) Good network of roads to facilitate transportation, communication and dissemination of information.

- (iii) Social Education Centre, details of which have been considered in Chapter IV, including Child Care Services.
- (iv) Agro-allied and small scale industries to provide job opportunities and internal market for agricultural commodities as well as related cooperative occupational ventures.
- (v) Village Technology Unit, details of which are treated by Engineer Dawodu in his brief. The Unit will provide opportunities such as skill training for village artisans and handymen, and demonstrations on the use of simple technologies which will lighten the daily tasks of women and girls.
- (vi) Out door recreational facilities, parks and gardens.
- (vii) Agro Service Centre.
- (viii) First Aid Out-posts.



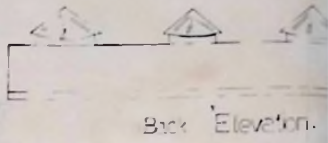
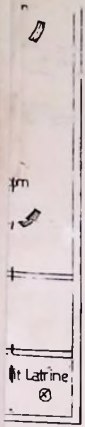
SKETCH MAP OF ABAUKPO IN UYO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA



**MODEL VILLAGE SCHEME,  
BAUCHI STATE TYPE A**

**MODEL VILLAGE SCHEME,  
BAUCHI STATE TYPE B**

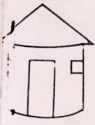
Latrine



Back Elevation.



Front Elevation.



Room Front elevation.



Bed room side elevation

Note —

- 1 Layout in some cases should be mirror reflection in order to keep the position of well sinking together, and pit latrine apart.
- 2 All doors and windows could be of wooden type or zinc/wooden.
- 3 Windows should be of 2'-0" by 2'-0" sizes, and doors 2'-6" by 6'-0".
- 4 After foundation wall can be of mud block or pure mud.

DECEMBER 79

FLOOR AND ELEVATION

Scale 1" = 8'

Rural Housing Type B.

Design by C.C.D.I

Approved by

Health Medical Approval

HON. COMMISSIONER

	Drawn by Ibrahim Abacha
DRG. NO.	TITLE

REFERANCE DRG N° 1/004

## INPUTS FOR BASIC SERVICES

## Hierarchy of Needs

Human needs can be perceived in a variety of ways depending on one's orientation, occupational as well as personal preferences. Psychologists for instance perceive human needs and activities in relation to the inner development of the individuals. Sociologists might see these only in relation to social structures and processes. Political scientists would consider human needs and activities in terms of power and political institutions. Economists might consider the same in relation to the workings of the economy. One can therefore appreciate how and why Abraham Maslow classified human needs in the hierarchy of:—

- (i) Survival,
- (ii) Safety,
- (iii) Love, affections and belongingness,
- (iv) Self-esteem and,
- (v) Self-actualization.

In many cases, especially where government agencies are charged with the responsibility to identify and programme for the needs of the community, the temptation is strong for such governmental functionaries to arrogate to themselves the ability to decide on the needs and what are considered good for the community. But many talk loudly of planning from the grass-root without involving the people for whom the plan is meant. It is in this connection that the assignment to survey the villages becomes very meaningful. As by the exercise, it becomes inevitable that the needs of the various communities shall be seen from their own perspectives.

The needs of the villages as perceived by the communities surveyed varied from one village to the other. In this sense any development proposals for the villages should be related to the hierarchy of needs as perceived by the respective village communities. These are already highlighted in Chapter III. For the purpose of general consideration, however, the overall hierarchy of the villagers' needs as seen by them are listed hereunder:—

- (i) Rural Water Supply,
- (ii) Health Centres and Clinics,
- (iii) Education (formal, informal and non-formal).
- (iv) Electrification,
- (v) Housing with healthy environment,
- (vi) Sanitary Installations,
- (vii) Improved Transportation System (Secondary Roads and Bridges).
- (viii) Food Production and Nutrition.
- (ix) Village Planning to strengthen functional population growth centres,
- (x) Establishment of Village Technology Units.

Closely related to the foregoing, are the factors which hinder village development. From the points of view of the villagers already considered

at length in Chapter III, the following factors were identified in order of priority:—

- (i) Lack of adequate finance.
- (ii) Lack of adequate enlightenment.
- (iii) Lack of suitable technical assistance.
- (iv) Poor internal organisations.

A combination of these observations constitutes important indices to the programmes required for the development of the villages and improvement of the living conditions of the people as well as the inputs—conventional and technical—required to implement the programmes which might bring the villages closer to bring rated model villages. At the moment, they are nothing more than clusters of shelters devoid of basic infrastructures.

#### **Subject Matter Content**

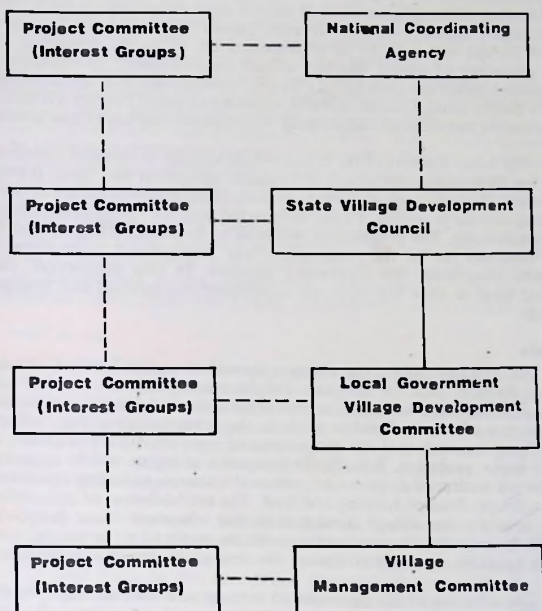
The Committee is aware of the declared intentions of the various governments of the Federation, the national government in particular, to develop rural communities which for long have been neglected. It is here assumed that the target groups are the teeming masses living in these communities and whose living standards are by far below what obtain in urban centres because of low productivity, low income and under employment. Government policy in this direction therefore should be made clear, definite and unambiguous. Whatever programmes are designed should not only take into account the socio-cultural norms of the target groups but also involve them by facilitating their full association with the programmes. In other words, any innovation should be introduced within the framework and rhythms of the peoples' tradition and grounded in their culture. Otherwise, the programmes will not be able to capture their imaginations and sustain their interests.

For effective planning and implementation of a programme of village development, it is proposed that the apex authorities respectively at the state and national levels should be attached to the highest political office. Within each State it is proposed that there operate Village Management Committee at the village level, responsible through the village head to local government village Development Committee which in turn will be responsible through the local government chairman to the state Village Development Council attached to the Office of the State Governor. The functions of this council, where already being discharged by a Rural Development Authority or a Rural Development Board, should continue under the same auspices with appropriate modifications. For the purpose of co-ordinating the Federal Government involvement efforts in village development there should be established the office of a co-ordinator attached to the Executive Office of the President.

There will undoubtedly obtain a wide variety of interested groups at the village, local government, state and national levels. These interest groups which will be concerned with special projects will for the purpose of this exercise be referred to as project committees. The involvement of the interest groups will broaden community participation. Coordination between village and governmental agencies are likely to be administrative and therefore vertical. Co-ordination between various

governmental agencies, on the one hand, and the project committees on the other will be horizontal. In all cases, the programmes at all levels should be integrated into the national economy. The functions of the village development councils are already outlined under community participation in Chapter VII. These should include the promotion of projects to provide any of the needs listed earlier in this Chapter. The relationship between the various organisations is shown in the sketch below:—

## ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIP FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION



————— Line of direct responsibility

- - - - - Line of cooperative collaboration

The panel considered at length the manner whereby collaboration, co-ordination and integration among the various agencies could be fostered. Various forms of co-ordination have been suggested in Chapter V and to some extent under Chapter VII. There should be inter-agency coordination as well as co-ordination between national agencies and international donor agencies on the one hand and on the other, amongst international donor agencies and their head-quarters. Multiprong approach whereby all participating agencies are represented on development committees or councils to promote village development projects are undoubtedly ideal but often participating agencies do wish to guard jealously their areas of jurisdiction, unfortunately at the expense of effectiveness. Another approach is that the principal agencies sponsoring the implementations of projects should have their own management committees but with representatives of related agencies serving on them only in advisory capacity. There, however, cannot be a hard and fast rule. Each project will have to be implemented on its merits depending on the prevailing situations. But the vertical and horizontal co-ordinations suggested earlier are essential to effective implementation of any development programmes. Co-ordination is necessary to avoid conflict, rivalries, duplication but without undermining responsibility, authority and power.

The panel is aware of the country-wide scarcity of essential resources among them expert personnel, technicians, equipment and fund. It considered it therefore impracticable to provide all the essential infrastructures or promote the provision of basic services required for village development simultaneously. The programme will have to be selective and related to the priorities set by the respective village management committees in collaboration with the supervising agencies. In this connection, one would wish to note the inevitable desirability for internal and external inputs.

### **Inputs**

As indicated above, the villagers themselves indentified lack of adequate finance, lack of adequate enlightenment, lack of suitable and technical assistance and poor internal organisations as the major problems encountered in their efforts to promote the development of their village. It follows therefore that any programme of input should take account of these major problems. Broadly, six categories of inputs will be required. These are institutional, personnel, material resources including equipment and vehicles, finance, training and land. The establishment of committees and councils for village development has elsewhere been proposed. It will be necessary that each state evolve the pattern for the management of its agencies especially to ensure the desired degree of co-ordination.

The selection of the personnel to manage and staff all stages of the projects, namely, motivating communities to take decision, plan the programme of activities to achieve the desired objectives, find resources to implement the programme, the implementation of the programme as well as the continuous appraisal of the programme will require careful selection.

As much as possible, local resources should be mobilised and local participation should be encouraged. Thus local leaders and trained volunteers who might be paid honoraria as discussed under Chapter VII will prove of tremendous value. In this connection, the place of the National Youth Service Corps cannot be over-emphasised. They indeed can provide the much needed high level manpower. In every instance, however, care must be taken that those who will work closely with the villagers should be persons who appreciate the social and cultural norms of the community. In the words of Welthy Fisher, "you cannot effectively improve a part of any community unless you understand the community, its language, its customs and emotions".

Material inputs will include equipment and finance. The type of equipment however, will have to depend on the nature of projects under consideration. For projects such as special schemes for women e.g. extension work in food and nutrition, demonstration kits will be required. Inadequate finance ranked high in the list of problems. Thus finance will constitute a major input. Experience has shown that government dilatory procedure in financial management does hamstring effective implementation of many projects. For village development programmes, rigid financial instructions may have to be reviewed and relaxed. Training as an instrument of fostering participation at village level and of providing manpower for the implementation of development programmes is very important and should be the joint responsibility of the State and the Federal Governments. Land is inevitably an input which is easily taken for granted especially since the promulgation of the Land Use Decree, 1978. Land is, however, not as readily available to the common man as is often assumed. If functional population growth centres are to be strengthened by the institution of functional layouts, then the application of the Land Use Decree will require some re-examination.

### **External Inputs**

Problems of village development surely are gigantic and cannot be effectively executed especially in developing countries without external aids. Ideally, it should be a joint venture amongst all the agencies involved including external aid agencies. Most of the items of inputs considered above will require external assistance such as highly skilled project manager, experts in special fields, technological equipment and even assistance for training.

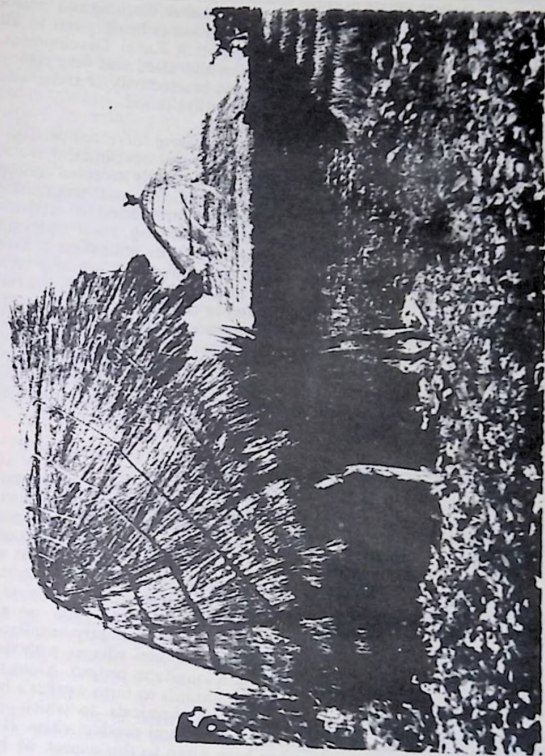
It is, however, necessary to treat each project on its merit. The scheme for rural water supply, for example, should also involve the participation of the users. Overwhelming majority of the villagers saw a scheme as their greatest need. In this connection the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources is a welcome development. Its activities, especially in villages will require to be intensified. The sources from which drinking water is obtained vary from one village to the other. These are usually rain water, manually dug wells, bored or driven wells, spring or surface streams. But surface streams are often turbid and disease ridden while rain water is susceptible to contamination by soot and bird droppings. Many manually dug wells which often-times are not very deep, dry up

in the dry season. This was the experience at Abiifa in the Cross River State and the villagers had to resort to obtaining water from a stream through which people wade, wash clothing and bathe indiscriminately.

Assakio in Plateau State is fortunate to have at Igwu, few kilometers away, an artisan well accidentally struck by a construction company, Messrs Broni Prono. The water gushes out forcefully through a pipe which was fixed on to it. But the water only wastes away. The presence of the well provides excellent self-help opportunities for Assakio community. They only need to decide on tapping the resources of the well. In this endeavour the state government could provide materials and skilled workers while the villagers undertake trench digging and pipe laying.

Nigeria can learn from the experience of other countries which have successfully experimented on low cost method of procuring water from surface streams. There are the low cost water filtration system designed and constructed by the Asian Institute of Technology at Jedee-Thone village, Thailand and the low cost gravity fed piped water scheme developed by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Malawi in the late 1960's. This latter scheme was described by Carolyn Mc, Master in Development Directions (CIDA) issue of May-June, 1979. Briefly it was stated, "The principle underlying the scheme is simple. Using an intake from a perennial stream above the level of cultivation the water is put through sedimentation tank and then piled down through diminishing sizes of asbestos cement and pvc pipes. Stand pipes are put in at points along the small pipes, and surrounded by a concrete apron to permit excess water to drain away. Approximately two hundred people are served by one stand pipe. Storage tanks along the pipe-line permit water to accumulate during quiet periods". One attractive aspect of the scheme is its self-help component which provides opportunity for community participation whereby the villagers decide on the project and provide the labour for trench digging and pipe laying with the government providing skilled labour and materials.

External assistance for village development projects is indispensable. Where technical experts and personnel are to be provided especially project managers or associates, it might be useful in the first instance that the donor agencies advertise widely in Nigeria for suitable and qualified personnel. In the absence of qualified candidates being available locally, recruitment from other countries may be considered. The rationale for this suggestion is that indigenous experts will be familiar and quite acceptable to the villagers. In the provision of equipment, account should be taken of the availability in the country of repair and maintenance facilities. It is in this connection, that one would wish to emphasise the need for the development of intermediate technologies within the country and the training of village artisans and craftsmen with external assistance. It hardly needs be emphasised that the support of the headquarters of the respective donor agencies within and outside Nigeria for the field structures should be guaranteed if the programmes are to succeed. UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, are few of the international agencies whose assistance could be sought.



*A typical traditional grain storage facility at Gada village in Bauchi State.*

## SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee has, in the survey, been concerned essentially with factors which will enrich the quality of life of the people living in rural communities. To this end, special attention was given to observing the extent to which individuals in rural communities have available to them minimum basic necessities of life, namely, food, shelter, clothing and health care. It has been noted that considerable attention is being given by all the governments of the Federation to promoting Rural Development. But efforts hitherto, in this regard have been addressed and very rightly too, to such factors as will generate increased productivity of those who depend on the exploitation of the soil for their livelihood.

But Rural Development is more than generating increased productivity. Present efforts in the other directions of rural development would appear rather inadequate if one will go by the generally accepted concept of Rural Development, namely "strategies, policies, and programmes for the development of Rural areas and the promotion of activities carried out in such areas (agriculture, forestry, fishing, rural crafts and industries), with the ultimate aim of achieving a fuller utilization of available physical and human resources and thus higher income and better living conditions for the rural population as a whole, particularly the rural poor and effective participation of the latter in the development process". From available evidence all other efforts, government and communal, to fulfil the needs of these other programmes have been rather taken. Oftentimes, it takes the form of half-hearted financial subvention for community development activities or sporadic extension work in co-operatives and other fields of development. It is therefore of importance that serious concerted efforts should now be addressed to village development.

#### Village Development Priorities

An overwhelming majority of the people met with in the course of the survey recognised the place of good water supply in the maintenance of good health. It is known generally that 80 per cent of human diseases are water-borne and that about 50 per cent of hospital beds are occupied by water-borne disease patients. It is therefore not a surprise that such a large number of villagers see water supply as their greatest need. But water supply requires population concentration. Similarly is the siting of other essential development infrastructures such as good housing, schools, electrification, health facilities and sanitary installations. These therefore demand the establishment of model villages with functional lay-outs. This however, can only be a long-term project. Along with, the foregoing one would wish to note the hazards to farm worker's health precipitated by these effects of the various chemicals to which many farmers now have access to increase agricultural productivities. It does not appear that much attention has been given to this aspect of health care in rural communities.

The development of any nation depends on the quality of its labour force which in turn depends on the standard of their basic education (formal, non-formal and in formal) and the public enlightenment programmes available. The villagers themselves identified lack of public enlightenment as one of the major obstacles to their development. Already, all the governments of the Federation have shown concern about the provision of formal education and are actively implementing programmes in this direction. But the promotion of public enlightenment through non formal and informal education would appear to be grossly inadequate.

It is perhaps useful at this stage to clarify the concept of non-formal and informal education. The panel adopts the following concept provided by Coomb and Ahmed: " Informal education as used here is the life long process by which every person acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights from daily experiences and exposure to the environment at home, at work, at play, from the examples and attitudes of family and friends; from travel, reading newspapers and books; or by listening to radio or viewing films or television. Generally, informal education is unorganised and often unsystematic; yet it accounts for the great bulk of any persons's total life-time learning including that of even a highly ' schooled ' person. Nonformal education as used here is any organised, systematic, educational activity carried on outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to particular subgroups in the population—adults as well as children. Thus defined, non-formal education includes, for example, agricultural extension and farmer training programmes, adult literacy programmes, occupational skill training given outside the formal system, youth clubs with substantial education purposes, and various community programmes of instruction in health, nutrition, family planning, cooperatives and the like. "

Programmes for informal and nonformal education therefore need to be provided and actively implemented. Social Education Centres if established in model villages will serve as the base for extension workers engaged in the programmes as well as centres for community self studies, television viewing and radio listening and related informal and nonformal education programmes.

The provision of good housing in a healthy environment is an essential element of good life. But as has already been pointed out, houses in all the villages surveyed are nothing more than tolerable shelters. It is considered that the promotion of housing with cooperative and self-help efforts in model villages is possible. Standard plans of simple designs should be provided and blocks of plots allotted to groups of villagers willing to construct the houses on cooperative and self-help basis. The government (Federal, State or Local) as may be arranged should provide technical guidance and inexpensive building materials, the cost of which should be recovered from the allottees over specified number of years. The houses should be allocated to the individuals only after the completion

of the block in which they have been involved soon after which recovery of the cost should start. Allocation should be strictly conditional on owner-occupation.

Taking the foregoing into consideration therefore, the following priority programmes are suggested: —

- (i) Rural water supply schemes,
- (ii) Expansion of health care facilities (including expanded immunisation and care of side effects of the use of agricultural production chemicals).
- (iii) Intensification of public enlightenment (including nonformal and formal education) with establishment of Social Education Centres in Model Villages.
- (iv) Promotion of model villages by strengthening existing population growth centres with functional village lay-outs.
- (v) Promotion of Cooperative Housing Scheme in Model Villages,
- (vi) Training Scheme for Workers of all grades, village handymen, artisans and volunteers.

#### **Recommendations**

It is strongly recommended that the programmes outlined above should be actively promoted by all the governments of the Federation with external assistance in appropriate instances. In this regard, implementation policy to which the governments should be fully committed should be specific and clearly defined. Intensified campaigns to disseminate information on the possible schemes of action and areas in which local communities can take initiative should be actively mounted. The initiative to make developments proposals should remain with local communities but a co-ordinating institution attached to the highest political office in the Federation should be established.

The Panel is convinced that a determined effort to implement the recommended programmes will go a long way to enhance the quality of life of our rural masses and thus fulfill the aspirations of all nationals of this great country.

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**BRIEF ON THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN INTEGRATED  
APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES  
IN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

by

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**Introduction**

Rural development was defined by the Moshi Conference<sup>1</sup> as "the outcome of a series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and whose converging effects indicate in time, a rise in the standard of living and favourable changes in the way of life." This complexity makes it easy to confuse single aspects (albeit important aspects) such as agricultural development with rural development. This realization has given rise to the broader development. In Nigeria, agricultural development is an important if not the most important aspect of the integrated rural development since the vast majority of rural population depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Spelt out below are the requisites for agricultural development. It is assumed in the discussion below that in the areas concerned, land is suitable for agriculture and that labour is available.

**Availability of Agricultural Inputs**

For high agricultural productivity and consequent agricultural development, the following vital inputs must be available, affordable and usable. Improved seeds (in the case of crops) and improved breeds (in the case of livestock) are starting points in agricultural production. Other important inputs are fertilizer (for crops), livestock feeds, chemicals water and implements. Availability of credit makes all these inputs affordable and the provision of extension services (for both crops and livestock) enables these inputs to be used efficiently.

**Post Harvest Activities**

Producing the commodities is only one half of the requisites for agricultural development. Sustained high productivity requires that product be disposed of profitably. This requires the provision of storage, processing, packaging, marketing and distribution facilities.

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<sup>1</sup> Held in Moshi, Tanzania in 1969. For more details see United Nations Research for Social Development, *Integrated Approach to Rural Development in Africa*, Geneva: U.N. Publication, Vol. 1, 1971.

## **Infrastructure**

Provision of inputs and profitable disposal of products will be greatly facilitated by the provision of infrastructures. These infrastructures include all season roads, communication facilities, market places, information, legally prescribed grades and standards for agricultural products and price guarantees or price support systems.

## **Institutions**

A framework is needed for effective distribution of both inputs and outputs and the provision of infrastructures. Thus the development of certain institution conducive to agricultural development is essential. Such institutions include cooperatives, farmers advisory councils, village councils and youth clubs.

Integrated rural development means different aspects of rural development working in harmony. To achieve this harmony, a body whose authority extends over all aspects of rural development (agriculture, health, education etc.) should be created and encouraged. The function of such a body is coordinating, monitoring and evaluating all activities involved in rural development.

## **The Village as the Development Unit**

It is clear that some of the services above can be provided at the village level but some are clearly better provided on groups of villages or community basis depending upon the socio-economic, cultural and population size of the villages or communities.

## **Other Services**

As pointed out earlier, agriculture is only one aspect of rural development. Other services whose provision need to be integrated with those or agriculture are health, education (including adult and literary education), legal system, amenities such as pipe-borne water, electrification, postal services, community centres and recreation facilities.

## **Local Participation**

Success of development efforts be it integrated or piecemeal depends upon the participation of the local citizens. For meaningful involvement of local people, it is suggested that they be involved in the decision making process at all levels rather than being involved only in implementation. Ways should be found to involve them in deciding which services should be planned for and how to organise the delivery of such services.

## VILLAGE INTEGRATION

by

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## BRIEF ON VILLAGE INTEGRATION

**Introduction and Background**

Village Integration is the development of concentrated village units and civic centres in the Abakaliki zone of Anambra State, in the present Local Government Areas of Ikwo, Ezza, Abakaliki and Ishielu. It is a form of village resettlement. In this area, the people traditionally lived and in many places still live in scattered and isolated homesteads. Because of this nature of settlements, people were not in constant contact with one another and good neighbourly living was difficult. People of one family often spread between 8 to 15 kilometres apart in order to police and guard their lands. As a result, the only place of meeting for discussion of social problems and settlement of family disputes used to be the market place. Under such conditions, provision of social amenities like water, health centres, civic centres, etc., was difficult. Detection and prevention of crimes and other administrative actions were difficult. The climax was reached in the famous "Odozi Obodo" secret society whose criminal activities eluded detection by Law Enforcement Authorities for many years.

**2. Development of Village Integration**

Following the "Odozi Obodo" case, the Government of the then Eastern Nigeria in 1958 decided to embark on Village Integration scheme as a means of establishing concentrated village units to make the people of Abakaliki zone live in close contact with one another to be able to enjoy basic amenities of life, live together in peace for their own security and happiness and play active roles in the social, economic and political life of their society. The people of Ikwo clan were first to accept the new scheme. The first Village Integration at Abina was launched on 15th March 1960 as a pilot project, after series of meetings between the Government officials and the people of the Community, which started in 1959. This was followed by a second one at Igwenedoha in 1962. The two pilot projects in Ikwo Local Government Area which took the form of, getting people who had lived in scattered and isolated hamlets to live together, providing water reservoirs, and opening up several kilometres of roads, proved that certain obstacles to socio-economic development, such as bad communication system, sparse population distribution and inadequate water supply should be removed before a meaningful rural development could be embarked upon. The remarkable changes in social and economic life of Abina and Igwenedoha people spurred other communi-

ties in Ikwo Local Government Area to launch many more village integration schemes. By 1967, just before the Civil War broke out, 55 Village Integration Centres had been established covering about 2,590 hectares of land and involving 150,000 people. Since the end of the Civil War several of such centres were established with varying degrees of success in Ikwo, Ezza, Abakaliki and Ishielu Local Government Areas.

### 3. The Objectives

The primary purpose of establishing Village Integration is to make the people who hitherto lived scattered and isolated lives to live together in peace and happiness in order to enjoy social amenities available for people who live in communities. This makes for easy communication, for better organization of economic and social activities, for establishment of law and order, for provision of better water supply, health facilities, educational facilities and other social welfare benefits. Living together helps to provide the integrated village with large areas of consolidated land for improved farming and for increase in productivity, and an opportunity for improved standard of living. It also helps the people to control their animals.

### 4. Procedure for Establishment

It is usually not very easy to follow a strictly laid down procedure for definite step-by-step order in establishing village integration since conditions slightly vary from village to village. Usually the following guidelines are followed with slight variations as conditions dictate:—

- (a) The Community Development Officer in charge of the Area holds preliminary meetings with the chiefs, elders and local leaders of the area to explain the scheme and its benefits, and also for the village council of the elders to give approval for the project,
- (b) After approval, the site is selected and land acquired by the people themselves,
- (c) The project is launched;
- (d) Several Committees of the people are set up for planning and management of the schemes;
- (e) The land is surveyed, roads mapped out for construction;
- (f) General planning of the layout of the centre by the village organizer;
- (g) Construction of access roads to the centre;
- (h) Development of infrastructures such as streets, bridges, culverts, market, civil centre, co-operatives shop, school, impounded water reservoir, etc.
- (i) Setting out plots and construction of individual low cost houses by participants;
- (j) Development of Community or co-operative farms;
- (k) Establishment of agro-based Industries such as rice milling and garri processing industries.

### 5. Community Development Principles Involved

The principles involved in the establishment of Village Integration are purely Community Development, in that the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities and

other voluntary agencies to bring about the improvement of the social, economic and cultural conditions of the people of the communities concerned, to integrate these Communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

The scheme must be accepted by the people before the programme is started in any community. Sufficient publicity is carried out by the Community Development and other officials before the scheme is embarked upon. Various meetings are held in which the people are made to understand various benefits they would derive by living in close contact with one another. Sometimes, the leaders of the people are taken to successful village integration already established in order for them to see for themselves and also to hear from leaders of such community how they succeeded.

Once the scheme is voluntarily accepted by the people and launched several Committees are formed by the people to pursue the project to the successful end. They are only directed, guided and assisted to select the land, map out the plan, construct roads and streets, water reservoir, build the individual houses, civic centres, market place and sometimes co-operative shop. The Government assistance comes mostly in form of personnel and equipment which help them to plan and to develop infrastructures such as water, reservoir, roads, culverts and bridges, etc. Since water is one of the greatest handicaps in the area, water is one of the first things government assists the people to provide. This water is used both for drinking and for agriculture. Filter is provided to make the water safer and in some cases water is pumped to village centre for ease of collection.

Village Integration is the only practical means of providing the people of Abakaliki Area with modern amenities of life. One needs only to visit an integrated village and an area not integrated in order to compare and be convinced of the necessity for the scheme in the area.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

by  
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## BRIEF ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

## 1.00 Concepts of the Village Environment

Definitions of village vary from country to country. The adoption of a standard definition of a village in the Nigerian context is requisite to the classification of settlements and the subsequent provision of amenities or infrastructural services. The last classification was attempted during the colonial administration when towns were classified into first class, second class and third class townships mainly for administrative purposes. A classification of Nigerian villages should be attempted towards the improvement of the physical environment rather than for administrative convenience.

## 2.00 Characteristics of Village Layout

Village housing layout is based on a concept of family groupings. Members of a family group tend to build in close proximity thus giving rise to ideas of compounds. However, urban acculturation and economic prosperity sometimes tend to break the homogeneity of compounds giving rise to a dispersal of housing units. In either the nucleated or the dispersed settlement, settlement layout is instinctive. There are obvious disadvantages arising from layout by instinct such as:

- (i) inadequate utilisation of land terrain and;
- (ii) the difficulties of economic installation or provision of infrastructural services. More importantly is the problem of soil erosion.
- (iii) Adequate checks should be provided to ensure a cohesive and efficiently planned villages where the provision of services should not constitute wastes.

## 3.00 Pattern of Land Use

Adequate zoning of land for farming, and residential accommodation require careful consideration. Farming is the mainstay of the village dweller and the implications of the Land Use Decree require careful consideration in so far as it affects provision of adequate land for agriculture either on cooperative basis or basis of individual holdings.

## 4.00 Village Housing

*Most Village Housing are no more than shelters.*—The buildings are conceived as they are built mostly through local unskilled

labour. Village Housing derived from the concept of traditional aesthetics and use of space. There are minimum sanitary provision and the buildings rarely last more than a lifetime in spite of maintenance efforts to prolong the life of the buildings. The greatest attribute of village housing is its flexibility for expansion or adaptability as family structures or needs change apart from use of locally available materials.

There are certain desirable factors which require careful review in an attempt to create successful and sanitary village housing

4.01 *Land, Labour and Local Building Materials*

The vastly available land, labour and naturally occurring building materials are capable of being utilised to effect good housing.

4.02 Family structures and Societal ties continue to give meaning to house forms and housing layouts. Strong societal ties enable the continued existence of cooperative or community help arrangements which tend to ensure that building activities are shared in a spirit of self-help.

4.03 Traditional building skill which had evolved buildings without architects is still a much desired factor which should be preserved through vocational training in building skills.

4.04 Basic infrastructures such as water, energy, drainage and sanitary installations based on simple technology or alternative technology can transform the village environment.

The Village Environment should be carefully protected from capital intensive building activities brought about by questionable modern technology or organisation. Artistic fabrics arising from forced adaptations of urban aesthetics, values, and priorities should also be carefully avoided.

5.00 **Job opportunities and Community Participation**

In an attempt to stop rural to urban drift, an integrated rural development programme capable of creating job opportunities can be effectively launched in cooperation with environmental planners and architects. Environmental planners and architects shall seek to integrate economic activities with the environmental setting using locally available human and material resources to produce a physical scale consistent with the village environment.

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION AND INFORMATION  
SYSTEM IN A MODEL VILLAGE

by

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A village is a settlement which has been established, consciously, or accidentally for a primary purpose. Protection, agriculture, industry, availability of adequate water resources and other factors including education do play a great part in the establishment of a village. Most often than not in this country we define a village in spatial terms and sometimes on the basis of occupational homogeneity. Town planners therefore have two indices for measuring the size of settlements, a spatial index indicating the percentage of labour force in primary occupation and the population. We use the latter more frequently in this country. According to the Federal Office of Statistics, therefore, any settlement which has a population of less than five thousand is termed 'a village'. Generally, in Town Planners' parlance, a population of five thousand constitutes a community within a larger town. Usually, a village is rural in outlook, homogeneous in nature, and per capital income is lower than in town. A model village which is a consciously established settlement with its own appropriate infrastructures needs not have all these characteristics, and unless these characteristics are eliminated, rural to urban migration will be the order of the day as we are now experiencing in many Nigerian villages and consequently the villages could become either extinct or stagnant in growth.

In order to have an indepth study of the communication, transportation, and information systems of a model village, two drawings have been prepared, one indicates the Pull and Push factors between various sizes of growth poles and settlements. The second shows a full model village with its social, technical, commercial, industrial and religious infrastructures. When it is understood that the three factors under consideration are dynamic vector quantities, the importance of these maps would become obvious.

**Push and Pull Factors**

Each settlement exerts a certain amount of influence on other settlements in the area. This influence is a function of several variables such as size, distance between settlements, occupation, industry and a myriad of others. For example, as indicated in Pull drawing, a town should provide ready market for agriculture and handicraft products of the village, work for its several unskilled workers or they would work in the larger towns, this mode of interaction would make it imperative to have communication and transportation facilities between the various settlements. It is to be noted however that the smaller settlements will benefit from

the social, health and educational facilities of the larger towns. In designing a model village therefore, these factors must be taken into consideration. While a village should contain as much infrastructures as possible to keep its inhabitants within its borders, any attempt to make a village completely self-sufficient would be tantamount to a negation of the basic human urge for interaction with fellow humans at all levels. This is why segregation is vanishing and is bound to fail completely in some parts of the world and more so why apartheid is now under the hammer. Human beings being gregarious must interact.

### **Structural Plan**

A model village must have a functional layout, good road network, market, commercial areas, schools and other immediate provisions to ensure comfortable corporate existence. The provision of these would generate and facilitate transportation, communication and information dissemination within the settlement.

With the foregoing in the background, various aspects will now be considered in brief detail:

### *Communication*

Communication was by means of either drum signals, foot messenger or by the use of animals. While these may still be possible in some parts of the world, the tendency is modernisation. In dealing with modern communication in a model village, one must consider the following:—

- (i) internal communication
- (ii) communication with immediate environment
- (iii) long distance communication
- (iv) the problem of language
- (v) influence of education
- (vi) other human factors like tradition, social interaction, etc.

There is absolutely nothing to prevent a village from enjoying modern communication amenities including telephone, radiophone, postal system and any others that can be enjoyed in a town. One must look into advanced countries where a village is much more attractive to live in than the towns, because of the peace it brings. In establishing a model village therefore, the question of communication should not be relegated to the background on the basis of its being a village. It is not intended to go into mechanics of modern communication system, but it is sufficient to say that someone who lives in a model village, while he may be living in a smaller community should have easy access through communication systems to the outside world.

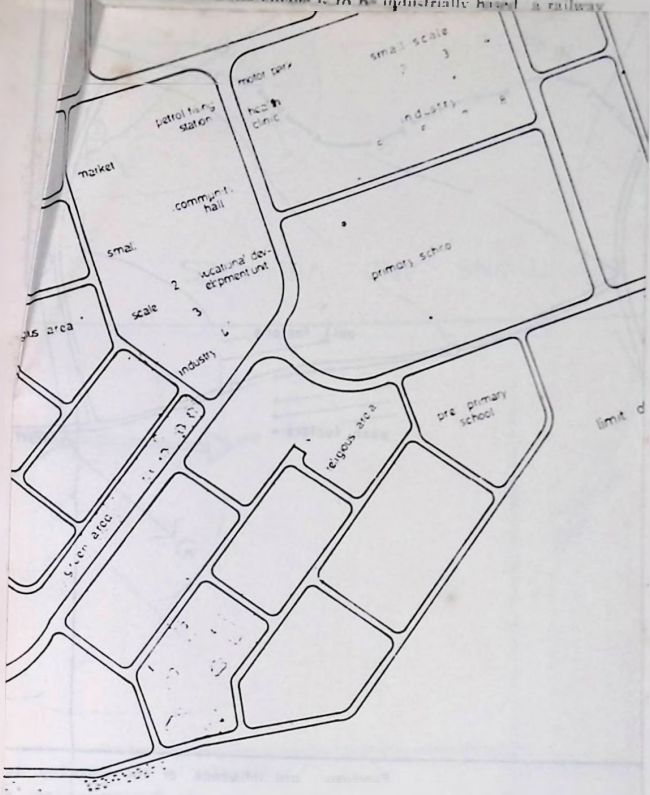
### *Transportation*

The problem of transportation in a model village can again be divided into internal transportation and long distance transportation. It can be assumed therefore that any model village would have a functional layout with good and wide roads designed on hierarchical basis, this should take care of internal transportation. For external transportation however, it is essential that the village should be connected to the large settlements

**PULL AND PUSH  
FACTOR OF TOWNS  
AND VILLAGES**

**STRUCTURAL  
PLAN OF A  
MODEL VILLAGE**

in the neighbourhood with appropriately sized road to carry a projected  
Example: Where the village is to be industrially based a railway



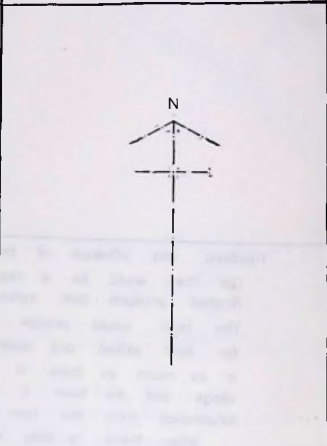
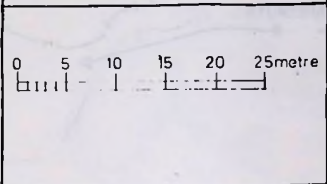
limit of development

AL PLAN OF A MODEL VIL



average population recommended = 9 pers / plot  
 total population approximately = 1500 peoples  
 total area acquired = 1/2 Km radius  
 gross density = 350 person per hectare

scale 1 : 2500



LAGE

in the neighbourhood with appropriately sized road to carry a projected volume of traffic. Where the village is to be industrially based, a railway shunting may be provided if this is possible. For villages which are situated near water, suitable berthing arrangements would have to be provided. The essential requirement is to ensure that such villages can with reasonable ease get to the large settlements from where they can obtain more sophisticated transportation system for longer journeys.

### *Information*

Information can be classified as follows:

- (i) information within family unit which is by discussion, except when a member of the family is away;
- (ii) information among members of the community;
- (iii) information with outside bodies and individuals—this could be either long or short distance;
- (iv) exchange of information between the government and the community;
- (v) information as a means of mass education.

The first three would depend to a large extent on provision of modern information system, e.g. the telephone and postal services. The most important however, is the exchange of information between the people and the government. As much as possible, therefore, radio and television stations should be so planned as to be able to reach every nook and corner of a country, and where necessary, repeater stations should be so located as to make this possible.

The era of electronics which has now become a part of the world order has made it easy for everybody to purchase radios and televisions, and it is incumbent on the appropriate authorities to make sure they get to these people. In arranging programmes on the public information media, those who would be involved should not be only persons who are in the larger settlements, those from villages and smaller settlements must be invited as a matter of deliberate policy to come and air their views. Also, with the availability of small radios, transmitting system should reach every village so that they do not feel cut off from society. Government information agencies who now have suitable and portable communication equipment should make sure they reach every village to disseminate and obtain information. What the rediffusion used to do in the country is now being done by individuals through purchase of portable radios and televisions, but establishment of viewing stations not only in model villages, but in some villages which are in central locations should also be encouraged. It is to be noted that new secondary schools are being instituted in villages all over the country. These students cannot take advantage of the education which is provided through the television. This is a matter for serious consideration.

Another medium of information which the Nigerian villages need to have brought to their door-steps is the newspaper particularly those written in their own language and more especially those published by Government agencies.

## Conclusion

This paper has been necessarily short because brevity has been demanded, but it is hoped that it has given an indication of what to do on these matters when planning a model village. It has also shown that transportation, communication and dissemination of information which have been described as 'vector quantities' are very closely related and one cannot be designed or planned without taking the others into consideration. If your transportation system is weak and ineffective, you cannot communicate, and if you do not communicate you cannot disseminate information.

## DEVELOPING COMPREHENSIVE BASIC SERVICES

by

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**Introduction**

Over 80 percent of human settlements in Nigeria and other African countries have a population of 500 or less. In many of these, the eldest man in the village is usually the first person to settle in the village or the eldest survivor. As such inter-marriage in the villages will result in incest and marriages thus occur with the females in nearby villages. The advantage of this is that love and emotional security; assistance during periods of stress like death of breadwinner, for housing; during unemployment, or loss of employment during illness; accident; injury and other aspects of ensuring social security in the village become readily accessible and possible. This is why the villages are ready sources of rehabilitation for old persons who could return there from the towns with no fear of loneliness, misery or hunger. Such effective traditional social security schemes are now being fragmented in Nigeria and other African countries by the early migration of the potential and actual working age group especially the males for education, employment and others to the towns and peri-urban areas.

The lack of effective maternity and other health centres in the villages also add to the social toll by the increase in number of maternal deaths resulting in orphans being cared for by the other wives or maternal aunts. Difficult labour and intra-natal problems increase the number of children born with handicaps, lack of immunization and lack of primary health care increase the numbers of the blind, deaf and dumb, paralysed and physical, mental and social handicaps. This brief will therefore aim to design a scheme where the problems posed will be prevented in the model village and by community efforts mainly.

Basic Health Services are those that provide for the basic health needs of man which include the following. Every man requires:—

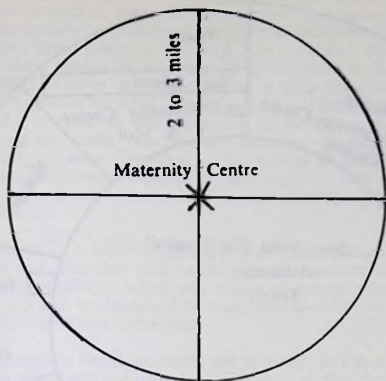
- (a) to have within easy reach a health facility where he can report when ill or injured;
- (b) health facilities where the right education could be acquired on sex, choice of mate, family stability and good care of infants and children who will later secure the society;
- (c) health facilities for providing ante, intra and post-natal services to the pregnant;
- (d) infant and under five child care services including immunization against such diseases as tuberculosis, whooping cough, dip-

- theria, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, meningococcal meningitis and active prevention against malaria, anaemia etc;
- (c) health screening and care services at schools up to university level;
  - (f) health services at work called occupational health;
  - (g) health screening and services at middle age when hypertension, stroke, heart diseases, diabetes, arthritis tend to be more common;
  - (h) old age health care services;
  - (i) healthy burial facilities;
  - (j) environmental health services which will include *town and village planning*; housing, provision of health, water supply, refuse and sewage disposals, drainage, food hygiene, air, water and soil anti-pollution measures;
  - (k) good nutrition for all age groups and both sexes;
  - (l) comprehensive social welfare services; and,
  - (m) comprehensive health education facilities for all.

All the above will thus be provided as follows: First and most important is not to distract the family and social network in the village settlements but to break the vicious cycle of the rural-urban migration by the provision of all grades of school within easy reach of the communities, and provision of small, intermediate and large scale industries and plantations in such a way that all employed would return to their houses at the end of the working day. This will thus ensure that the truncated working age group population in the classical population pyramid of developing countries will expand to provide enough of that age group to yield the money required to build a comprehensive social security scheme to raise the housing standard within the environment of love and emotional security. This will also decrease the number of socially deprived, abandoned delinquent, criminally induced children, reduce drastically the rate of crime including armed robbers, decrease drastically unemployment and potentiate the humane and hospitable spirit.

All the above can only be accomplished by a carefully planned town and village and regional planning. For example, the small villages will be undisturbed; the group of villages which previously interacted with themselves for marriage, marketing, agricultural and other purposes will be built into a unit which will be socio-economically viable.

It is known for example that if all pregnant women are meant to deliver in a maternity or health clinic then such a clinic should be so centrally located that all villages within a radius of 2 to 3 kilometres can reach and use it.

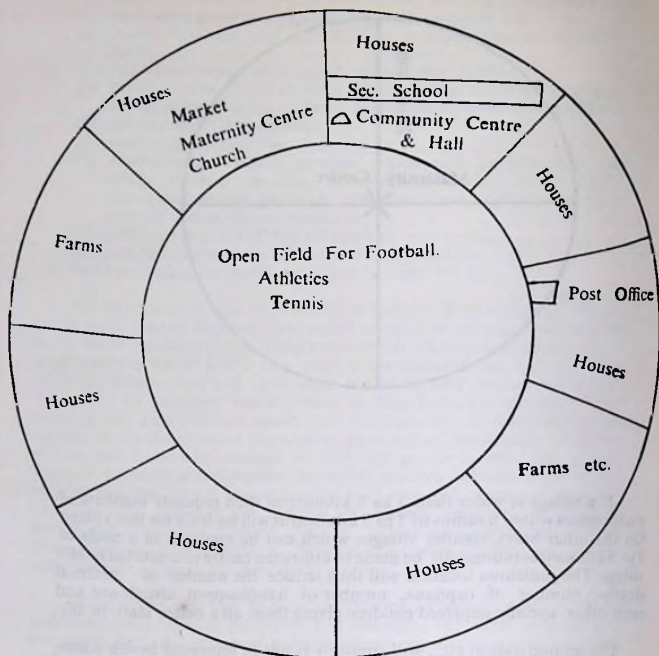


If a village is wider than 3 to 5 kilometres then requisite numbers of such centres within a radius of 3 to 5 kilometres will be built for that village. On the other hand, smaller villages which can be enclosed in a circle of 3 to 5 kilometres radius will be made to utilize the centre to create the model village. The judicious location will thus reduce the number of maternal deaths, number of orphans, number of handicapped, abandoned and such other socially deprived children giving them all a better start in life.

The immunization etc., will similarly result in improved health status, productivity at farming and other occupations and a resultant increase in wealth and standard of living. The planning will similarly include the following:—

- (a) a centrally located open space, the periphery of which will contain the maternity centre or health clinic, secondary school, post office, large market, play grounds, community hall and centre, supermarket, dance hall and such others;
- (b) the various functions of the community as detailed in the attached table by the DIOXADIS Associates will also be provided in the model village which in fact will be modifications or improvements to the existing village.

An existing example of such a model village envisaged now exists in ISIUWA in NIFOR (Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research) situated 42 kilometres north west of Benin City.



*Sketch Map of Isiuwa Village with the Centrally located Open Space & Communal Facilities.*

Villages planned in this way will ensure that people from the same human stock are living near their other humans, they trust, understand and love; thus automatically increasing good neighbourliness and decreasing crime. Such will be more liable to undertake community development, activities aimed at providing healthy housing, providing water supply good roads, health education and social insurance and security.

Small, intermediate and large scale industries will then be sited so that every person can return to their homes to sleep at night with the wife and children.

The types of small and intermediate scale industries will thus be such that are needed to meet the basic human and social necessities of life like supermarkets, plumbers, carpenters, food sellers, barbers, photographers, hairdressers, tailors and boutiques and ultimately banks etc. Large scale industries may include textile mills in places like Iseyin in Oyo State; Okene and Omuaran in Kwara State where for centuries people had been involved in traditional textile trades. Others will be those specially suitable to the geological or ecological nature of the area. Intermediate scales may include bakeries, plantations, poultries etc. especially to meet the needs of the village or groups of villages. The postulation is that industries to meet essential and other needs of the community itself will generate a sizeable number of employment opportunities.

The main solution to all health problems will therefore depend on the efforts and attention paid to the physical planning of the model village or group of villages which will consist of persons who by blood or conjugal previous contacts will be fused into socially and eventually economically stable and viable unit.

The other health problems like nutrition, will be tackled by the entire village which will not only have individual gardens for growing tomatoes, vegetables, groundnuts, beans but also large village farms, poultry, piggery, which will meet more than the population needs for balanced nutrition. Housing could thus be built by the rural traditional African cooperative unions and at cost all can afford by the supervised use of locally available materials like mud and laterite blocks. Water supply could be cooperatively supplied. Improved faecal disposal especially of the infants, toddlers and small children could be undertaken by tinkers manufacturing cheap tin cans made in the form of chemical or camp closets which will contain disinfectant and deodorizing chemicals. which will encourage the children to use it often and the mothers can have near them in their bedrooms, market stalls and so on.

In summary, this brief aims at preventing the root causes of social problems which have sufficiently disorganized African societies especially those living in towns. It is hoped that it will regenerate the old African ways of conceiving in love; which our old initiation ceremonies achieved; will decrease drastically the current high rate of divorce by allowing male and female children to grow up together to make correct choice of a mate without their migrating for at least their first 18 years or longer if work can be provided in the model village. It will secure the people and prevent lowering of standard of living due to the usual disasters in life like death of a breadwinner; unemployment or loss of employment; illness; injury and others. A long term expectation is that as the per capital income increases the standard of living will increase so that for example pit latrine could be changed to water closet; sanderete floors to plastic tiles and so on. It is also expected that with undisturbed social integration, more love and emotional security will be generated, crime reduced theft and burglary prevented and increased creativity and ingenuity will be enhanced. Perhaps the above humble thoughts may be given the opportunity of being translated into positive reality.

### HIERARCHY OF COMMUNITIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

The functions given for each community are indicative of their size. Normally they are not needed for communities of a lower order

Order of Community	Average Population Size (Indicative)	Functions (Indicative)									
		Education	Commerce	Business	Services	Health Facilities	Transportation Facilities	Socio-Cultural Facilities	Recreational Facilities	Industrial Facilities	
Class I	~80								Small Square		
Class II	300-500		Corner shop		Barber				Play area for school-age children		
Class III	1,500-2,500	Kindergarten, Elementary School	Small local market with 5-10 shops	Real Estate office, Bank Branches	Perol station, Plumber, Electrician, Barber, Photographer, Restaurant, etc.	Dispensary	Tail shop, small Post-office Telegraph office	Small Rel. Building	Playing field, small sports park		Hand-Crafts small industries
Class IV	6-100,000	Preschool and secondary school	Small shopping centre		General Hospital, Pharmacy, Clinics, Health Cent. every two communities	General Hospital	Local and suburban bus station, Central Post-office, Railway station	Rel. Build. Local Club and youth centre			
Class V	40-40,000	Technical schools, Commercial school	Central market and shopping centre	Representative offices, Bank branches, Insurance office	Lawyers, Dentists, Engineers, Restaurants, Small Hotels	General Hospital, Pharmacy, Clinics, Health Cent. every two communities Class IV	Local and suburban bus station, Cent. Post-office, Railway station	Large Rel. Building, Meeting Hall, Library, Cultural Centre	District sports fields	Light industries, medium Industrial estates	
Class VI	200-300,000	University	Commercial Centre	Large branches of banks, ins. organizations, HQ of local biz. firms, large rep. off.	Professional organizations, Restaurants, Hotels	General Hospital	Large local and inter-urban Bus stations, Regional Port & Airp	Museum, Art gallery, small concert hall	Athletic centre, parks	Medium & Heavy concert Industrial estates	
Class VII	1,000,000-2,500,000	Large University	Large com. Bank, salt com. house	Gen. Post-office Banks, ins. org. HO of lar firm	Restaurants, Hotels, Hospitals	Large Gen. Hosp. special Hospitals	Gen. roll, bus stat., large airp	Nat. Mus., Perform. art. & ch. hall	Olympic Stadium, Race track, large parks	Heavy Ind. special Industries	

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

by

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Involvement of local people in their own development has received increased acceptance, popularity, and attention in the present century by developing countries than was the case many centuries ago. Also freedom of decision-making at the local level is coming to be accepted in some countries as an important policy element. As is characteristic of its interpretation, participation has had different appellations by its various users. In much development literature we frequently come across phrases such as "mass participation", "community participation", and "popular participation", just to mention a few. However, regardless of the appellations and different devices adopted, the central aim or objective is always involving local people in rural development programmes. Specifically, Community Participation in Rural Development means:—

- (1) taking part in decision making;
- (2) taking part in planning of rural development projects;
- (3) taking part in the execution of the projects; and,
- (4) taking part in the evaluation of the projects.

Although community participation in general is one of the best kinds of insurance of the continuity of any development project, the types of participation available and obtained are even more important. While some participations reflect minimal interest others indicate full commitment. Regardless of the level of interest concomitant with each of them, there are usually four broad types of community participation, namely:—

1. labour;
2. time;
3. material contribution; and,
4. organizational.

Community participation in rural development programmes by community people though desirable both for democratic reasons and for success of rural development programmes need not necessarily mean involving the totality of the people in any given community. Doing this could not only delay a development programme but could smother it completely. Rather than involve the whole community in a development programme, participation could be achieved through the use of committees; opinion leaders; traditional rulers; co-operative societies and ethnic associations.

In order for community participation in rural development projects to be successful, there must be some essentials such as: not imposing a development project on the people; letting the people participate at their own rate; using of indigenous plans; developing of community awareness; maintaining regular communication with the people, etc.

## SETTING UP A VILLAGE TECHNOLOGY UNIT

by

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### 1. Achieving Awareness

In setting up a Village Technology, it is of necessity to undertake a preliminary survey of small-scale industries of the potential areas and to ascertain the means of the villagers with regard to small-scale industries developments.

To this end, discussion should be held with the village heads and their advisers stating the objectives of the programme in respect of social, industrial and economic development of the area. The new technological approach must be explained in depth. Emphasis should be placed on the technical aspect rather than the usual sociological activities. The following action programmes should be drawn up for the technological take off:—

- (i) Developments and application of appropriate technology with particular reference to Agricultural implements with a view to minimizing the drudgery of tedium of peasant farming.
- (ii) Introduction of Vocational Training in prevalent trades to farmers, non-farmers and youths coupled with the improvement of farm techniques to modern standard and assistance in implementing research on development of crops.
- (iii) The revival of cottage industries of the area.
- (iv) Small-Scale Industries and cottage industries development.

The upsurge which the country needed in the area of modern technology could be accelerated through the involvement of local technological institutions. It is of paramount importance that one must be sincere and show transparent honesty when dealing with the Villagers.

### 2. Process

The idea of setting up a workshop in any one set of villages is to devise programmes which will facilitate the provision of job opportunities. Consequently, it will lead to the reduction of the migration of people from these villages to urban areas in search of useful employments.

The group (as a committee) should work through local expertise from the urban areas particularly now that the Nigerian Association of Small-Scale Industries must also be contacted. The integrated approach of a comprehensive nature should be used throughout. All the social and economic activities of other organisations should be annexed in implementing this programme, so as to avoid duplication of efforts. Simple machines and farm implements should be developed in collaboration with local technological institutions, like Technical Schools, Technical Colleges and the Polytechnics. Where a University is located having facility for technology expertise in all these areas it must be harnessed.

The simple machines, implements and tools including services to be rendered must be listed and demonstrated. If possible the committee should arrange visits to other areas.

### 3. Target Groups

The main target groups should be the youths, both male and female. The ideal is to encourage the local technological institutions to develop the badly needed simple machinery farm implements and tools. The involvement of this group will re-kindle life in the rural areas.

The other target groups are the farmers and other adults including the females. It will be fool-hardy to believe for a minute that such a venture could take off successfully without considering these groups. This is why there is need for liaison activities with relevant institutions, Ministries, organisations, religious bodies and international organisations as and when required. For so-long developed projects, researches and prototypes are yet to see the light of day through implementation.

### 4. The Possible Areas of Interaction

The main areas of possible interaction should come under any of a combination of the following:

- (i) Farming—those engaged in pure agriculture
- (ii) Artisan/Craftsmen Training—non farm
- (iii) Marketing—records keeping and management
- (iv) Extension Services—Maintenance and Counselling
- (v) Creative Development—Prototypes and production of simple machines, implements and tools.
- (vi) Cottage Industries—Small-Scale manufacture link with NASSI through co-operatives.
- (vii) Other Services—Civic, health and literacy.

These interactions are necessary because there are needs for education in farm planning, management, use of credit facilities, application of inputs, varieties of crops, improved farm practices, storage, preservation and innovations using appropriate modern technology. There is need, for training of youths and adults in new improved technical skills, knowledge of the relevant trade and correct attitude prevalent in such trade. The lack of activities coupled with the practice of eking out a living through being half farmer half tradesman is not encouraging the youths to stay on.

On no account should the women and girls be left out in the absorption of knowledge of improved agricultural practices.

### 5. Harnessing Local Resources

In order to improve the present primitive training methods thus improving the skills of craftsmen, it is necessary to train the youths, adults—male and female—in new improved technical skills, knowledge of the relevant trade and correct attitude prevalent in such trade. Simultaneously with the commencement of the structure, the local technological institution should assist in organising such a training. The idea of bringing in the expatriate at this stage of our development must not be encouraged anymore. We are this backward today because basically no *master* wants the learner or apprentice to outshine him. The Europeans are not too

keen at our catching up. The Steel Complex which would have accelerated our development is where it is today because of the international intrigues which cut across ideologies.

In effect capable Nigerians must be recruited and well remunerated to assist such a project. Whilst undergoing such training the trainees should be made to participate in the construction of the technological industrial centre. Basically, virtually all the trainees must come from within the group of villages—no outsiders.

#### 6. Marketing

Normally, the farmers have well-organised co-operatives in respect of farming and marketing. Efforts must be made to tap the knowledge of this group.

At the moment the general practice is that all sales are virtually in the hands of women. The middlemen and contractors supplying foodstuffs to schools, higher Institutions, Armed forces etc. have gained in-roads into this area. Whilst the farmers are not really benefitting the urban areas are battling to survive as a result of high cost and the scarcity of the commodities in the city/town markets.

In effect the training of women and girls in rural community development must involve modern marketing technique. The expertise available within relevant ministry (co-operatives) and institution must be sort to help in the take off re-marketing.

#### 7. The Plant or Site Layout

The main idea should involve the setting up of the following sections within the Unit:

A reasonable factor of at least 18m x 36m for the fabrication of simple machines, implements and tools.

A training section of about 8m x 10m for both basic skills improvement, owners/managers entrepreneurial training and community development welfare activities.

An experimental farming section say 36m x 72m for bringing up to date, the knowledge of the farmers in modern techniques.

A section of say 36m x 36m for the construction of flatted/cottage industries to be manned by the local branch of the Nigerian Association of Small-Scale Industries.

A section of 8m x 16m possibly within the factory should be set aside for creative development.

So far most of the artisans, craftsmen and other non-farm elements are found to be involved in the design, development and fabrication of needed farm implements. Majority of these are innovative particularly in the hardening processes of hoes, chisels, knives, cutlasses, traps and chains etc.

## 8. Other Services

There is no doubt that we must avoid the mistake of isolating purely economic factors of investments, implements, machines, tools, fertilizers, seeds, irrigation from human factors like health, welfare, custom, taboos, education, work attitudes as these are likely to jeopardise the technological development.

Therefore the organisers must not overlook the contribution being made at all these locations by other bodies. Invariably, you find the following bodies involved, notably:

The Welfare Division of the Ministry of Local Government and/or Sports which is involved in social activities mainly with the women folk.

The Institutions of Higher Learning are now engaged in Operation Feed the Nation or Green Revolution in these areas.

The question of water supply from natural sources generally engages the attention of some religious societies etc.

It should be borne in mind that this new approach will be an innovation to the villagers so the Unit must 'perform' to win the confidence of the rural communities.

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY**

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**Introduction**

Providing water that is safe for drinking in rural areas in adequate quantity is not as straight forward an engineering feat as is the case for the urban water supply. In rural water supply, proven water engineering practices and approaches are not applicable because of cost and maintenance constraints. The best approach is to look for sources of water that will yield potable water in adequate quantity with little or no treatment and maintenance. Aided self-help approach ensures effective community participation.

**Sources of Water for Rural Areas**

Of all the three sources from which the people can obtain water, only two are very suitable and economical for potable water in rural areas. These two sources are rain and underground. The third source—the surface source—yields water which causes water-borne diseases to the rural dwellers unless adequate and effective treatment can be provided. Such treatment often makes water from the surface (rivers) very expensive for the rural areas.

**Rain as a Source of Water**

Rain is a good source of potable water for the rural areas provided adequate care can be taken to collect and store it pure. As far as collection is concerned, the collecting surface must be clean and must not contaminate the water; therefore, corrugated iron sheets, concrete and other surfaces of inert materials are most ideal surfaces for collecting rain water. Another important point about collection of rain water is that first rain after long period of drought will wash dirt from the collecting surface, therefore such water should not be collected. Many simple devices are available which ensure that water from the early part of rain is not collected. Another device is to incorporate a sand filter into the collection system (see fig. 1 (a) (b)).

Providing conventional storage for large volume of rain water is expensive. However some cheap devices have been developed. One device is the use of sassage-line-sand-filled polythen bags to line underground water tanks to make them water-tight. Further information may be obtained from *Appropriate Technology*, London. Individual household may store adequate rain water in concrete tanks made simply and cheaply. Many methods have been developed for making such concrete tanks.

## Underground Sources

Underground sources of water are wells, springs and boreholes. Wells are the commonest in Nigeria. The diameter of the common hand-dug wells varies between 0.9 to 3 metres, and the depth varies between 3 and 16 metres. Bored wells have diameters varying between 5 and 75 cm and the depth can be up to 30 metres. Driven wells have diameter varying from 2.5 to 5 cm and the depth up to 16 metres. Hand dug, bored and driven wells can be constructed in clay, silt, sand and gravel soil.

*Sanitary hand-dug well:*—This is a dug well which has been properly sited, well constructed and well maintained. It is sited where water can be obtained within reasonable depth. At the same time it is at least 30 metres away from any polluting source. Its diameter is about 1.2 metres, this enables labourers to work inside it during construction and maintenance. It is lined but the lining must be water tight for at least the first 3 meters below the ground surface. It must have a cover which must be at least 60 cm above the ground level. The surface of the ground around the well must be such that does not make water form a pool, so there must be good drainage. Well construction does not require any special skill if the soil is self-supporting, that is, it is not likely to cave in during construction before the lining is made. All that are needed are a ladder diggers, shovels, buckets and ropes for bailing out the excavated soil. However, the experience of the writer in western parts of Nigeria is that even when all these equipments are provided the people are unwilling to dig the well themselves. They prefer to contribute money to employ professional well diggers. In other parts of the country, it may not be difficult to encourage the people to dig their own wells when suitable equipments are provided. In places where the soil is not self-supporting, "in sits" lining with precast concrete rings are used.

The ideal method for withdrawing water from a public hand-dug well in rural areas is through a rugged hand pump which does not require priming. Different types of pumps including chain pumps are available. The villagers are often unable to afford and to maintain the pumps. Therefore the simplest method that should be recommended for withdrawing water from a hand-dug well, is buckets which are fixed to the well. People should not be encouraged to bring individual buckets from their homes for withdrawing water from the well. For the bored and driven wells, because of the small diameters, pumps are needed for withdrawing water. Different types of cheap tube well pumps have been developed in different parts of the world and more information about them can be obtained from Appropriate Technology, London through UNICEF.

*Springs:*—These are important sources of water in rural areas. However, when they are not protected, they are foci of disease transmission. Springs should be protected from human and animal access. People should not wade into the spring when they want to draw water. So also, animals must not be able to reach the spring water to drink or bathe.

The ideal protection method is through concrete or masonry fence with a tap incorporated. However, this may be too expensive for many

villagers. Therefore, bamboos, planks and wood branches can be used (see fig. 2). It can be seen that real protection exists only when the people have no contact with the water when withdrawing it.

### Disinfection of Water in Rural Areas

In rural areas, the aim should be to provide water which is potable from source and so does not require further treatment. Water obtained from rain, sanitary wells and protected springs as described in this write-up, will be safe for drinking. However, if the water has to be piped to the consumers or if for some other reasons, the water has to be disinfected the following simple methods are appropriate for the rural areas.

(a) *Boiling*:—This is the easiest method of disinfection to tell the people; however, it must be borne in mind that it is very difficult to practise. Only very few people will boil water. It is advisable to boil water in the same containers that will be used for storage.

(b) *Chemical*:—Among chemicals that may be used to disinfect water in rural areas are iodine (tincture), potassium permanganate, mitchlorine water obtained from chloride of lime and chlorine tablets. Few drops of these liquids will kill the common pathogenic bacteria in water. The instructions for using the chlorine tablets are normally contained on the packets.

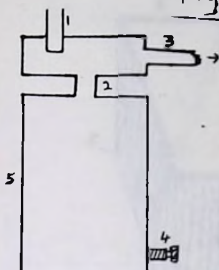
(c) *Disinfection of water in wells and springs*:—As already stated, it is ideal to ensure that water in well and springs is potable. However, occasions often arise for the need to disinfect water in wells and springs continuously. Many devices have been developed in different parts of the world. The pot chlorinator developed at the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in Nagpur, India, is very simple and cheap. As shown in fig. 3, it consists of a container with 6 holes each 0.5 c.m. diameter at the middle of the lower half of the pot. A mixture of sand and chloride of lime in ratio 2:1 by weight is put in the pot. This is enclosed in layers of gravel as shown. The whole arrangement is suspended in the well, spring or the rain water storage tank. For a standard well, a pot chlorinator of about 5 litres capacity, the mixture described above, will ensure chlorine residual of about 1 mg/litre for about two weeks. Then the container is taken out and another batch of mixture is put into it and replaced in the well. The Russians have also developed a method of disinfecting well water continuously for the rural areas. Further information may be obtained from the WHO Reference Centre in the Netherlands.

(d) *Filtration*:—There are many simple filtration devices which can be employed in the rural areas (i) Cloth may be used in areas where guinea-worm is endemic. The cloth will remove the cyclops. (ii) Simple pot filter illustrated in fig. 4. is suitable for individual household. It however requires maintenance. Further information may be obtained from the UNICEF and Appropriate Technology. (iii) A type of slow sand filter illustrated in fig. 5 can be constructed in diesel drums. Like the pot

filter it requires occasional maintenance. The 2.5 cm. top layer of the sand should be scraped, washed and replaced. The interval between this cleaning will depend on the physical characteristics of the water.

(iv) Candle filters are useful for filtering water with low turbidity. It requires occasional inspection for cracks and washing with hot water and sharp brush.

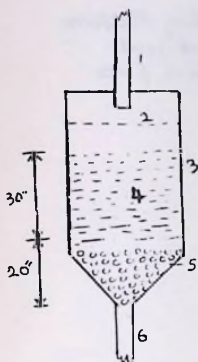
Fig 1



key

1. Pipe from the eave gutter
2. Narrow neck of container
3. Pipe to storage
4. Draining stopper or valve
5. Container for first part of rain water (100 litres)

(a)

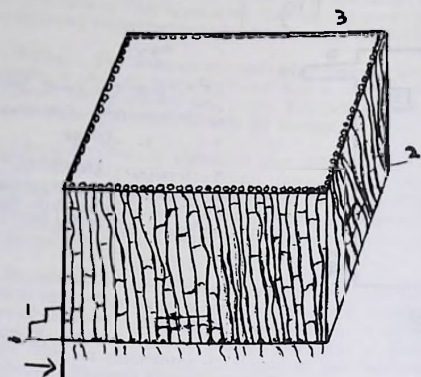


key

1. Pipe from the eave gutter
2. Fine Screen
3. Filter Container
4. Sand
5. Gravel
6. Pipe to Storage

(b)

Fig 2  
Bamboo Fence For Spring Protection



Bamboo inside  
the ground for at  
least 60cm

Key

1. Standing Platforms
2. Ground level
3. Bamboo fence

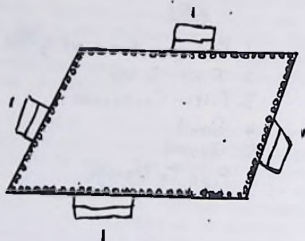
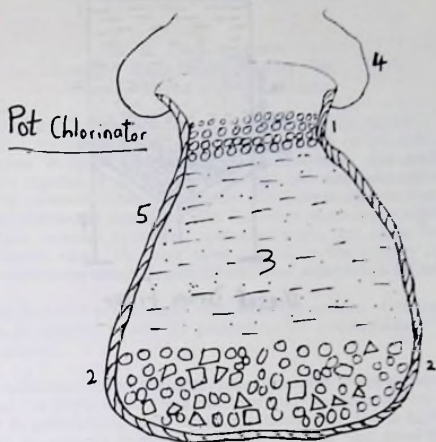


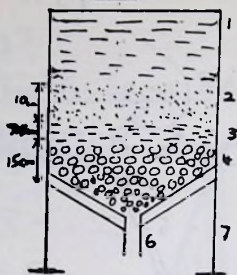
Fig 3



Key

1. Gravel
2. 6 Holes  
each 0.5cm  
diameter
3. 2 : 1 Sand/  
chloride of  
lime mixture
4. Rope for  
Suspending  
Container
5. Container

Fig 4



Diesel Drum filter

Key

1. Water to be filtered
2. Sand
3. Charcoal
4. Gravel
5. Perforated base for water
6. Filtered water
7. Stand

## SCHEMES FOR BASIC SERVICES

by

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**1. Introduction**

A vast majority of the population in Nigeria live in the rural areas. The social and economic setting in which the people in the rural areas find themselves is quite diverse due to geographical and ecological factors. Some regions in the North have arid and semi-arid areas. The nomadic and pastoral tribes who inhabit these areas are often exposed to harsh environmental situations. On the other hand some regions in the South have forested areas and numerous rivers that cause flooding during the heavy rains. However most regions in the country around the river basins receive adequate rainfall and have suitable soil for farming.

Basic services delivery, content, structures and systems of communication have to be adapted to suit the patterns of life and ecological factors in different areas.

Social indicators in the rural areas point generally to low socio-economic status of the population. High illiteracy and malnutrition are prevalent. There is generally a high infant mortality rate and a high birth rate amongst the poorest families—based on the hope that some children will survive. Vast majority of the population have no access to essential services and many of their basic needs such as enough food, water, housing, education and health care are not being met. The few basic services, that may exist, have little impact.

Under this grim situation it is felt necessary to improve minimum basic services infrastructures, to the rural populations, which will improve family incomes, family health, nutritional status, educational status and social well-being.

One approach to meeting the basic needs of the rural communities, which has shown great promise so far is the Basic Services Approach, adopted by the UN General Assembly on the initiative of the UNICEF. The approach is based on the premise that—

- (1) People should be involved in meeting their own needs and should actively participate in projects to improve their lives.
- (2) Needs are interdependent and efforts to meet them should be integrated—calling for integrated approach to community development.

Just how the approach is implemented depends on local circumstances in each area. What is presented here are guide-lines subject to local adaptations.

**2. Policy Objectives**

The basic services approach is a strategy whose main objective is to find ways and means of providing essential services to the community through the mobilization of community resources.

The Government policy should be directed to mobilising the community to accept responsibility for their economic and social development; stimulation should start at the grassroots.

The essential ingredient of the basic services approach is the people's involvement in projects which improve their lives and which extend social benefits to the greatest number. On the premise that the people are the moving force in their own development, the basic services approach puts stress on community participation in identifying community needs and priorities, in planning, supervising and implementing the projects.

Adequate scope should be allowed for the initiative of local communities in designing their own programmes though government will endeavour to guide community efforts to those areas considered important in the national plan for socio-economic development.

While the focus of the approach is on mobilization of community resources, the community efforts will still need supporting services both technical and financial.

### 3. Major Constraints

- Resistance to change is to be expected; for instance, attempts to ensure more equitable distribution of resources could well meet with resistance from political groups.
- The use of appropriate technology may arouse the opposition of the industries and others with vested interests.
- Reservations may be voiced by certain schools of economic planning.
- There may be misguided support for basic services approach based on the assumption that it implies self-help form of development with minimum of financial and technical support from the government.
- There may be lack of political Commitment to basic services approach.—Political Commitment implies more than formal support from the government. It implies allocation of more resources to the underserving majority of the population.
- There may be resistance to decentralize and adapt existing structures to make the approach work. The present "ministerial" or "sectorial" approach to basic services has proved ineffective but it is still persisted on.
- There may be wrangling for leadership role among the different ministries, which will hinder the process of integration.
- Lack of adequate manpower with technical know-how and managerial capability at the local level will hinder the planning and implementation of the projects.

### 4. Frame-work for Basic Services Delivery

There is an urgent need to re-examine existing structural relationships between government agencies and the community to facilitate the provision of services.

The creation of Local Government Authorities allows for some decentralization of responsibility for development to local level. Several state governments have handed responsibility for the provision of certain basic services to local government authorities. However many local government authorities have not been given matching authority to plan and implement their own programmes, and are not adequately funded by the state governments to carry out their responsibilities effectively.

Again to ensure that planning and implementation of community development projects have full community support, involvement of the community in identifying needs, planning to meet these needs and providing resources needed for implementation of projects to cater for the needs is crucial to the success of any programme.

Basic services approach will entail the reorganization of existing structures at all government levels. It will be necessary to delegate more responsibility to the state and local governments in decision-making.

Community involvement in decision-making will have to be accepted at the highest policy-making level. This implies reform of existing institutions to be adopted to make the basic services approach work.

#### **5. Mechanisms for Co-ordination and Integration of Basic Services Programmes**

In the integrated approach to basic services development agencies and organizations represented at the community level should all be brought into the planning of programmes and must all be associated with its implementation and evaluation.

All agencies for community development programmes should be considered important and appreciated for the role they play individually and collectively. In this sense "integrated approach" does not mean the same as "cooperation" or "harmonization" of plans of various agencies. It involves co-ordination throughout the planning process. It will be preferable for the machinery of co-ordination and integration to be operated within the frame-work of the local government administration at the local level or the machinery of the State or district development body. This will eliminate the leadership wrangle which is bound to arise when one agency tries to assume dominance over others. At the national level, several ministries and agencies are involved in community development services. This makes coordination very difficult and projects being implemented by one ministry are seldom coordinated with similar programmes by other ministries even though they may all be in the same community. The National planning commission should establish a machinery to ensure a more effective means of co-ordinating and integrating the programmes of various ministries and agencies. For effective co-ordination and integration of programmes at the national and local levels there should be established a mechanism for inter-sectoral communication. This is more effective when undertaken by a local administrator, authority or central planning body with the co-operation of

heads of departments rather than by one of the departments involved in the project under consideration.

#### 6. Planning for Basic Services

The national guide-lines on planning for development lay stress on the "development of people" rather than things. Emphasis is laid on self-reliance and self-sustaining development; and democratization of the development process.

In practical terms, this means developing in the individual as well as the community as a whole such attitude as to be resourceful and productive. Democratization of the development process means the active participation of the people in the conception, planning and implementation of the developmental programme.

Fostering self-reliance and democratization of the development process are closely related to basic services approach to planning. Basic services approach requires integrated planning at all levels. Planning of basic services cannot be separated from overall socio-economic planning. It must be a part of it. Basic services to meet essential needs should be planned in an integrated fashion. Services intended to reach people at the village level are planned sectorally, result in duplication of effort, finance and manpower. Where conscious effort to integrate services is made more people are reached at low cost with minimum wastage of scarce resources and manpower.

Community involvement in planning projects is most essential. The people know best what their needs are and the local circumstances. The people again are more likely to participate actively in the programmes if they are involved right from their inception. But if programmes are imposed from above it is difficult to obtain people's co-operation. However, the need for an overall planning perspective, and the necessary degree of homogeneity amongst related community projects must also be taken into account. Also projects which extend beyond purely local situations should be planned at the state or national level.

Another consideration in planning for basic services is on what mechanisms exist within the government machinery for assisting with planning projects, and which could co-ordinate various sectors. Where Community Development Committees or Local Government development Committees exist the process could start from there and proceed to the higher levels—up to the central government. To help communities participate in the planning exercise, government staff should be available to give advice on which projects are most feasible in relation to government priorities and resources and identify the kinds of external inputs necessary. The services of trained planning officers where available should be utilized or existing personnel should be retrained to acquire the necessary competence in planning.

The final aspect of planning is related to monitoring and evaluation of basic services programmes at all levels. The importance of these needs has to be emphasised. Firstly there is a need to monitor the progress of programmes in order to ensure that all their components are functioning smoothly and if not, to make necessary adjustments. Secondly the community and the government should be able to evaluate the success or failure of the programmes in terms of its goals. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should therefore be built into projects from the onset.

Where planning units exist at the state or local government level, they should assume responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the basic services programmes.

### **7. Enlisting Community Support for Basic Services Projects**

Mobilization of community support for a basic services approach is facilitated where already some forms of community organization exist, such as Women's and Workers' Organisations, Village Development Committees, Co-operative Societies etc. The major question is how to go about getting the community involved in taking responsibility in essential services. It is necessary to enlist the support of community leaders to start with. The government should be responsible for initiating community motivation through dialogue with community leaders. There should also exist mutual trust and respect between the community and the government agents. This means that community level workers carry a special responsibility as they provide a direct link between the community and the government. Community support for projects can also be facilitated through the use of mass media for community education and information. This is an area of public relation which requires expert handling by a specialised agency or trained persons.

### **8. Manpower and training requirements for Basic Services Approach**

For most basic services there are already in the field trained workers. However their numbers are inadequate to meet the demand, and very often their training is inappropriate. There is a need to re-train these front-line workers and produce more appropriately trained cadres from the existing training institutions. At present there is shortage of all cadres in the fields of agriculture, veterinary, health, education, building, construction, industries etc.

Vital to the process of community mobilization for its own development are community development workers. They are day-to-day link between the community and the agents of social change and development. The training of all community workers should be integrated and should cover all social service and economic sectors. Again community workers recruited for any community project have to work as a team. The team responsibilities range from initiating discussions with community members, assisting the community to select individuals for training, training the community chosen individuals, to actual performance of activities according to their respective skills.

The need for training at different levels is vital. This also applies to training of some members of the community to perform some tasks

requiring simple skills e.g. maintenance of wells, pumps, spraying insecticides, adult literacy, primary health care etc. Some examples are the retraining of traditional birth attendants (T.B.As) and healers who have some influence on people's hygiene, nutrition and general health. Those to be trained should be selected by the communities guided by some laid down criteria. As far as possible training should take place in institutions near the community e.g. the nearest health centre, school, farmers' training centre etc.

Curricula and teaching materials for these categories have been developed by some international agencies. However each responsible national agency has to decide the suitability of these materials for adaptation to the local situation. Suitable materials produced by local experts where available should be field tested with a view to adopting them. This is a specialised area which requires handling by knowledgeable people in the fields of education for various cadres.

#### 9. Technology or Basic Services

The tools that are traditionally employed by the small farmer in cultivating his land include the hoe, cutlass and animal drawn plough. These are quite simple and cheap. Productivity can be increased with proper use of present types of equipment. Nevertheless it is clear that for the development of modern agriculture, efficient use of crude traditional implements alone will not suffice.

The acquisition of modern farming equipment is usually beyond the reach of individual farmers. However it is possible to employ the cooperative movement as a means of making available to group of farmers within the co-operative system, the more expensive farming equipment and implements as well as fertilizers, insecticides and improved seeds which would be too expensive for individual farmers. The government and banks can assist the co-operatives with agricultural credits and hire of farming equipment.

Appropriate village technology which is low cost that is being developed could prove very useful for small farmers. Examples are sun-driers, maize and groundnut shellers, simple water pumps, solar heaters and cement granaries. Simple technologies have also been developed for rural water supply and sanitation; rural housing and small cottage industries. The cost of these technologies can be absorbed more reasonably by village co-operatives. Village technology is a fertile area for technological research by the national research institutes which can make valuable contribution.

Rural communities are, as a result of their cohesive social organisation and institutions, slow to change and to adapt to innovations, new practices, except when it can be demonstrated to them that change brings other benefits such as higher incomes and standards of living for themselves and their families. With the active support of attitudes and practices, when it is demonstrated to them it is in their interest to do so. Therefore use of extension services for the promotion of new ideas and technology in support of basic services should be encouraged.

## 10. Financing basic services at the Community level

Economic factors are concerned with the use of scarce resources to satisfy seemingly limitless wants. In this respect the most scarce of the resources for rural development programmes are farmers and trained manpower.

In many areas community development projects have been resorted to on self-help basis; but several of this type of projects, begun with much enthusiasm, have to be left uncompleted for lack of money. Schools, clinics, health centres and community centres have been started and either left uncompleted or even when completed unused for lack of equipment or staff. This can be attributed to bad planning and inefficient co-ordination of project activities. It is futile to embark upon a programme without taking steps to ensure availability of funds to complete the projects and to maintain regular services for the community after completion.

It is clear that there is little likelihood in the near future that the government will be in a position to provide all the money needed for provision of basic services to the entire population. There still exist enormous gaps in the coverage of the population with basic services which outstrip both national and external resources. This should indicate the need for new approaches to finance basic services. One of these approaches is the basic services approach which emphasises self-reliance on the part of the communities. Self-reliance does not mean self-sufficiency. But a self-reliant community is one which mobilizes its own local resources without waiting for external assistance to come. External assistance is welcome by the community, but it is only to complement local community efforts.

The question then is how the community is going to raise money locally to finance its essential services. Communal self-help is one source of basic services support by the community. Voluntary contributions in cash or kind for community projects is a common practice in many places. Contribution of community labour for construction and maintenance of facilities is a kind of self-help readily available in rural areas. All members of a community, in a sense, represent potential sources of support for local self-help efforts to improve community health for example. Local communities might also be empowered to raise small fees on specific services from the beneficiaries. Formation of Co-operative societies can be encouraged. These can raise funds, which can be used for development of agricultural projects and other economic projects. The community can also engage in trading activities and realise profits which could be channelled to social service projects. While communal self-help can be a substantial source of basic services support, the government should not regard it as a substitute for government financial support; rather these efforts should be supplemented by allocations from public revenues and international aid.

The Government could also assist in the financing of agricultural production by way of agricultural loans to individuals and to the co-operative unions. In fact this is already in practice through established agricultural financing institutions. The private commercial banks also are now extending agricultural loans to small farmers. These external inputs are essential to increase production particularly of food crops to ensure self-sufficiency. However they need to be co-ordinated and put through appropriate channels to ensure that the funds are actually used for the purpose they were intended.

#### 11. Basic Services Scheme for a Rural Community

In Nigeria rural Community development programmes have been introduced in several states with a view to increasing productivity, raising farmers' incomes and bringing overall socio-economic development to the rural areas. The programmes aim at providing improved social amenities in the form of integrated package. These programmes have proved successful in pilot areas and this approach to rural development is going to be progressively extended to cover the whole country. This scheme could serve as entry point for promotion of basic services scheme as the strategy of the Integrated Rural Development (I.R.D.) scheme is closely related to basic services approach. The primary objectives of I.R.D. are:

1. To increase agricultural productivity and incomes of rural people; and,
2. To improve the standard of living in the rural areas.

The first objective is pursued by providing a package of improved agricultural technology which includes farm mechanization, better husbandry practices and provision of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The second objective is pursued by providing basic infra-structural development such as feeder roads, water supplies, consumer shops and social services facilities such as health clinics, education, etc.

The projects are the direct responsibilities of the States in which they are located. However the Federal Government has made substantial contributions to supplement the state funds and is responsible for the collaboration of the World Bank in providing funds and technical assistance. The basic services scheme could be one of concrete measures to realize the national planning objectives of increasing productivity of rural economy and improve the standard of living in rural areas, through the provision of basic services infrastructures, using the basic services approach. Briefly how the scheme could be implemented is illustrated here under the major basic services:

##### (a) *Basic health Services*

The Federal Government basic health services scheme is a new approach to health care delivery in Nigeria with emphasis on community health service. Its target is the rural population. The scheme aims at making health services accessible to the entire population through a network of health centres and health clinics. The services to be provided under the scheme include health education, environmental health, control of

communicable diseases, family health and treatment of endemic diseases and emergencies. The major constraint to the BHSS implementation is trained manpower. This is being tackled by training new cadres of health personnel comprising community health aides. The training of these cadres is community oriented which prepares them for effective service in rural areas. This orientation is a departure from the hitherto illness oriented training.

The recent adoption of primary health care approach by the World Health Body Assembly, as a strategy for achieving the social goal of health for all by the year 2000 has added a new dimension to BHSS. The BHSS facilities will serve as a link between PHC and higher levels of health care delivery system. PHC will be supported logistically and administratively by BHSS. The BHSS facilities will take main responsibility for the training and re-training of "primary health workers"—the community based front-line health workers, selected and remunerated by the community. The main functions of these cadres are health education of the community, mobilization of the community for community health action for sanitation, nutrition, water supply etc. treatment of minor ailments, first-aid treatment of emergencies and referral of difficult cases to the next higher level of care.

PHC seeks to promote individual and community participation and self-reliance in health and development. It is essential health care made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community, by means and at a cost that the community and the country can afford. It forms an integral part of the country's health system and of the overall socio-economic development of the community. "PHC approach" is essentially a basic services approach.

#### (b) *Food production and nutrition*

Gross malnutrition in children 1-4 years of age and various degrees of malnutrition in all age groups are wide spread in the country. The national objective is to raise the levels of food consumption and standards of nutrition. Available evidence shows that food production in the country is low. The policy strategy of the government is to make the country self-sufficient in food. The Federal government has now embarked on an ambitious "Green Revolution" programme. A new approach in rural development is the Integrated Rural development (I.R.D.). In essence this approach in addition to promoting agricultural production will improve social amenities in rural areas through the provision of water supply, feeder roads, food storage facilities, health and education facilities. This programme assisted by the world bank has already been introduced in seven states and it is proposed to be extended to other states.

It is clear that this programme aims at providing improved basic services to the rural population and increasing food production. It could serve as entry point for basic services scheme whose aims are identical.

(c) *Safe water supply and Sanitation*

Activities in this area of basic services should be those that are going to be included in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Plan of Action for Nigeria (1981-1990).

The provision of safe water and sanitation to rural areas contributes directly to the reduction of water-bore diseases. Community level action to improve water supply and general sanitation of the home environment is essential. Such action should include construction of protected wells and boreholes; construction of pit latrine and water-borne waste disposal systems.

The community can actively participate in simple water supply schemes designed to ensure an adequate supply of water available close to the facilities and protection of local water sources.

(d) *Basic and Adult Education*

The educational sector has an important part to play in community development. The education of women in particular is important. The most common adult education for women is home economics. Functional education for men is also important. Literacy classes are organized by community development departments which also conduct home economics classes at women centres. The importance of these activities in promoting community development activities cannot be over-emphasised. Functional education and adult literacy are essential services which should be co-ordinated by the various agencies concerned.

Basic education for children of school age (6-16) of both sexes should be provided by the community schools. It should be aimed at the minimum provision of knowledge and experiences to enable each individual to develop his or her potentialities, creativity and self fulfilment in order to serve as a useful citizen in the community.

## **12. Collaboration of International Agencies in Basic Services Programmes**

To foster International support for basic services development, efforts should be made to establish relationships with international agencies, whose services and programmes are relevant to basic services programmes. These relationships are especially important with UN agencies e.g. UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, as well as with appropriate global social and economic organisations outside the United Nations system.

UNDP provides technical and financial support for a number of development programmes in the country. FAO collaborates with the government in the field of agricultural programmes and in the development of Integrated Rural Development programmes which receive finance assistance from the World Bank. UNICEF supports health and health-related programmes, particularly in the field of child health and primary health care. WHO collaborates with the government in the strengthening of the basic health service scheme. The Basic services strategy could also benefit by collaboration with other countries in Africa through exchange of information and technical co-operation.

APPENDIX IIa

RECORDS OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE'S TOURS

by

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**SURVEY COMMITTEE OF INTEGRATED APPROACH TO  
BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES:  
VISITS TO AGWAGUNE AND ABIIFA VILLAGES IN  
CROSS RIVER STATE.**

Mr. Okunola and I arrived Calabar on Sunday, April 20, 1980 by air and we lodged at Vestas Guest House.

When it was apparent that the other members of the survey committee would not arrive on April 20, 1980, Mr. Okunola, the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. A. B. O. Odey decided to hold a meeting at which to plan the working strategies of the committee in Cross River State. At the meeting a copy of the questionnaire to be administered was further examined. During the process, it was discovered that there was a need for a supplementary questionnaire. This was quickly designed on the very night we arrived at Calabar.

On April 21, 1980 Messrs Okunola and Odey representing the Committee met both the Commissioner and the Permanent Secretary in the State's Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives. The Commissioner, Dr. E. O. Erim at the meeting expressed his happiness over the inclusion of Cross River State as one of the States chosen to be surveyed. He then advised the survey team to endeavour to plan carefully its approach to the communities to be visited if positive reaction was to be obtained from the people in the communities.

The Chairman of the survey committee replying the Commissioner promised that the Committee would take note of the Commissioner's wise counsel and in that regard would work within the rhythm of the people's traditions and customs.

**Agwagune Village**

On Tuesday, April 22, 1980 Agwagune Village was visited by the two members, namely, Messrs Okunola and Odey. Other members had not arrived at the time of the visit. No sooner the survey committee members had entered the village than its inhabitants as well as masquerades trooped out to give a rousing welcome to them. Women dancers also thrilled the team with cultural dance. It was a colourful scene indeed.

After a brief meeting was held with the villagers, the survey team went round the village to assess its self-help development projects and the threat posed to it and to human life by the steady and yet fast erosion precipitated by the Cross River that flows along side of the village. At night fall of the first day at Agwagune, the team members went to sleep at Ugep, a town not very far from the village. And the following day, April 23, 1980, the survey team resumed its work.

**The Survey Committee's Observations**

Agwagune village is located in Biase District in Akamkpa Local

Government Area. Agwagune is made up of four major villages, viz: Itu Agwagune, Emomorro, Egbizim and Okurike which was said to be an off-shoot of Itu Agwagune. It was said that mutual understanding existed among the components of the village. To buttress this, we learnt the hard ship of Agwagune village rotated among the four Communities. The village had planned to move from the present site to a new one with the consent of the village elders.

### **Delivery of Basic Services**

#### *Agriculture*

Agriculture is the major occupation of Agwagune community people. Attempt to grow better quality crops and seeds and to store food items was solely spear-headed by local volunteers. Activities aimed at improving agricultural products were exclusively left also in the hands of the local volunteers.

The village saw finance as its major constraint in all its attempts to upgrade its farming system.

#### *Water Supply*

The village source of drinking water was a stream, in all probabilities an arm of the Cross River.

#### *Human Waste Disposal*

The village had a communal open latrine. An open place was fenced round to which everybody could go and ease himself/herself. This was provided by communal efforts and it was called 'Ezit' in the local tongue. There are, however, a few families whose cultural norms disallow the use of common privies. Such families own other forms of traditional closets but for their exclusive use.

#### *Domestic Waste Disposal*

The Survey Committee saw open dumping places which the villagers used for domestic waste disposal.

#### *Health Care Service*

Agwagune village had a dispensary and a maternity home. The Survey Committee learnt that these were provided by the State Government. The Committee was told during the inspection that the health institutions lacked competent personnel. Fear of flooding by River Efeba which cut off the village scared off the last midwife posted to the village. The health institutions, the Committee further learnt, could not be expanded due to lack of funds.

Traditionally, pregnant women of the village were forbidden to eat pepper, fish and antelope.

#### *Education*

The village had a primary school and programmes for adult literacy classes provided by the Cross River State Government.

### **Community Development Programmes**

The construction of rural markets, bridges, secondary roads, maternity centres, dispensary and cemeteries was the activity vigorously pursued by popular village leaders in the project committee. It was the local

leaders that motivated and mobilized the villagers of Agwagune for action whenever public work was to be promoted. Funds were raised through levies and donations from the Communities which made up Agwagune.

### **Integrated Rural Development Programmes**

Programmes of Rural Development are those considered in the final analysis to have been designed and implemented to generate increased income for those living in rural communities and in effect enhance their quality of life. These will include, among others, the system of land tenure, the quality, coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services, the contributions of the private sector, the ability of the farmers to obtain seeds, fertilizer and other inputs, delivery of basic services, development of communications, markets, education etc. At Agwagune, land was plentiful and available on free-hold basis to individuals and families. It was used for both subsistence and income generating farming. Manual labour was prevalent. The farmers did not appear to have access to high yielding seeds and fertilizers as agricultural extension workers did not cover the area. At the time of the visit, the village had no form of credit institution from which the farmers could obtain loan. Internal market was available for the villager's products deriving mainly from fishing and small scale farming. A postal agency was under construction and the villagers had embarked on a network of secondary roads. In the field of village integration, community development and community education, the appropriate extension workers were said to be doing their best. At the time of the visit construction work was going on on a new layout to integrate the four villages in the neighbourhood, namely, Itu-Agwagune, Emomoro, Egbizim and Okurike. The site was chosen and designed not only as an escape from the ferocious erosion by the Cross River but also from being cut-off by perennial flooding of River Efefa. The rural and community development workers were highly commended in promoting non-formal and informal education. The village leaders nevertheless demanded increased attention from statutory agencies to enable them meet the rising needs of the community.

### **Meeting the Community Project Leaders at Agwagune**

The survey team having gone round to see many projects completed, and uncompleted decided to hold a meeting with the Community Project leaders in Agwagune to enable it (the Survey Team) gain a balanced insight into the planning and implementation procedures employed by the leaders and to know their problems and aspirations.

At the meeting the Project Committee made it known to the Survey Team that it was after general socio-economic problems of Agwagune village had been identified that project leaders started to plan. For instance, the survey team was told, the absence of a good road that would link the village to the other areas in and outside Cross River State was identified. Soon after, the Project Committee started to plan for one. Donations from the sons and daughters of Agwagune Village formed part of the sources from which ₦4,400 had been collected. The amount which was said to be deposited with the Akampka Local Government

for the road project was put at N25,000.

The project committee then appealed to the Survey Team to help Agwagune Community to seek aid for the project from the Federal Government. The request for provision of pontoon to enable Agwagune inhabitants cross from one end of the Cross River (that flows along it) to the other was made to the Survey Team. That would provide an economic route to Imo State.

Electricity, pipe-borne water and street lay-outs were the other programmes that featured prominently in the plan of the Project Committee. The Project Committee therefore made it known to the Survey Team that the Community would need outside technical and financial assistance to supplement local efforts.

Agwagune Community did not engage or consult any external town planner as regards the layout plan for the new site. The service of a town planner was however considered necessary to ensuring healthy and socially desirable environment. The Survey Team therefore counselled consultation with, and the procurement of the service of town planners and related experts who might be found among the village relations living elsewhere.

The Survey Team also concerned itself with the role of women as transmitters of culture and social norms to the young. The team informed the Agwagune Community that it was part of its work to find a way to lighten the daily tasks of women and children in Agwagune Community. The Survey Team then asked if the community would be willing to make available volunteers, especially women, for training in the delivery of basic services who will in turn work on part-time basis in the village in the field of child care/health, home management and proper nutrition. Such volunteers, the Survey Team emphasized would come back to the village also to impart the knowledge they had gained in training institutions to other women in the community. And for the services rendered to the community, the volunteers would be paid honoraria, the Survey Team declared. The response to the proposal was positive. The Survey Team then advised the women not to limit their activities to the community level but to expand them to national scene.

The men were also told of the existence of citizenship and leadership training centres in some parts of the Federation. Thereafter they were asked if they were ready to honour any call to come and train in any of the centres. They all responded that they were ready.

The Survey Team then advised all the community members not to relent in their efforts to build their community and also to take note of the team's suggestions that an external town planner should be invited to Agwagune new site to enable them obtain technical advice.

## ABIIAFA COMMUNITY

On Thursday April 24, 1980, the survey committee which by now had been joined by Dr. Adegboye, Dr. Yusuf and Dr. Adebowale were heralded to Abiiafa Community in a manner reminiscent of the scene at Agwagune. Women traditional dancers and masquerades displayed to the admiration of the members. After the pomp and pageantry that marked the welcome to Abiiafa had died down, the Committee members held a meeting with the Chiefs and elders, the chairman of Uyo Caretaker Committee, the youths, women village leaders and the project leaders. The Survey Committee chairman expressed great appreciation for the warm reception given the members.

The Survey Committee noted, in the address read by the Abiiafa Community, the villagers' inability to take care of their needs without external aids, the community efforts to promote unity among its components and its genuine self-help efforts such as embarking on certain projects. A number of problems confronting the villagers were placed before the Committee. The Committee having noted the community's catalogue of problems, replied that it was not unaware that members of Abiiafa community would aspire to better things of life, like better houses, clothing and better future for posterity. One of the ways to achieve the goal was to increase the productive capacity of those who depend more or less on the exploitation of the soil, the survey Committee emphasised. Its mission, the survey team told the community, was among other things to examine community development programmes in villages selected for the visit and to assess existing facilities, resources and plans for providing and improving basic services for the selected villages.

After the meeting the survey committee went round the community to see a number of self-help projects, either finished or still in the pipeline. First to be inspected was an uncompleted co-operative hall which was being built by the community and a dry, deep and cemented well which was built by Uyo Local Government was inspected. The well had no lid. The sites for the proposed postal agency and secondary school for the Abiiafa community, were also visited. The Committee also saw Itoko Ibesikpo and Afaha Udoeyop primary schools which were built by communal efforts. The community did not have any thing like dispensary, maternity home or hospital. It was also learnt that the community was not enjoying health care education in any form from anybody. Since the community was sensitive to lack of the vital basic needs, it had proposed the building of a community cottage hospital. The Survey Committee visited the site proposed for the hospital.

Palm oil is produced manually in Abiiafa. The palm fruit is cooked and later processed in a mortar to separate the husk from the oil. In a few cases hand press is used to extract the oil. The Survey Team was told that no mechanical method had been introduced for cracking palm kernel, instead, manual cracking with stone is employed. Abbaba stream was the main source of drinking water for the people of Abiiafa community. Villagers were found bathing and washing clothes as well as fetching drinking water from the stream.

On Friday, April 25, 1980, the Committee's visit to Abiiafa Community resumed. This time it was a meeting with members of the community. At the meeting the Survey Team was told that Abiiafa Community comprised four villages, namely: Abankpo, Itoko, Afaha Ikot Owop and Afaha Udoeyop.

In an attempt to link with the outside world, the community said it had planned to establish a postal agency. The community had also embarked on a programme of putting up a secondary school purposefully to bring nearer home their children who hitherto attended schools in far away places. Out of ₦50,000 expected to be deposited for establishing a secondary school, the community had, through levies and launching donations, collected ₦11,000 which had been deposited with the Government of the State. It was also learnt that the site for the proposed school had been surveyed and that it had been inspected by the State Ministry of Education. The community was waiting for a go ahead order from the State Government. The community, the Survey Team learnt, had made concerted efforts to attract a health institution—cottage hospital—which was badly needed by the community. The land space allocated for this purpose had been surveyed, the survey team was told. The community was very much anxious to get the type of help that would generate higher levels of economic activities particularly in agricultural spheres. This, the community believed, would act as a sound economic base for promoting further developments in other areas.

The move to integrate the villages which now constitute Abiiafa started some ten years ago. All the villagers claimed some degree of blood relationships. Community meetings where plan of action were made were often held and inter-marriage was a common phenomenon amongst the inhabitants of Abiiafa. It is therefore inconceivable that the community would have cause to disintegrate. The community system of land tenure was considered. Land was said to be communally owned. Everyone was free to use land in the community so far he is an indigene of the area. An outsider would not have the same privilege, the Survey Team was told. Rather he, the outsider, would fulfil certain obligations to entitle him to use land in the community. The community like any other communities in Nigeria practise communal labour, the local term for which is 'Utom Idung'.

Hospital services were virtually absent in Abiiafa. Expectant mothers are delivered of their babies at home. These women were usually attended to during labour by local or traditional birth attendants. In order to improve on the traditional health services, the Abiiafa women agreed to the panel's suggestion to go for short term training in child care, home economics and family life education if one is arranged and such women as benefit from the course should return to the community as volunteers to train other women. In areas where such schemes operate, honoraria are paid to the workers and modest fund is provided for procuring training materials. The community welcomed this idea. The community did not object to a clinic being built for them if a cottage hospital would not be readily forth-coming.

As regards agricultural activities, the community in an answer to the survey panel's question, revealed that there was no form of agricultural extension services in Abiiifa. That in essence, meant there were no agricultural extension agents, no introduction of new crops or high yielding seedlings. There was nobody to conduct courses in Home Economics. The Panel also learnt from the inhabitants of Abiiifa that the community hold common religious beliefs. There hardly needs be any anxiety as to the possibilities of religious differences in the distant future disturbing the cohesiveness of the community.

The community leaders explaining the link between the project workers and the Local Government Committee informed the visiting team that, at the planning stages the two bodies always came together to to set out-priorities for the community.

At the close of the meeting, the Chairman of the Survey Panel expressed appreciation for the time the people had given to meet and discuss with the panel. He further observed that both the Federal and the State Governments had made various provisions for the rural areas in the current Development Plan. Such provisions include rural electrification, water supply, secondary roads, health services etc. He further assured the leaders that their needs and aspirations had been noted.

## VISIT TO LEMU VILLAGE IN NIGER STATE, 15TH—24TH MAY, 1980

The Survey Committee journeyed from Lagos to Minna on Sunday, 18th May 1980 by road. Members left early in the morning of the said day and arrived at Minna at about 12.00 p.m.

### Monday, May 19, 1980

The Survey Committee met and planned with the Chief Community Development Inspector, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives the programme of its operation in the State. Thereafter, the Chief Community Development Inspector took the Committee members to his Permanent Secretary who advised the committee to be objective and to bear in mind that the subject of rural development cuts across the functions of many departments and the need to demarcate functional responsibilities. He emphasised the benefit accruing to the rural communities as the ultimate goal of the exercise. In response, the Chairman made known the Survey Committee's objectives, principal among which is the enrichment of the people's life through increased farmers' productive capacity which in turn will generate increased income. According to him, the Panel was aware that some measures, arbitrary as they might appear, had to be employed to assess socio-economic progress.

The Committee after leaving the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives went to the State Governor's Office, where the members were received by the Deputy Governor. After the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives had introduced the members, the Chairman expressed appreciation for the reception given to the Committee. He disclosed that the Committee was a brain child of the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture, Lagos. He told the Deputy Governor his Committee's programme in the State, adding that Lemu Village was selected for the study.

The Deputy Governor in welcoming the Survey Committee said that his government placed great emphasis on rural development since our people in rural communities were equally entitled to the basic things of life. He added that he did not doubt that the Committee's work would afford the people in the rural areas the opportunity to enjoy basic services. And if this was obtained, he pointed out, rural-urban migration would be halted.

In conclusion he wished the Committee a successful stay in Niger State. Immediately after the visit, the Survey Committee moved from their Jai Afara Hotel, Minna to Dagana Hotel in Bida since Bida is closer to Lemu, the village which was to be surveyed.

### Lemu Village

Lemu village is in Gbako Local Government Area of Niger State. It was founded in 1580 and its present population was stated to be about 1,677. It is 120 kilometres away from the State Capital, Minna. In the

days gone by, Lemu village was walled round to prevent its inhabitants from falling easy prey to any external aggression.

The survey committee on the 20th May, 1980 met Alhaji A. Nakorji, the head of Lemu village and his subjects. At this first meeting, Alhaji A. Dalhatu Iya, the Chief Community Development Inspector in Niger State Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives introduced the survey members to the village head. The village head was equally told of the Team's mission in Lemu Village. The Committee's Chairman explained to the people of Lemu that the Committee's mission in the village had no connection whatever with taxation, rather it was genuinely meant to find a way to enrich the quality of rural life. The Chief Community Development Inspector, Alhaji A. Dalhatu Iya thereafter solicited the villagers' support in making the Committee's work a grand success.

On Wednesday, May 21, 1980, the Etsu of Nupe was visited. The Emir, having been informed of the aims and objectives of the Survey Committee in his State responded that he was optimistic that the work of the Survey Committee would alleviate some of the problems of his State's development programmes and thereby make living in the rural areas enjoyable. He then promised the members of the committee his maximum cooperation. The committee's chairman in his response to the Etsu's speech thanked His Highness for the warm reception accorded the Committee members and for assuring the Committee of his valuable assistance.

#### **Basic and Agricultural Services**

The Survey Committee had a meeting with Alhaji Baba, the Chairman of Local Government Council, Gboko. The Committee's visit to the Local Government Council revealed that the provision of Universal Primary Education classrooms was insufficient, although 41 classrooms were said to have already been made available. As regards drinking water, this was said to be lacking seriously.

In an attempt to make feeder roads a thing of reality, 34 culverts and a number of bridges were said to be under construction. The rural people, the Local Government Council Chairman said, were too far away from the general hospital available in the State. He however added that in order to save the bad situation the Local Government had bought three ambulances. With this he hoped the transport deficiency would be combated to some extent. Efforts to improve agriculture had led to the purchase of 6 tractors. The Chairman also disclosed that ₦50,000 was used to purchase a grader and that people were being trained to drive and manage the tractors.

#### **Development Programmes**

The Survey Committee requested to know if the local people were involved in promoting development programmes. The answer from Local Government Council chairman was positive; but he understood the fact that his council very much relied on both the state and Federal Government grants. He stated further that the Gboko Local Government always came to the aid of Community Development projects. For instance, he said, if any community started to construct a building, the

Local Government would come to the aid of such community at the roofing stage. Expert and technical advice were the other forms of aid the Local Government could render to community development projects.

## **Second Round Inspection of Lemu Village**

### *Community Development Programme/Basic Services*

The survey committee saw a Rest House which was a joint project promoted by Lemu Community. The Rest House could accommodate 6 persons at a time. A modest slaughter slab built by the Local Government was also inspected. A motor park which was not in use was inspected. This was also built by the Local Government. A postal agency existed in Lemu. Among other things the committee inspected were: A pit latrine built by the Local Government, Lemu market built by both the Lemu Community and Gbako Local Government, wells built by the state government, open ditch disposal created by the community. A number of dustbins were seen in front of some houses by the survey committee. The dustbins were said to have been provided by the Local Government. The incinerators available in the village were constructed by the schools in the village. The use of dustbins was reported to be a new endeavour in Lemu community and labourers were employed to clear the dustbins.

### **Meeting with the Village Head, Leaders and the Subjects**

During the committee's meeting with the Head of Lemu village and the other inhabitants, the survey team discovered that in the village, traditional healers and birth attendants called 'Ungozoma' existed. It was also made known that the main sources of drinking water were streams and bore holes. The committee learnt that mat weaving, leather works, hat making, corn, millet and rice milling were the main industries in Lemu village. The committee members were told that in a household many people might start to vie for Lemu village headship. And when this happened the village as a whole would wade in to elect someone amongst the aspirants. Traditional youth association was said to be very effective in participating in the village community development programmes. As the interview with Lemu villages progressed, the committee members were told that fertilisers, seeds and loans all of which counted much in the agricultural improvement were in short supply. The villagers also demanded to have tractors for land clearing. The use of tractor is possible since Lemu villagers were prepared to go in for cooperative farming if they had tractors to work with. There operate in the village registered cooperative farmers clubs and informal—not registered, thrift groups called 'Adashi'. Answering a question from the survey committee as to whether the women in Lemu Community could be allowed to be trained as Home Improvement Volunteers, the villagers said 'yes'. It was further explained to the villagers that the would-be trainees, after the completion of their courses, would come back to train other women in the community, and for the service thus rendered, they might be paid honoraria.

### **Women Participation**

Although, there was no form of strong Women's Association, but women started to play important role in promoting community develop-

ment projects, the Team was told. For instance, they were involved in attending Home Economic classes. Not only that, whenever any community development project was on, they fetched water for the projects, cooked food for the men working on community development projects and were equally and effectively involved in farming. Before the meeting wound up, the Survey Committee members advised the Lemu Community to lay more emphasis on development efforts from within.

The Survey Committee remarked that external help be matched with efforts from within the community. This, the committee pointed out, would accelerate the pace of development. The Chairman, on behalf of the members, thanked the Lemu Community for the fruitful discussion.

## VISIT TO PLATEAU STATE, 8TH—14TH JUNE, 1980

Only Messrs M. I. Okunola and A. B. O. Odey covered the survey of the two villages in Plateau State. The other members were absent.

**Meeting**

In the evening of Sunday, June 8, 1980, a meeting was held at the Hill Station Hotel, Jos, with Mr. Joseph Lewa representing the Ministry of Local Government, Jos. The meeting afforded the Survey Committee opportunity to make in advance some requests that could ease its job in the State. Request, for example, was made for a photographer, a good vehicle to convey the committee members around, map of Plateau State, a tape recorder, and a copy of the Plateau State Government's Current Development Plan. The requests were noted by Mr. Lewa and the meeting ended at 9.00 p.m.

On Monday, June 9, 1980, the Committee's Chairman and Secretary met Alhaji Umaru Saidu Toto, the Chief Community Development Inspector in his Ministry—Ministry of Local Government, Jos. He briefed the Committee on how the Local Government Councils had their own workers and how they proposed their own projects. The Councils, he went on, were free to ask for financial and technical assistance from the Ministry of Local Government. He further disclosed that it was usual for the Local Community to contribute 35 per cent of the total cost of Local Government Council's projects, the State Government 15 per cent and the Local Government Councils the remaining 50 per cent. The State Government budget provision for community development for 1980 was ₦900,000. He thereafter led the Team to his commissioner, Alhaji Yakubu Idris.

**Meeting the Commissioner**

Having been introduced to the Commissioner, the Committee's Chairman spoke. He thanked the Commissioner and his able staff for the warm reception planned for the Committee members. He however regretted the absence of the other members of the Committee and he adduced this probably to some lapses in the country's communication systems. The chairman went further to mention the other states the committee had visited and what functions had been performed in those areas. He then told the Commissioner his Committee would, among other things, want to ascertain in the State, to what extent community members and volunteers are involved in the delivery of basic services. The committee, he also said, would want to see demonstration farms, health clinics, source(s) of drinking water etc. The Chairman held the belief that Nigeria's greatness would not be a reality until there is marked improvement in the living standards of individuals, the rural masses in particular.

In response, the Commissioner said he saw the survey committee's work as a good intention to arrest rural-urban migration. He commended the Federal Government highly for setting up such a committee. The commissioner rightly pointed out that essential amenities like good water, medical facilities and roads were lacking in the rural areas of the state. He then promised maximum co-operation with the Committee. He said that no obstacle would be allowed to disturb the Committee's good programme. He however warned that since about 90 per cent of the people the Committee would meet were illiterates, it should tackle tactfully some of the problems that would come its way. The meeting with the commissioner ended at 10.45 a.m.

#### **Lafia Local Government Council**

The Survey Committee arrived at Lafia, the Headquarters of Lafia Local Government Council on Tuesday, June 10, 1980. On its arrival the Committee went straight to the Office of Mr. S. N. Gyang, the Secretary to the Local Government Council. The Secretary was told that the objective of the Committee was, inter alia, to examine the delivery of basic services; for example, to look at how these were delivered, how they ought to be delivered and the prevailing short falls in the delivery process. Above all, the Committee's paramount aim was to see how the life of the rural community could be improved and enriched. After the Secretary had been told about the mission of the committee in Lafia Local Government Council, a copy of the Press Release concerning the Committee's activities in Plateau State, and which was produced by the Ministry of Local Government, Jos, was given to Mr. S. N. Gyang. In his own response, the Secretary, Mr. S. N. Gyang welcomed the Committee and wished it success in its task in the State. Having spoken thus, he led the team to his Chairman.

#### **Meeting the Chairman of Lafia Local Government Council**

The Committee met the Lafia Local Government Council Chairman, Alhaji Muhammadu Ari Gwaska in his office. He was informed briefly of the Committee's assignment at the Lafia Local Government Council areas. Alhaji Gwaska welcomed the Committee. He counselled that the Committee should try to understand the psychology of the local people that would be met in the process of the survey. They (the people in the villages), might be tempted to associate the committee's presence in their midst with tax assessment purposes. He then advised the Committee first and foremost to disabuse the mind of the people of this apprehension; as otherwise the information given by the local people to the committee might be distorted and this might consequently lead to faulty conclusions. Alhaji Gwaska was, nevertheless, optimistic that cooperation between the Federal Team, his Local Government Council, and the districts would bring positives result to the Committee's assignment.

Alhaji Gwaska then informed the Committee of the crippling financial position of the Plateau State Ministry of Local Government. He suggested that pressure should be brought to bear on the Federal Government to release funds. He called also for equitable distribution of the national

wealth. He recommended that the Local Governments should be considered for a minimum of 20 percent of the national wealth, the State Governments 40 percent and the Centre 40 percent. "The farmers were not getting the required help. For instance, there were no tractors, no fertilizers and no good crops for the farmers to make use of", Alhaji Gwaska disclosed to the committee. He added that he would see the Committee's recommendations as a kind of safety-valve for the present financial dilemma in his area of authority. The Survey Committee noted Alhaji Gwaska's suggestions and the meeting wound up in a cordial atmosphere.

#### **Nassarawa Eggon**

Nassarawa Eggon was the next place of call after the Committee had left Lafia town. Nassarawa Eggon is a village in Akwanga Local Government Area. The village was said to be founded in 1953. It has a population of 28, 000. It is about 202 kilometres and 36 kilometres from Jos and Akwanga respectively. The Emir warmly welcomed the committee and wished it success generally.

The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Okunola in response thanked the Emir and his people for the hospitable reception given to the Committee. He said he was highly pleased with the arrangements made for his Committee's accommodation. He informed the village head and his people that his Committee was set up jointly by the Federal Government of Nigeria and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). The mission of the Committee, he said, was concerned with the conditions of village life in the 5 selected States of the Federation. He then pointed out that the Committee's assignment had nothing whatever to do with taxation. Rather the Committee would be concerned with those activities that could enrich the quality of life of the rural people. Having spoken thus, he (Mr. Okunola) dealt with the item his Committee would look for in the village—Nassarawa Eggon. He said in addition that the Committee would want to know what could be regarded to constitute a model village, what the Local Government, District Councils, Community Volunteers and the community itself could contribute to the upliftment of the community. In order to collect reliable information in these areas of probe, the indigenes of the area would be involved in collecting the information. He therefore called on everyone to cooperate with the interviewers.

#### **Question Time**

The Chairman asked if there was any form of traditional birth attendants in Nassarawa Eggon. The answer was positive. The local designation for birth attendant is 'Kpatson Mache'. It was disclosed that the birth attendant used to take a token gift for his/her services. On the possibility of sending traditional birth attendants for training in modern techniques, the Chairman was informed that existing 'Kpatson Mache' were too old to go for training. The training of young women as home improvement volunteers would however be welcome. Another question revealed that nobody amongst the villagers had ever participated in the training at Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre, Jos. But they were ready to get involved if opportunity made itself available.

## Education

Below is the break down of educational facilities in Nassarawa Eggon:—

### 1. Adult Education

(a) Number of Adult Education Classes	...	...	...	30
(b) " " Instructors	...	...	...	33
(c) " " Candidates	...	...	...	1,600
(d) " " Organisers	...	...	...	4

### 2. Post Literacy Class in Nassarawa Eggon

(a) Number of Post Literacy Classes	...	...	...	1
(b) " " Candidates	...	...	...	40
(c) " " Teachers	...	...	...	1

### 3. Mada Station Post Literacy Classes

(a) Number of Post Literacy Classes in Mada Station	...	...	...	1
(b) Number of Candidates	...	...	...	23
(c) " " Teachers	...	...	...	2

### 4. Alashi Post Literacy Class

(a) Number of Post Literacy Classes	...	...	...	1
(b) " " Candidates	...	...	...	23
(c) " " Teachers	...	...	...	1

## Health

On Wednesday, June 11, 1980, the Committee visited the Rural Health Centre at Nassarawa Eggon. Mrs. Tabitha Anzgom was Community Mid-wife in-charge of the Centre. She was assisted by Mrs. Jane A. Ogbole, a Staff Mid-wife. It was understood that about 200 expectant mothers and over 200 children were treated weekly at the Centre. At the Centre the Committee inspected the waiting shed for expectant mothers, the examination hall for expectant mothers and the labour ward. These were to a reasonable degree satisfactorily clean. The community Mid-wife in-charge of the Centre, however, remarked that part of the Centre's problems, was shortage of drugs and qualified staff.

### Dispensary

When the Committee left the Rural Health Centre, its members went to see a dispensary headed by Mr. P. O. Sambo, a Higher Rural Health Superintendent. Their functions included giving out from the store health service equipments to the basic health agencies, and to attend to patients with minor ailments. They in addition covered the work of the Sanitary Inspectors where these were not available. They also administered immunisation against common diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, measles, cerebro spinal meningitis, diphtheria and tetanus. They also made the Committee to understand that patients received from them health talk every morning.

The health superintendents complained of immobility due to non-availability of vehicles and inadequate facilities for treating diseases such as gastro-enteritis, rabies, bilhazia and filaria.

#### **Water Supplies**

Well was the main source of drinking water in Nassarawa Eggon. A number of uncovered deep wells were inspected by the Committee. A reservoir was under construction to serve the whole village.

#### **Human Waste Disposal**

Communal as well as individual latrines existed.

**THE SURVEY COMMITTEE AT ASSAKIO VILLAGE**

Assakio Village was one of the two villages visited by the Survey Committee in Plateau State. It is located in the Lafia Local Government Area, and has its headquarters at Adogi. The village was said to have been founded in 1800. Its total population was put at 8,000. Assakio village is about 280 kilometres away from Jos, the Plateau State Capital.

**At the Village Head's Palace**

In the morning of Thursday, June 12, 1980 the Committee was welcomed to the palace of the Head of Assakio. The Head said that he had heard of the Committee's visit and as such had been eagerly awaiting the arrival of the members of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. M. I. Okunola having introduced Messrs Odey and Esan apologised for the absence of the other members of the Committee. He then told the Village Head and his subjects who were present that the Federal Government was primarily concerned with the enrichment of life in rural communities. And to bring this to a reality, the task of women, the expectant mothers and children must be made less arduous and energy sapping. To this end, the Chairman continued, the Federal Government had set up the Survey Committee to look into the conditions of the rural area. The committee in line with its assignment, would want to examine community, rural and social development programmes, other related aspects of life in Assakio and make recommendations at the end of its exercise, to the Federal Government. The Committee's exercise was completely divorced from taxation, the Chairman stressed.

He then solicited for everybody's support to make the Committee's assignment a grand success. The Village Head thanked the Committee once again for coming to survey his village. It was then decided the survey team should meet with Assakio Advisory Committee on Village development.

**Meeting the Advisory Committee**

At the meeting, Mr. A. B. O. Odey, a member of the Survey Committee said that his committee would be interested in the examination of the village's development programmes, the Assakio Community development efforts, how the community development projects were implemented, how drinking water was tapped by the villagers, how human wastes were disposed of and so on and so forth. When Mr. Odey had spoken, the Village Head of Assakio replied and said that community development projects had been with Assakio Village from long time ago. The Village Head then enumerated some of the concrete and concerted efforts his community has made so far.

The Village Head told the Survey Committee that when the government revealed its financial inability to put up buildings for the U.P.E. Scheme, his village through communal efforts built 18 class rooms for their children. The Village Head said that the Lafia-Assakio road was constructed by communal efforts. He disclosed that wooden bridges that numbered up to 10 had also been built by his community. Most of the roads his community constructed had been taken over by the State Government, the Village Head added. When the Local Government disapproved the wooden bridges, ₦2.50 was levied on the individuals in the village to change the wooden bridges to concrete bridges. In this exercise both the local people's and local government's efforts were combined.

### Floods

Flooding was common during rainy season, the Village Head said. In order to combat the problem in the village, every individual had paid ₦2.00. The money thus collected was used to buy gravels, cement and to hire tippers. These efforts were combined to construct drains in Assakio village. The balance of the fund collected for the project, the Village Head disclosed, was kept with the Local Government. Mr. Odey further asked if the Local Government supplemented the community efforts in the realm of community development with technical and financial assistance. The answer was that the local government aided only when the community was converting the wooden bridges to modern concrete types. The local government also helped to roof the U.P.E. building put up by the village. Mr. Odey commended the people's communal efforts.

### Other Visits

From the meeting with the Advisory Committee, the Survey Committee went round Assakio village. Some drains and a Police Station built through communal efforts were inspected. Among other projects visited and inspected were traditional silos, an uncovered well but supported with woods and a tobacco demonstration plantation owned by the community. Tobacco seeds were said to be supplied by the Nigerian Tobacco Company (NTC). If the demonstration succeeded, the individual farmer in the village would have his own tobacco plot. A blacksmith shop in which hand belowing was employed was visited. Igwu spring which was discovered accidentally by the Broni Prono Construction Company was inspected. The Company had constructed a borehole on the spring. It was observed that water from the spring was abundant and wasting off. It was suggested that the community should explore the possibilities of exploiting the water supplies for distribution by pipes to the villages.

Visits were also made to Lafia Agricultural Development Project covering Lafia and Awe Local Government Areas where discussion was held with Mr. C. Davies, the Project Manager and Mr. F. Allu, the acting Chief Agricultural Officer conducted the team round the project sites. The project which started in November 1977 is sponsored by the World Bank, the Federal and Plateau State Governments. The project provides livestock, fishery, forestry and crop farming demonstrations as well as facilities for tractor hiring, ploughing, inexpensive clearing and cultivating equipments seed development. A Grains Board has been established as a buying agent, and maize crimps were being developed in the areas covered. There was effective extension services and the response from the farmers was reported to be very encouraging.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE IN BAUCHI STATE  
15TH—21ST JUNE, 1980

On Sunday, June 15, 1980, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. M. I. Okunola, Mr. A. B. O. Odey, a member of the Committee and I arrived at Bauchi by road from Plateau State. Dr. J. B. Adegboye and Dr. A. B. Yusuf joined the Team in the evening of Tuesday, June 19, 1980. Dr. Yusuf, however, left Bauchi in the morning of Thursday June 1980. Two villages, Gokaru and Gada were visited by the Committee members.

**Gokaru Village**

Gokaru village is in Alkaleri Local Government Area and it falls within Pali District. Gokaru was said to be founded in 1900 and its total population was put at 6,000. It was about 48 kilometres from Bauchi, the State Capital. Gokaru was visited on Tuesday, 17th June and Thursday, 19th June, 1980. The survey committee members met the Chairman of the Alkaleri Local Government, and the Head and the people of Gokaru village in a school room.

After the Survey Committee members were introduced to the officials of the Alkaleri Local Government and the Chiefs and vice versa, a welcome address to the Survey Committee was read. Thereafter the Chairman of the Survey Committee, Mr. M. I. Okunola rose and said that he and his colleagues were impressed by the fluid social interaction between the young and the old in the village and by the contents of the welcome address. It was not a surprise, he said, to find that the village was involved in community development work for community development is traditional of our people. Mr. Okunola told the audience that the Federal Government was responsible for the Committee's tours to selected villages in the Federation. This is because the upliftment of the rural areas is the primary concern of the Federal Government, which wants to see growth in community provisions for the welfare of children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers. So, he said further, Gokaru must consider itself lucky to have been selected for the survey. The Committee's Chairman emphasised to the audience that the interviewers who helped to collect information from Gokaru people were indigenes of Bauchi State and are therefore familiar with local norms and cultural don'ts. Any fear of tax assessment which the Gokaru people might associate with the Committee's assignment was allayed quickly by him.

Mr. Odey, a member of the Survey Committee spoke next. He said that the Federal Government had recognised the need to bring development to rural areas. To this end, he said, one would expect that good things through the Federal Government were in the pipeline. The Local Government, and the State Government had already recognised the place of rural areas in the scheme of things. Thus, he pointed out, the Survey Committee's visit to Gokaru village was an added advantage to the village itself. He told the audience that the Survey

Committee's mission was to find ways and means to improve the people's conditions and to halt rural-urban migration. He then brought to the notice of the people that the Survey Committee's visit was also meant to watch for cultural variations in those villages selected for the Committee's study so that anything designed for them (the villages) would fall in line with the life pattern of the people concerned. And above all, the Committee's visit was to boost the people's morale in community development work, Mr. Odey emphasised. To round up, he appealed to the villagers for their cooperation with the Survey Committee and the interviewers who had started work.

After the two members of the Survey Committee had spoken, the people of Gokaru requested for some basic amenities like light, water, and maternity centre. The District Head welcomed the Survey Committee and once again assured its members his people's full cooperation. He further affirmed that the Survey Committee's visit had further boosted his people's morale in community development work.

In Gokaru the following places were inspected:—

- (a) a dispensary in use since the birth of the then North-Eastern State.
- (b) a patients' waiting room in the dispensary;
- (c) an uncovered well;
- (d) a bridge built with the participation of the 1979/80 set of Youth Corpers;
- (e) a Police post built through communal efforts;
- (f) a well in the process of being sunk;
- (g) a slaughter slab which was built with the aid of the State Government. (It was observed that there were no drains and soakaway pits for easy disposal of liquid wastes from the slab); and
- (h) a newly constructed road (in the process of constructing the road, a number of houses were demolished.)

The Survey Committee suggested the involvement of town planners in redesigning the village. The Committee finally called for increased self-help efforts among the inhabitants. A consultative meeting ended the visits to Gokaru when the villagers agreed to make available male and female volunteers to train either as Home Improvement Volunteers, Expanded Immunisation Programmes Aides, Literacy class teachers etc. who will earn token honoraria for their services.

#### Gada Village

This being the second village to be surveyed in Bauchi State was visited on the 18th June 1980. Gada village is in Ningi Local Government Area, and it was said to be founded in 1940. Its total population was put at 2,348. It was about 97 and 19 kilometres distant respectively from the State Capital, Bauchi and the Local Government Area Headquarters, Ningi. Amongst those met and discussed with were the Caretaker Committee Members, village heads and their subjects.

At Gada a welcome address was read to the Survey Committee members. In response, Mr. A. B. Odey on behalf of the Survey Committee members thanked the people of Gada for the warm reception given the team. He however regretted the inability of the Committee's Chairman, Mr. Okunola to be present. This was because the Chairman took ill at Bauchi, he explained.

He then went further to say that it was common knowledge to observe that community work was as old as humanity itself. It was in recognition of this fact, he continued, that made the Federal Government decide to join efforts with the people in the rural areas in self-development programmes. And in line with this objective the Federal Government set up the Survey Committee to examine selected villages in 5 States of the Federation with a view to evolving a 'Model Village' which could be replicated elsewhere in the country. This village must see itself as being lucky to be among those areas to be surveyed, Mr. Odey said. He then appealed for the villagers' cooperation with the Survey Team, the interviewers and the photographers. He told his audience that any pictures taken would be used for the Survey Committee's report only and not for any other purpose. He then prayed that the people of Gada would not relent their efforts in community development work.

Having said that, he called for questions from Gada people if they had any. In reaction to this Gada people requested for helping hands to widen their township streets and roads.

The Survey Committee told the Gada inhabitants that orderly development of a village depended on good planning. They then called on the Local Government in the areas and the project committee members for Gada village to work for proper planning. The village planning was something that ought to go with the inception of the village itself, the Survey Committee remarked. Another request that came from the Gada people was that they wanted their fishing industry to be expanded. The Survey Committee noted this request. In the farming sector, the villagers also wanted the provision of such things as tractors and graders on their farms.

The Survey Committee in response to the request reminded the Gada people that an agricultural expansion scheme was going on in Gombe and that provisions from such scheme were meant to spread to all parts of Bauchi State. Therefore, to be able to take advantage of the opportunity the people, the farmers in particular, were advised to organise themselves into a Cooperative Society to enable them present their case with a united front to the government. Before the meeting rose, the Survey Committee appealed to the women to be equally involved in community development work. This, the Committee pointed out, should not be left in the hands of the men alone.

#### Visits

Among the places visited by the Survey Committee were:—market built by the joint efforts of the community and the local government,

a meat storebuilt by the community, the local and state governments, the traditional silos used in the community, the traditional refuse depots, and a well constructed by both the community and the local government. A dispensary was also visited. It was disclosed that the community and the local government contributed money and invited a contractor to build the dispensary. The dispensary was manned by a dispenser and one assistant. It was observed that there was drug shortage in the dispensary.

#### At the Emir of Ningi's Palace

The Survey Committee members were introduced to the Emir and the Committee's mission was also made known to the Emir.

The Emir prayed that the Committee's efforts would be productive. He recalled a number of previous efforts which had floundered.

Mr. Odey quickly told the Emir that the present Federal Government saw beyond the development of the urban areas hence the Survey Committee was set up. He added that the community development work ought to be spearheaded by the people themselves and it was after that, that outside help would encouragingly come in.

The Emir asked to be advised on how to involve the people in community development work. The Survey Committee advised that the felt needs of the people must first be indentified, with the guidance, possibly of the officials. The provision of projects to gratify such common or felt needs would be programmed by community leaders who will bring the people to work together as a team. Thereafter other projects would gradually be planned and executed through communal efforts

## VISIT TO GONGOLA STATE, 22ND—28TH JUNE, 1980

Gongola was the last State visited by the Survey Committee. Three members viz: Messrs Okunola, Odey and Dr. Adegboye covered the survey of Gongola State.

### Meeting at Bagale Hotel

As soon as the three members of the Committee mentioned above arrived at Gongola State and settled themselves down at Bagale Hotel, they met to decide how the rest of the Committee's assignment would be mapped out. In their discussion the terms of reference for the Committee were further considered.

The Chairman reminded the Committee members of the agreed procedure reached at the Committee's first meeting in Lagos. The procedure was to: hold meetings, study relevant literature, define elements in the terms of reference, collect data, obtain briefs on specific aspects of the terms of reference, meet resource persons, community leaders etc. and divide the assignment among the Committee members. Having looked at the agreed procedure, the chairman requested the Committee to appraise what it had done so far side by side with the terms of reference, adding that the Committee had only tried to look at the resources and community projects of the States visited, but had not been able to check the States' Development Plans.

Mr. Odey responded that from his own observation, the Third National Development Plan did not treat in detail proposals of the rural areas. He, however, noticed also that the Social Development aspect of the Committee's assignment had not been equitably dealt with. The Chairman then suggested that about 4 simple questions on social development be drafted which should be sent to the co-ordinators in each state and they be given about two weeks during which a reply should come to the Committee. As regards collation, analysis and interpretation of the data collected, Dr. Adegboye suggested that holiday makers should be employed for the exercise. In analysing the data, the University of Lagos Computer Centre should be involved, Dr. Adegboye concluded.

### Briefs

The Committee also spoke on the briefs that had been received from the experts. Those briefs that were already in should be reproduced and copies should be circulated to members.

### Writing Report

The venue to write the final report, the format the report should take were among the Committee's subjects of discussion. The report, the committee members agreed must be based on the facts collected from the field with appropriate references to the technical briefs obtained and relevant expertise of the panel members. The writing of the report,

the Committee envisaged, might spread over a period of time because the Committee should carefully decide what points and what areas of interest should be emphasized in the report. The Committee was at this stage informed that the venue for writing the report had tentatively been arranged for the Trade Fair Hotel along Badagry Express Way, Lagos. It was unanimously agreed that the possibilities of writing the report at Ibadan should be explored. On Monday, June 23, 1980 the Committee was at the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, at Jemeta in Gongola State. The Committee members met Mr. Joel Madaki, the Gongola State Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development. The Chairman, Mr. Okunola told the Honourable Commissioner of the Survey Committee's objectives in the state, which among other things were to cross fertilize ideas and come up with meaningful recommendations. The Commissioner asked to know if the Federal Government wanted to take on solely the Community Development programme in the state. The Chief Community Development Officer in the State helped to explain to the Commissioner. He said that the Federal Government could come in by giving suggestions and advice on how community development programme could be promoted effectively.

Mr. Odey also explained fully the work of the Committee by referring to the Committee's terms of reference.

Mr. Odey in his contributions emphasized the importance of women in every community. He rightly pointed out that women had their own contributions to make to the development of the community. Still on women aspect, he said that since social development should provide also for proper up-bringing of children, mothers were expected to team up and help our society. The training of personnel in the area of child care and welfare services would one day call for the training of the wives and daughters in the community to be trained to deliver basic services, Mr. Odey observed. This, he concluded called for real sacrifice on the part of women.

When the Committee members had thus spoken, suggestions were invited from the community leaders and the audience. Those present, and the leaders then brought out their problems such as bad drainage outdated motor park and a poor village layout. After the meeting with the village elders and the people of Ngurore, the Survey Committee members went round the village to see what facilities for basic services were available in the village.

#### **Guest House**

A guest house built by the community was inspected. Though sub-standard, it nevertheless served some useful purpose at least for traveller who at night get stranded in the village. Two naira (₦2) was charged per head per night. In the guest house provision was made for an open (not fenced) bath-room, and a pit latrine. The residents of the guest house prepared their own meals. Attached closely to the local guest house was a meeting room for Ngurore women. An answer to a question revealed that training of women has the blessing of the village elders. Such things as technical assistance and ideal scheme of basic service were among those subjects the Committee was asked to consider, Mr. Odey said. The Chairman added that the Committee was out to design

programmes which will enrich the quality of rural life. The Committee, he further said, was to advise the villagers on how to go about their development efforts. The chairman then disclosed that his Committee would write a report on its observations on the villages visited. Thereafter, the Committee would recommend to the Federal Government the part the Local, the State and Federal Governments could play in the bid to promote integrated rural development. To make any assertion as to what would emanate from such recommendations would appear, however, to be rather early. The Committee members held discussions with both the Permanent Secretary and the Chief Community Development Officer after leaving the Commissioner's Office.

### **Ngurore Village**

Ngurore village is in the Yola Local Government area. It was said to be founded in 1808. It is about 40 kilometres away from Yola, the Gongola State Capital. The Survey Committee members as was their tradition in the other villages previously visited met the elders and the members of Ngurore Community.

In his opening speech, the Chairman expressed appreciation for the people's interest in the development of Ngurore Village. He allayed the possible fear of connecting the Survey Committee's mission to taxation.

The Chairman assured the Ngurore Community that his Committee had interest in many aspects of the people's life. He also said that his team would want to see among other things, basic service projects and self-help projects.

### **Basic Services**

The village dispensary was visited. It was manned by a staff of five of whom one was a leprosy attendant. At the dispensary complaints were made about shortage of drugs and qualified personnel. Visited also were the sites of a proposed postal agency, proposed horti-cultural centre near Mongali River, proposed slaughter slab, a market place and a motor park. It was observed that the village would need a standard plan for a rural market. When the Survey Committee members had finished inspection of a number of projects and existing basic service facilities, the villagers and the elders reassembled. Both the Chairman and Dr. Adegboye thanked the people for the warm reception accorded the Team. An appeal was then made to the villagers to co-operate with the data collectors who had started to work among them. The data collector's job, it was reiterated, had nothing whatever to do with taxation.

### **Farming**

Dr. Adegboye called on the farmers to organise themselves into co-operative societies so that they too could have a share of the benefits that were available to such societies. The villagers then informed the Committee that the farmers' club was not new in the village and that the problem was how to secure loan for the club to function properly. For instance, the villagers argued, the government expected them to put up gigantic buildings and use these buildings as collateral security before they

(the farmers) could secure loans for farming work. The villagers then asked how this hurdle could be removed since they had no money with which gigantic buildings could be put up.

The Survey Committee replied and said that co-operative regulations are not intended to create problems, rather they are to solve problems. For example, before a farmer could join a Co-operative Society, he must be able to produce to sell. Farmland, apart from building, the Committee pointed out could be used as collateral security. The Survey Committee then asked the villagers if they had at any time addressed their problems to the Co-operative Authority. In an answer, the villagers stated that their sons and daughters outside the village had many a time thwarted their efforts to get loan. For instance, the villagers said, when any money was earmarked for the farmers, the sons and daughter abroad would find a way to get the money by pretending they had farmlands to develop in the village, thus depriving the farmers of the opportunity to obtain loans.

The Survey Committee then advised the villagers to always have regular meetings to which their sons and daughters living abroad could be invited. At such meetings the implications of the said sons' and daughters' unhelpful actions should be made known, and it was by so doing that necessary degree of understanding and co-operation could be worked out among the different segments of the village.

In conclusion, the Ngurore people thanked the entire members of the Survey Committee for their interest and visit to the village. They wished the members safe return journey to their homes.

**AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY THE ENTIRE AGWAGUNE COMMUNITY TO THE FEDERAL TEAM ON INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR OFFICIAL VISIT TO AGWAGUNE (BIASE) IN AKAMPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, CROSS RIVER STATE ON TUESDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1980**

**Distinguished Guests,**

We the Inun (Chiefs), the Elders, Leaders of Thought and the entire Agwagune Community have great pleasure in welcoming you into our midst today. We feel highly honoured by this your august visit. We are also delighted by the magnanimous gesture of Deputy Chief Community Development Inspector (Cross River State) for making this visit possible. We are all fully aware of the great inconveniences you might have encountered in the course of this your journey to Agwagune particularly, because of bad roads. However, it is an opportunity for you to learn at first hand some of the problems of the Cross River State Rural Communities.

We must say that your visit at this time is not only timely but important, in view of the great importance which the present civilian administration attaches to the welfare of Rural Communities.

We have been informed that your visit is to enable your team inspect and collect data on our community development efforts, particularly, in respect of our New Layout/Model Village Project. In view of this, we shall not waste your time to dwell so much on our community development efforts, but we will proceed immediately to tell you in a nut-shell how far we have gone in our earnest desire to build for ourselves, an alternative home.

**Agwagune New Layout/Model Projects**

Since about the 14th Century, the people of Agwagune have been living in their present site (now referred to as the old site). This was because during the time of their ancestors the Cross River was then the main communication route for both the villages and the banks of the Cross River and those in the hinterlands. But thanks to the rapid road development efforts of our great country, Nigeria, the position has now changed.

Besides the decline in importance of the water transport route, Agwagune (old site) suffered a terrible flood disaster in August, 1970. This was the immediate cause of the present Agwagune New Layout/Model Village project. During that great flood, the entire Agwagune was completely submerged under water for over a week. Several individuals in the community lost their properties which were carried away by the flood.

At this point, we must once more express our sincere thanks to the then Military Governor of the then South-Eastern State of Nigeria ex-Brigadier U.I. Esuene, who came personally in an helicopter to sympathise with the community. Thereafter he ordered that relief materials

such as blankets, food-stuffs, etc., be sent to us. We were also reliably informed that he did instruct the then relevant executive Ministry to plan a new town for the community. Because of the usual red tape, the instruction was never carried out. The Community since then had no alternative but to embark on the present new layout.

Today, as you will discover during the course of your inspection, the Community has recorded a reasonable achievement in the execution of her new layout project. Besides the cost of surveying and of producing the survey plan of the New Layout in 1973, at cost of ₦1,000, permanent buildings have been put up by individuals at an estimated cost of ₦75,196.76. Also some new roads are being constructed within the new layout area. Already, a sum of ₦2,430.00 has been spent on this Work is also in progress on the new Town Hall in the new layout. This was initially estimated at a cost of ₦15,000. But already over ₦8,000.00 has been spent on the project.

A Health Centre estimated at a cost of ₦42,000.00 is also proposed in the New Layout. The site has been cleared, surveyed and over 1,000 cement blocks moulded and deposited at the site. Work on the Health Centre project has been delayed because the model plan for the Health Centre is still being awaited from the State Ministry of Health, Calabar.

From the little the Agwagune Community has been able to do so far, on the New Layout project, we are sure that the initial estimated cost of the project at ₦250,000.00 will by far be exceeded before the project gets to its final stage.

Once more, we wish to express our sincere thanks to both the State and Akamkpa Local Governments in the present Cross River State that have already subvented the project to the tune of over ₦7,000.00 (Seven Thousand Naira), since the project took off.

You have come and seen for yourselves the enormity of our problem. Even right now a greater part of the Agwagune (old site) is giving way to constant land slide. So we sincerely hope that your visit will be a sign

of good things to come, for the Agwagune Community cannot successfully execute all her present projects at the New Layout without sufficient **financial** and **technical** assistance from both the Federal and our State Governments.

THANK YOU.

*We are:—*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Onun Odidi Okpitu (Sgd.)<br><i>(The Onun of Agwagune)</i> | 4. Mr. Nelson E. Ogar(Sgd.)<br><i>(Project Leader)</i>                            |
| 2. Onun Bassey Esu (Sgd.)<br><i>(The Onun of Emomoro)</i>    | 5. Mr. Peter E. Inyan (Sgd.)<br><i>(Treasurer)</i>                                |
| Planning Committee   |   |
| 3. Onun Etan Odidi (Sgd.)<br><i>(The Onun of Egbisim)</i>    | 6. Madam Sunday Hart (Sgd.)<br><i>(Secretary Agwagune Women<br/>Association.)</i> |

for and on behalf of the entire  
AGWAGUNE COMMUNITY

**A WELCOME ADDRESS TO THE FEDERAL TEAM AND CHAIRMAN OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOTH THE FEDERAL AND THE STATE GOVERNMENTS OF NIGERIA BY THE TWO COMMUNITIES OF AGWAGUNE AND IKUN ROAD PROJECT**

Distinguished Guests,

We the Committee of Agwagune-Ikun Road Project have the pleasure of welcoming you in our midst today, being 22nd April 1980. We also use this opportunity to let you know of the Road Project we embarked upon since 1978, which is one of the major problems we are encountering here. The road project is estimated at the cost of ₦25,000.00 (twenty-five thousand naira) and we have been able to deposit the sum of ₦4,400.00 with the Akamkpa Local Government for the project.

This road is a seasonal road that links Agwagune and Ikun in Cross River State and Aro-Chuku-Ohafia Local Government Area in Imo State of Nigeria. With the completion of this road, the two communities would be relieved of the untold hardship we had been facing on transportation of our commodities. Therefore, your assistance in this regard would be highly appreciated.

We would be very grateful if you extend your inspection to the Road Project as it is from within the Agwagune new site and links Ikun Community.

We add here in passing that no amount of assistance would be considered too small for the Agwagune/Ikun Road Project.

We wish you a safe return to your respective stations. More grease to your elbows.

Thank you.

We are,

Chief I. E. Bassey, (Sgd.)  
*Chairman*  
Agwagune/Ikun Road Project.

David U. Iyam, (Sgd.)  
*Secretary*  
Agwagune/Ikun Road Project.

Elder S. N. Hart (Sgd.)  
*Member*

Elder M. K. Ogban, (Sgd.)  
*Treasurer.*

**For and on behalf of both communities.**

AN ADDRESS BY HON. THOMAS O. AKPAN (M. H. A.) ON  
THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE SURVEY TEAM ON  
INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL  
VILLAGES TO ABIIAFA COMMUNITY, IBESIKPO, UPO,  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ON THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL,  
1980.

Chiefs and Elders of Abiiafa Community,  
Chairman of Uyo Caretaker Committee,  
Leader and Members of the Survey Team,  
Members of the Press,  
Youths of Abiiafa,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to be with you this morning in person. I had thought this would not be possible. This is due to a rather sad coincidence between the date of your visit to the community and the resumption of duties in the House of Assembly after the Easter recess and the fact that I am billed to speak on the First Motion coming up in the House.

I join my people of Abiiafa to welcome the Survey Team to this community which is within my constituency. I am fully aware of the fact that this group of four villages has had a long history of association together in economic, social, religious and political matters. The new move by the community to start a secondary school, a move which started in 1977, is ushering in a new era of activities in togetherness towards the achievement of economic emancipation. I know also that in addition to the efforts of the residents within the village some youths of the areas have been undertaking some researches of great impact in an attempt to find solutions to the economic problems of the area. This research might be of great interest to the Survey Team. I am referring particularly to the "study on the Economic of Improving Peasant Farming System in the Cross River State of Nigeria" which is sponsored by the University of Ibadan and conducted with particular consideration to the problems existing in Abiiafa.

The arrival of your Survey Team at this time looks like a dream fulfilled. It is my understanding that your study would lead to the evolution of an approach towards the transformation of agriculture in the area, the provision of concomitant services to make such a transformation possible. It is my feeling that this is a significant development that is certain to usher in rapid economic development not merely in the Cross River State but also in other States of the Federation of Nigeria which share the same types of problems which are going to be identified in Abiiafa. These problems in agriculture ultimately may be solved through the adoption of permanent cultivation to replace the out-moded fallowing system of agriculture which was good enough when the population was not as large as at present. It may also be necessary to develop new crops to substitute for some of the old types of crops in order to improve the economic base of the community.

Your study, I am sure, will be most beneficial in these and other respects. The Cross River State Government is currently taking steps to initiate integrated rural development measures and the arrival of your team at this time to undertake studies in connection with this programme, is therefore timely and commendable. I am aware also that you are also conducting a similar study in Akamkpa Local Government Area. That study in my constituency as well as in Akamkpa will certainly expose the different dimensions of problems which exist in the State. Abiifa typifies the land-scarce area while Akamkpa represents land-surplus area of the state and country. Your findings in these two areas will therefore be extremely useful for the entire State since it will provide models for use in both the land-scarce and the land-surplus areas of the State, and indeed Nigeria. Both must develop.

I wish to congratulate particularly the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Cross River State Government and other agencies who are involved in this study and hope that the entire State and the country will benefit therefrom. You can be sure of the co-operation of my people to make this study a resounding success, I wish you a happy stay at Abiifa community of my constituency.

**HON. THOMAS O. AKPAN, (Sgd.)**  
Member Cross River State House of Assembly,  
For Ibesikpo Constituency.  
24th April, 1980.

**AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF ABIIAFA COMMUNITY IN UYO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF THE CROSS RIVER STATE OF NIGERIA TO THE SURVEY COMMITTEE ON INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES**

The Team Leader and  
Members of the Survey Team,

We, the Chiefs, Elders and the entire inhabitants of Abiifa Community in Ibesikpo, Uyo Local Government Area are pleased to welcome you to our community this day. This community is made up of four villages namely: Abaukpo, Itoko, Afaha Ikot Owop, and Afaha Udooyop. It's from these four names that the name 'Abiifa' is made out and it is an index of unity. Abiifa has an estimated population in 1980 of 12,000 people occupying an estimated land area of approximately 64 kilometres, giving a density of approximately 190 persons per square kilometre. These four villages forming the community have been working together. They are linked together by ethnic, social, political, and cultural ties. Besides, the community as a unit possesses adequate land resources which can be used to locate various development projects, but singly none of the villages is capable of undertaking any viable development project. In addition, the community as a unit is blessed with a core of well educated people such as: Statisticians, Agricultural Economists, A Lawyer, Engineers, Journalists, Educationists, and people engaged in various forms of private business. If all these people pool their human resources together, a more effective development effort can result. For this and other reasons the people have decided to move together as a unit. It is worth mentioning here that the Chief statistician in the State who is our son had earlier conducted a research in the area. His suggestions and recommendations were carefully examined by our educated sons who unanimously agreed on the name 'ABIIAFA'.

The community has a lot of problems. Firstly the agricultural economy is very backward and a lot of efforts is required to promote the agricultural productivity in the area. Secondly, the community which originally was fairly close to reliable source of water supply is now facing a very difficult condition in this respect. The community therefore is badly in need of pipe-borne water. It is our hope and prayer that with your expert knowledge and technical know-how, coupled with our cooperation, the problem would be eventually overcome. Generally, there is lack of basic economic and social infrastructure: for example there is no health facility, no secondary school yet functioning to cater for the large number of prospective students, no business establishments to create employment, and no electricity to encourage the growth of village industries.

Considering the above listed biting conditions you will agree with us that your visit to the area is timely. For this high honour, you can be sure that this community is grateful to the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Government of the Cross River State of Nigeria for selecting

this community for the survey exercise. It is our hope that your study will make it possible to transform the area into a model community. We know that for such a programme to succeed, the co-operation of all of us is greatly required. We can promise you such co-operative.

We wish to inform the team that this community has already embarked on a programme of starting a secondary school. Over ₦11,000 has been collected and deposited with the Government. The site had been surveyed and the State Ministry of Education had inspected the area. A green light to take off is being anxiously awaited. Efforts are being made to attract a health institution, preferably a cottage hospital. The land space allocated for this purpose has been surveyed. In addition, a site has been inspected with a view to establishing a postal agency for improved communication. Our primary concern however is to generate higher levels of economic activities beginning with improvement of our farms in order to have a sounder economic base for promoting development.

Finally, and once again, we thank you and the State Government for choosing this area for your study. We are prepared to give you all the possible co-operation desired to make this a success. May God help you in your kind efforts to help promote progress in neglected rural communities, and may He also grant you His travelling mercies as you journey back to your destinations.

Yours fellow citizens,

1. Chief Harry Akpan (Sgd.)
2. Chief Asuquo Udo Etuk (Sgd.)
3. Chief Tommy Zacheaus (Sgd.)
4. Chief Joseph Akpan Akpabio (Sgd.)
5. Mr. Water James Udoeyop (Sgd.)
6. Mr. Oyom James Inyang (Sgd.)
7. Mr. Bassey A. U. Oku, (Sgd.)

**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ABIIAFA COMMUNITY**

**SPEECH BY THE CHAIRMAN OF ALKALERI LOCAL GOVERNMENT CARETAKER COMMITTEE, ALHAJI SUFUYANU DUGURI ON WELCOMING SURVEY COMMITTEE ON INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES**

Visiting Survey Committee Members,  
Members of Caretaker Committee,  
District Head of Pali,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to welcome the visiting officials from Federal Ministry of Social Development, Lagos to Gokaru Model Village in Alkaleri Local Government Area. Like all other model villages, Gokaru Model Village was designed to give room for improving the economic, social and cultural levels of the village through Community Development techniques thus improving the general standard of living.

It is pleasing to observe that after Gokaru was confirmed a model village in 1976, a number of meaningful projects were successfully executed by the community with assistance from both Alkaleri Local Government and Bauchi State Government. Construction of bridge was first undertaken at the cost of ₦4,000.00. After some time it fell down and was successfully reconstructed to date at the cost of ₦6,000.00. Other completed projects include:—

(2) Construction of slaughter slab at the cost of	...	₦	900.00
(3) Construction of four market stalls at cost of	...		5,640.00
(4) Construction of patients' waiting room at cost of	...		6,000.00
(5) Compensation of street widening at the cost of	...		784.00
Bring the total value to	... ..		<u>₦13,324.00</u>

Besides completed projects, as of now sinking of six permanent well is currently going on at estimated cost of ₦6,000.00.

With these remarks, I wish to invite the visiting officials to go round and see the projects.

Thank you.

**WELCOME ADDRESS BY HON. COMMISSIONER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES TO THE SURVEY COMMITTEE ON THE INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIC SERVICES AND MODEL VILLAGES 20TH JUNE, 1980**

Members of the Survey Committee,

It's my pleasure to welcome you to Bauchi State. Your mission to the State has come at a right time when the State is very busy processing means and ways of improving the lot of the rural communities.

About eighty percent (80%) of the population of the State live in the rural areas. It therefore becomes necessary for the State Government to embark on a large programme which will cater for these communities. Government alone cannot do that without the communities themselves giving a helping hand.

The Government therefore through one of its arms (Community Development) which is part of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives, recognises the communities in helping to provide some of the basic amenities required, using the community development techniques.

One of the programmes undertaken by Community Development Division and which is of main interest to you is the model villages scheme. This is a scheme designed as models to other villages and are expected to have most of the requirements of modern settlement. My Government has been assisting the programme since the creation of Bauchi State because we believe that is the only way communities felt needs could be provided within shortest possible time. Such felt needs encourage self-reliance.

Last Financial Year, the Government made available to this programme the sum of ₦40,000.00K to help in the execution of various projects in the model village schemes.

The projects include dispensaries, market stalls, good road network and clean water supply. You could therefore see that this sum of money is inadequate for the execution of projects of such magnitude. The apparent support now being given by the Federal Government is therefore timely. It could be recalled that the Government has proposed to embark on 4 model village schemes in the year 1979-81 and has even submitted its request to UNICEF for assistance to help in the execution of the projects.

I am happy to announce that Bauchi State is one of the five States selected for the Committee to survey the Integrated Approach to Basic Services and model villages. You have already seen two of our Model Village Schemes. I hope your report will highlight all the problems so far identified and the necessary assistance towards solving these problems by the State and Federal Governments and the UNICEF.

Thank you.



