

515
Nbp8
143
03

PRESIDENT BABANGIDA'S REFORM PROGRAMMES 1985-1992

PLATEAU STATE EXPERIENCE

NSM

1991
Vol. 1



VOLUME ONE

**PRESIDENT BABANGIDA'S
REFORM PROGRAMMES 1985 - 1992**

PLATEAU STATE EXPERIENCE

92-515

VOLUME ONE

**PRESIDENT BABANGIDA'S
REFORM PROGRAMMES 1985 - 1992**

PLATEAU STATE EXPERIENCE

A PUBLICATION OF,
**CENI NIGERIA LIMITED
60 MURTALA MOHAMMED
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ROAD
OFF ISOLO EXPRESSWAY
LAGOS
01 - 961729, 964328**

IN CONJUNCTION WITH,
**PLATEAU STATE MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND CULTURE
JOS
PLATEAU STATE**

AUGUST 31, 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Table of Contents	i
2.	Forward	ii
3.	Profile of Military Governors	v
4.	Map of Plateau State	
5.	Chapter One - The State and its People	1
6.	Chapter Two - Agriculture	31
7.	Chapter Three - Education	51
8.	Chapter Four - Health	81
9.	Chapter Five - Information and Culture	109
10.	Chapter Six - Commerce and Industry	138
11.	Chapter Seven - Employment and Productivity	164
12.	Chapter Eight - Social and Women Affairs	187
13.	Chapter Nine - Transport and Tourism	200
	Chapter Ten - Rural Development	219
15.	Chapter Eleven - Finance and Funding Development	245
16.	Chapter Twelve - Culture and Sports	262
17.	Chapter Thirteen - Special Features	292
18.	Chapter Fourteen - Achievements and Legacy	305

FORWARD

This publication is a comprehensive compilation of the stewardship of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces from August 27, 1985 to the end of the Transition Programme as it affects Plateau State under the various Military Governors. It is an attempt to document the achievements as well as the constraints of the Administration during the period under review.

The Transition Programme is scheduled to end with the handing over to a democratically elected government in October 1992. The information in this publication cover the period from 1985 up to the end of August 1991. Subsequent developments in the state before the end of the Transition will be documented as they unfold.

The report is presented according to the following guidelines. Two sets of documents are produced. The first set (Volume One) contains the performance of the various Military Governors in the general administration of the state. These are done under the various Ministries. The second set (Volume Two) contains an appreciation of the policy predicates, guiding philosophy and strategic implications of President Babangida's Agenda for a New Nigeria. The respective Governors' appreciation of these issues as well as programmes designed to implement them are included. There are also records of the cost of some of the projects, management scheme for detailing responsibility, description of result, constraints in project implementation as well as list of beneficiaries of some of the programmes where applicable.

It is however important to note that this publication was already in press when some administrative changes were announced by the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigeria Armed Forces, General Ibrahim Babangida on the 27th of August, 1991. It is therefore very necessary to briefly enumerate these changes as well as the recent administrative changes that took place in Plateau State on the 13th of September 1991.

In response to public demand for more states, the President, General Ibrahim Babangida created nine more states on the 27th of August, 1991. This creation necessitated the realignment of the boundaries of some states. Doma Local Government Council, which was formerly part of Plateau State, joined Benue State in the process.

Two new Local Government councils were created out of the former Langtang south Local Government Councils. Following this new development, the former Langtang Executive and Legislative Councils were dissolved. Two Administrators were appointed for the two new councils pending when arrangements are made for fresh elections. The

Administrators are Mallam Danjuma Ayitogo for Langtang North Local Government Council and Mr Sen Luka Gwom for Langtang South Local Government Council.

A major rationalization and restructuring of Ministries were carried out in the State on the 13th of September 1991. This was in line with the Federal Government directive to State Governments to reduce their Ministries to six. However, three Ministries were not affected by this restructuring in Plateau State. They are:

- Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport
- Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Justice.

The under listed Ministries were merged.

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning merged with Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Ministry of Health merged with the Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports.

Ministry of Education merged with the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The following Honourable Commissioners were appointed for the Ministries ;

NAME	MINISTRY
Engineer Samuel Audu	Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport
Alhaji Safiyanu Allah-Kayi	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry.
Mrs Hajaratu Nji	Ministry of Education, Information and Culture.
Dr Nenfort Gomwalk	Ministry of Health, Social Development, Youth and Sports.
Alhaji Haruna Abubakar	Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice
Mr Markus Ishaya William	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

An attempt has been made to cover all aspect of development in the state during the period under review. However, there are areas it was difficult to achieve complete coverage due to either unavailability of statistical data and records or restriction of records for strategic reasons. For instance, it was not possible to get all documents required from the National Population Commission because of the risk of exposing their strategies and programmes. Also, some Local Government Councils were not forthcoming with their own records, especially financial records. All these notwithstanding, this report will, no doubt, give a comprehensive picture of Plateau State in all aspects of development from 1985 to the Transition period.



**SUSSIE UZO OKIGBO.
PUBLISHER.**



GENERAL IBRAHIM BADAMASI BABANGIDA CFR, fss, mni
PRESIDENT, Commander-in-Chief of the
Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

PROFILE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNORS

(1985 - 1991)

The Administration of President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida introduced a wide range of policy reform measures to deal with the nation's problems. These measures formed the major policy planks of his administration and consisted of:

1. Economic Reconstruction
2. Self Reliance
3. Institution of Genuine Democracy
4. Social Justice.

To effectively carry out these broad programmes in Plateau State were the following Military Governors, and a Civilian Deputy Governor.

1. Colonel Mohammed Chris Ali 1985 - 1986
2. Colonel Lawrence Anebi Onoja 1986 - 1988
3. Lt. Colonel Aliyu Umar Kama 1988 - 1990
4. Colonel Joshua Mamman Madaki September 1990 to Date
5. Alh. Ibrahim Ramalan Abubakar (Deputy Governor) September 1990 to Date.

A brief profile of these Military Governors and the Civilian Deputy will throw more light on the calibre of Chief Executives assigned to assist in ensuring a successful implementation of the programmes already outlined.

The ranks written against each of the former Military Governors were their ranks when they occupied Governorship position in the State. Colonel Chris Ali and Colonel Lawrence Onoja have since been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

COLONEL CHRIS MOHAMMED ALLI



Colonel Chris M. Alli

(1985 - 1986)

Colonel M.C. Ali received his early education at the Holy Trinity School Onitsha 1959-50; Metropolitan College Onitsha where he obtained his West African School Certificate in 1962 before proceeding to the Technical School, Kamfuber, Bavaria in Germany.

He was commissioned into the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in October 1967 after completing a cadet training course at the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna.

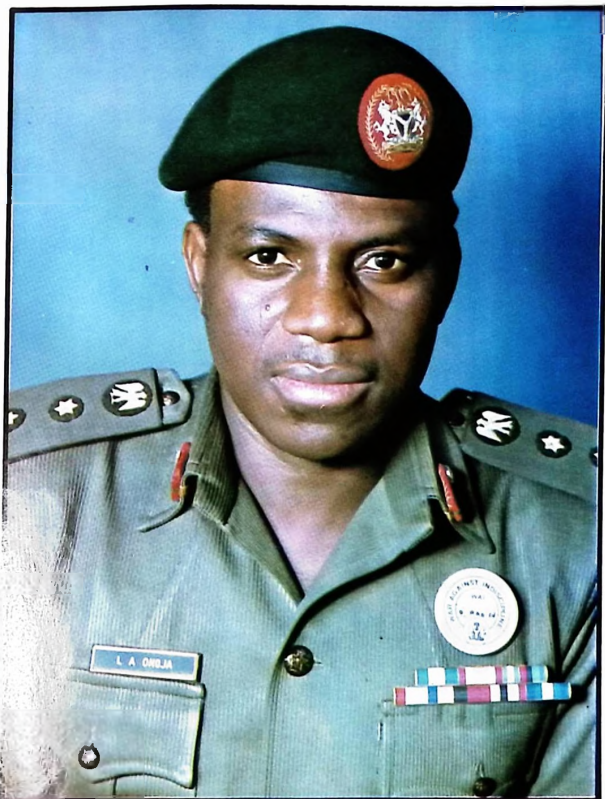
Colonel M.C. Alli attended several courses some of which included a Platoon Commander's Course in Westminster, United Kingdom in 1971, the Battalion Commander's Course in Pakistan in 1975 and the Army Command Staff Course in Jaji Kaduna in 1977.

Before his appointment as the Chief Executive of Plateau State, he had held various staff appointments at the Brigade and Army Headquarters. These among others included:

- (a) Directing staff at the Army Command Staff College, Jaji from 1978-1980.
- (b) Defence adviser to the Nigerian High Commission in Zimbabwe in 1980-1983.
- (c) Special Military Adviser to S.W.A.P.O. at the United Nation's at Namibia's independence talks.
- (d) Colonel G.S. Directorate of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters, Lagos.
- (e) Director, Joint Services Liaison Officer, June 1985.

The programmes and policies of Colonel Chris Alli laid the foundation on which subsequent Military Governors of the State built on.

COLONEL LAWRENCE ANEBI ONOJA



Colonel Lawrence A. Onoja

(1986 - 1988)

Colonel Lawrence Onoja assumed office as the Military Governor of Plateau State in July 1986. His administration of the State was as dynamic and successful as his career in the Military.

He attended the Nigerian Defence Academy briefly in 1968, before proceeding to MONS Officers' Cadet School Aldershot in Britain. He was commissioned a 2nd

Lieutenant in October 1968. In 1973, he attended the Junior Staff and Command Course in Warminster, United Kingdom.

Colonel Onoja studied Political Science in Oklahoma State University Stillwater, and proceeded to obtain a Masters Degree in International Affairs with a bias in Military Politics in the Third World. He is presently a part-time Ph.D student in the University of Jos.

His appointments in the Army Headquarters and beyond include:

- (a) Staff Officer (Administration), Army Headquarters, Lagos 1973 - 1975.
- (b) Instructor, Command and Staff College Jaji 1979 - 1984.
- (c) Military Defence Adviser, Nigerian Embassy Cairo Egypt 1985 - 1986.
- (d) Principal Staff Officer, General Headquarters Lagos 1985 - 1986.
- (e) Military Governor of Plateau State 1986 - 1988.

One area where Colonel Onoja made remarkable achievements was in the upliftment of the living conditions of the rural dwellers. He also gave urban roads. He is particularly remamebered for opening up and dualizing most major roads in Jos and Bukuru Townships.

LT. COLONEL ALIYU UMAR KAMA



Lt. Colonel Aliyu U. Kama

(1988 - 1990)

On the 28th of July 1988, Lt. Colonel Aliyu Kama assumed duty as the 3rd Military Governor of Plateau State under President Babangida's administration.

Born on the 15th of June 1949, Lt. Colonel Kama attended Sum Primary School Pella, 1956 - 1962; Government Secondary School Yola, 1963 - 1968; Nigerian Defence Academy, 1969 - 1972; Army School of Supply and Transport Ibadan, 1972; Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, 1973 - 1976; Advance Course for Engineers U.S.A., 1977 - 1978 and Command and Staff College Jaji 1981 - 1982.

He was commissioned into the Nigerian Army Corps (Regular Combatant) in 1972 and has held the following appointments since then:

- (a) Brigade Major, 43 Engineering Brigade, Nigerian Army Jos 1976 - 1977.
- (b) Staff Officer 1, Water Resources, Nigerian Army Headquarters 1978 - 1981.
- (c) Staff Officer-in-Charge of Training, Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, 1982 - 1985.
- (d) Sole Administrator, Federal Housing Authority, 1985 - 1988.

As one of the Military Governors that were expected to hold office before the gradual transition to civilian rule, he worked judiciously towards ensuring that the transition programme succeeded.

COLONEL JOSHUA MAMMAN MADAKI



Colonel Joshua M. Madaki
September 1990 to date

A seasoned Military Officer and a dynamic Governor, Colonel Joshua Madaki received his early education at Local Authority Primary School, Manchok and Kagoro Secondary School, Kagoro in Kaduna State 1961 - 1965. He also attended St. Paul's College Wusasa - Zaria 1966 - 1967.

Colonel Madaki joined the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) Kaduna in 1968 and was commissioned in July 1970 as a regular combatant officer. He attended a number of professional courses. These among others include, the Advanced Infantry Course at the United States Army School of Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia 1975 to 1976; Senior

Command and Staff Course at the Command and Staff College Jaji 1978 to 1979 and the Senior Command Course at the Military Headquarters of War (MHOW) India in 1980.

Before his present posting as the Military Governor of Plateau State, he had held various appointments. These include the Commanding Officer of the 41 Mechanised Battalion at Port Harcourt; Commander of 6 Guards Brigade, Bonny Camp from 1983 to 1985; Commander Brigade of Guards 1985 to 1988 when he was appointed the Military Governor of Bauchi State. He was redeployed to Plateau State in September 1990.

The main thrust of Colonel Madaki's administration is ensuring the completion of most uncompleted or abandoned projects in the State. He has been able to achieve this to a reasonable extent, within the first one year of his administration of the State. Most of these projects were commissioned by the President, General Ibrahim Babangida during his official visit to the State between the 3rd and 5th of September 1991.

Colonel Madaki will be mostly remembered for ensuring a peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic and religious groups within the State.

ALHAJI IBRAHIM RAMALAN ABUBAKAR
DEPUTY GOVERNOR



Alh. I. R. Abubakar
(September 1990 to date)

Alhaji I. R. Abubakar, the Deputy Governor of Plateau State, was born in 1937 in Nassarawa Local Government Council, Plateau State. He received his early education at the Nassarawa Elementary School from where he proceeded to Katsina Ala Middle School.

He attended the following institutions: Institute of Administration, Zaria 1956 to 1957; Technical College Torquay in the United Kingdom for a Diploma in Public Administration, 1960 to 1961; the University of Ife for a Post-Graduate Diploma in Public Administration, 1971 - 1972 and a Management Course at Brooklin, Washington D.C. USA.

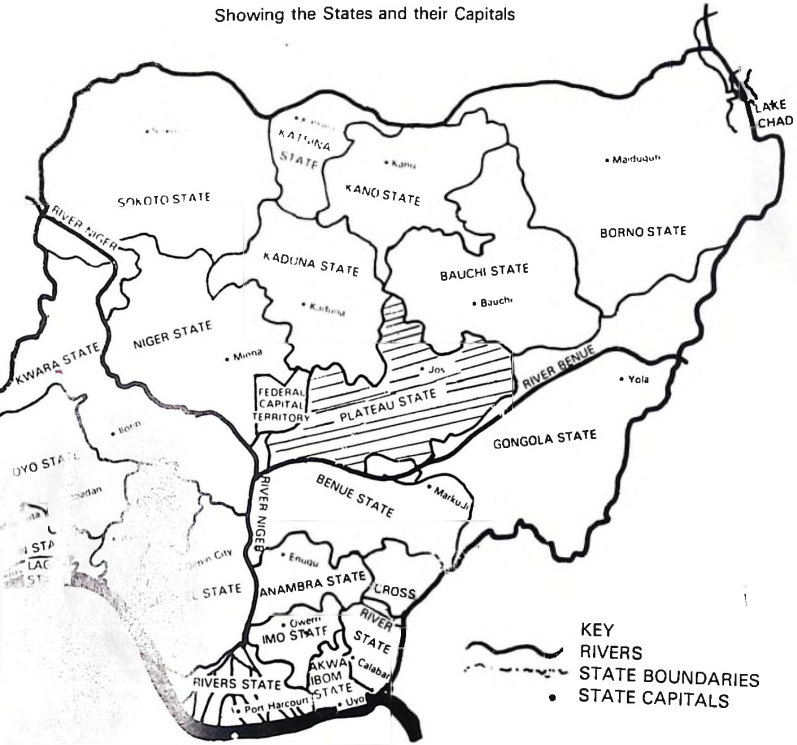
A seasoned administrator and bureaucrat of substance, Alhaji I. R. Abubakar has worked in the three tiers of Government in various capacities. He worked in the Local Government for about sixteen (16) years before joining the State Civil Service.

At the State level, he rose from the post of Assistant Divisional Officer (ADO) in 1968 to Permanent Secretaries of various Ministries and Parastatals. These Ministries include that of Social Welfare, Lands and Survey and Rural Development. He was also a one-time Chairman of Jos Metropolitan Development Board (JMDB).

At the Federal Level, he served as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Aviation and that of the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory Abuja between 1987 and 1988. He was also the Secretary and Chairman Productivity, Price and Income Board (PPIB).

Until his appointment as the Deputy Governor of Plateau State in 1990 he was the Chief Administrative Officer of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru near Jos.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
 Showing the States and their Capitals



PLATEAU STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

As at August 31, 1991



COL. JOSHUA MAMMAN MADAKI *Fss, Psc.*
Military Governor, Plateau State



ALH. IBRAHIM RAMALAN ABUBAKAR
Deputy Governor, Plateau State



MR. JOHN KUM
Secretary to the Military Government



ALHAJI SAFIYANU ALLAH-KARI
Finance and Economic Planning



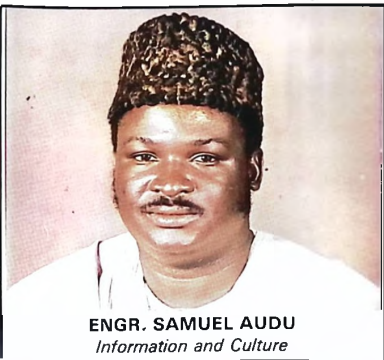
MR. MARKUS ISHAYA WILLIAM
Education



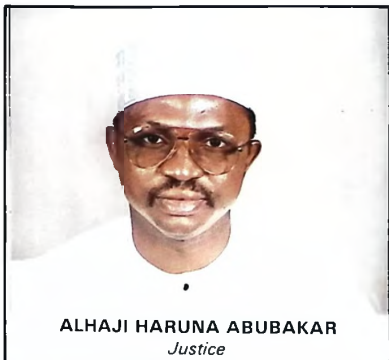
MRS. HAJARATU NJI
Social Development, Youth and Sports

PLATEAU STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

As at August 31, 1991



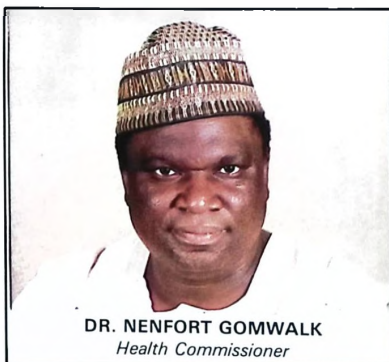
ENGR. SAMUEL AUDU
Information and Culture



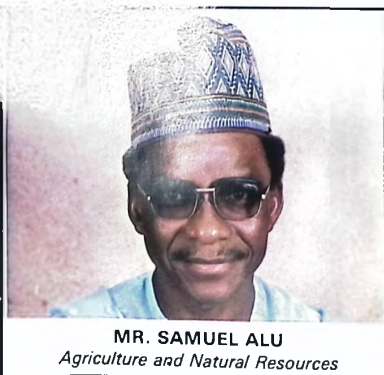
ALHAJI HARUNA ABUBAKAR
Justice



ALHAJI YUSUF
and Transport



DR. NENFORT GOMWALK
Health Commissioner

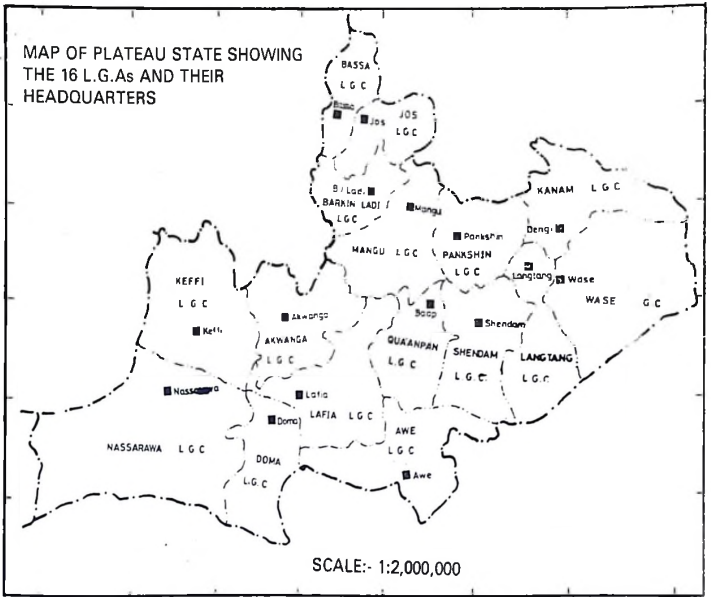


MR. SAMUEL ALU
Agriculture and Natural Resources



MRS. AJUJI GARBA
Commerce and Industry

MAP OF PLATEAU STATE SHOWING
THE 16 L.G.As AND THEIR
HEADQUARTERS



CHAPTER ONE

THE STATE AND ITS PEOPLE

HISTORY

Most of what is geographically known today as Plateau State was for many years part of the former Bauchi Province. However, for political and administrative convenience, the large terrain was in May, 1967, broken up into smaller more manageable administrative units and together with other areas outside Bauchi Province became Benue-Plateau State. The State creation exercise was carried out further in February, 1976 and this resulted in the creation of Plateau State out of the defunct Benue-Plateau State.

In its fifteen years of existence, Plateau State has been governed by 10 State Chief Executives starting from Late Police Commissioner Joseph Dechi Gomwalk who governed from 1967 to 1975 (Benue-Plateau), Colonel Abdullahi Mohammed (1975-1976), Group Captain Dan Suleiman (1976-1978), Late Colonel Joshua Umaru Anaja (1978-1979), Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar - the only civilian Governor (1979-1983), Navy Captain Samuel Bitrus Atukum (1984-1985), Colonel Mohammed Chris Alli (1985-1986), Colonel Lawrence Anebi Onoja (1986-1988), Lt. Colonel Aliyu Umar Kama (1988-1990) and Colonel Joshua Mamman Madaki (1990 to date).

Before 1976, the State had nine administrative divisions namely Akwanga, Jos, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Pankshin, Nassarawa, Shendam and Wase, each of which was headed by a Divisional Officer (D.O). Following the Local Government Reforms of 1976, these divisions were abolished and 14 local government council areas were created. These were Akwanga, Awe, Barakin Ladi, Bassa, Jos, Kanam, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Mangu, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Shendam and Wase. Each of these local government areas was headed by a local government chairman. However, in 1980, the then civilian governor of the State, with the approval of the defunct State House of Assembly created seven additional local governments. These were Akun, Bokkos, Doma, Pan, Toto, Obi and Uke.

At the demise of the Second Republic on December 31st 1983, there were 21 local government councils (LGCs) in the State. These were reverted to pre-1979 position of 14 on assumption of power by the Military in December, 1983. However, in response to public outcry and popular demand, the Babangida Administration in 1989 created two more local government councils in the State namely Doma and Qua'an-Pan local government councils carved out of the former Awe and Shendam Local Government Areas respectively. This brings the total number of local government areas in the State to sixteen. These are Akwanga, Awe, Barakin Ladi, Bassa, Jos, Kanam, Keffi, Langtang, Lafia, Mangu, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Shendam, Wase, Doma and Quan-Pan. They were supervised by the State Ministry of Local Government. However, this Ministry was

scrapped in 1988 and a Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports established following the Local Government Reforms initiated by President Babangida's administration.

In realisation of the important role traditional institutions play in the day to day governance of the state and promotion of the cultural heritage of the people particularly at the grassroot level, Plateau State Government recognised and reconstituted the chiefdoms and emirates, increasing their number from 21 to 38 in these categories: 1 First Class Chief, 6 Second Class, 8 Third Class and 13 Fourth Class Chiefs respectively.

Geography

Plateau State covers nearly 53,585 square kilometres with a projected population of 3.95 million. Plateau State of Nigeria derives its name from the geographical landscape that predominates in this part of the country which is often referred to as the Jos Plateau. Jos Plateau is the higher of the two Plateaux found in Nigeria, the other being the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State. The Plateau highlands stand an average height of 1,200 metres above sea level, with peaks like the famous Shere Hills in the area of Citizenship and Leadership Mountain School, Jos, rising over 5,000 metres above sea level.

The State is a slightly undulating highland, rising from the steep escarpments of the riverine plains of River Benue, and descending to Bauchi State. The State is located in the Middle Belt Zone of the Country and lies between seven degrees and eleven degrees North and longitude seven degrees East. It has a highly picturesque landscape ranging from bare rocks and artificial hill rocks to water falls and deep gorges formed by tin mining wastes in Jos.

Plateau State shares common boundaries with five of the 21 States of the Federation and the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. To the North and South-West are Benue, Kwara and Abuja; to the North-west and North-east are Kaduna, Bauchi and Gongola States respectively.

Though located in the tropics, the climate of Plateau is the nearest equivalent of the temperate climate of Europe and America with mean temperatures of between 18.7 degrees Fahrenheit and 51.7 degrees Fahrenheit having been recorded. Generally temperatures in the Plateau are several degrees lower than other parts of the country. The months of December, January and February are particularly very cold, due to the dry harmattan winds. The invigorating climate of the Jos Plateau made it the largest concentration of resident expatriates during the colonial era and even beyond.

Plateau State is situated about the centre of the country and can be divided into three climatic zones. These are the Upper Plateau which covers the following five local government areas: Jos, Barakin Ladi, Mangu, Pankshin and Bassa (particularly) and which has temperate weather conditions. The lowland areas has dry and hot climatic condition and covers Shendam, Langtang, Dengi, Wase and Quan-Pan local government areas. The Riverine which is found in the rest of the State such as Nassarawa, Keffi, Akwanga, Awe, Doma and Lafia local government areas, and has its weather influenced by the River Niger and part of River Benue.

These weather conditions make it possible for certain crops to grow favourably in these areas. For instance, Irish potatoes, Maize, Guinea corn and lots of vegetables grow well in the Upper Plateau while Yams, Cotton, Millet and Groundnuts grow well in the lowland area and crops like Beniseed, Rice, Soyabeans, Yams, Maize and Guinea corn do well in the lowland areas.

The State has over 50 tribal groups, each with a proud cultural heritage, with no single group large enough to claim majority position. Tribal groups found in Plateau State are Berom, Ngas, Taroh, Goemai, Alago, Eggon, Jarawa (Afrizere), Montol, Mwaghavul, Gbagyi, Youm, Gwandara, Rukuba, Migili, Kwalla, Piapung, Buji, Challa, Anaguta, Gashish, Aten, Chawai, Pyem, Mama, Fier, Kadung, Mupun, Jere, Tal, Chip, Mernyang, Rindre, Ron-Kulere, Bogghom, Fulani, Kanuri, Tiv, Afo, Egbura, Yeskwa, Ninzam, Jukun, Nakere, Yashi, Bassa Koro, Gade, Amo and others. The diverse people of Plateau State who are predominantly farmers, have a very rich cultural heritage which they still uphold religiously. This has prompted many festivals which provide entertainments to the visitors and people all year round, and have been veritable tools of unity and progress for the various ethnic groups.

The State has been rightly described as a miniature Nigeria because it contains within itself almost, if not all, the various tribes or ethnic groups of Nigeria. This is a state where unity is very much compatible with diversity, as members of the various ethnic groups of Nigeria live in peace and harmony.

The various ethnic groups in Plateau State are spread throughout the 16 local government areas. Each of these local government areas is made up of diverse ethnic groups each with its own cultural heritage. However, Langtang Local Government Area has a unique status of being the only local government in the State inhabited by one ethnic group - the Taroh. It should be mentioned, however, that there are an insignificant number of other ethnic groups who migrated and settled in the area. Below is a list of the 16 local government areas and the diverse ethnic groups found in the areas:

L.G.A.	Ethnic Groups
Akwanga	Eggon, Madam, Rindre, Kantana, Arum, Kulere, Hausa, Fulani & Ninzam.
Awe	Alago, Gwandara, Jukun, Migili and some Hausa immigrants.
Barakin Ladi	Berom, Gashish, Ron (Challa) and Aten (Ganawuri).
Bassa	Irigwe, Amo, Jere, Rukuba, Lemoro, Tarya-Chokobo, Gusu and Dugza.
Doma	Alago, Agatu, Migili, Eggon, Tiv, Bassa and Hausa.
Jos	Berom, Afizere (Jarawa) and Anaguta.
Kanam	Bogghom, Jhar, Hausa and Taroh.
Keffi	Gade, Yeskwa, Bassa, Gwandara, Hausa, Toni, Koro (Migili), A (Eloyi), Mada and Gbagyi.
Lafia	Migili (Koro), Alago, Kanuri, Eggon, Tiv and Ake.
Langtang	Taroh
Mangu	Mwaghavul, Ron-Kulere and Pyem.
Nassarawa	Bassa, Gbagyi, Eloyi (Afo), Agatu, Gade, Egbura and Hausa -Fulani.
pankshin	Ngas, Mupun, Chip and Kwanka.
Qua'an-Pan	Bwall, Doemak, Kwalla, Merniyang, Goemai and Kambari.
shendam	Goemai and Jukun
wase	Fulani, Jukun, Basharawa, Taroh and Burun.

Political Structure

In each polity, there is bound to be a hierarchy of political and administrative leadership responsible for fashioning laws to direct the ship of the various segments of societal and governmental activity. Following administrative changes announced by the Federal Military Government on August 30, 1990, Col. Joshua Mamman Madaki on Wednesday September 5, 1990 assumed duty as the fourth Military Governor of Plateau State during the five years of President Babangida's administration.

Col. Madaki who, until his present assignment, was the Military Governor of Bauchi State, took over the mantle of leadership in the State from Lt. Col. Aliyu A. Umar Kama who was Military Governor of the State for two years.

The administrative changes which ushered in Col. Joshua Madaki brought another important feature of the nation-wide administrative changes, indicative of the steady progression to civilian rule. This is the appointment of civilian deputy governors for the 21 States of the Federation. By this development, Alhaji Ibrahim Ramalan Abubakar, 57, a seasoned civil servant becomes the third civilian deputy governor of Plateau State after Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Yakubu and Alhaji Aliyu Akwe Doma in the Solomon La administration.

Governor Madaki swore in his deputy, Alhaji Ibrahim Ramalan Abubakar, two days after he assumed office and urged the later to use his wealth of experience as an administrator in the discharge of his duties, which among other things, include the co-ordination of all matters relating to local government administration and supervision of non-ministerial bodies.

The appointment of Commissioners who alongside the Military Governor, his deputy and the Police Commissioner and the representatives of the Nigerian Army and the Airforce in the State constitute the State Executive Council should be seen as an embodiment of people of proven integrity constituted to chart a fresh course through commitment for the development of the State and the nation. With this in mind, Governor Madaki chose the following Honourable Commissioners to run the affairs of the State with him:

Secretary to Plateau State Government	- Mr. John Nandom Kum
Agriculture & Natural Resources	- Mr. Samson E. Alu
Commerce and Industry	- Mrs. Ajuji S. Garba
Education	- Mr. Ishaya M. Williams
Finance & Economic Planning	- Alh. Safiyanu Alakayi
Health	- Dr. Nenfort Gomwalk
Information & Culture	- Engr. Samuel G. Audu
Justice	- Alh. Haruna Abubakar
Social Development, Youth & Sports	- Mrs. Hajaratu Nji
Works, Housing and Transport	- Alh. M. L. Yusufu

While swearing in members of the re-constituted Plateau State Executive Council, Plateau State Military Governor, Colonel Joshua Mamman Madaki reminded members of the State Executive Council that their appointments were based on their personal merit, proven hardwork and integrity. He warned them not to see their appointments as representing people but to serve the entire citizenry of Plateau State in the next few but crucial months in the political transition of Nigeria. He urged them to contribute positively towards policy formulation and implementation as well as effective, prudent and conscientious management of the human and material resources at the disposal of their respective ministries.

The geo-political structure of Plateau State will not be complete without mentioning, however brief, the structural composition of local government areas in the State. The local government set up is a dynamic agent of development at rural level. The State Government, however oversees the activities of the local government through the department of Local Government Affairs in the Military Governor's Office. President Babangida's administration on January 1, 1989 gave all local government councils autonomy such that they are no longer answerable to the office of the Military Governor. It should however, be noted that although the Ministry for Local Government and Community Development throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria no longer exist, a Directorate for

Local Government Affairs still exists in the Military Governor's Office to give guidance their administration by the local government officials.

Akwanga Local Government Area

The Local Government Area, with a projected population of 337,985 is located the cross-roads to Lafia-Makurdi-Enugu, Jos-Keffi and Abuja and Kaduna. Its headquarters is in Akwanga town, about 173 km from Jos, the Plateau State capital.

The elected Chairman of the local government is Akolo Audu of the National Republican Convention (N.R.C.). There are 19 wards in the local government area each having an elected Councillor. The Councillors are Anthony Magson Zamo (NRC) Akwanga ward, Luka Bisala Zamo (SDP)/Nighaan/Andaha ward, Anzaku Isaac Umaru (SDP) Alogar ward, Daniel Madugu Embu (SDP) Aloce/Ginda ward, Ahmed M. Chidawa (NRC) Ummu ward, Dauda Abdullahi Rikson (SDP) Acho Abba ward, Justina John Kaki (NRC) Lizza Keffi/Akilpa ward, Christopher A. Auta (NRC) Wakama/Ogwa ward, Markus Ugba Tangba Y. (SDP) Gitata/Makere ward, Zakari Abdullahi Idde (NRC) Nassarawa Eggon ward, Rahila A. Kulsa (SDP) Wana Kagbu ward, Maga Emmanuel Alsotan (SDP) Madu Station/Ida, Bature Yusuf Nikere (SDP) Gudi Station, Mathias Ikom (SDP) Ika/Wangita Abu Ahmadu (NRC) Wamba, Zubairu Adamu (SDP) Arum, Suleiman Jadi Yakubu (SDP) Kona/L/Wayo, Mary Jummai Mamman (SDP) Kwara/Jimiya, Geoffrey Obi Obele (NRC) Ende.

Awe Local Government Area

This local government is situated about 350 kilometres from Jos and has witnessed rapid development, considering its newness as a new local government headquarters. The Chairman of the local government is Ibrahim O. Aliyu (SDP). There are eleven wards in this local government each represented by a Councillor. These councillors and their wards are Abdullahi Mohammed (SDP) Makongiji, Sule Hakimi (SDP), Madaki, Ahmed Rufai Ishiyaka (SDP), Galadima, Mohammed Rabiu Ribi (SDP), Ribbi/Jangwa Ofoku Idris Ehanwo (NRC) Giza ward, Habibu Mohammed Gani (SDP) Keana ward, Oliver Torganga (SDP) Alosi ward, Adamu Mohammed S. (NRC) Azare ward, Julius Tar Tars (SDP) Tunga ward, Gideon Mbalse (SDP) Jangaru and Thomas Akawu (NRC) Kadar

Barakin Ladi Local Government Area

This Local Government Area which is 54 kilometres South-East of Jos, is historically linked with tin mining in Plateau State. It is 1,975 square kilometres with a projected population of 256,416 people. The State's Airport is situated at Heipang, one of the eight districts of this Local Government Area that has its headquarters at Barakin Ladi town. The Chairman of the Local Government is Jock Alamba (SDP). There are a total of 16 wards, each represented by a Councillor as follows:

Luka Yusuf Wan (SDP) Bum
 Elias Gyang Tok (SDP) Lo Tring
 Dalyop Dachung Gyang (SDP) Kwi
 Gyang I. Bot (SDP) Rafan
 Mohammed M. Ibrahim (NRC) Gindi Akwati
 Bitrus Chally Gyang (SDP) Gassa
 Yohanna Tyos Dachollom (SDP) Sharubutu
 Choji Davou Pam (SDP) Marit
 Gyang G. Pam T. Deme (SDP) Danko ward
 Dija Musa Maren (SDP) Kurra-Falls ward
 Dalyop Pam Dongs (NRC) Rim ward
 Musa Gyang Chollom (SDP) Heipang
 Thomas Pam Stephen (SDP) Kapwis
 Umar Mohammed Kassimu (SDP) B/Ladi ward
 Gyang D. T. (SDP) Zabot ward.
 Samuel Gyany Davou (SDP) Rahoss ward

Bassa Local Government Area.

Bassa, the nearest local government council to Jos is better known as the headquarters of the Nigerian Army, 3rd Armoured Infantry Division, which has an extensive Military Barracks, hospital, Schools, Cinema hall, Churches and Mosques.

The local government area has a projected population of 214, 737 people, and covers an area of 1,776 square kilometres. The major ethnic groups found in the area are the Miango (Irigwe), Amo, Rukuba, Chawai and Buji. Its proximity to Jos affords it the advantage of sharing most of the urban social amenities and the refreshing climate.

The Chairman of the local government is Mr. R. Peter Agara of the Social Democratic Party (SDP). There are sixteen wards in this local government, each represented by a Councillor as follows:

Agirison A. Ishaku (NRC) Kaduna ward
 Geogrey Teme (SDP) Kimakpa ward
 Boyi Daniel Kingson (SDP) Rimi ward
 Amos Gba (SDP) Ta'Agbe ward
 Monday Zaya (SDP) Gabia ward
 Alwa Musa (SDP) Zobwo ward
 Ishaya Achanagat (SDP) Buhil ward
 Kadu Luka (NRC) Kishika ward
 Dabara D. Shanuma (SDP) Kusuru ward
 Azia Gani (NRC) Tahu ward
 Ayuba Zakko (SDP) Kakkeu ward
 Adad S. Garwa (NRC) Buji ward
 Yakubu Iliya Jabba (NRC) Jengre ward
 Dickson Duguga (SDP) Zabolow ward
 Rabiyy Abdullahi (NRC) Gurumi ward
 Danjuma Kiju (SDP) Marafa ward

Doma Local Government Area

This local government area has a population of over 100,000 people. It covers an area of 2,825 square kilometres and has great agricultural potentialities. The area has the Plateau Agricultural Development Authority and the Lower River Basin Development Authority's projects and some mechanised farms. The Doma Dam commissioned by the President, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida has the capacity to irrigate over 5,000 hectares of cultivated land.

The Chairman of the local government is Joseph O. I. Agbo of Social Democratic Party (SDP). There are ten Councillors representing the ten wards in the local government area as follows:

Kashimu Ibrahim Oga (NRC) Angwar Maddaki ward
 Thomas Osokunu (NRC) Agbashi ward
 Mohammed Haruna Huseini (NRC) Ungwarf D/Mawke ward
 Usman Iyu Isa (NRC) Akpanaja ward
 Simon E. Koyi (SDP) Rukubi ward
 Emmanuel G. Adala (SDP) Ungwar D/Galadima ward

Mohammed Ibrahim Aliyu (NRC) Sabon Gari ward
 Joseph Agbadu Ogah (SDP) Ungwar S/Dawaki
 Michael A. Aloko (SD) Doka ward
 Hassan Kyarnto Ayabo (SDP) Arangg ward

Jos Local Government Area

Jos local government area covers 1,695 square kilometres and has a projected population of 484,301 people. The local government area comprises of 10 districts. The Berom, Jarawa (Afizere), Anaguta are the dominant groups in the area. The area has an enviable weather and a fascinating rocky environment.

The Chairman of the local government is Mr. Ezekiel T. Bot of Social Democratic Party. There are twenty wards in the local government area, each represented by a Councillor as follows:

Ayuba P. Dangwon (SDP) Vwang ward
 Ayuba Tari (SD) Jenta ward
 Emmanuel Nwoke (SDP) Vandapuye ward
 Samuel Azi Galadima (SDP) Fursum/Federe ward
 Nyam Chuwang (SDP) Du/Shen ward
 Ajik Jonah Itse (SDP) Jos Jarawa
 Dickson Gyan Pwol (SDP) Gyel
 Mohammed Abubakar (SDP) Shere Maigemu ward
 Rose K. Lazaru Zi (SDP) Zawan ward
 Alhaji Isyaka Abdul (NRC) Sarkin Arab ward
 Bala Suleiman (NRC) Naraguta ward
 Mohammed Sani Umar (NRC) Bukuru ward
 Aminu Baba (NRC) Garba Daho ward
 Muktar Ahmed M. (NRC) Abba Na Shehu
 A.A. Hardo (NRC) Dalhatu ward
 Shehu Lawal (NRC) Ali Kazaure ward
 Hassan A. Arum (NRC) Fobur ward
 Sati Sule Barou (NRC) Turu ward
 Mohammed N. Ahmed (NRC) Ibrahim Katsina ward
 Ibrahim Gyang Mang (SDP) Kuru ward.

Kanam Local Government Area

Kanam Local Government Area covers an area of 2,888 square kilometres projected population of 182,765. Dengi, which is the headquarters of the local government is 193 kilometres from Jos. The Chairman of the local government is Musa Sale G of National Republican Convention (NRC). There are 14 wards in the local government area each represented by a Councillor.

Musa Shehu (NRC) Tom ward
 Danladi Barde (NRC) Dengi ward
 Isa Yayi (SDP) Jarmai ward
 Zitta Aliyu Gagara (SDP) Kunkyam ward
 Murtala Ayuba (SDP) Kantana ward
 Ahmed Sule (NRC) Garga
 Idris Magaji (NRC) Biribyen ward
 Usman B. Haruna (NRC) Kanam ward
 Yakubu I. Gwaiji Kwal (SDP) Gwamlar ward
 Shehu Aliyu Maigari (SD) Namaran ward
 Umar Aliyu (SDP) Gumsher ward
 Abdullahi Adamu (NRC) Munbutso ward
 Isa Yawa Taki (NRC) Dugub ward
 Abdullahi Garba Jallo (SDP) Gagdi ward

Keffi Local Government Area

This local government area covers 6,019 square kilometres with a projected population of 322,471. It shares a common boundary with the Federal Capital Territory Abuja. The local government headquarters is the historic Keffi town which is 193 kilometres from Jos. The main inhabitants of the area are the Hausa, Fulani, Gwandara, Yeskwa, Koro, Gwandara, Mada, Afo and Gade. The Chairman of the local government area is Rev. Aaron Baba Bako of Social Democratic Party. There are also 20 Councillors each of the 20 wards in the local government area. These are;

Samuel Tukura (SDP) Sabon Gari ward
 Adamu Abdullahi (SDP) Uke ward
 Salihu Mai-Keffi (NRC) Keffi Shanu Betti ward
 Julius Anyida (SDP) Kadope/Sopada ward
 Adamu Idrisu (NRC) Ung. Wambai ward
 Y.B. Alaku (SDP) Bagaji Agada ward

Aminu Baba Aliyu (NRC) Ung. Iya
 Hardo Aso Dodo Mada (SDP) Gitata ward
 Abas Ibrahim Mohammed (NRC) Ung. Magaji ward
 Kongwai N. Markus (SDP) Garaku ward
 John Amba (SDP) Dari ward
 Amos Jatau (SDP) Panda/Rari ward
 Philemon Auta Zhokwo (NRC) Karu ward
 Abubakar J. Karshi (SDP) Karshi I ward
 Christopher Ayen (SDP) Tattara/Kondoro ward
 Dogara Daniel Aucho (NRC) Hadari/Ninkoro ward
 Bako Apatu Isa (NRC) Karshi II ward
 Amos Sansani (SDP) Kokona ward
 Garba Wakili (SDP) Gurk/Kabusu.
 Ado Dauda Mohammed (NRC) Agwada ward

Lafia Local Government Area

Lafia local government council area is one of the most agriculturally fertile areas in Plateau State. It occupies an area of 2,737 square kilometres and has a projected population figure of 313,706. Lafia town, the headquarters of the local government area, is situated on the Jos-Makurdi-Enugu road, and is 234 kilometres from Jos. The Chairman of the local government is Musa Aliyu Ogashua of National Republic Convention. There are also 20 wards in the area, each represented by a Councillor in the local government council:

Ismaila A. Manga (NRC) Arika ward
 Sam Udu Yamba (SDP) Gwandeny ward
 Jibrin Mohammed Wana (NRC) Gayam ward
 Audu Ayuba (NRC) Agyaragun Tofa ward
 Salami Y. Anyuabaga (NRC) Akurba S/Pada ward
 Haruna Khaki Abimiku (NRC) Wakwa ward
 Mohammed Ayitanu (NRC) Agwa-Tashi ward
 Mohammed Umaru (NRC) Makama ward
 Bala Ussaini Zanwa (NRC) Zanwa ward
 Ishaya O. Akwe (SDP) Obi ward
 John Amodu Dogos (SDP) Duduguru ward
 Mohammed Umaru (NRC) Shabu ward
 Julius U. Ugbugu (SD) Adudu ward
 Nangba S. Adigizi (SD) Assakio ward
 Aliyu Mai Rafi Khadi (NRC) Chiroma ward

Kare Shaga Elgu (NRC) Ashige ward
 Solomon A. Angbashim (SDP) K/Wambai ward
 Amos Gidi Azige (SDP) Gidan Hausa ward
 Idi Adamu (NRC) Daddere/Riri ward
 Alumbuğu Boyi Edda (NRC) Adogi ward

Langtang Local Government Area

Langtang Local Government Area seems to be the only area in Plateau State to be occupied by one major ethnic group, the Taroh. There are, however, few other ethnic groups living there, particularly in the local government headquarters, Langtang. With a projected population of 138,852, it has a land area of 2,476 square kilometres.

The Chairman of the local government council is Lohshel L. Shagaya of the Social Democratic Party. This local government appears to be the only one in the State with all members of the local government from one political party - the Social Democratic Party. There are twelve wards in the local government area with the following councillors:

Nanbol Ndam (SDP) Pil-Gani ward
 Longkat Y. Calep (SDP) Lashel ward
 Yankat Longmar (Mrs) (SDP) Funyalang ward
 Damdap S. (SDP) Jat ward
 Nimfak T. Chirdan (SDP) Reak ward
 Alfred Lamah Nimyel (SDP) Lipchak ward
 Simon K. Wazhim (SDP) Keller ward
 Dansea Mamzing N. (SDP) Waroh ward
 Titus Vongjen Nimmah (SDP) Mban ward
 Dominic Kumdang (SDP) Nyer ward
 Innocent S.M. Binsai (SDP) Sabon Gida Ward.
 Nicholas Vongjing (SDP) Mabudi ward

Mangu Local Government Area

This area has an estimated population of 284,283 people and a land area of 3,619 square kilometres. Mangu local government area has the highest number of districts, the predominant ethnic groups being the Mwaghavul, the Ron-Kulere and the Pyem. The headquarters of the local government is Mangu town which is famous for its Friday weekly market, which attracts people even from the neighbouring States of the Federation.

The Chairman of the local government council is Samson Arandong Mashat of Social Democratic Party. He has 18 Councillors representing each of the 18 wards in the local government area as follows:

Jonathan F. Ganaka (SDP) Ampang ward
 Jofrey M. Tyalt (SDP) Bokkos ward
 James Jwanchin (SDP) Mangu town
 Jonathan P. Aminu (SDP) Panyam
 Obadiah Joshua Dalutum (NRC) Mushere ward
 Moses Dancha (SDP) RikaKamwai ward
 Wase M. Bitrus (NRC) Mangu Halle
 Benjamin Yakos (SDP) Marraba
 Atan Awudong (SDP) Sha/Toff
 John Wali Artu (SDP) Chamso ward
 Datreng Daniel (SDP) Mangu
 Karimu D. Tongle (SDP) Kombun
 Musa Ibrahim Bappa (NRC) Gindiri
 Victor Twan (SDP) Kerang
 Solomon Luku (SDP) Butura ward
 John Dashugum (SDP) Jipal/Chakfem ward
 Danladi M. Mabas (NRC) Daffo/Manguna ward
 Yusuf Tukur Bayero (NRC) Langai ward.
 Ogara F. Bala (NRC) Akum ward

Nassarawa Local Government Area

Nassarawa Local Government Area has a total land space of 8,154 square kilometres, with an estimated population of 294,206. The Chairman of the local government is Abubakar O. Akum of National Republican Convention. There are 18 wards represented by a Councillor as follows:

Joseph Jeke (NRC) Ausu ward
 Inusa Abdullahi (NRC) Shafan Abakpa ward
 Usman Salihu (NRC) Shege ward
 Mohammed Ogbeh (SDP) Odu ward
 John A. Padawa (SDP) Gwargwada ward
 Taya L. Omale (SDP) Ara ward
 Bako Tonic Patrick (SDP) Laminga ward
 Usman Labaran Y. (NRC) Umaisha ward
 Sanusi M. Kolo (NRC) Loko ward

Emmanuel A.N. Gambi (NRC) Ugya ward
 Musa A. Maiwada (SDP) Buga/Kamo ward
 Azaki B.K. Jatau (SDP) Gargwa ward
 Umar A. Dan Madaki (SDP) Toto ward
 Ibrahim A. Mohammed (NRC) Nassarawa ward
 Haruna O. Ogapa (NRC) Apawu ward
 Pius Dogwo (NRC) Kanyehu ward.
 Agara F. Bala (NRC) Akum ward.

Pankshin Local Government Area

Pankshin town, the seat of this local government area lies 120 kilometres South-East of Jos. This proximity to Jos as well as the striking similarity in weather conditions has turned the town into an ideal tourist resort. Pankshin Local Government Area has a population projection of 241,070 people and covers a land area of 2,334 square kilometres. The main ethnic groups here are the Ngas, Mupun, Fier, Tal and Myel.

The Chairman of the local government council is Lawrence T. Deshi of Social Democratic Party. The following Councillors represent the 17 wards in the local government area.

Kaye Dungung (SDP) Dawaki ward
 Thomas Kassem (SDP) Kabwir Gyangyang Bo/Bon ward
 Luka Nyofor (NRC) Kabwir Pada
 Titus Gotip (SDP) Pankshin Beining
 Daniel Goyem (SDP) Fier
 Polycarp G. Gorip (SDP) Amper Ser
 Kashi Bako (SDP) Amper East
 Tuesday K. Kirji (NRC) Amper Chika ward
 (SDP) Chip ward
 Nelson N. Mulgrum (NRC) Garam ward
 Peter Kenji (NRC) Wokkos ward
 Danladi Tanti (SDP) Kadung ward
 Dominic G. Wakjissa (SDP) Pankshin Central ward
 Simon T. Kumbam (SDP) Tai ward
 Ziggy Z. Dangwan (SDP) Dokpai ward
 Samuel S. Goar (SDP) Pankshin Chigwang ward
 Obida Dayer (SDP) Langtang ward

Shendam Local Government Area

Shendam town, the headquarters of this local government area, is 255 kilometres away from Jos at the foothills of the Jos highland. Also, because of its geographical low latitude, it is popularly known as the "low-land". The local government area covers 5,323 square kilometres with a projected population of about 407,195. Some of the ethnic groups in the area are Goemai, Montol and Youm.

The Chairman of the local government area is Denis O. Markum of Social Democratic Party. There are 11 wards in the local government area represented by the following councillors:

Usman S. Mohammed (SDP) Kalong ward
 Dauda S. Tonkung (NRC) Kanoem/Dokan Tofa ward
 Barnabas Rita (SDP) Pangshom ward
 Wunbulla J. Ongka (SDP) Kurungbow ward
 Ambrose N. Swangchak (SDP) Piapung ward
 Habila Moven (SDP) Garkawa ward
 Peter Tuanku (SDP) Derteng ward
 Edmond S. Rimlat (SDP) Shendam Central ward
 Ibrahim S. Wambai (NRC) Yelwa ward
 Shomdam N. Telyim (SDP) Montol ward
 Ayuba Nuhu (SDP) Poeship ward

Qua'an Pan Local Government Area

This local government area, which was created by President Babangida's administration in April 1989 has a projected population of 188,000 inhabitants and covers 2,688 square kilometres. It is located at the foot of the Plateau hills but extends to the plains of River Benue. Due to its low geographical altitudes, the area has a humid weather all year round. The dominant ethnic groups in this area include the Kwagalag (Kwalla), Moekwo, Goemai, Mernyang, Bwall, Jagatnoem and Doemak.

The Chairman of the local government council is Daniel Daniang of Social Democratic Party. There are 11 wards in the local government area represented by the following Councillors:

Adamu L. Garba (SDP) Kurgwi ward
 Elisha Dakup (SDP) Kwalla/Muda ward
 Datong A. Gwayong (SDP) Kwa ward
 Dawang F. Mako (NRC) Doemak/Goechim ward
 Godfrey D. Dadong (SDP) Kwang ward
 Daniang Daba (SDP) Kwalla Yitla'ar
 Boniface Danboyi (NRC) Doemak/Koplong
 Shaibu A. Zakari (NRC) Namu
 Celina L. Dawai (Mrs) (SDP) Doka/Kasuwa ward
 Anna A. Bawa (Mrs) (SDP) Kwande ward.
 Bwall ward (Result Awaited)

Wase Local Government Area

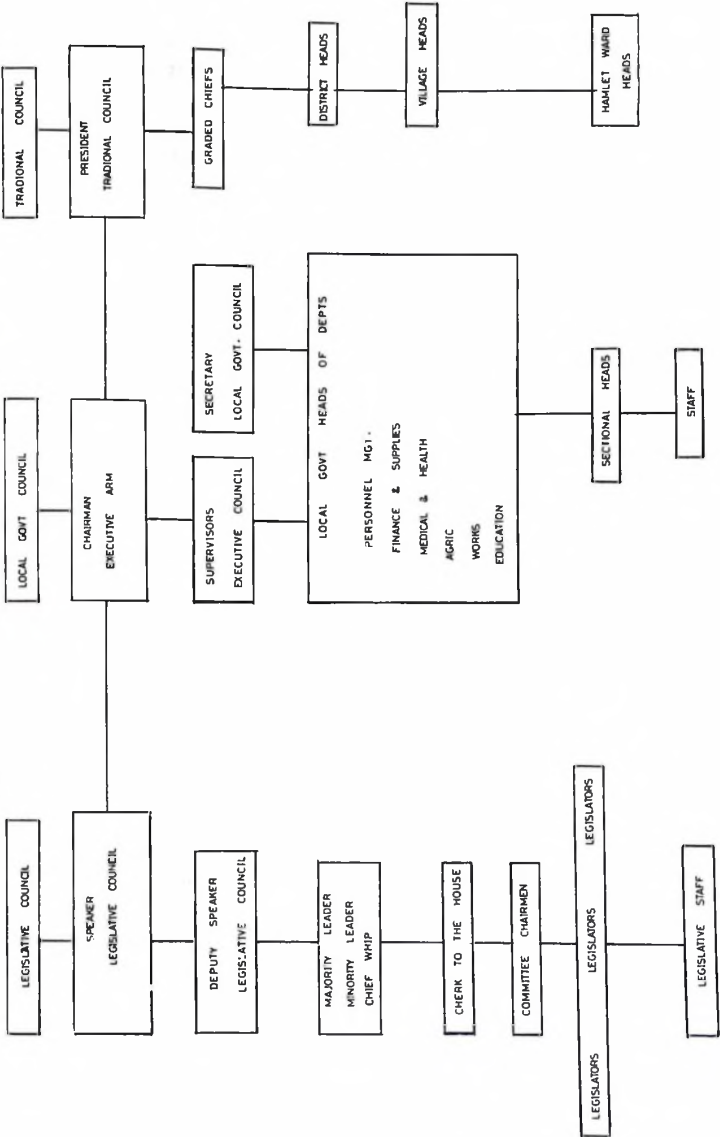
Wase Local Government area is predominantly an agricultural area. It covers 4,305 square kilometres with a population projection of 136,593 inhabitants. The major ethnic groups here are the Bogghom, Basharawa, Hausa-Fulani, Tarsh and Junkum. Wase town, which is the local government headquarters, is about 216 kilometres away from Jos and 43 kilometres east of Langtang.

The Chairman of the local government council is Mallam Musa Umaru Mavo. There are 9 wards in the local government area represented by the following councillors.

Chido Magaji (SDP) Kumbur ward
 Danjuma Adamu (NRC) Gudus ward
 Nimvyap Napnan (SDP) Maro
 Hudu S. Ibrahim (NRC) Bashar
 Mallamba D. Sallah (SDP) Wase Tofa ward
 Lamgwak S. Labong (SDP) Kumbong ward
 Mohammed A. Usman (NRC) Dabiram ward
 Ahammed A. Dabo (NRC) Kuyambana ward
 Salihu M. Abaka (NRC) Nyalum/Kamlaki ward

The local government councils have two arms of government the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. However, there may be slight variations either in terms of the terminologies used in the different local government areas to refer to the officers or in the placement of the officers on the organisational chart.

A TYPICAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OPERATIONAL AND HIERARCHICAL CHART — 1991



This discussion will not be complete without mentioning the role of traditional leaders in the political structure of Plateau State. There are a total of forty paramount traditional rulers distributed as follows:

1st Class Chief	-	11
2nd Class Chief	-	8
3rd Class Chief	-	8
4th Class Chief	-	13

Each local government area has its own chiefdoms and districts with the number varying from one local government to another. All the districts are headed by district heads who are responsible for the administrative functions of their respective areas of jurisdiction.

The district heads report to the chiefs who are the paramount rulers of the chiefdoms. It should be pointed out here that a collection of districts make a chiefdom. However, the administrative responsibilities of the entire local government is under the tutelage of the local government council.

Socio-Economic Development

Plateau State has witnessed tremendous improvement in terms of socio-economic development. This development is visible in virtually all aspects of societal life. The credit for this speedy development goes to all and sundry. The State Government has left no stone unturned in ensuring that its development programmes get to all nooks and corners of the State. The Local Governments, the various communities, agencies and public spirited individuals have all contributed their quota in no small measure.

In fact, various administrations in the State have over the years, recognised the need for the provision of such basic amenities as good road network, housing, transport facilities, potable water, electricity, modern communication system and drainage system as well as their maintenance. These are very necessary if other sectors of the economy are to function effectively. Through the Plateau Urban Development Board, the State Government embarked on the development of standard housing design in 1985. Similarly, the Board, in conjunction with the Jos Local Government undertook street naming and numbering which has facilitated movement in the state capital.

The administration of Governor Chris Alli (1985-1986) in the State embarked on a systematic programme of rehabilitating government roads, buildings and assets. In further pursuance of the maintenance culture, Governor Lawrence Onoja (1986-1988) spent well

over ₦14 million on maintenance and renovation of Government buildings, road and bridges. His administration also identified some rural roads that needed immediate attention. These included the Gana-Ropp-Bokkos, Dokan Tofa-Kurgwi-Kwande-Mato-Mjango-Kassa road.

To ease the problem of transportation in the state, the Plateau Express Service was given several buses which commute both on inter and intra state levels. Through the Plateau Utilities Board, the State government secured the Abuja electrification of Kiye Township project. There has further been the electrification of Barakin-Ladi Low Cost Housing Estates; Pankshin, Langtang, Shendam and Nassarawa Water Treatment Plants. Electrical repair works were also carried out at various locations throughout the State. Electrical extension works were also carried out and completed at Obi and Keana as well as at Gindiri water works. Water supply projects were further started and completed at Bokkos, Nassarawa Eggon and Toto while water extensions to Angwan Rogo, Angwar Alheri, Bauchi Ring Road, Tudun Wada and Dutse Uku suburbs in Jos were also carried out.

Under the administration of Governor Aliyu Umar Kama (1988-1990) there was maintenance of more than 2,128 kilometres of State roads and bridges through direct labour and contract awards were undertaken. A triple box culvert was also constructed as well as a bailey bridge over Zai River on Amper-Dengi road.

Under Colonel Joshua Madaki, the current Military Governor of the State, funds were provided for the construction of 12.6 km Bukuru-Shen River Dam road. Construction work is still in progress. It is, however, hoped that this project will be completed before the present administration hands over to the civilians in 1992. Work has also reached an advanced stage at the internal access road for the 12 Government Houses at Rayfield, Jos.

Also, the present administration allocated the transport subsector the sum of ₦55.5 million in the 1991 budget. This will be used for the construction, repairs and maintenance of the following roads: Ba'ap road, Obi-Awe Tunga road and Gana-Ropp-Bokkos road. Other activities to be undertaken include construction of bridges and culverts, maintenance of heavy equipment and plants, maintenance of residential quarters and government offices. The Plateau Express Services has also been funded to the tune of ₦2.5 million to enable it add more buses to its fleet for wider coverage.

The water supply subsector has been allocated ₦7 million in the 1991 budget for the maintenance of existing water schemes. During the year, ₦1 million was made available to Awe and Mangu while the Keffi water scheme will be maintained at a cost of ₦200,000.00. Similarly, a total of ₦4.5 million has been allocated for rural electrification.

The main activities to carry out are the Townships road and inter-township road distribution network, electrification of local government headquarters and extension services.

Other social facilities provided by the State Government include the services of the Plateau Radio Television Corporation (P.R.T.V.C), Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), Train Services, NITEL and NIPOST telecommunication services. The State Government has also provided television viewing centres in the local government areas. This has to a large extent minimised the problem of inter-city communication.

The local government councils have also contributed significantly to the socio-economic development of their local governments particularly in the areas of road construction/repairs, construction of bridges and classrooms, provision of portable water and drainage system. Also, community development departments of the local government councils have continued to encourage the formation of community development associations in various communities in the local government areas. Many of these associations have carried out worthwhile projects which have earned them financial reward or commendation from the local government council. These include feeder roads, bridges, culverts, television viewing centres, sinking of boreholes, building of classrooms and market stalls. Many local governments have sought out ways of motivating their communities thus spurring them to greater action. This motivation includes the approval of further grants for more projects and other forms of reward. Also, some local government areas have organised competitive community development programmes.

Despite these socio-economic development efforts in the state by both the State and local governments, communities and individuals, there are a lot of problems militating against the development of the State. The most prominent of these is the rocky terrain of the entire State which has made road construction very difficult in most areas, and impossible in others. Some villages in Akwanga Local Government Council for instance are completely cut off due to the difficulty encountered in attempts to link them with others through the construction of bridges.

The activities of miners in the State have also caused some topographical problems in some locations. The pits dug by these miners are left uncovered and in more cases than not, create gulleys and erosion with time.

There has further been the problem of inadequate funding which paralyses most of the activities of the local government councils. Construction and maintenance costs are high and the machineries of government cannot function effectively without adequate funding.

Apart from these general problems, the various local government councils have some peculiar problems confronting them. These problems are summarised.

Akwanga:

- i. Akwanga is blessed with a lot of rich mineral resources which have been left untapped by the Nigerian Mining Corporation. Rather, illegal miners dig mining pits every where without really contributing anything in form of revenue or compensation to the local government council.
- ii. There is no government hospital in Akwanga local government council and the few health centres available are understaffed.
- iii. Due to its proximity to Abuja and its central position as a gateway to the North for people coming from the Eastern part of the country, the local government headquarters, Akwanga has been exposed to a lot of socio-economic problems like over-crowding, lack of security of lives and property and accidents.
- iv. Most of the rural roads are inaccessible due to the rocky terrain of the local government council.

Awe:

Apart from the general problem of lack of funds to construct and maintain some of the facilities in the local government area, Awe is the only local government area created since 1976, and one of the three in the State that has not been connected to the NEPA national grid. However, it has two generating plants at Awe and Keana which supply electricity 6 hours daily.

Bassa:

Bassa is one of the nearest Local Government Councils to the State capital, Jos, yet the rate of development has been very slow. This is because the local government council lacks good accessible roads and basic amenities like electricity both of which determine the rate at which an area will develop.

Jos:

Jos is the capital of Plateau State and the most developed local government council in the State. This is due to the provision of amenities in the area, and the establishment of some viable economic projects in the area. Despite these, the local government council still has some socio-economic problems like:

Insufficient funds to complete some of the on going projects in the local government council.

Lafia:

The major problems militating against the rapid development of Lafia local government include:

- i. Erosion and Gally
- ii. Low voltage of power. There is need for the local government to be connected to the NEPA National grid.
- iii. Most parts of the town has no pipe borne water.
- iv. The rural roads are undeveloped.
- v. Lack of agricultural inputs like Fertilizer, Herbicides, improved seedlings storage and preservation facilities.
- vi. Inadequate transportation and vehicle spare parts.

Langtang:

The local government council's most outstanding problem is the deplorable state of some of its roads. Electricity supply to parts of the local government council is insufficient due to the use of rural electrification generating plant in Mabudi. Water supply is also inadequate as a result of abandoned boreholes in Langtang town and the insufficient water in the Langtang Dam.

Kanam:

Dengi, the local government council headquarters was almost cut off from most parts of the State when the bridge linking it with Pankshin, Langtang and other parts of the State collapsed in 1989. A temporary bridge was erected beside it but, there is a limit to the weight of vehicle and goods it can carry.

Employment, Labour and Productivity

Plateau State is richly endowed with both natural and human resources. These include agricultural resources like rice, maize, soya beans, beans, cassava, yam, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, millet, guinea corn, wheat, barley, groundnuts, cotton, apple, pears and oranges. The mineral resources include columbite, zircon, monazite, precious stones, iron ore, salt, tin and coal.

As a result of these vast resources and the fact that most of the indigenes reside in the rural areas, the major preoccupation of the people is farming. The land is so fertile that even traders, civil servants and other non professional farmers engage in the planting of crops like maize and vegetables. This has made the State abundant with these food crops that their prices are quite reasonable when compared with other states in the country.

Mining is also done in the State although on a relatively small scale due to its capital intensive requirements. The Nigerian Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries engage most in mining of Tin, Coal, Precious Stones and other minerals in the State. There are however other private and illegal miners operating in the State.

Apart from the traditional means of livelihood of the people, that is farming, trading and mining, there are about 15,718 civil servants in the State. These are distributed among the various Ministries, Boards, Parastatals and other government institutions. As at 31st December, 1990, the staff strength in Plateau State civil service was distributed as follows.

STAFF STRENGTH IN PLATEAU STATE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1990.

Salary Grade	Estimate	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent %
01					
02	2,319	1,365	47	1,412	9.56
03	1,244	1,009	191	1,200	8.12
04	2,803	1,721	441	2,162	14.63
05	1,876	1,350	255	1,605	10.86
06	1,476	1,098	274	1,372	9.29
07	988	687	247	934	6.32
08	1,464	1,966	538	2,504	16.95
09	1,336	1,038	167	1,205	8.16
10	1,261	762	149	911	6.17
11	812	531	94	625	4.23
12	-	-	-	-	-
13	756	420	71	491	3.22
14	344	188	37	225	1.55
15	84	47	6	53	0.36
16	48	16	3	19	0.13
17	31	6	1	7	0.04
	91	35	6	41	0.28
OTHERS	13	8	2	10	0.06
TOTAL	16,952	12,124	2,529	14,776	100%

Plateau State indigenes are also into industrial, Commercial activities and trading. There are more than two thousand small scale industries scattered in all the local governments in the State. Through the assistance of the Small and Medium Scale Industries Development Authority, Plateau Investment Company, Plateau Industrial Development Authority, Banks and Financial houses, both small, medium and large scale industrial ventures have been encouraged in the State. Similarly, trading and commercial activities have been encouraged through the construction of markets and creation of opportunities and incentives that will encourage effective utilization of the State's resources.

The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) has equally contributed a lot in gainfully employing many school leavers in the State, through Self Reliance and Entrepreneurship Programmes of the Directorate. These have been achieved through four programmes initiated by the NDE. These are:

1. Vocational Skills Development Programme
2. The Special Public Works
3. The Agriculture Development Programme
4. The Small Scale Enterprises Programme

Many School leavers have benefited from these broad programmes of the NDE as shown in Table.

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT BENEFICIARIES IN PLATEAU STATE

YEAR	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES PROGRAMME		NATIONAL OPEN APRENTICESHIP OF VOCATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.
	NO OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT EXPENDED	NO OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	
1987	97 Graduates	N1,201,500	22 Graduates	N529,500.0	2,717
1988			17 Graduates	N306,000.0	1,922
	98 Graduates	N1,127,000	10 Matured People	N400,000.0	
1989	150 School Leavers	N870,000	*		2,090
	120 Graduates	N4,043,500	33 Graduates	N871,235.0	
1990	142 School Leavers	N568,000			1,009
	80 Graduates	N640,000	-		
TOTAL	689	N6,121,500	88	N2,106,73	7,736 (About 4,000 have graduated, 2,642 are in Currently in training)

Special Attributes

Plateau State has a picturesque landscape ranging from bare rocks and artificial hillocks to water falls and deep gorges formed by tin mining wastes. The aftermath of intensive tin mining has made land in some of Plateau State particularly in Barakin Ladi

area treeless but the ponds left behind have been some kind of floodgates for dry season farming.

Nature has so richly endowed the State with scenic beauty, that it has become a tourist attraction. The best known of these tourist attractions are the Assop-Kwa Falls and Farin Ruwa Assop Falls located 64 kilometres on the Jos-Akwanga road and Kurra falls. Also, the State provides a hydrographical head for many rivers in the Northern areas, several of which are fast flowing and have in the process developed into these picturesque water-fall. Kurra Falls, with its surrounding artificial lakes and beautiful scenery is our local or available Switzerland. These lakes are used by the Nigerian Electricity Supply (NESCO) for generating electricity. The actual approach to Kurra Falls, where one of the NESCO generators is located, is one of the steepest and most hazardous roads in Nigeria and should be attempted only in a very powerful motor vehicle preferably a good land-rover. The sight is however, worth the trouble.

Pankshin town is the home of the Ranking Sombi Cultural Group whose horns were hooted during the memorable FESTAC 77 to declare open Nigeria's Cultural edifice, the National Arts Theatre, Iganmu, Lagos. Also, one cannot conveniently miss the "Nefur Arena", an impressive architectural square carved out of solid rock in Pankshin town. The standard government hotel in the town is situated on top of a beautifully land-scaped hill. It provides an opportunity for one to have a panoramic view of the town and many kilometres of undulating Plateau scenery as well as a view of the picturesque Dutsen Fada, Kolmet Hills and the legendary Manung and Wulmi Hills.

Another major attribute of Plateau State is its invigorating climate. This greatly accounts for the numerous expatriates resident in the State particularly in Jos and Bassa Local Government Areas. Church missions and some firms maintain rest houses in and around Jos for their staff as well as Nigerians who usually prefer Jos as a place to spend their vacations. Infact, during the colonial era, Jos was thought of as a place where colonial officers came to spend their local leave and also convalesce in a healthy environment. There are neither extremes of temperatures nor too much difference between the rainy and dry seasons. In the wet season, there are intermittent rainfalls and sometimes drizzles for hours on end. One interesting part of Jos weather is that it may be raining in one part of the part while other parts may remain sunny and dry.

Other natural endowments include the strategic location of the state, its vast, rich agricultural land and numerous mineral resources. Jos town began as a cradle of tin mining

operations and the Makeri Smelting Company is a testimony of its glorious mining past. It should be remembered that the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies which has continued to serve as a think-task institution for the training of high level policy makers from the armed forces, public and private sectors, is located in the state. Also, the National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, is located in Plateau State.

TABLE I.1

DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE VARIOUS L.C.C.'S

S/N	LOCAL GOVT. COUNCILS	POPULATION	LAND AREA	PROXIMITY TO JOS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	MINERAL RESOURCES	SOME TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
1.	AWANGA	329,741	3,413 sq km	173 km	Trading and farming	Rice, maize, soya beans, cassava, yam, potatoes, cocon, kola nuts, palm produce and banana	Tin, columbite, sirgo, monasite & precious stones	Farin-Ruwa, Nunan Rocks, Wulko Rocks, Hotels, cinema, houses, TV viewing Centres	Eggon, Nada, Rindre, Gwari, Kantana
2.	AWE		3,750 sq km	350 km	Fishing, Farming and mining	Yam, maize, cassava, Rice, millet, guinea corn groundnut and Beniseed	Salt and byrates	Hunki Lake, Annual Fishing festival, Akiri warm spring water, Mai Rambu Hills, Keans salt	Alago, Gwandara, Jukun, Hausa Migili, Tiv
3.	BASSA	200,000	1,778 sq km	15km	Trading Farming	Maize, Acha, Millet Yam.	tin, monalite, sirccon, columbite, galdapar, granite	Rukuba Rock, Zengu fall Ngbara chua Rock, Guest Houses.	Irigwe, Rukuba Suji, Awo Kuzama.
4.	BARKIN LADI	256,416	1,957 sq km	54km	Predominantly farmers	Apple, pears and wheat (from UTC Farm.) Mango, Guava, Oranges, wheat Barley.	Tin, monalite, columbite, sirccon	Kurra Falls, UTC Farms Natural Sculpture Rocks Hotels, Cinema houses Jos Airport at Heipang.	Berom, Gwphish, Son, Chik, Gwari, Aton, Ganawuri.
5.	DONA	100,000	2,825 sq km		Handcrafts farming	Corn, rice, maize, benni-seed, groundnut, melon, millet		Forest Reserve, Hotels TV viewing centres.	Alago, Eggon, Aguta, Bassa, Tiv, Migili.
6.	JOS	484,301	1,695 sq km	0	Tin Mining Trading	Irish potatoes, maize millet, guinea corn,	Tin, Precious stones.	Golf courses, Polo field, Temperate climat	Berom, Anaguta, Afikere, etc
7.	KANAN	182,765	2,884 sq km	193 km	Farming	Maize, guinea corn, beans cotton.	Iron ore, salt, precious stone	Dogon Ruwa, Guest houses Dengi settlement area, Rah (Dal) Rock Formation	Bagghom, Zhar, Hausa, Taron, Fulani.

S/N	LOCAL GOVT. COUNCILS	POPULATION	LAND AREA	PROXIMITY TO JOS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	MINERAL RESOURCES	SOME TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
8	KEFFI	750,000	4,825sq km	239km	Farming, Trading, Mining.	Wheat, barley, wide variety of fruits, cotton.	Tin mining, precious stones.	T.V viewing centres	Eggon, Fulani, Gwandara, Chagyi, Jabba, Koro, Yankwa, Afo, toni made.
9	LAFIA	311,706	2,737sq km	234km	Farming, commerce fishing.	Yams, Maize, casava, groundnut livestock.	coal, silica.	Hotels and Guest house	Ibo, Taro, Hausa, Maghavul, Aggas, Migili, Alago, Tiv, Aka, etc..
10	LANGTANG	132,164	2,476sq km	194km	Farming, hunting, fishing, livestock trading.	Groundnuts, yam, sorghum, cotton, beans, rice corn.	Tin, Cobalt, bitumens, precious stones.		Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, Fulani, Taro.
11	HANGU	251,288	3,619sq km	77km	Farming	Iriah potatoes, maize and millet.	Columbite, Tin and precious stones.	Sha falls, Kerang volcanic cones, The Panyam fish farms, The Tash Butara.	Maghavul, Rom/ Kulece and Pyen.
12	NASSARAWA	280,290	8,154sq km	279km	Predominantl farmers & fishermen.	Yam, casava, maize, guinea corn, rice.	Gematones	Sharo festival, Omani cultural festival, Opeku Dance festival, Osa-festival, Osa-festival, The Rock, Kana Natural Spring water, Omani fishing festival, Hotel etc	Egborra, Gbagyi, Biyoi, Bassadi, Gade, Hausa, Fulani, Agatu.
13	PANKSHIN	247,097	2,334sq km	120km	Small scale industrial-ist farming weaving.	Maize, sweet potatoes olive trees, castor oil seeds, grapes, tomatoes, corn, maize, rice, sorghum, guinea Locust bean.	Clay field Spars alumin oxide precious stones zinc oxide, Quartz	Pankshin Hills, Tambe Hills, Mount Pang, cone shaped hills at Gugur and Gezam Hotels, The Kuwong Palace, Mada River Beach.	Ngas, chip, Kwanke, Ngupun.

S/N	LOCAL GOVT. COUNCILS	POPULATION	LAND AREA	PROXIMITY TO JOS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	MINERAL RESOURCES	SOME TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
14	QUA'AN PAN	188,000	2,688 a km		Farming Fishing	Maize, Yam, cassava.	Gemstones	Panda Wild Life park, Lardang underground cave, Pan and goemai cultural festivals scenic Hills of Koffiar, Kwa etc.	Bwari, domak, Kwalla, Maraiyang, Goemai.
15	SHERIDAM	453,380	36,250 q	254	Farming, Mining, Craftwork fishing.	Rice, corn, bean, yams, cassava, millet, bananas, guinea corn.	Gemstones, Kaoline, mica.	Lakushi Lake, Npool Reserve Lakes, Hotels, cinema Houses.	Goemai, Teel, Yom, Piepung, Kema, Jottu.
16	WASE	236,529	4,306sq km	216	Farming trading and cattle rearing.	Guinea corn, beans, bamiseses, rice, yam, cassava, rice, yam.	zinc ore, iron ore, per for- alluminium alloys, lead zinc.	Mass Rock, Natural Spring, waterfalls, centres, Hotels, cinema houses.	Jukun, Basharawa Taroh, Buxus, Fulani.

CHAPTER TWO

AGRICULTURE

Introduction : The State of Agricultural Production in Plateau State Prior to 1985.

The 1976 budget plan marked the humble beginning of state supported agricultural ventures in the state. The emphasis then was on the extension service, whereby the small scale farmer is taught modern methods of farming and provided with the necessary inputs to enable him increase his crop production both qualitatively and quantitatively, so as to increase his standard of living. Other areas of emphasis include supplying the farmers with high yielding varieties of seeds while encouraging them to apply modern technology under high level management supervision to ensure substantial increase in their yields. Farmers were also to increase their acreage by benefiting from Tractor Hiring Units (THU) equipped with mobile workshops for emergency repairs and services. Irrigation schemes were expanded to enable farmers increase their production by growing at least two crops each year. In order to meet trained manpower requirements to attend to the extension services, the extended Bokkos farm projects and other projects, the State School of Agriculture was programmed for expansion. One interesting aspect of the 1976 budget plan was the re-organisation of the state Marketing Board to increase its operation efficiency. Based on this, the board set a target for itself to purchase for that year 20,000 tonnes of scheduled crops from the farmers. This made a 6,000 tonnes difference from the 14,000 tonnes of farmers crops purchased the previous year. This challenge, it was rightly observed, was in the interest of the farmers, who with a little more effort would be selling more of their crops thereby earning more income.

The 1977 budget plan was to improve on the plans of the previous year especially with the introduction of "Operation Feed the Nation" by the Federal Government. In addition to the Federal Government programme, the State Government introduced its own "Feed yourself programme". To this end, over 20,000 tonnes of fertilizers of all types and grades estimated to cost about ₦2,400,000 was ordered by the Ministry for sale and distribution to farmers all over the state at a subsidized rate. Some 50 tonnes of improved rice seeds and 40 tons of improved maize seeds costing ₦150,000 were purchased for distribution to farmers. These, it was hoped, would be capable of planting 1,440 hectares of rice and 1,000,000 hectares of maize which will go a long way in increasing the national supply of these grains. This year also witnessed the initiation or expansion as the case may be of such projects as the Wase mixed farming centre project; the expansion of the Panyam Fish farm and the reclamation of more mining paddocks; the expansion of the pilot irrigation at Kassa by 80 hectares and the negotiations for the construction of the Panawuri irrigation scheme dam. But perhaps, the greatest drift in emphasis of this 1977 year plan from the previous one is its attention to the livestock and veterinary division. Cattle ranches of 2,400 hectares each with carrying capacity of 1,500 and 2,000 heads of cattle were planned for Assarawa, Heipang and Wase respectively. Piggery multiplication centre was planned for opening at Kuru. A poultry production unit with a hatchery and capacity for 3,000 birds with an attached

at Kuru. A poultry production unit with a hatchery and capacity for 3,000 birds with an all-Broiler took off at Kuru in addition to poultry demonstration and holding centres with a capacity of 100 layers for each division. Milk collection centres were also established at Butura, Mar Kurra Falls and Daffo and milk collection centres at Wase, Yelwa and Garga.

The 1978 budget plan stepped up the farming of protein products for the consumption of the common man using to advantage the elaborate plans of the 1977 budget for this purpose. Towards this end, the Panyam Fish Farm, Kuru Piggery, Poultry and Dairy Production Projects were expanded. So also, were the construction of the meat shops in Jos, Bukuru Keffi. In the more effective realisation of the objective of the "operation feed the nation programme, the government in 1978 established a 4,000 hectare farm at Sabon Gida and directed a minimum of 400 acre farm to be cultivated in every one of the then fourteen local government areas in the state. Also in the same year, Lafia was chosen as the location for the State School of Agriculture in the state's bid to arrest the power shortage situation which had persistently militated against the implementation of some agricultural development projects. In what seemed like a review of the 1977 budget, it was revealed in the budget of 1978 that 50 tractors were sold to farmers at a subsidy to enable them mechanise their farm operations. A total of 26,261 bags of guinea corn and 4,843 bags of millet were sold to the general public at subsidized rates. During the year, 10,000 tonnes of various improved seeds were procured for distribution to farmers in the state. The number of grains stores was to be increased from 12 to 20 to make allowance for the increase in the production which the improved seeds bonanza was envisaged to bring about.

The hallmark of 1978 budget plan was the first time involvement of the World Bank in the state's projects. This was the Integrated Agriculture Development Projects planned for Lafia and Awe Local Government Council Areas with a loan assistance from the World Bank for the execution of the project. This transaction is important, not only because of the benefits of a loan in easing the ministry but more because the involvement of the World Bank goes far to attest to the agricultural viability of the state and thereby, endangers the confidence for investment in the agro-based industries.

Based on these modest but definite goals of the budget plans of the late 1970's and the handy World Bank involvement in Plateau State's agricultural projects, towards the end of the decade, the state made reasonable progress in its goal of becoming the "Bread Basket" of the nation. However, this development was to suffer a major setback as a result of the devastating Sahelian drought disaster of 1983.

According to the 1984 budget report, the state lost nearly 60% of its Agricultural production to this mishap. Not even the livestock division was spared a share of this bitter experience, a loss of nearly 100,000 herds of cattle. Consequently, the government in that year had to devise both short and long term measures to forestall the re-occurrence of such natural calamities.

towards this end, government allocated a total of ₦18,219,358 out of which ₦9,764,723 is for the capital expenditure while the balance of ₦8,454,635 is for recurrent expenditure. Once again, the small scale farmers living in the rural areas were made the centre-piece of the state's agricultural policy. Government undertook to make available the essential input at subsidized rates to them especially those who organised themselves into Cooperative Farmers Associations. The Lafia Agricultural Development project embarked upon in the late 1970's was to come to the end that year having run out its life span; and with it ended the World Bank assistance. In view of this, efforts were made to extend its life's span as well as making the projects state-wide as a way of complimenting efforts to boost agricultural production. Resources were then directed to the direct farmer-oriented programme. Along with construction works in the year's budget occasioned by the drought disaster of the previous year, the budget speech of that year introduced plans of the Federal Military Government to establish River Basins in each states. This provided for the state an additional ray of hope for agricultural resurgence after the drought experience.

It needs be mentioned that during the period, 1985-1991, agriculture was geared towards meeting the demand of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which includes : production for export, to meet domestic needs for industries and to be self reliant. Emphasis was also placed on the implementation of pilot nomadic pastoralist settlement.

To enhance proper implementation of the set objectives, the following programmes were established in addition to the already existing ones:

The Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFPRI).

Women in agriculture. the involvement of MAMSER also assisted greatly in mobilising the populace to achieve the set goals.

It is significant to note that tremendous achievements were recorded during this period. The rural areas are now being opened up by road network funded by Plateau Agricultural Development project (PADP) and (DFPRI); and this has facilitated easy movement of farm inputs and produce to and from rural areas. Large number of rural women are now involved in Agricultural production with the provision of modern storage facilities (silos), thereby reducing a large extent grain loss in the state programmes.

The 1985 and 1986 budget plans for the state ushered in radical changes in terms of goals and monetary involvement. For the 1985 and 1986 budgets also, the state government allocated ₦8,758,120 and ₦8,297,790 respectively for the recurrent expenditures alone. These figures represented about 23% of the recurrent expenditure budgeted for these fiscal years to this sector to boost food production. Such largesse as the free gift of certain agricultural inputs came the case. For instance, the Government in the 1985 budget plan aimed at distributing 121

tractors free to farmers co-operatives. In addition, 3 tractors were slated for distribution to responsible tractor drivers in each of the then 14 local government areas in the state on repayment loan terms. The budget plans also heralded the era of highly adventurous and ambitious budget plans as a departure from the very modest ones of the early years of the state in the late 1970's. The 1986 budget plan, for example declared: "Agricultural Administration aimed at not only to produce enough and cheap food for its growing population but also expansion and for the growth and sustenance of our local industries, most of which are agro based. Also, during the second half of 1980's, there was deliberate incorporation in the agricultural budget plans of this state, rural development plans which is a major thrust of President Babangida's administration. This again explains the declaration in the 1986 budget speech by the governor: "Government is also committed to an effective rural development programme aimed at improving the lot of rural peasant farmer. Towards this end, arrangements have been completed to secure a loan of ₦3 million from the Bank of the North and the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank, part of which will be utilized to procure spare part for tractors and purchase of clearing equipment and parts for lending to deserving farmers who have paid back previous loans by then. On fertilizer, about 47,000 tonnes will be expected this year and will be distributed in good time." When we compare the 47,000 tonnes of fertilizer planned here to the 20,000 tonnes in 1977, it becomes clear that government was ready to increase capital outlay on agricultural ventures. This in itself is a positive development considering the economic advantage of investing more and reaping more. Also, with these radical changes, came other advantages of agricultural development along the lines of agricultural development like the extensive expansion of feeder roads and the sinking of wells. This plan, in addition, offers a solution to problem of graduate unemployment scheme.

Graduate unemployment loan scheme.

This scheme offers unemployed graduates, who are genuinely interested in farming, an opportunity of benefitting from agricultural loans on small scale basis. It is hoped that beneficiaries of this scheme will eventually form the rural resources bank for agricultural extension services for the traditional farming population.

A general review of the performance and activities of the agricultural sector in recent years in the major sub sectors would include the following:

(a) National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

This Directorate also aims at creating job opportunities for the youths to reduce unemployment. One of the employment opportunities is in the field of agriculture.

d) **Ministry for Water Resources:**

This ministry is expected to take care of the provision of water for both domestic use and the farm.

e) **National Agricultural Land Development Authority(NALDA)**

This organization has in addition to others played the important role of making available more farm land to bring about an increase in agricultural production.

f) **Wheat and Barley Production:**

This programme is aimed at making the nation self sufficient in wheat and barley production.

g) **Directorate of Food Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI).**

The function of this organization is expected to include the provision of the necessary infrastructure that brings about an increase in agricultural production. Besides the provision of water and access roads, the organization is playing a complementing role in the provision of improved seeds, seedlings and fingerlings for sale to farmers at subsidized rates.

h) **Peoples' Bank**

This organization is assisting the small scale farmers tremendously in the provision of the necessary capital for their farm operations and inputs

i) **MAMSER:**

The MAMSER programme is doing a wonderful job of creating awareness in the areas of government agricultural programmes for the masses.

j) **Emergency Relief Programmes:**

This programme is aimed at providing relief to the general public which includes the farming population to alleviate, to some extent, the trauma as a result of one kind of disaster or the other suffered by them. This has greatly helped farmers.

3. ACTIVITIES (ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS):

(a) Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution:

Fertilizer demand has increased tremendously over the years. In 1985, about 30,000 metric tonnes of fertilizers was distributed to the Local Government areas. This year alone a total of over 35,000 metric tonnes have been distributed to the Local Government Areas. However the distribution is still on as the farming activities will continue up to the end of the season. The decision by the Federal Government to be responsible for moving fertilizers to the state capitals has greatly helped in the transportation problem.

(b) Pest Control:

Farmers in this State have suffered untold crop and monetary losses due to state-wide outbreaks of army worms, stem borers, locust and quelea birds in Nassarawa, Keffi, Lokoja, Shendam, Kanam and Wase Local Government Councils. Some of the control measures are capital intensive that the State Government cannot manage. Fortunately, a great assistance like the funds for the procurement of the needed pesticides and herbicides come from the Federal Government.

The ministry purchased 120 sprayers, 1,652 liters and 1,625 kg of various pest control chemicals in order to be combat-ready in case of next invasion.

(c) Agricultural Loan Scheme:

The Scheme is aimed at providing the means by which farmers can increase the production of food through easy access to farm inputs. During the period under review, the loan disbursement was expanded to include unemployed graduates, dry season farmers and civil servants. The Agricultural loan to civil servants is aimed at making the working families not only self-sufficient in their basic food requirement but also dispel the misleading notion that farming is only for the rural populace.

During the 1986/87 cropping season, a total of ₦3,094,980.00 was secured from the State Government and there were up to 1756 beneficiaries.

1986/87 AGRICULTURAL LOAN SCHEME BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
Small Scale Farmers	₦1,502,280.00	1404
Employed Graduate	1,264,000.00	148
Civil Servants	302,000.00	151
Home Economic Graduates	26,5000.00	53
Total	₦ 3,094,980.00	1756

During the 1987/88 cropping season, a total of ₦2,422,4000.00 was secured and distributed to a total of 1,954 beneficiaries as follows:-

CATEGORY	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
Small Scale farmers	₦1,946,400.00	1622
Civil Servant	460,000.00	300
Home Economics Graduates	16,000.00	32
TOTAL	₦2,422,400.00	1954

This year approval has been obtained to secure a ₦3.4 million Loan from NACB for disbursement to farmers and civil servants. Arrangements are almost completed to commence disbursement.

FISHERIES:

The ministry in addition to the expansion of the Panyam Fish Farm, also constructed two outdoor hatcheries through the Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural infrastructure (DFPRI) These outdoor hatcheries are centre for the mass production of good quality fish seeds (fingerlings) for distribution to fish farmers. These hatcheries can produce up to 2 million fingerlings a year.

(e) **UP-GRADING OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, LAFIA**

During the period under review, the above college which hitherto was called School of Agriculture, Lafia, was up-graded to the Status of a College and granted the necessary autonomy to enable it function properly. A lot of infrastructural facilities and equipments were provided, all in an effort to get the programmes of the college accredited by National Board for Technical Education (NBTE).

(f) **DISEASE CONTROL, ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY HEALTH:**

The ultimate aim being the prevention and control of all diseases of animals and also protection of man from such dangerous diseases that can be transmitted through animals. Various Vet. drugs worth over ₦1.5 million were purchased during the period covered by this report for the purpose stated above. Between July 1986 and 1987, the Animal Health and Renderpest and JP 28 vaccination was launched and since then, this has been an annual event. The Veterinary Hospital has undergone some renovation to cope with the increasing demands for livestock care.

(g) **GRAZING RESERVES:**

The Wase Grazing Reserve, ₦3.75 million Project was jointly embarked upon by UNDP/FAO Federal Government and Plateau State Government. It is aimed at assisting Nomadic pastoralists. The first batch of 16 pastoralists families were in April, 1987 with permits on long-term leases for period of up to 50 years. The second phase of the programme is expected to be sited in Awe and Doma Local Government Areas. Honourable Minister of Agriculture Dr. Shettima Mustapha visited the Wase Grazing Reserve on the 5th of March, 1991 and directed that a borehole be sunk by PADP in the Reserve.

(h) **TASK FORCE ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION**

In an effort to get more farm land into suitable condition for cultivation, which is a step towards increasing agricultural productivity, the ministry has reactivated the Tractor Hire Service with the purchase of 300 tractors. In order to ensure effective management, government has put the scheme under a Task Force known as the Task Force on Agricultural Mechanization (TAFAM). Similarly, government is putting in place necessary structures and facilities at the Kassa Central Mechanical workshop for the repair and maintenance of machines and equipment as well as the manufacture of simple spare parts. Government is seriously considering the commercialization of the workshop to improve performance.

ECOLOGICAL AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME

Eight new forest nurseries located at Bassa, B/Ladi, Bokkos, Kanam, Langtang, Mangu, Pankshin, and Wase have been established during the period covered by thereport, while the expansion of the existing ones at Bukuru was also undertaken. The nurseries are capable of producing about 3 million tree seedlings which are to be distributed free to farmers schools, colleges and the general public. The exercise is expected to help arrest the spread of the ecological problem being experience in the State

HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAMMES:

The Home Economic Extension Services has a programme of training and mobilising the rural women to use available resources to improve on their living conditions.

A total of 52,000 women and girls have benefitted from the programme all over the state. Out of this number, 682 women are now self-employed.

Similarly, the women have been organized into cooperative societies to the effect that some of the groups have benefitted in an ILO loan scheme. Efforts are on to ensure that both the Day care centre and the multi-purpose centre become fully operational soon.

TABLE A1 **LIVESTOCK POPULATION**

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	POUTRY
1985	1,516,254	940,704	960,191	198,438	No Records Available
1986	1,764,920	1,132,954	1,166,632	248,048	No Records Available
1987	2,054,367	1,376,539	1,417,458	310,060	1,500,00
1988	2,391,283	1,672,495	1,722,211	387,575	1,650,00

TABLE AII
 PLATEAU STATE ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FIGURES 1989

TOTAL LIVESTOCK POPULATION	(NUMBERS)
Cattle	2,510,847
Goat	1,825,544
Sheep	1,772,845
Pig	406,254
Poultry	1,815,000
<u>Addition during the year</u>	
(Born or Bred)	(Numbers)
Cattle	431,417
Goat	525,877
Sheep	510,696
Pig	81,391
Poultry	165,100
<u>Total Production</u>	<u>10,044,971</u>

Source: MANR - Planning Research & Statistics Department.

TABLE AIII Livestock Population of Plateau State:- 1990

	Rural	Urban	Total
All Cattle	1,046,000	8,000	1,054,000
Muturu	17,000	---	17,000
Zebu and Others	1,029,000	8,000	1,037,000
Goats	1,831,000	34,000	1,866,000
Sheep	920,000	44,000	964,000
Donkeys	28,000	Present	28,000
Horses	3,000	Present	3,000
Camels	---	---	---
Pigs	529,000	7,000	535,000
Cats	104,000	6,000	110,000
Dogs	264,000	12,000	276,000
Rabbits	177,000	12,000	189,000
Giant Rats	3,000	Present	3,000
Guinea Pigs	31,000	3,000	33,000
Chickens	2,813,000	128,000	2,941,000
Ducks	880,000	37,000	917,000
Guinea Fowl	165,000	1,000	166,000
Pigeons	1,249,000	9,000	1,259,000
Turkeys	50,000	3,000	53,000
Tortoises	1,000	4,000	6,000
Fish Ponds	Present	---	---
Fish-wells	2,000	---	2,000
Snail Farms	---	---	---
Beehives	68,000	---	68,000

TABLE AIV

PLATEAU STATE ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1985 - 1987

S/NO.	CROP	1985		1986		1987	
		HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES	HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES	HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES
1.	Maize	126.747	152.294	196.485	166.032	196.595	177.132
2.	Rice	106.214	88.261	56.419	68.267	62.139	73.866
3.	G/Corn	210.108	195.599	240.279	197.269	240.371	200.469
4.	Cowpea/Beans	51.568	22.689	33.897	+11.864	35.389	12.457
5.	Millet	171.840	83.689	123.969	117.523	123.991	119.403
6.	Yams	296.211	1,194,816	117,949	1,218,414	117,966	1,241,714
7.	Cassava	162,290	352,756	85,473	609,161	59,965	622,561
8.	G/Nut	96,989	35,544	51,048	28,587	59,555	33,981
9.	Acha	12,639	22,938	132,135	46,649	138,742	48,981
10.	Irish Potatoes	118,000	725,974	84,233	622,653	85,075	626,053

1,333,406.000 Hectare

TABLE AV

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT
AGRONOMIC CROPS IN PLATEAU STATE.

1988			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	206,425	185,989	1886
MILLET	130,190	125,373	1895
G/CORN	252,390	210,492	2078
RICE	130,190	125,373	5151
ACHA	145,679	51,430	1916
CONPEA	37,158	13,079	4765
G/NUT	62,532	35,650	3154
YAM	123,864	1,303,800	2168
CASSAVA	62,963	653,659	2412
IRISH POTATO	89,328	657,356	-
1989			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	216,746.30	190,638.73	1909
MILLET	136,900.13	128,507.33	2231
G/CORN	265,009.50	215,754.30	2528
RICE	68,508.25	79,497.98	7434
ACHA	152,963.00	52,715.75	6036
CONPEA	39,016.32	13,406.85	5426
G/NUT	65,659.39	36,541.30	5657
YAM	130,057.52	1,336,395.00	3356
CASSAVA	66,111.41	670,000.48	3218
IRISH POTATO	93,795.19	673,789.90	-
1990			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	227,584	195,405	1620
MILLET	143,745	131,720	2157
G/CORN	278,260	221,148	1962
RICE	71,934	79,498	7591
ACHA	160,611	54,034	5512
CONPEA	40,967	13,742	5584
G/NUT	68,942	37,455	5071
YAM	136,563	1,369,805	2055
CASSAVA	69,417	686,750	1670
IRISH POTATO	98,485	690,635	-

**MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS INITIATED FROM 1985-91
TO BOOST AGRIC. PRODUCTION.**

IN 1985

To boost Agricultural production the Plateau State Government through Ministry Agriculture and Natural Resources.

- (a) Distributed assorted feeds to farmers at subsidized price.
- (b) Sold out 37,000 tonnes of assorted fertilizer directly to farmers.
- (c) Supplied improved varieties of seeds and seedlings.
- (d) Two Million Naira (₦2 Million) loan was secured from the Nigerian Agricultural & Cooperative Bank and distributed to small scale farmers.
- (e) A down payment of 1 Million Naira was made as part of the condition in obtaining a loan for the funding of the state-wide Agricultural Programme (A.D.P.)

IN 1986:- 47,000 tonnes of assorted fertilizers was procured and

- (a) Sold to farmers
- (b) Some tractors were sold to private individuals to increase their production of crops
- (c) Excess grains produced by farmers were purchased by the government.
- (d) Construction of granary was initiated
- (e) A move or plan to secure ₦3 Million Loan from the Bank of the North and Nigerian Agricultural & Cooperative Bank to disburse to small scale farmers, and partly use to procure spare parts for tractors, herbicides, chemicals and purchase of land clearing equipment.
- (f) Plan to sell Kuru poultry farm to private farmers.

IN 1987

- (a) A soft loan to the tune of ₦2,490,200.00 was secured from Banks and granted to 1,959 farmers and Civil Servants to boost food production.
- (b) Various Pests chemicals worth ₦500,000 were purchased to combart the outbreak of Pests and diseases of crops.
- (c) ₦32,00 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizer were distributed to farmers throughout the 16 L.G.A. in the state.
- (d) Provision of storage and marketing facilities for the disposal of surplus grain was made.
- (e) Upgrading of the State school of Agriculture Lafia to College of Agriculture status was done.
- (f) The government enacted an Edict making the College an ortonomous body of it's own.
- (g) Air Agriculture Policy for Plateau State was made.
- (h) Grazing reserves were made to stop the Fulanis from unnecessary movement from one place to another.

1988

- (a) Government set in motion the 7.3 Million World Bank Loan forestry project for the state.
- (b) Expansion of the Kassa Central Mechanical workshop Complex to handle the maintenance of heavy and light machineries.
- (c) Launching of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme to aviod loses of farmers Livestock and Crops invesment.
- (d) 40 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizers were precured and sold to farmers throughout the state.

1989

- (a) Fifty (50) units of steyr tractor and implements were purchased for T.H.U. to b Agricultural Production through the state.
- (b) Grounded heavy machineries were reactivated for land clearing e.t.c.
- (c) The Kassa Mechanical Workshop complex for repairs of heavy plants and machin expansion work was completed.
- (d) Construction and renovation of wells and feeder roads were done.

1990

- (a) To improve the small holder farmers, the state government procured 77,600 metric to of assorted fertilizers and distributed same throughout the state.
- (b) Essential farm inputs like tractor Services, Agro-chemicals, improved seeds/seed Extension services and land clearing were made easily accessible to peasant farmers
- (c) A fleet of 200 tractors were distributed to all the Local Government Areas of the sta ease farm operations for farmers.
- (d) A total of 67,000 individuals and families were educated through the women program in the Home Economic Management.
- (e) In recognition of the role of women in development in 1990, through the Better Programme, 16 different types of labour saving machines and 5 pump machines w distributed to women Cooperative Groups in all the 16 L.G. As of the state.
- (f) 90 tonnes of fertilizers were distriibuted the rural women at a highly subsidized rate to be vegetables and crop production.
- (g) Under the Ecological/Afforestation Programme a total of 1,070,000 tree seedlings w raised and distributed to the general public.
- (h) The government realised about 130,000 tonnes of fish, caught from Pilot farms and arti fish farmers.

ECOLOGICAL AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME

Eight new forest nurseries located at Bassa, B/Ladi, Bokkos, Kanam, Langtang, Mangu, Pankshin, and Wase have been established during the period covered by thereport, while the expansion of the existing ones at Bukuru was also undertaken. The nurseries are capable of producing about 3 million tree seedlings which are to be distributed free to farmers schools, colleges and the general public. The exercise is expected to help arrest the spread of the ecological problem being experience in the State

HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAMMES:

The Home Economic Extension Services has a programme of training and mobilising the rural women to use available resources to improve on their living conditions.

A total of 52,000 women and girls have benefitted from the programme all over the state. Out of this number, 682 women are now self-employed.

Similarly, the women have been organized into cooperative societies to the effect that some of the groups have benefitted in an ILO loan scheme. Efforts are on to ensure that both the Day care centre and the multi-purpose centre become fully operational soon.

TABLE A1 **LIVESTOCK POPULATION**

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	POUTRY
85	1,516,254	940,704	960,191	198,438	No Records Available
86	1,764,920	1,132,954	1,166,632	248,048	No Records Available
87	2,054,367	1,376,539	1,417,458	310,060	1,500,00
88	2,391,283	1,672,495	1,722,211	387,575	1,650,00

TABLE AII
 PLATEAU STATE ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FIGURES 1989

TOTAL LIVESTOCK POPULATION	(NUMBERS)
Cattle	2,510,847
Goat	1,825,544
Sheep	1,772,845
Pig	406,254
Poultry	1,815,000
<u>Addition during the year</u>	
(Born or Bred)	(Numbers)
Cattle	431,417
Goat	525,877
Sheep	510,696
Pig	81,391
Poultry	165,100
Total Production	10,044,971

Source: MANR - Planning Research & Statistics Department.

TABLE AIII Livestock Population of Plateau State:- 1990

	Rural	Urban	Total
All Cattle	1,046,000	8,000	1,054,000
Muturu	17,000	---	17,000
Zebu and Others	1,029,000	8,000	1,037,000
Goats	1,831,000	34,000	1,866,000
Sheep	920,000	44,000	964,000
Donkeys	28,000	Present	28,000
Horses	3,000	Present	3,000
Camels	---	---	---
Pigs	529,000	7,000	535,000
Cats	104,000	6,000	110,000
Dogs	264,000	12,000	276,000
Rabbits	177,000	12,000	189,000
Giant Rats	3,000	Present	3,000
Guinea Pigs	31,000	3,000	33,000
Chickens	2,813,000	128,000	2,941,000
Ducks	880,000	37,000	917,000
Guinea Fowl	165,000	1,000	166,000
Pigeons	1,249,000	9,000	1,259,000
Turkeys	50,000	3,000	53,000
Tortoises	1,000	4,000	6,000
Fish Ponds	Present	---	---
Fish-wells	2,000	---	2,000
Snail Farms	---	---	---
Beehives	68,000	---	68,000

TABLE AIV

PLATEAU STATE ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1985 - 1987

S/NO.	CROP	1985		1986		1987	
		HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES	HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES	HECTARAGE CULTIVATE	YIELD IN TONNES
1.	Maize	126,747	152,294	196,485	166,032	196,595	177,132
2.	Rice	106,214	88,261	56,419	68,267	62,139	73,866
3.	G/Corn	210,108	195,599	240,279	197,269	240,371	230,469
4.	Cowpea/Beans	51,568	22,689	33,897	+11,864	35,389	12,457
5.	Millet	171,840	83,689	123,969	117,523	123,991	119,403
6.	Yams	296,211	1,184,816	117,949	1,218,414	117,966	1,241,714
7.	Cassava	162,290	852,756	85,473	609,161	59,965	622,561
8.	G/Nut	96,989	35,544	51,048	28,587	59,555	33,981
9.	Acha	12,639	22,938	132,135	46,649	138,742	48,981
10.	Irish Potatoes	118,000	725,974	84,233	622,653	85,075	626,053

1,333,406.000 Hectare

TABLE AV

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT
AGRONOMIC CROPS IN PLATEAU STATE.

1988			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	206,425	185,989	1886
MILLET	130,190	125,373	1895
G/CORN	252,390	210,492	2078
RICE	130,190	125,373	5151
ACHA	145,679	51,430	1916
CONPEA	37,158	13,079	4765
G/NUT	62,532	35,650	3154
YAM	123,864	1,303,800	2168
CASSAVA	62,963	653,659	2412
IRISH POTATO	89,328	657,356	-
1989			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	216,746.30	190,638.73	1909
MILLET	136,900.13	128,507.33	2231
G/CORN	265,009.50	215,754.30	2528
RICE	68,508.25	79,497.98	7434
ACHA	152,963.00	52,715.75	6036
CONPEA	39,016.32	13,406.85	5426
G/NUT	65,659.39	36,541.30	5657
YAM	130,057.52	1,336,395.00	3356
CASSAVA	66,111.41	670,000.48	3218
IRISH POTATO	93,795.19	673,789.90	-
1990			
CROP	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PRICE/TONNES
MAIZE	227,584	195,405	1620
MILLET	143,745	131,720	2157
G/CORN	278,260	221,148	1962
RICE	71,934	79,498	7591
ACHA	160,611	54,034	5512
CONPEA	40,967	13,742	5584
G/NUT	68,942	37,455	5071
YAM	136,563	1,369,805	2055
CASSAVA	69,417	686,750	1670
IRISH POTATO	98,485	690,635	-

**MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS INITIATED FROM 1985-91
TO BOOST AGRIC. PRODUCTION.**

IN 1985

To boost Agricultural production the Plateau State Government through Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

- (a) Distributed assorted feeds to farmers at subsidized price.
- (b) Sold out 37,000 tonnes of assorted fertilizer directly to farmers.
- (c) Supplied improved varieties of seeds and seedlings.
- (d) Two Million Naira (₦2 Million) loan was secured from the Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank and distributed to small scale farmers.
- (e) A down payment of 1 Million Naira was made as part of the condition in obtaining for the funding of the state-wide Agricultural Programme (A.D.P.)

IN 1986:- 47,000 tonnes of assorted fertilizers was procured and

- (a) Sold to farmers
- (b) Some tractors were sold to private individuals to increase their production of crops
- (c) Excess grains produced by farmers were purchased by the government.
- (d) Construction of granary was initiated
- (e) A move or plan to secure ₦3 Million Loan from the Bank of the North and West Agricultural & Cooperative Bank to disburse to small scale farmers, and partly to procure spare parts for tractors, herbicides, chemicals and purchase of land clearing equipment.
- (f) Plan to sell Kuru poultry farm to private farmers.

1987

-) A soft loan to the tune of ₦2,490,200.00 was secured from Banks and granted to 1,959 farmers and Civil Servants to boost food production.
-) Various Pests chemicals worth ₦500,000 were purchased to combat the outbreak of Pests and diseases of crops.
-) ₦32,00 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizer were distributed to farmers throughout the 16 L.G.A. in the state.
-) Provision of storage and marketing facilities for the disposal of surplus grain was made.
-) Upgrading of the State school of Agriculture Lafia to College of Agriculture status was done.
-) The government enacted an Edict making the College an autonomous body of its own.
-) Air Agriculture Policy for Plateau State was made.
-) Grazing reserves were made to stop the Fulanis from unnecessary movement from one place to another.

88

-) Government set in motion the 7.3 Million World Bank Loan forestry project for the state.
-) Expansion of the Kassa Central Mechanical workshop Complex to handle the maintenance of heavy and light machineries.
-) Launching of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme to avoid loses of farmers Livestock and Crops investment.
-) 40 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizers were procured and sold to farmers throughout the state.

1989

- (a) Fifty (50) units of steyr tractor and implements were purchased for T.H.U. to Agricultural Production through the state.
- (b) Grounded heavy machineries were reactivated for land clearing e.t.c.
- (c) The Kassa Mechanical Workshop complex for repairs of heavy plants and machinery expansion work was completed.
- (d) Construction and renovation of wells and feeder roads were done.

1990

- (a) To improve the small holder farmers, the state government procured 77,600 metric tons of assorted fertilizers and distributed same throughout the state.
- (b) Essential farm inputs like tractor Services, Agro-chemicals, improved seeds/seeds, Extension services and land clearing were made easily accessible to peasant farmers.
- (c) A fleet of 200 tractors were distributed to all the Local Government Areas of the state to ease farm operations for farmers.
- (d) A total of 67,000 individuals and families were educated through the women projects in the Home Economic Management.
- (e) In recognition of the role of women in development in 1990, through the Benue Programme, 16 different types of labour saving machines and 5 pump machines were distributed to women Cooperative Groups in all the 16 L.G. Areas of the state.
- (f) 90 tonnes of fertilizers were distributed to rural women at a highly subsidized rate to increase vegetables and crop production.
- (g) Under the Ecological/Afforestation Programme a total of 1,070,000 tree seedlings were raised and distributed to the general public.
- (h) The government realised about 130,000 tonnes of fish, caught from Pilot farms and fish farmers.

In an effort to boost wheat and Barley programme in the state, a total of 853ha involving 815 farmers were cropped with wheat and about 2,500 metric tonnes were realised. To further encourage the production of this crop (wheat) the government released one million naira (₦1m) to the Committee as loan to purchase wheat seeds for distribution to farmers.

A total of 837.5ha of water course and terraces were Constructed to check menances of soil erosion.

PEST CONTROL

The Ministry purchased 120 sprayers, 1,652 litres and 1,625kg of various Pest invasion.

A 2,000 metric tonne capacity Silo is at 65% completion to provide good storage for the expected surplus grains expected as a result of the availability of more tractors and other farm inputs.

AGRIC. LOANS

Government has obtained approval for the procurement of a ₦3.4 million soft loan to farmers this year. Arrangements are almost completed to commence the disbursement.

TRACTORS & MACHINES

300 fleet of tractors was purchased between 1988 and 1989 and this is being managed by the Task Force On Agric. Mechanisation (TAFAM) for a more effective performance.

A multi-million naira mechanical workshop at Kassa complex has been constructed and equipped with the necessary machines to provide services such as the repairs of tractors & machines and manufacturing of some spare parts.

FERTILIZERS

From 1987 to 1991, 204,000 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizers was procured and distributed to farmers all over the local government Areas.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES

As an assistance to farmers, the government purchased 400 units of 2 yamaha pumps and sold to wheat & barley production farmers at subsidised rate.

DAMS

The federal government constructed a Dam each at Doma and Bokkos.

ANIMAL VACCINES

Over =1 million worth of veterinary drugs were purchased between 1988 - 1991 for veterinary services in the state.

TABLE AVI

**STATISTICAL DATA ON FRESH FISH CATCH
BY THE ARTISANAL SECTOR / (KG) 1985-1990**

STATION	PERIOD	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. LOKO	..	34,622	32,722	127,934	18,888	21,902	29,165
2. UMAISHA	..	16,765	14,444	26,762	51,319	48,587	31,932
3. SABON/GIDA	..	16,526	15,559	31,598	71,548	52,994	43,237
4. T/NUPAWA	..	25,877	24,928	22,599	23,007	20,046	20,037
5. T/AWE	..	-	-	-	30,822	-	-
TOTAL		93,791	96,593	208,894	195,587	143,530	124,139

TABLE AVII

2. **FRESH FISH PRODUCTION FROM PANYAM FISH FARM
(KG)-1985-1990**

WT (KG)	PERIOD	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
		4,142.7	3,904	3,542	1,360	3,032	2,250

3. **FISH FINGERLING PRODUCTION FROM THE DFFRI HATCHERY
AT PANYAM FISH FARM 1990**

NO. 334,000 Fingerling of assorted good quality fish seeds.

TABLE AIX
EARNINGS DERIVED FROM SECTOR IN MIE OF AGRIC AND NAT RES. PLATEAU STATE.

S/No	SECTORS	1985	JAN-SEPT 1986	JAN-SEPT 1987	JAN-SEPT 1988	JAN-SEPT 1989	JAN-SEPT 1990	JAN-SEPT 1991	TOTAL
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development:								
a.	Horticulture	7,125.00	7,371.60	6,568.86	9,735.80	10,126.00	7,284.60	2,630.00	50,821.86
b.	Agric Engineering Service	50,628.44	131,887.23	206,465.30	249,561.00	1,147,334.20	3,974,364.82	19,720.79	5,779,961.78
c.	Irrigation Services	326.00	1,320.00	15,775.00	7,519.00	7,800.00		3,500.00	36,240.00
d.	Home-economics services	4,965.00	6,169.59	14,434.70	13,642.00	20,315.00	5,788.50	2,007.50	67,322.23
e.	Sales of strategic grains	3,280.00	10,284.00	320,000.00	189,975.00	-	69,044.04	-	393,283.40
f.	Produce/crop protection	11,158.60	15,195.95	22,940.20	70,168.55	-	143,571.60	103,390.50	364,925.40
g.	School fees school of agriculture	32,440.00	22,450.00	33,000.00	8,596.90	20,605.00	23,940.50	18,260.00	159,292.40
h.	Agro services	1,469.00	1,717.00	537.35	1,452.00	73,323.10	-	-	78,498.45
2.	livestock and veterinary services	259,897.18	197,691.55	139,641.90	248,703.00	168,598.10	189,233.68	196,950.51	1,399,724.12
3.	fisheries Services	16,234.52	10,044.45	8,509.00	13,135.07	12,189.00	4,518.35	1,406.40	66,036.79
4.	brestry Services	13,918.63	21,475.70	23,869.30	18,706.00	40,602.50	25,411.00	23,206.00	167,189.18
	Total:	400,442.42	426,307.06	593,741.61	831,194.32	1,500,893.10	4,441,157.45	371,559.70	8,563,295.66

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

The State of the Educational Sector prior to 1985

Plateau State has, no doubt, witnessed phenomenal growth in education since its creation out of the defunct Benue-Plateau State some 15 years ago. At its take-off as one of the 12 states in the Federation by 1976, it inherited from the then Benue-Plateau State a total of 685 Primary schools with pupils enrolment of 147,873, and 59 Post-Primary institutions with the over-all students enrolment thus standing at 19,236. It is of importance to mention that of the inherited number of post-primary institutions, only 15 were government owned, while the remaining 44 schools were either voluntary agency schools or private schools.

However, in a bid to meet the people's yearnings for increased educational opportunities, the state, between 1976 and 1982 established a total of 123 secondary schools and colleges comprising of 10 Boarding Institutions and 113 Day Secondary Schools. The year 1982 can be rightly described as the turning point in the history of the educational development in the country in general and Plateau State in particular as our new system of education, the 6-3-3-4 system, became fully operational throughout the country that year. Thus from the said 1982 to the present day, a lot appears to have been achieved within the various sectors of education in the state as will be discussed under each sector shortly.

Primary Education.

It is interesting to note that from the inherited number of primary schools, 685, in 1976, the number operating today has significantly risen to 1,607 with an over-all pupils enrolment of 554,679. The highest ever recorded primary school pupils was that of 1981/82 school year which stood at 600,892 as compared to the initial enrolment of 147,873 recorded in 1976 at the birth of the state.

The Management of Primary Education in the state has under-gone several changes i.e from Local Schools Board System, to the Local Government Education Department (LGED) System of the late 1970's to almost the whole of the 80's.

The Primary Schools Management Board was established by the end of 1988 but became fully operational by the beginning of 1989. The establishment of the Board, borne out of some grave concern for the then state of poor funding and management of primary education, was aimed at ensuring substantial improvement both in terms of funding and management.

However, in a recent development, the Babangida administration in an effort to get all three tiers of government effectively involved in the education system of the country particularly

three tiers of government effectively involved in the education system of the country particularly at the Primary Level has returned to a large extent the management of primary schools to local governments. It is hoped that by this decision, the local government will contribute significantly to the continued improvement of primary school education in the country.

Post-Primary Education.

There has been considerable expansion at this level of education over the years in order to meet the provisions with the National Policy on Education which recommends a transition of at least 70% from Primary to Junior Secondary Schools. As at today, it is heart warming to note that there are altogether a total of 252 post-primary institutions in the state. This, of course, has been made possible through the joint effort of the state and federal governments as well as voluntary agencies, private individuals and various Communities operating under the auspices of Schools Parents-Teachers Associations.

It may be of interest to note that out of the stated number of post-primary institutions in the state, 162 are state government owned while 84 are voluntary agency and privately owned institutions, while the remaining 6 schools are Federal Government Institutions. The contribution of VAS/Communities/Private Individuals is enormous as they jointly own more schools than the government in 1976. Similarly, parents working under the umbrella of the P.T.A have made substantial contributions to the development of education in the state. It is gratifying to note that in realization of government financial predicament, Parents/Teachers Associations have mobilized themselves in various ways to assist in the provision of infrastructural facilities, vehicles, furniture and even employment of teachers on temporary basis where School Staffing is grossly inadequate. To this end, therefore, it may be worth mentioning the fact that between the years, 1986-1990, the total value of school projects executed by the various P.T.A's in the state stood at ₦4.4 million.

TABLE EI**STATISTICS ON POST-PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS ENROLMENT**

YEAR	NO. OF SCHS.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	NOS. OF TEACHERS
1985/86	224	72,209	35,937	108,148	2,913
1986/87	234	67,616	34,874	102,490	3,328
1988	240	55,963	30,517	86,480	3,662
1989	243	50,171	30,339	80,510	4,406
1990	254	68,460	35,011	93,471	4,542
1991	260	66,468	41,676	108,144	4,736

Tertiary Institutions.

The number of tertiary institutions operating in the state today stands at 13. 4 of these are state Government owned while the remaining 9 are Federal Government institutions. The state owned tertiary institutions, their founding years and subject biases are as follows:

TABLE EII

COLLEGE	YEAR FOUNDED	SUBJECT BIAS
College of Education, Akwaanga.	1976	Arts and Science
School of Preliminary Studies, Keffi	1977	Basic Arts & Science
Plateau State Polytech- nic, Barkin Ladi	1978	Technical
College of Education Gindiri	1980	Science

Nomadic Education.

This is a special sector of education that has over the years received considerable attention from the state government. The state was the first in the entire country to launch the nomadic education programme as far back as 1981 and has continued to maintain a leading role in the programme. The first commissioned Nomadic Primary school in the country was built in Barkin Ladi Local Government Area of the State.

At present, there are seven functional nomadic primary schools in the state. Some have classes one to six and two others have class one and two, while the rest have classes one to three. Meanwhile, consultation is in progress between the organisers of nomadic education, the officers in charge of local government council, Education department in the state and the Fulani leaders (Fulani leaders) from the 16 local Government Councils. The objective is to devise strategies to raise the level of awareness of the Fulani on why the government wants them to be educated.

Adult and Non-Formal Education.

In an effort to boost Adult and Non-formal education in the state, an agency "Plateau State Agency for Adult and Non-formal Education" was created in 1988. The Agency is expected, among other things, to supervise Voluntary Agency/Private Institutions which offer vocational, technical and commercial courses for youths and adults in some specialised areas for the purpose of training them in skills leading to self-employment. As regards the present state of this sector of education, a total of about 1,227 literacy classes are in operation in the state with an overall enrolment of 27,699 adult learners. In the bid to achieve education for all by the year 2000 the Agency has planned to open about 4,140 classes which will cater for an estimated 1,035,000 illiterate adults and youths in the State.

Also, there is an Adult Education Resource Centre for the training of Adult Education staff from the local governments and private candidates. The categories of staff being trained are organisers and instructors. The centre has turned out 70 candidates with Basic Adult Education Certificate and 20 with Certificate in Adult Education since its inception in 1987.

National Policy on Education: A critical Appraisal of the State Performance and Implementation.

The National Policy on Education, popularly referred to as the 6-3-3-4 Education Policy, came into operation in 1976 with the declaration of the Universal Primary Education Programme which streamlined Primary Education to 6 years. In 1982, Plateau State attempted implementation of the Junior Secondary Programme using two Pilot Schools located at Barkin Ladi and ... respectively. The implementation of the policy in the state could not however com...

operation until 1984/85 session when every secondary school in Plateau State adopted the Junior secondary syllabuses and curricula.

The implementation of the policy has not been an easy task due to a number of problems ranging from the persistence financial constraints resulting in inadequate manpower provision to schools in very crucial subject areas, instructional facilities needed to ensure successful implementation of the system.

It is, however, worthy of note that all the problems notwithstanding, some appreciable progress have been made in making the goals and objectives of the system a reality. For instance, achievements have been made in the following areas:

Substantial increase in number of institutions to cope with transitional rate amidst increased demand for secondary education.

Increased public awareness of the policy through the public enlightenment activities of the Implementation Task Force.

Enhanced implementation of curriculum provisions by teachers as a result of inspection visits of the Task Force coupled with discussions on how best the policy provisions could be implemented.

The successful graduation of the first batch of the Junior Secondary students in 1987 followed by the matriculation of the first and subsequent sets of the SS 1.

Successful printing and conduct of Junior Secondary School examinations without serious hitches.

Movement of a number of our secondary schools from temporary to permanent sites.

Supply of Technical and Science Equipment to about 96 and 131 institutions respectively.

Construction of about 71 workshops and subsequent installation of machines in about 24 of the total number.

Conduct of a number of seminars and workshops on a variety of areas to enhance implementation of the system.

Increased employment of teachers over the years to meet up with the teaching of the curricula.

- Re-organization of the Zonal Education Offices to Area Inspectorate Offices to effective implementation.

On the whole, the positive activities of the Ministry towards a more implementation and subsequent development of Education over the years amidst constraints could be said to have recorded some reasonable success.

MAJOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS INITIATED BETWEEN 1988 AND 1991.

Plateau State Task Force on 6-3-3-4 Education System.

The Plateau State Task Force on the 6-3-3-4 Education system was established on 18th, 1988 and inaugurated on 5th April, 1988 as an appendage of the office of the Commissioner for Education. The major objective of this unit was to monitor the actual implementation of the policy. This, it was felt, was necessary for a more effective implementation of the policy and achieving desired goals.

For effective performance of her functions, the Task Force considered it imperative to establish Area Task Forces in the 12 Area Inspectorate Offices located in the 12 local government councils in the state. Also, in order to acquaint itself with what happened in other states particularly states that were relatively ahead of Plateau State in their implementation of the 6-3-3-4 system as Kaduna, Kano, Bauchi and Borno States, the task force undertook a visit to those states. Discussions with the respective states revealed that there were a number of constraints that had to be seriously attended to if the objectives were to be achieved.

To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the JSS Programme, a number of states were visited by the Task Force. During the visits, the Task Force held meetings with the State Education Officers and staff and held discussions on the Secondary School curriculum. Aspects discussed included Guidance and Counselling, Continuous Assessment, Pre-Vocational subjects, Business Studies, Integrated Subjects and Nigerian languages.

The Committee adopted the Hausa version of "The 6-3-3-4 System of Education for Public Enlightenment" and printed several copies as continued strategy to ensure adequate public enlightenment on the system. It would be recalled that the unit received documentary films on 6-3-3-4 system of education from the Honourable Federal Minister for Education, Lagos. To achieve the goals of public enlightenment which the films were designed for, the unit caused, through the operation of the Ministry of Information and Social Development, the cassette to be made available for public viewing.

With the experience in the graduation of the first batch of the JSS products, the Task Force became concerned about the fate of these students, who would after graduating from JSS III, not be able to proceed to either SS I or any other vocational institution. The implication is the tendency of having some drop-outs at this premature stage. This, the Task Force felt, would not augur well for the society or the affected students. Consequent upon this, the Task Force went to negotiations with the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F.) to develop some modules on basic skills to be applied on this category of the graduands of JSS III. Several meetings were held between the ITF and the Task Force and positive discussions were held on the proposals.

Thus, the implementation of the policy has not been an easy task due to a number of problems ranging from the persistent financial constraints resulting in inadequate manpower provision to schools in very crucial subject areas, instructional materials, physical facilities, equipment and other basic infrastructural facilities needed to ensure successful implementation of the system.

It is however worthy of note that all the problems notwithstanding, some appreciable progress have been made in making the goals and objectives of the systems a reality. For instance, achievements have been made in the following areas:

Substantial increase in number of institutions to cope with transitional rate amidst increased demand for secondary education.

Increased public awareness of the policy through the public enlightenment activities of the Implementation Task Force.

Enhanced implementation of Curriculum provisions by Teachers as a result of inspection visits of the Task Force coupled with discussions on how best the policy provisions could be implemented.

The successful graduation of the first batch of the Junior Secondary students in 1987 followed by the matriculation of the first and subsequent sets of the SS 1.

Successful printing and conduct of Junior Secondary School examinations without serious hitches.

Movement of a number of secondary schools from their temporary sites to permanent sites.

Supply of technical and science equipment to about 96 and 131 institutions respectively.

- viii Construction of about 71 workshops and subsequent installation of machines in of the total number.
- ix. Conduct of a number of seminars and workshops on a variety of areas to implementation of the system.
- x. Increased employment of teachers over the years to meet up with the teaching curricula.
- xi. Re-organization of the Zonal Educational Offices to Area Inspectorate Offices to effective implementation.

On the whole, the positive activities of the Ministry towards a more implementation and subsequent development of Education over the years amidst constraints could be said to have recorded some reasonable success.

SCIENCE EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION CENTRE.

With the current emphasis on science and technology in the country, the Plateau government deemed it necessary to establish a Science Equipment Production Centre at Jos. The centre is now fully utilising the few machines available to provide some simple apparatus for use in secondary schools. The centre is a positive exercise in self development. However, the centre has not been sufficiently equipped and modernised to meet the aspirations of the government. It is still an experimental base that would require a lot of funds to Science and Technology Department is initiating a short term plan that would meet requirements of the centre.

The items produced at the centre are sold to schools at subsidised rates. During quarter of this year, the centre produced a variety of items worth ₦11,768.00 and sold of worth ₦4,630.00 while what it has in stock is valued at ₦7,138.00. The sales of the products are not limited to Plateau State alone.

It should be mentioned that the major problem facing the teaching Science/Technical/Mathematics components of the National Policy on Education is the national shortage of teachers in these disciplines. However, the Colleges of Education at Giron Akwanga and the Polytechnic have been directed to expand facilities in these fields.

EDUCATION FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN.

Section 8 of the National Policy on Education provides that "Special Arrangements must be made for the exceptionally gifted." These are children who are "intellectually precarious and who are themselves insufficiently challenged by the programme of the normal school and who take to boredom and apathy in resistance to it." In pursuance of this provision, a National Committee on Education of the Gifted was set up in April, 1986 by the then Hon. Minister for Education, Mr. Jubril Aminu. The committee was charged with the responsibility of working out a comprehensive programme for the early identification of exceptionally gifted children and the provision of the special education they need.

So far, 11 schools and colleges, i.e. 8 Federal Government Colleges and 3 State schools have been designated for a pilot project, one of the criteria being that such a school must be in the same town with a University and the University should have a Faculty of Education. Each school is also expected to identify a pilot school for the state pilot programme.

The State Ministry of Education set up a planning committee on Education of Gifted and Talented Persons. While inaugurating the committee on the 5th of August, 1988, the Commissioner of Education remarked that "The Government's concern and attention for the education of the gifted, stems from the realization that, in order to effectively meet the challenges of our times, we must have people who are not only intelligent but also capable of adapting themselves to constantly changing circumstances. The Government is sure that this country has children who comprise the materials for this and therefore intends to help them expand the world's knowledge and by so doing help them to be architects of a new world."

The committee had the following terms of reference:

Reviewing all available literature on the subject.

Generating awareness of the need for gifted education and carrying out publicity and public enlightenment campaign on a continuous basis.

Oversee the day to day development of the programme at the state and local government levels.

Designing effective screening tests.

Workout modalities for early identification of gifted children.

Designating pilot study areas in primary and post-primary schools and working in

conjunction with local government Education Departments.

- Making recommendations with regard to materials and resources.
- Planning workshops and seminars and recommending programming alternative more appropriate for use in certain localities in the state.
- Making an inventory of creative achievements by children both in and out of school by adults - both literate and illiterate, at state and local levels.
- Participate in implementing the Plateau State Youth Educational Development Programme.

The State Ministry of Education has also set up a unit for Gifted and Talented children with a co-ordinator within its Special Education Section.

Budget Allocations to the Ministry of Education

ALLOCATION/SOURCES OF FUNDS

As a service Ministry, the capacity of the Ministry of Education to generate revenue is limited to school and examination fees. The amount collected is usually ploughed into the school system, particularly as government hardly makes budgeting provisions for or supervising examinations in the schools. Other sources of revenue include sales of forms for scholarship and registration fees for both existing institutions and new ones proposed for establishment by private organisations or individuals.

Although the Ministry is always seen to be allocated the lion share of the State Budget whenever it is announced, the demands of the education sector should be seen as gigantic; hence such allocations are usually only thinly felt. As related to the issue of the finances of the Ministry, it may be necessary to mention the fact that following a decision at the State Executive Council in 1983, all Government Post-Primary Schools have been given self-accounting status of some sort. In this way, they are allowed to collect their school fees to use same for the maintenance and up-keep of their schools/students, subject to state administrative controls. As at the last quarter of 1990, a total of ₦29.4 million has been collected from this source of revenue.

Briefly, the activity of the Ministry of Education in 1985 was dominated by the implementation of the National Policy on Education and the consolidation of the infrastructure facilities in the schools, inspite of the financial squeeze prevalent. During the year 1985, the government received assistance from the Federal Government in the supply of tools for

subjects in the new Junior Secondary School system, and also in the recruitment of additional 100 science teachers to ensure the smooth take-off of the national policy on education.

Despite the liquidity position of the government it was able to render the following services during the year 1975:

- a) The building of workshops, science laboratories, dormitories and other buildings worth ₦13.1 million financed from the Development Loan stock.
- b) Purchase of furniture, water tankers and renovation of buildings worth about ₦8 million financed from Federal assistance for the disadvantaged states and the relief for disaster areas.
- c) Apart from over ₦9 million subventions made to higher institutions of learning, special grants were also made to the tune of about ₦600,000.00 to the Polytechnic Barkin Ladi and the School of Preliminary Studies, Keffi for the completion of the workshop and hostel accommodation.
- d) The outstanding question of movement of Akwanga College of Education, Jos Campus was completed with the movement of the remaining science and other departments from Jos to the permanent site of the College at Akwanga.

In 1986, the Ministry of Education maintained its dominance of the budget with a major share of ₦30 million, representing 36% of the total state recurrent estimates. Its dominance was attributed to the government intention of recruiting 400 technical and science teachers in order to complement the existing shortages, and improve the systematic implementation of the National Policy on Education. The state government also tried to encourage and ensure high educational achievements of its indigenes by increasing the students from the 2,000 awarded the previous year to 3,000.

1987 FISCAL YEAR

The Ministry of Education covered a lot of activities during the year. These include planning, schools rehabilitation, advancement of grants to Voluntary Agency Schools, conduction of examinations and certification of the First/School Living Certificate Entrance Examination, C.E and T.C. Grade II Certificate. Placement of successful candidates to appropriate schools were also made. The Ministry was involved in interviews and payment of scholarship allowance to students of higher institutions of learning, organisation of seminars and workshops in respect of the disciplines taught in the schools, inspection and revenue collection.

Detailed activities of the Ministry during the period under review is as follows:

2. **PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION**

A. **Schools facilities / Rehabilitation /Provision of infrastructure**

During the year, emphasis was placed on the provision of basic infrastructural such as classrooms, workshops and Home Economics complexes. Specifically, these com

- i. Completion of community projects by the Task Force on Schools Rehabilitation Kwande and G.S.T.C. Doma.
- ii. Construction of classrooms at G.S.S. Du and Shiwer
- iii. The completion of 4 more workshops which were awarded on contract in 1985.
- iv. Construction of 33 additional workshops plus 2 Home Economics complex undertaken by direct labour at a cost of ₦1,110,000.00. From reports received so f of these workshops have been completed as follows:

BLE EIII

CONSTRUCTION OF 35 WORKSHOPS AND TWO HOME ECONOMICS COMPLEXES

G.C.	INSTITUTION	PROJECT TITLE	AMOUNT
wanga	1. GTC AKWANGA	1 H/ECONOMIC BLOCK	₦60,000.00
	2. GSS Andaha	1 No. workshop	₦30,000.00
	3. GSS Aloce	1 No. workshop	₦30,000.00
e	4. GSS Kadarko	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	5. GSS Azara	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
Ladi	6. GSS Riyom	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	7. GSS ROPP	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
ssa	8. GSS Zagun	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	9. GSS Buji	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
S	10. GSS Federe	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	11. GSS Vwang	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	12. GSS Du	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
nam	13. GSS Garga	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	14. GSS Gagdi	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
ffi	15. GSS Karu	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	16. GSS, Yelwa-Keffi	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
fia	17. GSS Adogi	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	18. GSS Musha	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	19. GSS B.A.D.	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
<u>LOCATIONS OF COMPLETED WORKSHOPS:</u>			
ngtang	20. GSS Langtang	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	21. GSS Pil-Gani	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
ngu	22. GSS, Mangu-Halle	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
	23. GSS Mbar	1 No workshop	₦30,000.00
arawa	24. GSS Gadabuke	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00
	25. GSS Ukyu	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00
	26. GSS Udegi	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00
rkshin	27. GSS Jak	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00
	28. GSS Bet P/Shin	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00
	29. GSS Lebwit	1. No workshop	₦30,000.00

TABLE EIII CONT'D

L.G.C.	INSTITUTION	PROJECT TITLE	AMOUNT
Shendam	30. GSS Shendam	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00
	31. GSS Goepa'al	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00
	32. GSS Namu	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00
	33. GSS Piapung	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00
Wase	34. GSS Bashar	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00
	35. GSS Mavo	1.No workshop	₦30,000.00

The direct labour experiment has been cost effective as evidenced from the fact that none of the workshops and Home Economics Complexes that have been completed has required any additional funds above the ₦30,000.00 allocated for construction of Workshops and Home Economics complexes respectively. It is pertinent to note that prior to these projects were awarded on contract at ₦45,000.00 and ₦90,000.00 per workshop and Home Economics Complexes respectively. There was therefore saving of ₦15,000.00 and ₦30,000.00 per unit of workshops and Home Economics complexes respectively, making a total saving of ₦555,000.00.

- (v) In addition attention was focused on the Rehabilitation and resuscitation of school buildings which were found to have deteriorated or have been abandoned by private contractors. Such rehabilitation were undertaken at G.G.S.S. Garaku, G.G.S.S. Loko and G.S.S. Kurgwi.
- (vi) Also, the sum of ₦108,000.00 was released to 37 schools for the construction of school furniture each.
- (vii) Sequel to the recently inaugurated Task Force on Schools Rehabilitation, the rehabilitation of schools has equally been impressive. In addition to the rehabilitation of schools in deplorable conditions, the Task Force has identified Schools which are still operating on temporary sites and whose Local Communities have made some contributions towards the provision of some facilities so that Government could support such Community efforts in order to facilitate the movement of such schools to permanent sites.
- (viii) Arrangement to reactivate some of the World Bank Education projects abandoned by private contractors is at an advanced stage. These are located at Nassarawa Eggon, A. Bokkos.

The movement of School of Preliminary Studies, Keffi was made possible by the provision/completion of facilities like classrooms, dormitories and water supply through special government grant of ₦300,000.00. It is expected that electricity which has been paid for will soon be supplied.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCY SCHOOLS:

- (i) In recognition of the contribution of Voluntary Agency and Private Institutions towards the development of the state, a total of 28 schools were grant-aided to the tune of ₦567,716.00 during the year. In addition, government gave grants-in-aid to 15 new Institutions established by various Voluntary Agencies, Communities and Private Individuals, while seven (7) more were granted ₦189,450.00 special assistance for the payment of some of their staff salaries as indicated below:-

NEW BENEFICIARIES OF GRANTS-IN-AID:

1. Ron-Kulere Comm. Sec. School, Munguna
2. Bokkos Comm. Sec. School, Bokkos.
3. Ron-Kulere Comm. Sec. School, Richa
4. Macauley Memorial College, Galleng
5. Garram Grammer Sec. School, Tomtom
6. Mada Comm. Sec. School, Andaha.
7. Angbazu Memorial Comprehensive College, Awaiyi,
8. Wana Comm. Sec. School, Kagbu.
9. Comm. Comprehensive Sec. School, Miango
10. Amo Comm. Sec. School, Katako,
11. Ahdiyya Comm. Sec. School, Dra.
12. Ahmadiyya Comm. Sec. School, Onda
13. Dalo Memorial College, Foron,
14. Zawan Comm. Sec. School,
15. Kwalla Ekan Comm. Sec. School,
16. Comm. Sec. School, Mushere
17. Tangur Comm. Day Sec. School, Mushu
18. Butura Comm. Sec. School, Masharkut
19. M.C.S.S. Ampang West.
20. Christ Apostolic College, Kuba,
21. Andoma Comm. Sec. School, Doma
22. Andoma Comm. Sec. School, Okpatta
23. ASA High School, Langtang

24. Nimbar Comm. Sec. School, Langtang
25. Lankuk Memorial Comprehensive Sec. School, Pankshin
26. United Tamfom Fellowship, Mile 8
27. Mwansat College, Mangu.
28. Mangu Commercial Sec. School

Grants to 28 New Institutions ₦567,716.00

=====

INSTITUTIONS GRANTED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE:

1. Mid-Town Trade Centre, Jos.
2. School of Electronics, Jos.
3. Shendam/Pan Comprehensive Sec. School, Dokan-Tofa
4. BECO Comprehensive high School.
5. Langai Vocational Technical Training School,
6. Community Science School, Kabwir,
7. United Faith Tabernacle - Jarawa Kogi

Grants Special Assistance:- ₦189,450.00

=====

C: STATISTICS:

- (i) There was a physical on-the-spot distribution and collection of statistical data from all our post-primary schools during the year under review,
- (ii) The State participated actively in the National Schools statistics held on 23rd March 1987. The returns of questionnaires from all sectors have been received
 - (a) Public Primary Schools - 100%
 - (b) Private Pre-primary & Primary Schools - 50%
 - (c) Government Post Primary Schls - 85%

EXAMINATION/CERTIFICATION/PLACEMENT**FIRST SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMS/SCHOOL CERTIFICATE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS:**

These examinations were successfully conducted for placement of candidates into Post-Primary Schools in the state which involved 37,000 students,

The first school Leaving Certificates were distributed to all the Zonal Inspectors of Education Offices in the State.

G.C.E. 1987:

The General Certificate of Education Examinations were conducted in the months of May/June, 1987, with a few problems of examination malpractices at the G.S.S. Rukuba,

Three Schools (G.S.S. Kagbu, GSS S/Abakpa and GSS Dawaki) did not register for their final year students for the May/June 1987. The students were, however, registered by the Ministry of Education for the November/December, 1987, External G.C.E.

14,811 sat for the exams.

T.C. II EXAMINATION 1987:**EXTERNAL PAPER:**

The National Teachers Institute, Kaduna conducted the examinations for the above papers in the month of May/June, 1987 and released the result in September 1987, 7,316 sat for the examinations.

INTERNAL (STATE) PAPER:

- (i) Examinations for these papers were also conducted in May/June, 1987. Marking of papers were completed in August, 1987 and moderated result are yet to be released by the Institute of Education, A.B.U. Zaria.
- (ii) Also, honorary Grade II and III Certificates have been issued and Certificates for 1978 and 1980 have also been issued to the respective schools.

D. NATIONAL COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (NCEE)

- (i) Entry forms for this examination were received and interested candidates (pupils in class 5) were registered. Usually whenever these entry schedules are sent to WAEC Office. As such no specific figure can be produced as registration is still on, so the exact number cannot be determined now.

E. JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMS:

The Junior Secondary School exam was conducted throughout the state in October and results of same also released to the various schools. Placement of 6,553 successful candidates for senior secondary schools has been completed. This means 44.4% of the candidates placed so far (15,039).

4. SCHOLARSHIPS:

The Scholarship Section of the Ministry of Education processed applications for awards of scholarship to students of Plateau State in Higher Educational Institutions and the results of such students to Federal Institutions to fill the State's quota at the Federal Level.

Consequently, the following activities were accomplished during the year under review:

A: PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES:

- (i) A total number of 8,289 students were paid allowances during 1986/87 semester.
- (ii) Total amount expended on all internal and overseas allowances was ₦6,553,000.
- (iii) Total number of graduands by July - August, 1987 is 2,986,
- (iv) Total number of students remaining - 6,118

B: OVERSEAS SPONSORSHIP:

There were no fresh awards for overseas students during the year. However, there were continuing students in three (3) Countries namely:-

- (i) U.K. - Only a student remained and was expected to have graduated in December, 1987,
- (ii) U.S.A. - There were seventeen (17) students as at January 1987. By November, 1987, there were only six (6) students left. Total amount expended on the students between January and November, 1987 was ₦60,006.10,
- (iii) Bulgaria - Between January - November, 1987, there were thirteen (13) students on sponsorship. Total amount expended was ₦109,690.00.

(iv) **TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON OVERSEAS SPONSORSHIP**

U.K.	-	₦4,588.72
U.S.A.	-	₦60,006.10
Bulgaria	-	₦105,690.00
		—————
Total		₦170,284.82
		=====

(v) **LIABILITIES OVERSEAS(OUTSTANDING CHARGES)**

U.K.	\$731,273.18 (since 1979)
U.S.A.	\$16,500.00
Bulgaria	\$569,895.00 through the Romanian Embassy.

Sources of Revenue 1988.

School fees	5,413,501.00
Entrance Exam Fees	403,086.00
Sales of Science and Technical Equipment	19,900.00
Sales of scholarship application forms	75,628.00
Sales of application forms for post Primary, Primary and Nursery schools	23,270.00

	5,935,385.00

1. 1988 capital Allocation	₦7,030,000.00
2. Special Allocation	
a) Augmentation of 1988 capital allocation	₦3,000,000.00
b) Rehabilitation of storm damages at Babale, Panda, Wulko and Langtang	₦ 393,198.00
c) Rehabilitation of some schools in deplorable conditions	₦2,500,000.00
d) Construction 1 No. science laboratory and 1 No. library at G.SS Ukya	₦ 145,000.00
e) Procurement of Science Equipment	₦8,500,000.00
f) Supplies of library Books	₦ 150,000.00
Total =	-----
	₦20,888,198.00

These allocations were made in the 1988 fiscal year because special needs were made on the school system.

PENDITURE

During the year, the Ministry undertook the construction of the following:-

4 classroom block	32 No.	₦3,136,000.00
Workshops	18 No.	1,458,000.00
Laboratories	2 No.	192,000.00
Library	1 No.	49,000.00
Toilet	2 No	196,000.00
Hostels	1 No.	198,190.00
Kitchen/D.Hall	1 No.	98,190.50
Dormitories	2 No.	98,000.00
	57 No. Project	<u>₦5,227,190.50</u>

From the above the sum of ₦3,277,827.00 has been paid to the contractors leaving a balance of ₦949,363.35 to be settled.

Rehabilitation

During the year, some 50 structures particularly classrooms and dormitories in 23 schools in one Area inspectorate office were rehabilitated at a cost of ₦3,880,939.18 out of which ₦544,546.70 was paid to the contractors leaving a balance of ₦2,336,392.48.

Supply of books

Books worth ₦150,000.00 were purchased for distribution to 50 post primary institutions in the state.

RD PROJECTS**C Assakio and G.C Nassarawa Eggon**

By the time the world bank loan lapsed in 1982, the contractors had abandoned sites, the progress of the projects had reached various stages of completion. The task force on schools rehabilitation negotiated with the former contractors either to remobilise on site or to relinquish sites. Algadama and Coignet relinquished sites while Sule Jebu & Sons opted for the completion of their own aspect of the projects, that is staff accommodation. Completion of the other aspect of the projects however, was undertaken in two phases. Contract for the completion

of the first phase consisting of academic buildings, kitchen/dining hall, hostels, workshop, Assakio and Nassarawa Eggon were awarded to Al-makura, Labaran Construction Company by Abdulrahman Idris at a total cost of ₦4,549,867.31.

Government Rented Staff Quarters

The sum of ₦1,360,394.04 was paid out as renewal of rents in respect of 310 private quarters for accommodation of staff of the Ministry.

Feeding Supplement

The sum of ₦400,000.00 was received and disbursed to 44 boarding schools to supplement feeding due to increase in prices of food stuff.

TABLE EIV

LIST OF UNCOMPLETED/ABANDONED PROJECTS IN SOME POST PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS IN PLATRAID STATE

S/NO	INSTITUTION	PROJECTS	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM	ROF WORK DONE	AMOUNT PAID	ESTIMATES FOR COMP. DEC. '88
1.	GSS Mangun	Construction of Kitchen/D/Ball	Conglobe Ans. Ltd.	M55,326.00	40%	M28,448.64	M92,306.40
2.	G.C. Obi	" 8man ortes lNo	Alh.Muh.B.soro Jafia	M59,000.00	80%	M43,480.00	M74,132.00
3.	GSS. Uke	" lNo3b/roomsSors	Embugu'fCo. Itd	M26,000.00	60%	M15,040.00	-
4.	GSS.Keana	" lNo E/Econ Block	Alh. Karuna Abari	M98,000.00	60%	M52,920.00	M179,567.50 Sept.
5.	GSS.Keana	" lNo Dorm. Block	" Sahara Keana	M -	-	-	M115,580.89
6.	GSS-Gazaku	" lNo H/Econ	Amos Bez IdakniafCo	M98,000.00	60%	M52,920.00	M1,939,687.26
7.	"	"-C/Room Sta.Complex	-	-	-	-	-
8.	GSS.Garga	const, of Library Block	Alh. Sale Baku	M36,000.00	40%	M12,960.00	-
9.	CTC. Jos	" lNo 8 man Quarters	Mrs. J.Bainasara	M61,000.00	70%	M47,372.30	M85,238.40
10.	"	" 3 B/room & Boys Qrts	Alh. Usman Haikano	M26,000.00	50%	M13,210.00	M49,231.98
11.	GSS Shendan	" Workahop	Yohanna Mangtu	M43,085.85	80%	M23,266.36	-
12.	G.C Dengi	" SS/Qrs. & Boys Qrs	Alh.Taaimu Naigoro	M26,000.00	-	M16,000.00	-
13.	"	" " " " " "	" Usman Abdullahi	M24,000.00	50%	M17,000.00	-
14.	GSS.Shendam	" lNo5 C/Room Block	Shera Const. Itd.	M34,872.00	70%	M24,410.00	-
15.	G.C. Zawan	" 3 B/room SS/Qrs	Daniama Group ofCo.	M23,000.00	-	M20,700.00	-
16.	GSS. Dengi	" " " " " "	Ishaku B. Nandang	M27,000.00	-	-	-
17.	GSS. Mbar	" 8 man JS/Quarters.	-	-	-	-	M91,162.50
18.	GSS. Ialin	" 2No 2 B.Room SS/Qrs	-	-	-	-	M33,514.00

1989 FINANCIAL ALLOCATION

During the fiscal year, 1989, the approved capital allocation for the Ministry was as follows:

1989 Capital allocation	₦4,000,000.00
Special Allocation	
a) Rehabilitation of storm damages at G.T.C. Keffi	200,000.00
b) Rehabilitation of storm damages at G.S.S. Lafia	290,058.40
Total =	<u>₦4,490,058.40</u>

Expenditure

Within the same fiscal year, the ministry undertook the construction and completion of classroom blocks, the supply of students furniture to some schools affected by storm damage; summary of the expenses is as shown below:

- Movement of 14 schools to their permanent sites	₦1,961,018.06
- Rehabilitation of storm damaged building at G.T.C. Keffi	200,000.00
- Rehabilitation of storm damaged building at G.S.S Lafia	290,058.44
- Rehabilitation of Area Inspectorate Office, Lafia	92,677.65
- Area Inspectorate Office, Pankshin	33,532.00
- Completion of 1 No. Block of 4 Classrooms at G.S.S W-Tofa	73,417.96

G.C ASSAKIO

- 2 No classroom blocks
- 3 No classroom blocks
- 1 No laboratory block
- 1 No workshop block
- 1 No technical drawing block
- 1 No kitchen - dinning hall
- 3 No girls-boys dormitories

All the projects at N-Eggon excluding the kitchen-dinning hall were awarded to Labaran construction company at the total cost of ₦1,558,083.84 while the kitchen project was awarded to Messrs Abdulrahman Idris and Sons at ₦712,979.12.

The projects at Assakio were awarded to Almakura Nig. Ltd at a cost of ₦2.4. These excluding the Dinning Hall-kitchen were then executed.

Supplementation Fees to Federal Government Colleges

Under this scheme, the Ministry was able to assist a total of 555 needy students of origin in Federal Government colleges at the rate of ₦360 per student. A total of ₦202,200.00 was committed for this purpose in 1989 while the sum of ₦151,500.00 was additionally required in 1989 to meet increases in fees in all Federal Government Colleges.

Food supplement

In spite of the increase in school fees from ₦70 to ₦120 per term per student, the schools barely managed to the end of term. The state government budgeted the sum of ₦4.8 million in 1988 for supplementation while the sum of ₦4.8 million was budgeted for the same purpose in 1989.

The state government also approved the release of 3,000, 1,500 and 300 bags of sorghum and paddy rice respectively to the Ministry for feeding supplementation.

Grant-aided schools

In 1989 there were 63 of such schools and ₦5.2 million was allocated to them in that year. The grants are released on termly basis after certification on proper utilization by the field inspectors in the Area offices.

FUNDING AND REVENUE GENERATION 1990 FISCAL YEAR.

During the 1990 fiscal year, the following provisions were made:

Recurrent Expenditure	₦95,193,000.00
Capital Expenditure	₦ 4,560,000.00

Out of the above approved provisions, total expenditures of ₦56,302,000.00 and ₦5,100,000.00 have been incurred under recurrent and capital respectively.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

A number of activities were embarked upon by the Ministry during the 1990 year but it is considered necessary to touch only on those that deserve special mention as per below:

SCHOLARSHIPS

There were 9,624 students on Plateau state scholarship in various institutions of higher learning throughout the country. As a result of the suspension of overseas scholarship, only 3 students on the state scholarship are in overseas institutions. The budgetary provision for scholarship allowances and tuition fees for the 1989/90 academic session was ₦16 million out of which ₦7,484,168.00 has so far been paid out to the beneficiaries of the state scholarship awards.

GRANT - AIDED SCHOOLS

A total of 63 out of the existing 87 VA/community/private post -primary schools in the state are grant - aided. Thus, under the current budget, a provision of ₦5.2 million was made to all the grant-aided schools.

FEEDING SUPPLEMENTATION IN BOARDING INSTITUTIONS

Due to the feeding problems in the boarding institutions, government approved a provision of ₦4,777,500.00 under the state annual budget for 1990.

STUDENTS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

This programme which is between the 11 Northern states, Cross River and Akwa - Ibom states continued to receive the deserved attention of the Ministry during the year. As at 1990, a total of 550 state students enjoyed this programme in the two Exchange schools maintained in the state.

NOMADIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME

No doubt, this programme received a boost during the year with a grant of ₦1,000 million from the National commission on Nomadic Education. During the year, the state had 1,200 operational Nomadic schools in the state with total school enrolment of 1,200 pupils.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

Education is no doubt, the most important tool for any kind of development. Only an educated individual can command development will occur without education. Only an educated individual can command necessary for sustainable economic growth and for better quality of life. It is in recognition of this fact that the Plateau state government has placed emphasis on expanding educational opportunities from Primary school through University.

The most important aspect of the efforts so far made has to do with ensuring implementation of the National policy on Education which places emphasis on acquisition of practical skills. At all levels of education, efforts have therefore, been made to increase enrolments and provide infrastructural and instructional materials needed to improve the quality of education.

Such facilities include:

- i. Classrooms
- ii. Laboratories, chemicals and fitting
- iii. Workshops and fittings
- iv. Libraries

At the various levels of education, the following achievements were recorded:

A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. Enrolment in 1990 public schools increased by 2.3%
2. Construction of 222 classrooms at the total cost of ₦11.7 million
3. Supply of 1,320 sets of classroom furniture at the cost of ₦7.9 million
4. Purchase of textbooks in various subjects at the cost of ₦13.5 million
5. Rehabilitation of 80 blocks of classrooms at the sum of ₦5.2 million.

6. Purchase of 80 motor-cycles for effective monitoring and supervision of schools at the cost of ₦1.5 million.
7. As a morale booster, 2,435 teachers on Grade Levels 06 and above were promoted to higher grade levels and also leave grants were paid after many years.
8. In order to update and improve the teaching skills and professional competency of teachers, workshops were conducted throughout the 16 Local Governments in the State.
9. Procurement of about ₦5.6 million science equipment for Science Primary schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. 4,000 scholarship awards were made bringing the total beneficiaries to 10,166 with the total scholarship allowances amounting to ₦15.8 million.
2. Rehabilitation of school buildings affected by natural disaster at the cost of ₦1.8 million.
3. Grants to 63 V.A schools amounting to ₦3.7 million.
4. Instruments for assessing the quality and standard of education in Plateau State have been developed.
5. Completion of construction work on phase 1 at Assakio and Nassarawa Eggon Government Colleges.

C. TERTIARY EDUCATION

Subventions were made to 4 higher institutions consisting of 2 Colleges of Education, a Polytechnic and one School of Preliminary Studies amounting to ₦17 million.

In spite of these achievements, there is the nagging problem of funding education which has persisted, and may continue to thwart government's lofty policies of providing education of the right quality. Until there are some substantial improvements in our ailing economy, the prospects of changing this position may be difficult. This, notwithstanding, the government has continued to record monumental successes particularly in revolutionising our educational system as seen in this report.

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, successive military Administrations in Plateau State have given priority to the health sector. This priority attention to the health sector could be justified by the fact that the health of a nation determines the rate at which other sectors operate meaningfully. Bearing this in mind, the state government has, prior to 1985 and thereafter, intensified efforts on primary health care services. This is in line with the present military administrations' policy on health which aims at achieving health for all by the year 2,000.

In pursuance of this objective, the Government endorsed and embraced the primary health care strategy which seeks to provide qualitative health care to the people through the promotion of food supply, proper nutrition, supply of safe water and basic sanitation, immunisation against major infectious diseases, the provision of essential drugs, the education of the public concerning prevailing health problems and methods of preventing and controlling them. All these efforts are geared towards ensuring that each of the eight strategies embodied in the Primary Health Care Package is pursued with vigour and sincerity of purpose.

PERFORMANCE

Primary and Preventive Health Care

The Primary Health Care Programme has been progressing satisfactorily in the state since 1985. At present, all the sixteen (16) local Government Councils in the state are participating in the Primary Health Care Programme. Ten out of these have received financial assistance of ₦75,000.00 - ₦500,000.00 each from the Federal Ministry of Health. The remaining six have completed the required preparation which involves collecting, collating and analysing situations and baseline data, formulation of project document and project implementation plan. The Primary Health Care Programme has been fully transferred to Local Government Councils with the state Ministry of Health playing supportive and advisory roles.

At the village levels, three hundred and sixty eight (368) traditional Birth Attendants were retained in the state. About one hundred and sixty seven (167) village health workers were also retained in four model Local Government Councils namely Jos, Barakin Ladi, Nassarawa and Gungu.

The state Ministry of Health further established various health units in the state as a means of improving health care delivery system in the state. These include the Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Unit, The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Unit, and the Family

Planning Unit.

The medical statistics derived in 1989 showed that 20% of the total population of the country are made up of children under the age of 5 years. It was also shown that dehydration is the second most common cause of death in this age group. Thus dehydration, a condition that leads to death, was highlighted as a single major cause of high infant mortality.

As a way of tackling this major problem, the state government established Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) units as a means of reducing deaths resulting from diarrhoea and ensuring that even when it occurs, proper and prompt treatment is administered to minimise the complications. Accompanying dehydration Nursing mothers were thus taught the simple technique of preparing a salt-sugar solution at home where cases of diarrhoea occur.

The ORT Units were decentralized and staff posted to various local government areas and clinics. The state's dedication to the success of the ORT programme is evident in the substantial increase in the number of units from thirty-seven (37) units in 1986 to 65 units in 1990 and the subsequent increase in attendance from 4,150 to 8,966 respectively. To meet the manpower requirements of the programme, sixty two (62) health workers, seven hundred and ten (710) ORT service providers have been trained within health centres and clinics in the state.

Table HI ORT STATISTICS FOR 1990 (TREATMENT)

LGC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
AKWANGA							50						50
AME										3			3
BASSA	15	14	11	5	12	84	29		6				194
B/LADI			92	142	224	154	96	104	94				908
DOHA						3							3
JOS	254	88	194	122	232	272	190	80	99	54	36	35	1756
KANAM	61	28	23	39	42	11	8						212
KEFFI	79	31	2	42	20	20	57	12	28	50			341
LAFIA	28	21	67	38		54	39	23	27	87	32	26	442
LANGTANG	110	81	53	265	60	28			19				629
MANGU	450	396	228	464	460	100	240	40	226	240			2850
NASSARAWA	19	22	58	74	41	67	22	42	20	15	10	7	397
PANKSHIN	28	18	25	41	73	45			15		13	6	264
QAAN PAN						86	76						815
SHENDAM	78	68	78	111									335
WASE	4	11				39							105
GRAND TOTAL	1,126	878	834	1345	1503	961	840	301	544	455	103	74	8,966

NO. OF REPORTING UNITS = 102
TOTAL NO. OF UNITS REPORTING = 65

TABLE III DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN PLATEAU STATE 1990

GC	TH	HOSP	CHC	RPH	HC/C	DIS	MCWC	OTHERS
KWANGA	-	3	-	1	19	41	8	1
WE	-	-	-	2	11	25	-	-
OMA	-	1	-	-	10	9	2	-
ASSA	-	2	-	1	10	17	8	1
/LADI	-	1	-	-	21	2	14	-
ANAM	-	-	-	1	7	16	2	-
ANGTANG	-	2	-	-	12	15	3	-
AFIA	-	8	-	-	42	53	10	-
OS	1	22	-	-	58	11	31	13
ANGU	-	2	-	2	18	33	3	1
EFFI	-	6	-	-	27	33	5	-
ASSARAWA	-	3	1	1	15	38	3	-
ANKSHIN	-	2	-	-	6	24	10	-
HENDAM	-	1	-	-	19	17	7	-
UA'AN PAN	-	5	-	-	15	12	3	-
ASE	-	1	-	1	11	18	3	-
TOTAL	1	59	-	10	301	381	112	16

- H - Teaching Hospitals.
 HOSP - Hospitals
 HC - Clinics and Health Centres
 RPH - Rural
 HC/C
 DIS - Dispensaries.
 MCWC - Maternities Clinics and Women Centres

) Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI):

The EPI was launched in the state, and subsequently in all the Local Government councils. The state was rated first among other states of the federation selected by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for EPI coverage. Since then the programme has recorded quite some remarkable successes. The EPI coverage report for the year 1990 showed the following details;

Table HIII

TYPE OF VACCINE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE %
BCG	316,207	89.1%
DPT	209,552	59.1%
OPV	209,552	59.1%
MEASLES	309,794	37.3%
T.T	80,893	41.0%

In order to improve the EPI coverage amongst the targeted children ie ages 0-2 state Ministry of Health conducted Local Government Mass Immunization Campaigns. This to a large extent, increased the turnout of the rural dwellers for immunization.

(iii) Preventive Health Care.

Vaccines worth more than ₦3 million were further purchased by the state Government during the period under review to forestall the outbreak of diseases like yellow fever, Spinal Meningitis (CSM), Typhoid and Cholera.

Other control programmes undertaken during this period include immunisation measures against the spread of Guinea worm, Schistosomiasis, Malaria, Onchocerciasis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy. Some degree of success have equally been recorded in the

Guinea worm researches have been conducted throughout the state and in some Local Government Councils were found to have cases of the disease namely Awka, Anambra, Nassarawa, Keffi and Shendam. As a result of massive health education and immunisation strategies like the use and encouragement of drinking of boiled and filtered water, the number of cases have dropped considerably.

The Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, University Teaching Hospital conducted onchocerciasis survey and the most affected areas are Jos, Bassa, Barkin Ladi and Akwanga.

The tuberculosis and leprosy control programme is being pursued with vigour that the number of cases is controlled and those with the disease are given adequate attention. To ensure an effective implementation of this objective, Multiple Drug Therapy (MDT) centers are to be established in four local government councils nameiy Mani, Akwanga and Lafia.

Malaria, which is the most common disease in the state, and has the highest mor-

cially among children is being given, priority attention in the preventive health care programme. In 1989, about 8,364 cases with 19 deaths were recorded. This figure however reduced to 1,602 recorded cases with 18 deaths in 1990. Concerted efforts are being made to ensure that large ponds and stagnant water are sprayed with DDT and the general public alerted on this Killer disease.

Preparations for conducting sampling survey to determine the prevalence rate of this disease in the state have been concluded. Intervention strategy can only be adopted after the survey.

Family Planning Unit.

The Family Planning programme in the state has as its primary objective, finding an avenue to launch the National Population Policy. This has been done through increasing the people's awareness and educating them on various methods of Family Planning. The response of the people has been encouraging.

Health Education Unit.

This unit plays a very vital role in mobilising people to participate in public health care programmes and also create awareness towards achieving the desired objective in the health sector. The efforts of this unit have yielded impressive results in areas of immunization, sanitation, nutrition, drug abuse control, control of spread of diseases and other health related information that needs to be disseminated to the people.

HEALTH CARE POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN THE STATE, 1985 - 1991.

The state government, during the period under review, embarked on a number of programmes that would meet the targeted objective of achieving health for all by the year 2,000. Priority attention was given to Preventive Health Care Delivery Programmes, Extended Programme on Immunization, Environmental Sanitation, Health Education, Manpower Development, Mass mobilisation, Guinea worm eradication, Cholera containment, Family Planning, Drug abuse control programme and the provision of infrastructures, basic amenities and drug as strategies to meet the desired objectives. These programmes and strategies include:

Table H IV: STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO MEET THE HEALTH OBJECTIVE STATE.

YEAR	SUBSECTOR/PROGRAMME	STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO MEET OBJECTIVES
1985	Health care delivery programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of rural hospitals, clinics, dispensaries and Teaching Hospital. Received and supervised installation of medical hospital equipment from these hospitals. 2. Drugs worth about M1,3 were purchased and distributed to hospitals and health centres in all the local government areas.
	Drug abuse control programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government reactivated and strengthened the "Committee" to educate the public on the dangers and hazards of drug addiction.
1986/87	Manpower Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internship centre for pharmacists at Pankshin. 2. School of Health Technology was moved to its permanent site at Zawan to increase student turnout.
	Health care delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a blood bank equipment at a hospital. 2. Drug compounding and manufacturing at Pankshin. 3. Establishment of 10 hospitals and 50 Health centres in the rural areas.

4. Purchase and delivery of drug and dressings worth about N8 million.
5. Increased personnel from the school of health technology. These were sent to the new Cottage Hospitals and clinics in the rural areas.

Environmental Sanitation

Sanitary Inspectors (Dubagari) reintroduced.

8/89

Effective health Care Delivery

1. A total allocation of N30,352,445 made available for the health sector during the fiscal year.
2. Promoted preventive health care delivery. To this end, through the epidemiological unit, over 190,000 children under 2 years were immunized against tuberculosis and 89,000 doses of T.T. given to expectant mothers.
3. Two mass immunization exercises were conducted. The first was against cerebral spinal meningitis and about 281,000 people were vaccinated. In the second against yellow fever about 136,000 people were vaccinated.
4. A total sum of N1.2 million was made available to voluntary agencies for the running of their hospitals and clinics most of which are located in the rural areas.

Manpower Development

Training of EPI managers, heads of local Government health departments and representatives from schools of nursing, midwifery and School of Health Tech. Zawan and Pankshin.

Environmental Sanitation Program.

1. Through the environmental task force as well as divisional and district health officers, sanitation exercises were implemented.
2. Recruitment of 40 Health superintendents and 120 health overseers.

1990

- Staff Welfare Programme
1. Provision of residential quarters, medical and para-medical personnel.
 2. Construction of senior and junior staff quarters.
- Manpower development programme
1. Admission of 574 students into the School of Health Technology, Zawan.
 2. Admission of 129 students into School of Nursing and Midwifery.
- EPI Programme
1. The Ministry of Health conducted the immunization campaign in three phases (March, April, May). During this period a total of 1361,719 children were immunized against BCG; 180,829 received O.P.O.R.; 180,829 received DPT; 180,829 received measles vaccination; 97,814 women received immunization.
 2. In the second phase, from September a total of 1,510,000 persons were immunized against the killer diseases.
 3. Local Govt. Immunization campaigns were launched. 1,510,000 doses of vaccines were administered at a total cost of N8.5 Million. Also 58,258 family planning consultations were recorded during the year in the family planning camps.
- Drug Procurement
1. The sum of N8.5 Million was expended on drugs through the HSMB while another N1.5 Million was provided for purchase of drugs and dressings.
- Hospital Rehabilitation and Construction.
1. Expansion and completion of various health care projects in the state.
 2. Commissioning of 20 health facilities consisting of 2 Cottage Hospitals, 10 Kwalla and 17 Health Centres spread all over the state. Primary Health Centres at Umaisha and Bokkos.
 3. Completion of the rehabilitation of the

Hospital at Akwanga.

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| | 4. | Completion of the central blood bank at the Plateau Hospital Jos. |
| Disease Control Programme | 1. | Five Task Forces on Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation, Disease Control and Surveillance, Guinea worm detection, AIDS disease and Drug Abuse were appointed to address the problem of endemic outbreak of diseases. |
| Health Education Programme/
Mobilisation. | 1. | Organising workshops as forum for creating awareness, highlighting loopholes, pinpointing problems and jointly proffering solutions to identified problems. |
| | 2. | Community mobilization through local government councils, non governmental organisations, women social/religious organisations and political bodies. |
| (Jan.-June) Hospital Rehabilitation
and supply of Equipment. | 1. | Supply of Hospital linens. |
| | 2. | Construction and renovation of health institutions. |
| | 3. | Repair of a generator and replacement of electrical equipment and water pumping machines at Obi Cottage Hospital. |
| | 4. | Supply of 10 Isuzu and 5 Landrover ambulances. |
| | 5. | Purchase of Hospital equipment for Plateau Hospital. |

TABLE HV: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL AS AT DECEMBER 31st 1990

S/NO	HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	NO OF DOCTORS	NO OF MIDWIVES & PUB HEALTH NURSES	NO OF PHARM-CISTS.	NO OF MEDICAL LAB. STAFF	NO OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS	OTHERS WORKS
1.	PLATEAU HOSPITAL	JOS	22	109	1	11	8	126
2.	General hospital	B/Ladi	5	65	1	4	-	104
3.	-do-	Pankshin	12	73	1	6	4	154
4.	-do-	Langtang	5	52	1	6	4	71
5.	-do-	Shendam	7	67	1	3	5	84
6.	-do-	Lafia	6	83	1	4	1	86
7.	-do-	Keffi	5	66	1	4	3	144
8.	Cottage Hospital	Bassa	24	38	1	2	2	25
9.	-do-	Mangu	2	38	1	2	2	27
10.	-do-	Wase	2	30	1	4	2	54
11.	-do-	Kwalla	2	15	-	3	-	9
12.	-do-	Doma	2	32	1	2	2	29
13.	-do-	N/Eggon	1	12	-	2	-	8
14.	-do-	Uke	2	27	-	2	3	13
15.	Comprehensive Health Centre	Nassarawa	6	30	1	2	14	37
16.	Primary H. Centre	Bokkos	-	5	-	1	12	3
17.	-do-	Assakio	-	5	-	2	10	12
18.	-do-	Umaisha	-	8	-	1	9	-
19.	Rural Health Centre	Binchi	-	4	-	1	9	21
20.	Primary H. Centre	Keana	-	2	-	1	8	4
21.	Rural Health centre	Dengi	-	9	-	1	12	10
22.	-do-	Amper	-	6	-	1	9	13
23.	Rural Health centre	Wase	-	4	-	1	8	7
24.	-do-	N/Eggon	-	6	-	1	10	9
25.	-do-	Awe	-	3	-	1	10	8
26.	-do-	Toto	-	3	-	1	9	9
27.	Basic Health centre	Babale	-	2	-	1	8	4
28.	-do-	Federe	-	1	-	1	7	8
29.	-do-	Miango	-	8	-	1	8	8
30.	-do-	Fuskan Mata	-	1	-	1	6	6
31.	-do-	Gabolo	-	1	-	1	6	6

S/NO	HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	NO OF DOCTORS	NO OF NURSES/ MIDWIVES & PUB HEALTH NURSES	NO OF PHARM- CISTS.	NO OF MEDICAL LAB. STAFF	NO OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS	OTHERS WORKS
34.	-do-	Tenti	-	2			6	4
35.	-do-	Gudus	-	1			6	4
36.	-do-	Kunkyam	-	2			7	2
37.	-do-	Dawaki	-	3			7	5
38.	-do-	Gymbwas	-	-			7	4
39.	-do-	Tukur	-	2			7	1
40.	-do-	Sabon Gida	-	1	1		7	5
41.	-do-	Biem-biem	-	1	1		7	2
42.	-do-	Gudi	-	1	1		8	6
43.	-do-	Duduguru	-	1	-		6	1
44.	Basic Health Centre	Akwatta	-	1	-		7	2
45.	-do-	Loko	-	2	-		7	2
46.	-do-	Ugegi	-	2	-		9	3
47.	-do-	Gadabuke	-	1	-		7	4
48.	M.C.W.C.H/clinic	Jos	1	14	-	2	9	28
49.	-do-	Vom Vet	-	7	-		4	7
50.	-do-	Vom Vwang	-	3	-		1	7
51.	-do-	Low Coast Jos	-	4	-		3	8
52.	-do-	Dogon Dutse Jos	-	5	-		6	5
53.	-do-	Bukuru	-	10	-		7	9
54.	-do-	N/gwong Jos	-	10	-		5	1
55.	-do-	Jengre	-	2	-		-	-
56.	-do-	Gyel	-	2	-		1	2
57.	-do-	Kuru	-	2	-		1	4
58.	-do-	Du	-	1	-		1	1
59.	-do-	Bassa	-	6	-		9	9
60.	-do-	Maijuju	-	2	-		-	-
61.	-do-	T/Wada Jos	-	8	-	2	3	12
62.	-do-	Kwall	-	2	-		-	-
63.	-do-	Hoss	-	8	-		6	1
64.	-do-	Ganawuri	-	3	-		-	-
65.	-do-	Meipang	-	2	-		1	-
66.	-do-	Kurra Falls	-	2	-		-	-
67.	Mat. & Child Wel. Clinic	Fan B/Ladi	-	2	-	-	2	-
68.	-do-	Keffi	-	7	-	-	4	9
69.	-do-		-	2	-	-	2	3

S/NO	HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	NO OF DOCTORS	NO OF NURSES/ MIDWIVES & PUB HEALTH NURSES	NO OF PHARM- CIST.	NO OF MEDICAL LAB. STAFF	NO OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS	OTHERS WORKS
70.	-do-	Bakin kogi	-	1	-	-	3	
71.	-do-	Kabwir	-	2	-	-	7	5
72.	-do-	Mangu	-	7	-	-	2	1
73.	-do-	Mangun	-	2	-	-	2	1
74.	-do-	Gindiri	-	3	-	-	2	1
75.	-do-	Kombun	-	1	-	-	8	1
76.	-do-	Pankshin	-	4	1	1	8	8
77.	-do-	Takkas	-	1	1	1		
78.	-do-	Dyis	-	1	1	1		
79.	-do-	Langshi	-	1	-	-	1	1
80.	-do-	Langtang	-	3	-	-	2	1
81.	-do-	Bashar	-	1	-	-	1	1
82.	-do-	Shondan	-	2	-	-	3	2
83.	-do-	Kwande	-	2	-	-		
84.	-do-	Doemak	-	2	-	-	5	6
85.	-do-	Lafia	-	1	-	-		
86.	-do-	Obi	-	1	-	-		
87.	-do-	Barkin	-		-	-		
88.	M.C.W.C.	Abdullahi	-	1	-	-	2	8
89.	-do-	Akwanga	-	5	-	-	4	
90.	-do-	Doma	-	1	-	-	1	
91.	Sch clinic	Umaisha	-	2	-	-	2	LGC
92.	-do-	Bukuru	-	1	-	1	2	5
93.	-do-	Jos Township	-	4	-	-	1	2
94.	I.D.H	Vom Vwang	-	1	-	-	1	10
95.	Central Medical Store	Bukuru	-	-	-	-	1	10
96.	Military Gov't Office Clinic	Jos	-	-	3	-	5	
97.	Govt. Dental Center	Jos	-	-	-	-	4	
98.	Health Clinic	Garkawa	7	-	-	2	3	22
99.	Community Clinic	Talgwang	-	-	-	-	3	
100.	Community Clinic	Merzama	-	-	-	-	2	

S/No	HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	NO OF DOCTORS	NO OF NURSES/ MIDWIVES & PUB HEALTH NURSES	NO OF PHARM- CIST.	NO OF MEDICAL LAB. STAFF	NO OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS	OTHERS WORKS
104.	Govt.T.College Clinic.	Bukuru	-	-	-	-	2	
105.	School Clinic	B/Ladi	-	-	-	-	1	
106.	-do-	Shendam	-	-	-	-	1	
107.	-do-	Keffi	-	-	-	-	1	
108.	Govt.College Clinic	Bokkos	-	-	-	-	2	
109.	Farm Project Clinic	Bokkos	-	-	-	-	2	
110.	On Course	Various Places	7	127	-	47	137	

5.	13/6/86	Renovation of Old Structure for Blood Bank at Nassarawa Comp.H. Centre.	"
7.	13/6/86	Repairs & Renovation of School of Midwifery Jos.	"
3	13/6/86	Renovation of Science Lab. and Equipping of School of Nursing, Vom	"
9.	13/6/86	Re-Installation of 6 NO. X-Ray Cotts at Plateau, Pankshin, Langtang, Shendam, Lafia and Keffi General Hospitals.	"
10.	13/6/86	Installation of New Body Coolers at Plateau Hospital.	
11.	13/6/86	Supply of Typhoid and Cholera Vaccines.	
12.	13/6/86	Supply of Ambulances 6 No. & Pick-Up Vans 7 Nos.	
13.	13/6/86	Supply of Anti Snake Serum & Anti Snake Verum Poly Volent.	
14.	13/6/86	Erection of 20,000 gallons Overhead Water Tank at Plateau Hospital.	
15.	13/6/86	Fencing of General Hospital Keffi	
16.	13/6/86	Supply of Bed Linens to New Clinics and Hospitals.	
17.	13/6/86	Supply of Blankets to New Clinics & Hospitals.	
18.	29/6/86	Repairs/Renovation of Toilets at K/Vom Govt. Dispensary.	
19.	29/6/86	Fencing of Nassarawa Centre (comprehensive).	
20.	29/6/86	Supply of 3 phase Elect. to Plateau, Langtang, Shendam, Lafia, Keffi and Shendam General Hospitals.	
21.	29/6/86	Fencing of General Hospital Langtang.	
22.	3/7/86	Renovation of Internship Centre at General Hospital Pankshin.	
23.	3/7/86	Re-Wiring of Nurses Hostel Jos.	

T
P
-
T
-
C
G
S
P
P
A
(
C
G
E
I
I
:

24. 3/7/86 Renovation of Old Structure for Blood at Shendam General Hospital.
25. 3/7/86 Renovation of Adm. & Maternity Ward at Shendam General Hospital.
26. 3/7/86 Supply of Tarpaulins 10 in No.

1 9 8 7

- | S/NO | DATE | PROJECT |
|------|---------|---|
| 1. | 13/1/87 | Supply of Draw Sheets/Cot Sheets to New Hospital Mangu and 9 No. Others. |
| 2. | 6/5/87 | Supply of Electricity & Building of Generator House at Cottage Hospital Bassa. In |
| 3. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric Installation at Bassa Cottage Hospital. |
| 4. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric Installation at Bassa Cottage Hospital. |
| 5. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Bassa Cottage Hospital. |
| 6. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Zawan School of Health Technology. |
| 7. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Zawan School of Health Technology. |
| 8. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Zawan School of Health Technology. |
| 9. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Mangu Cottage Hospital. |
| 10. | 6/5/87 | Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Mangu Cottage Hospital. |

6/5/87	Const. of 3 Bedroom Flat & Boys' Quarters including Electric installation at Mangu Cottage Hospital.	-do-
6/5/87	Supply of Blankets Cots 120 No.	Supplied
6/5/87	Renovation of X-Ray Unit at Plateau Hospital.	100% completed
6/5/87	Supply of Desk/Chairs to School of Nursing/Midwifery Jos.	supplied
6/5/87	Supply of Desk/Chairs to School of Nursing/Midwifery, Jos.	"
29/12/87	Renovation of School of Nursing & Midwifery, Jos.	100% completed
29/12/87	Renovation of School of N/Midwifery Vom.	-do-
30/12/87	General Renovation of 8 Man Staff Quarters at Bokkos.	-do-
30/12/87	Extension of Electricity to S.H.T. Zawan.	-do-
30/12/87	Extension of Power from S.H.T. Zawan to Staff Quarters, Zawan.	-do-
30/12/87	Electrical Repairs at School of N/Midwifery Jos Hostels.	Repair effected

1 9 8 8

D A T E	PROJECT	REMARKS
12/5/88	Supply of Electricity to Garaku P.H.C.	35% complete
12/5/88	Extension of Electricity from Centre to Staff Quarters at Garaku P.H.C.	-do-
12/5/88	Renovation of Ware House Opposite Epid. Unit Jos.	100% complete

4. 12/5/88 Renovation of female Hostels & Principal/Vice Offices.
5. 12/5/88 Renovation of Laundry & Wood Workshop.
6. 12/6/88 Renovation of Blocks Nos. GPP. 23, 2A GPP 16, GPP. 283, GPP. 281, GPP. 282.
7. 13/5/88 Renovation of Tudun Wada Health Clinic Jos
8. 13/5/88 Renovation of 2 No. 4 Classroom Blocks at S.H.T. Pankshin.
9. 13/5/88 Completion of staff Quarters at Umaisha.
10. 13/5/88 Completion of 8-Man Quarters at P.H.C. Umaisha.
11. 13/5/88 Renovation of Sabon-Gida Health Clinic.
12. 13/5/88 Renovation of Staff Quarters at School of Health Technology Pankshin.
13. 20/5/88 Renovation of Government Health Office Keffi.
14. 23/5/88 Renovation of School of Health Technology, Pankshin.
15. 13/6/88 Renovation of Bassa Cottage Hospital.

1 9 8 9

S/NO	D A T E	PROJECT
1.	18/7/89	Fencing of Schools of Nursing/Midwifery Vom.
2.	18/7/87	Fencing of Schools of Nursing/Midwifery Vom.
3.	19/7/89	Renovation of P.H.C. Garaku Staff Quarters
4.	19/5/89	Renovation of Main Garaku P.H.C.
5.	8/9/89	Inspection & Assessment of Blood Bank Equipment.
6.	8/9/89	Repairs/Installation of Blood Bank Equipment at Plateau Hospital.
7.	Dec. 1989	Gidan Kyautatawon (Nutrition Unit).

**AMOUNT AND SOURCES OF FUNDS ALLOCATED AND EXPENDED ON THE
EXECUTION OF PROJECTS.**

Table H VII

	PROJECTS	COST	SOURCES OF FUND
1985	Construction of Overhead water Tank.	N 2,512.00	STATE
"	Supply of Chairs/Desks to school of N/M Vom & Jos.	61,090.00	"
1986	General Renovation of Health Institutions	156,014.68	"
"	General Fencing of Health Institutions	291,535.05	"
"	Construction of 20,000 gallons overhead water tank Plateau Hospital.	60,650.00	"
"	Supply of Anti Snake Serum & A.S.V. Polyvalent	36,000.00	"
"	Supply of Typhoid, Cholera Vaccines.	9,000.00	"
"	Supply of 6 No Ambulances and 7 No Pick-up vans	268,500.00	"
1986	Installation of New Body Coolers at P/Hospital	N 9,000.00	STATE
"	Installation of 6 No X-Ray cotts at P/Hospt. Pankshin, Langtang, Shendam Lafia and Keffi.	N30,000.00	"
"	Supply of Bed Linens to new clinics & Hospitals.	N120,000.00	"

10.	"	Supply of 3 phase Electricity to Plateau, Langtang, Shendam, Lafia, Keffi & Pankshin Hospitals	₦66,710.00
11.	"	Supply of Tapauline 10 No.	₦10,000.00
1.	1987	Construction of 9 (No) 3 Bedroom flats & Boys' Quarters at Bassa and Mangu Cottage Hospitals, generator house at S.H.T. Zawan	₦717,099.00
2.	"	Purchase of cot sheets, Blankets for 10 No New Hospitals	₦ 43,600.00
3.	"	General renovation of Health Institutions.	₦184,741.68
4.	"	Supply of Chairs/Desks to Schools of N/M Jos & S.H.T. Pankshin.	₦ 18,495.00
5.	"	Extension of Electricity at P.H.C Bokkos, S.H.T. Zawan & sch. of N/M Jos.	₦122,686.00
1.	1988	General Renovation of Health Institutions.	₦500,821.02
2.	1988	Extension of Electricity to P.H.C. Garaku	₦108,202.35 ₦609,023.37
1.	1989	General Renovation of Health Institutions	₦3,041,745.16
2	"	Fencing of Sch. of N/M Vom.	₦222,195.18

"	Repairs/Installation of Blood Bank equipment at Plateau Hospt.	N260,000.00	State
	Total	N3,523,940.00	
1990	General Renovation of Health institutions	N1,389,999.01	State/ FMOH.
"	Installation of Generator and Extension of electricity at P. H. C. Bokkos	N152,663.00	State
1991 Jan-July	Supply of Hospt. Linens	N1,368,000.00	"
"	Construction and Renovation of Health Institutions	N108,412.31	"
"	Repair of a Generator and replacement of electrical Equipment and water pumping machines at Obi Cottage Hospital.	N108,040.00	"
1991	Supply of 10 No Isuzu and }Ambulances 5 No landrover }	N8,313,205.00	State
"	Purchase of Hospital Equipment for P/Hospital.	N3,541,965.40	
		N13,439,622.71	
	Grand Total	N21,322,882.34	

RESULTS OF PROJECTS EXECUTED

The various programmes and projects initiated and executed by the present Administration from 1985 to the present date were all aimed at meeting the national goal of ensuring health for all by the year 2000. In line with this primary objective, the Plateau Ministry of Health has embarked on various programmes, projects and policies enumerated. The results of their efforts can be seen from the current health resources in the state, health statistics from all the government hospitals in the state and the number of epidemics contained.

Table H VII shows the number of functional Government health institutions in the state at June 1991, and their locations.

Table VIII shows the current health resources in the state.

Table H. IX shows the health statistics from all government Hospitals with emphasis on in-patients/out-patients figures, maternity and child care, radiological and laboratory examinations in these Government hospitals between 1985 and June 1991.

Table . X shows the man-power analysis of Doctors and Nurses population ratio in the state Local Government councils by December 1990.

Table H. XI shows the number of epidemic outbreak in the state and their respective level of containment.

TABLE H VII

FUNCTIONAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS AT 1985 TO 1991

NO.	LOCAL GOVT. AREA	LOCATIONS OF HOSPITALS	P. H. C	HEALTH FACILITIES				G. H. C	M. C. W. C	HEALTH	SCH. CLINIC DISPENSARIES I. D. H
				R. H. C	B. H. C	G. H. C	M. C. W. C				
1.	Jos	Plateau (Jos)	-	-	Federe Babale Gyel Kuru Shen Shere Vcm-Wyang N/gwom Kuru	Naraguta Rayfield Vcm, Vet Locoast Dugan-Dugan Gyel, Maijuju N/gwom Kuru	Jos, Vcm Vyang, Abattoir -do-Gyel -do-Federe	(Div) Jos (Dist) Bakuru, Vcm Vcm Vet, Bakuru			
2.	B/Ladi	B/Ladi	-	-	Bachit Foron Fan Haipang, Moas	Ganawuri Kurza Fall Riyom Fan, Haipang, Moas	B/Ladi, Foron Bakin Kogi	(Div) B/Ladi -do-Ganawuri	B/Ladi		
3.	Baasa	Baasa	-	Minchi	Miango Zabolu Fuskar-Mata	Kwall Sava Katakko	Jengre Baasa	(Div.) Baasa (Dist.) Jengre -do-Kwall			
4.	Pankehin	Pankehin	-	Amper	Dawaki	1. Kabwir 2. Tal 3. Balang 4. Garram	Kabwir Pankehin Dyla Takka Langahi	(Div)P/shin Kwall -do-Amper -do-Chip	Pankehin		
5.	Kanam	-	-	Dengi	Kungyam Tukur	Gwanlar Gagdi Kantana	-	(Div.)Kanam (Dist.) Gagdi			

TABLE H VII CONT'D

NO.	LOCAL	LOCATIONS	OF	HEALTH FACILITIES			G.H.C	M.C.W.C	HEALTH	SCH. CLINIC DISPENSARIES I.D.H
				R.H.C	B.H.C	P.H.C				
NO.	LOCAL GOVT. AREA	HOSPITALS	P.H.C	R.H.C	B.H.C	G.H.C	M.C.W.C	HEALTH	SCH. CLINIC DISPENSARIES I.D.H	
6.	Mangu	Mangu	Bokkos	-	Tanti Gyambue	Kaban Langai	Gindiri Kombun Mangu Mangun	(Dist) Garga Div. Mangu Dist. Gindiri -do-Bokkos		
7.	Wase	Wase	-	-	Gudus	Kadarko Gaji	Baahar	Div. Wase Dist. Baahar -do-Kadarko		
8.	Langtang	Langtang	-	-	Sabon	Dadur PiliGani	Langtang	Div. Langtang		
9.	Shendam	Shendam	-	-	Biem-Biem	Garkawa Yelwa Shimanakar	Shendam	Div. Shendam Dist. Yelwa		
10.	Quan-Pan	Kwalle	-	-	-	Kwa Kwande Namu	Domak	Div. Ba'ap Dist. Kwande -do-Namu		
11.	Lafia	Lafia	Assaiko	-	Dudu-guru	Aqwatashi Barkin Rijiya	Lafia Abd.	Div. Lafia Div. Obi	Lafia	
12.	Awe	-	Keana	Awe	-	Giza Aera	-	Div. Awe Dist. Aera Kadarko Keana		
13.	Doma	Doma	-	-	Akwatta	Aqboahi Aj'ama	Doma	Div. Doma		
14.	Akwanga	N/Eggon	-	N/Eggon	Gudi	Wamba Hada Station Andaha Langalanga	Akwanga	Div. Akwanga		
15.	Keffi Uke	Keffi Uke	Gazaku	-	-	Panda Dari Kokona	Keffi	Dist. Wamba -do-N/eggon Div. Keffi Dist. Uke -do-Gazaku		
16.	Masa-Raga	Toto	Masarawa Umataha	-	Loko U/Isaki	Tudu Uku	-	Div. Nasarawa Dist. Uke		

TABLE VIII CONT'D

S/No.	HEALTH INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CONDIT
7.	Mat. & Child Welfare Clinics	Udege	"
		Gada Buke	"
		Sabon Gida	"
		Dawaki	"
		Duduguru	"
		Jos	Func
		Vom Vwang	"
		Vom Vet	"
		Low-Cost Jos	"
		Dogon Dutse	"
		B/Ladi	"
		Kabwir	"
		Bukuru	"
		Nassa/Gwong	"
		Jengre	"
		Gyel	"
		Kuru	"
		Hoss	"
		Heipang	"
		Mangu	"
		Gindiri	"
		Komun	"
		Kurra Falls	"
		Maijuju	"
		Du	"
		Bassa	"
		Pankshin	"
		Takkas	"
		Dyis	"
		Langshi	"
Langtang	"		
Bashar	"		
Fan	"		
Bakin Kogi	"		
Kwall	"		
Shendam	"		
Kwande	"		
Doemak	"		
Lafia	"		
Obi	"		
Akwanga	"		
Keffi	"		
Umaisha	"		
Barkin Abdullahi	"		
BAD	"		
Tudun Wada Jos	"		
8.	DENTAL CLINIC	Jos	Func

TABLE H IX

HEALTH STATISTICS FROM ALL GOVT. HOSPITALS IN PLATEAU STATE

DESCRIPTION	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	GRAND TOTAL
PATIENT-ADMISSION	24,792	25,353	29,741	39,913	34,262	30,492	184,553
CHARGES	20,326	20,391	24,776	29,810	27,862	31,266	154,431
DEATHS	1,152	1,042	1,518	1,839	1,917	1,896	9,364
IN-PATIENT-DAYS	55,834	29,123	94,952	130,396	131,106	99,345	540,756
PEDIATRICS	32,398	38,241	33,755	30,885	21,202	67,440	223,921
OPERATIONS	33,186	20,092	53,654	78,236	72,353	116,407	373,928
ASSISTINGS	5,692	3,591	9,059	10,888	7,706	11,704	48,640
AND TRAFFIC IDENT	743	707	945	1,405	2,015	1,874	7,689
OBSTETRIC SURGERY	5,082	3,710	7,583	9,002	7,053	6,791	39,221
INTERNAL & CHILD BIRTHS	4,717	5,066	5,415	5,473	6,423	6,520	33,614
TOTAL BIRTHS	282	299	326	288	360	437	1,992
IMMATURE BIRTH	76	81	89	174	186	171	777
DEATHS BEFORE SURVIVAL	279	333	287	319	308	364	1,890
NATAL DEATHS	148	133	194	230	216	129	1,050
INTERNAL DEATHS	49	52	60	79	91	101	432
PHYSIOLOGICAL-MINOR OPERATIONS	5,173	4,852	6,643	10,610	5,639	4,280	37,197
LABORATORY-MINOR OPERATIONS	42,176	33,890	59,833	108,568	126,996	160,810	532,273

Table H X

**MANPOWER ANALYSIS OF DOCTORS AND NURSES
POPULATION RATIO IN PLATEAU STATE BY LG.As**

S/NO.	LOCATION	DOCTORS NO.	RATIO	NURSES NO.	R
1	Jos	285	1:1,742	910	1:
2.	B/Ladi	3	1:87,609	115	1:
3.	Pankshin	8	1:30,877	157	1:
4.	Langtang	5	1:28,466	96	1:
5.	Shendam	9	1:23,204	114	1
6.	Lafia	16	1:19,534	109	1
7.	Keffi	11	1:30,049	130	1
8.	Bassa	11	1:20,:010	96	1
9.	Mangu	6	1:48,565	91	1
10.	Wase	2	1:69,:968	46	1
11.	Doma	2	1:60,717	51	1
12.	Nassarawa	9	1:33,507	98	1
13.	Qua'an-Pan	4	1:52,135	51	1
14.	Awe	1	1:121,213	14	1
15.	kanam	2	1:93,683	22	1
16.	Akwanga	5	1:69,287	92	1
T O T A L		379	1:10,415	2,192	1

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

INTRODUCTION

Like all veteran salesmen, Plateau state governments have long learnt to appreciate themselves and their policies as the number one product upon which rests their credibility, the security of the entire state and that of its functionaries. A well packaged government and its policies command greater acceptability among its citizenry who are, in the final analysis, the real arbiters of the legitimacy of any government. This is where the Ministry of Information of any state plays an important role. It is the primary role of this Ministry to wrap the activities of the government in attractive packages for easy acceptance by the judging public. This role is very fundamental to the success of any government. This important consideration has never been lost by the Plateau state government which has since its creation been making conscious effort to set up dynamic information and communication agencies through which its policies and intentions are conveyed to the people. The Ministry of Information and the Communication sector have continued to play an active role in rendering social services as well as being the mouth piece of the government.

STATE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION BEFORE 1985

The Ministry of Information and the establishment of good communication network were among the first tasks the Plateau State government embarked upon immediately after its creation. The Ministry was given enough backing to function effectively through its Film/cinema, Technical, Research and Publication units, complemented by the Culture, Library and Printing divisions.

To facilitate effective dissemination of information throughout the state, extra-ministerial information channels like the Plateau Publishing Company and Plateau Radio Television Corporation were established in the state. National information agencies like the Nigerian Television Authority, Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, News Agency of Nigeria and the Federal Information Centre also operated in the state. Roads, Rails, the Heipang Airport, telephone and telex communication further played complementary roles in information dissemination.

From the onset, the state Ministry of Information concerned itself with laying a strong foundation by strengthening the link between it and the various Administrative Divisions by establishing Information Areas in these divisions. Arrangements were made to commence work on the construction and equipping of divisional offices at Lafia, Akwanga, Keffi, Nasarawa and Langtang. The Plateau Publishing Corporation changed

the Nigerian Standard from a weekly paper to a National Daily. The Corporate building and production capacity were then expanded to meet its added responsibilities.

The information centre at Pankshin was established in 1978 to function as "Information Depot" and thereby strengthen the link between the rural and urban areas of the state.

Information activities were reflected through press releases, bulletin, daily service, publications, Newspapers, broadcasts, press conferences and press briefing; the Monthly Newsletter.

Despite all these avenues for information dissemination and the existence of rail and air transport systems, there was still a big gap between government policies and peoples' awareness of such policies and programmes. The most affected were the rural dwellers. This was due to a number of reasons prominent among which was the fact that most of these rural roads were inaccessible. This however frustrated the provision of communication and information facilities. NITEL exchange stations were not extended to most Local Government Councils. The Langtang, Keffi, Shendam Pankshin and other exchanges were only completed after 1986.

Similarly, the state owned Newspaper, The Standard, had limited circulation in the state. Television viewing centres were equally non-existent in all the rural areas and those that had televisions and radios in these rural areas got very poor reception due to the distance from the state capital where the stations were located.

The existence of these problems then made it necessary for the rural areas to turn more on traditionally organised means of information and communication namely:

- i) The use of town criers
- ii) Meetings with the various chiefdoms and their ward/clan leaders
- iii) Announcement in churches, village or clan meetings.
- iv. Announcement on market days.

Information dissemination and communication with these rural areas took a new turn with the reorganisation of the state Ministry of Information in 1986, the assistance of National Communication Structures like the NTA, NITEL, NIPOST, State Newspapers, the PRTV, and the establishment of about 160 community television viewing centres between 1988 and 1991.

MAIN STRUCTURES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE STATE.

In the progressive pursuit of effective communication, Plateau state has over the years, established and benefitted from the services of a wide range of communication network systems throughout the state. These communication structures include, Nigerian Telecommunications (NITEL), Plateau Radio Television Corporation (PRTV), Plateau Publishing Company (PPC), Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) and Nigerian Postal Services (NIPOST).

NIGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS (NITEL)

The history of NITEL in Plateau State dates back to 1955 under the activities of the defunct Post and Telecommunications (P and T) Department of the Federal Ministry of Communication. The state was then serviced with a two hundred (200) lines central battery system - a low level intelligence exchange system. This however gave way to a more sophisticated Automatic telephone exchange system, increasing the line capacity by ten fold - 200 lines increased to 2,000 lines by 1970.

The state generally, has continued to witness the spread of the telecommunication facilities across the local government areas and the commissioning of six of these exchanges at Bukuru, Yelwa, Nassarawa, Keffi, Akwanga, and Lafia under the present administration since 1987. There has further been the completion of Pankshin and Shendam exchanges as well as the provision of 500 lines digital exchange in Langtang completed and commissioned by the present administration in 1991.

The spread of telecommunication facilities in the state are as follows;

Ios exchange PC 1000. equipped for 6000 lines, and expandable to 10,000 lines.

Bukuru exchange: PC - 1000. 1000 lines, expandable to 2000 lines.

Barakin Ladi exchange: PC- 1000. 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines.

Pankshin exchange: PC - 1000 . 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines.

Langtang exchange: Digital exchnage with 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines

Yelwa-Shendam exchange: 100 lines

Shendam exchange 200 lines

Lafia exchange PC-1000. Equipped for 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines

Nassarawa exchange: PC-1000. 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines.

Keffi exchange: PC-1000. 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines.

Akwanga exchange: PC-1000. 500 lines expandable to 1000 lines.

In the exchange areas across the state, NITEL presently provides services detailed below:

- Telephone - National and International.
- Telex National and International (Jos).
- Telex Delivery Services (TDS).
- Telegraph and Registered telegraphic addresses.
- Public Pay Phone.
- Transmission and Reception of real time television for Network service.
- Leased telephone and telegraph services.
- International public counter services.
- Facsimile (FAX) services.

In addition to the provision of these services, NITEL has equally made tremendous achievements in the following areas;

- While the International Direct Dialling (IDD) facilities are being planned for the exchange, NITEL provides ITSC direct circuit through Kaduna gateway for callers. This has tremendously improved access to international connections.
- A well equipped and tastefully furnished Business office was opened as administrative headquarters to handle counter services for national and international telecommunication services.
- Leased circuit on Lagos and Abuja exchange numbers are also made available to subscribers to link up these locations.
- International Maritime Satellite Services (INMARSAT) have recently been introduced for improved international connections.
- Additional 20,000 lines exchange have been provided for Jos to meet the suppressed demand while Lafia and other smaller exchanges will be provided in the near future.

further expansion. Newly created local government areas and older ones (not yet serviced) are also included in the expansion programme.

- As a permanent solution to service disruption to NIPSS due to constant cable theft, a rural exchange system with radio link to Jos exchange has been provided at NIPSS premises.

NITEL's primary objective and target is to link Plateau state to the rest of the world and the present administration has continued to give it all the necessary assistance.

PLATEAU RADIO TELEVISION CORPORATION (PRTV)

The main functions of the PRTV is to effectively enlighten, educate and entertain the general public through Radio and Television services. The corporation is committed to the promotion of government activities and in particular, the present programme of Transition to Civil Rule and Mass Mobilization of the people for general awareness for developmental activities.

The PRTV has, since 1985, recorded the following achievements;

- Completion of the new broadcasting House; In pursuit of standardisation of operation and enhanced productivity, the new broadcasting house with studios, and office accomodation along the J.D. Gomwalk road which was abandoned for 13 years was reactivated and put to use at a cost of ₦1.3million. Both the AM and FM equipment have been installed.
- Installation of FM stereo: In 1987, the Plateau State Government awarded the contract for the supply and installation of FM stereo equipment to MG Communication System to improve the dissemination of information to the grassroot. The contract sum amounted to ₦3.8million. These equipment were installed in 1988 and since then, the station has been rated one of the best in the country.
- Tarring of the Administrative Block: To give the administrative block a face lift, the state government approved the sum of ₦302,405.00 for the project.
- Expansion of Television serivces: In a conscious effort to extend television services to all nooks and corners of the state, including the Federal Capital Territory, the Plateau State Government awarded a contract for the building of two sub stations at Shendam and Keffi respectively. That of Shendam has been completed while

that of Keffi is still in progress.

- The Plateau State Government has awarded a contract for the fencing of Rayfield and Shendam transmitting stations at a cost of ₦585,690 and ₦494, respectively.
- The state government has approved the sum of ₦1.5 million as special grant purchase of equipment most of which have outlived their usefulness.
- Purchase of Satellite Dish: As a result of the Corporation's inability to receive pictures from Lagos through the NTA Jos, the state government approved purchase of a satellite dish at a cost of ₦250,000 . The equipment has been purchased although the installation is yet to be completed.
- Connection of NESCO to PRTV Rayfield: To secure equipment and machinery and ensure uninterrupted transmission, the state government has approved connection of PRTV to NESCO. The Rayfield station now enjoys steady power supply most of the time.
- Purchase of vehicles: In 1988, the state government approved the purchase of vehicles for effective coverage at the grassroot level. Out of this number, three vehicles were released to the corporation.
- Purchase of Klystron: Klystron is one of the most important live wires of television industry. This equipment got damaged in 1987 and the state government approved the purchase of two at a total cost of ₦240,000.00.

PLATEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY (PPC)

The Plateau Publishing Company (PPC) is one of the main structures of communication in the state. The company, which now publishes two Newspapers, a daily paper, "The Standard" and a weekly paper, "Sunday Standard" was established to meet the following objectives;

- Publishing, printing and selling of Newspapers and magazines, periodicals, journals and advertising for the information, education and entertainment of the public.
- Operating news and features services including press photograph.
- Carrying out any business of commercial printers, Lithographers, Type-foundry

photo compositor; etc.

Publishing, printing and sale of text books and other books of general interest.

Manufacturing of exercise books.

Despite the fact that the company was established as a limited liability company with a profit making objective, it has always been run according to government guidelines. It has therefore been receiving subventions from the state government since 1985, to enhance information dissemination in the state.

TABLE IC I

YEAR	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (N)
1985	922,583.00
1986	333,174.00
1987	938,260.00
1988	1,812,349.00
1989	2,330,000.00
1990	3,027,938.00
1991 (Jan-Aug)	3,520,000.00
TOTAL =	N12,884,304.00

The PPC has since 1985 embarked on a number of projects through government's financial assistance. These include;

TABLE IC II

S/ no	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	YEAR OF EXECUTION	AMOUNT
1.	Purchase of 2 pick up vans (Peugeot 504)	Circulation department	1989	
2.	Generating Plant	Services Department	1989	
3.	Refurbishing of Gross community Network (Printing Machine)	Production Dept	1990 (Project still in progress)	N1,060,481.10
4.	Purchase of computer publishing machine (Desk- Top publishing system)	Production Dept	1991	N920,000.00

Despite the fact that the refurbishing of Gross Community Network progress, the successful execution of the other projects has helped in improving the of the PPC.

NIPOST (NIGERIAN POSTAL SERVICES)

The Nigerian Postal Services-NIPOST- is an Extra Ministerial Department in the Federal Ministry of Communications. NIPOST came into being on 1st January, 1985 following the promulgation of Decree No 18 of 1985 as a result of the split of the defunct Posts and Telecommunications (P and T) Department.

NIPOST is charged with the responsibility of providing reliable and efficient postal services to the Nigerian Public. Since its establishment in the state, NIPOST has been making conscious effort to provide postal services to all the urban and rural communities in the state. This has led to the establishment of thirty (30) Departmental Post Offices and twenty-four Postal Agencies both in the urban and rural communities of Plateau State. The break down of this is as follows; seven functional Head Post Offices at Jos, Bukuru, Lafia, Akwanga, Pankshin, Langtang and Keffi each with a number of departmental post offices under its control. The seven functional Head Post Offices also constitute head offices for the seven postal Districts into which Plateau territory is divided.

The thirty (30) Departmental Post Offices include the following;

Jos District: General Post office Jos, Jos Town Post Office, Jos North Post Office, Zaria Road Post Office, Jenta Area Post Office, and Anglo Jos Post Office.

Bukuru District: Bukuru Head Post Office, NIPSS Kuru Post Office, Barakin Ladi Post Office and Kurra Falls Post Office.

Lafia District: Lafia Head Post Office, Agyragu Post Office and Shendam Post Office.

Akwanga District: Akwanga, Head Post Office, Gudi Post Office and Wamba Post Office.

Keffi District: Keffi Head Post Office and Nassarawa Post Office.

Langtang District: Langtang Head Post Office, Amper Post Office.

Pankshin district: Pankshin Head Post Office, Mangu Post Office, Gindiri Post Office and Kabwir Post Office.

The General Post Office in Jos connects all the Head Post Offices, Departmental Post Offices and Postal Agencies in all the Urban centres, Local Governments head-

quarters and rural communities in the state. The newly created Local Government Councils have structures for the establishment of their own Departmental Post Offices.

NIPOST has equally added a number of new services for the interest of its growing customers. These include Agency Service, Bill Board Advertisement, Bulk Mail Service/Speedpost, Contract Counter Service Rental, Premises Rental, Mail Parcel Services, Philately and Slogan Die Advertisement.

Through the provision of these services, NIPOST has contributed immensely to the efforts of the present administration to open up and develop the rural communities in Plateau State.

THE NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY (NTA)

The Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) Jos, was established in 1973 with the main objectives - coverage, transmission and colouration of the television. It commenced transmission in Black and White on channel 7 in June 1974. By November 1974, Mangu substation started transmission on channel 5 covering Shendam, Pankshin, Akwanga, Wukari and Langtang.

Presently, the NTA Jos effectively transmits to all parts of the state and neighbouring states of Bauchi, Benue, Gongola, Kano, Katsina and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

The Station has recorded many achievements since 1985. These include recording of various functions and programmes such as documentaries, drama production, social activities, animation productions children's programmes production and entertainment. The recent addition of a powerful satellite dish has also enhanced constant reception and transmission of these programmes.

Despite the inadequate funding and very rocky terrain which blocks transmission in some areas, NTA has been able to record the following achievements especially in 1987;

- Extension of transmission and coverage to all parts of the state and neighbouring states.
- The station won an international award in 1986 (Italy) with a documentary programme on the effects of tin mining in Plateau. The same documentary was named as one of the best programmes in NIFETEP.

- NTA Jos won the 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions in the NTA merit Award with a puppet show programme and a documentary.
- Won the 1st position in NIFETEP with a drama programme "The Game of Frustration", and "The Tree Fell".

PUBLIC INFORMATION STRATEGIES.

Information delivery in Plateau State is carried out mainly through the major publicity organs of the state Ministry of Information, namely the print and electronic media, over which the Ministry exercises supervisory role. Information dissemination in the state takes the form of press releases, bulletin, daily press service, Monthly Newsletter, town meetings, MAMSER programmes, establishment of T.V viewing centres and organisation of the people's forum. To Translate into reality, the social, political and economic goals of the present administration, the State Ministry of Information has adopted the following strategies:

1. Establishment of community television viewing centres with television sets, generators, radio and video sets, boosters etc aimed at providing radio and television facilities for the rural dwellers who cannot afford it. These T.V. centres serve as information dissemination and entertainment centres where information on government programmes are aired. They have also been effectively used to publicise vital programmes of the transition including local government elections, voters' registration, national trial census etc. Other government agencies like the Better Life Programme, Environmental Sanitation Authority, Anti-Drug Law Enforcement Agency etc are now sending useful tapes to these centres to achieve maximum results. Under the first phase in 1986, about 73 (seventy three) centres were established. Eighty nine (89) centres are expected to be completed in the second phase. These centres are presently located in Langtang, Keffi, Akwanga, Pankshin, Shendam, Jos etc.
2. People's Forum: In realisation of the importance and effectiveness of person to person communication, Plateau state government introduced the People's forum in 1987. It involves a gathering which brings both the governor and members of any given community in questions/answers forum. The governor and some members of the State Executive Council listen to and answer questions on various issues of public interest. They also use the opportunity to explain certain issues, offer suggestions and listen to some complaints from the communities. This method helps in bridging the gap between the government and the people.

3. Radio Encounter is a weekly PRTV programme which provides an opportunity for the citizens to ask public officers including the military governor, commissioners, general managers, chief executives of boards and parastatals (both federal and state) questions on various aspects of their programmes. Guests on this programme are timely chosen to coincide with certain development in their areas when their organisations are in

4. The expansion of the State Television and rehabilitation of the Plateau Public Broadcasting Company were geared towards ensuring achievement of necessary communication objectives. Two booster stations, one of which has been completed and commissioned, and another completed in Keffi and Shendam. The State Radio was also equipped with FM stereo. The Plateau Publishing company was allocated ₦3m to rehabilitate its machines.

5. To promote information through cultural activities, the state embarked on the construction of the cultural centre complex at the cost of ₦9million. This is in line with the state's emphasis on the research and documentation of the state's social and cultural heritage for educating and creating awareness among the people.

6. The state government proposed and embarked on the establishment of a separation laboratory to be financed by the European Economic Community. Once completed, the project will enhance the performance of the Government Printing Press and strengthen its revenue generating capacity.

7. Public Enlightenment campaigns using the Public Address (PA) vans.

8. Organisation of symposia, workshops and lectures.

9. Press briefings by Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Chief executives (on issues of state Government) including Local Government Council Chairmen coordinated by the Ministry of Information.

10. The Plateau state MAMSER has equally played a very active role by organising lectures, workshops, a five minutes Radio programme "Wake Up Nigeria" every morning, speeches at various occasions and political education campaigns throughout the state. All these programmes, most of which were initiated between 1985 and 1991 were aimed at adequately mobilising the people to participate in government activities. A case in hand is the active role MAMSER has been playing in publicising the Transition Programme and calling on the people to participate in the registration exercise, elections and the National census exercise. Establishment of community T.V viewing centres, organisation of workshops, seminars and press briefings were all aimed at informing and educating the people on government programmes and policies.

All these strategies have been very effective in information dissemination and public enlightenment.

TABLE IC III INFORMATION PROJECTS EMBARKED ON AND RESULTS FROM 1985-1991

NO.	YEAR	PROJECT SPECIFICATION	RESULT	COST	REMARK
1.	1986	Establishment Libraries in higher institutions in the Local Government Councils.			
2.	1988	Extension of Plateau Television			
3.	1989	Television Viewing Centres. Expansion of Plateau Television and Frequency Modulation (FM) stereo.	Completed and commissioned with Administrative Block of PRTVC	N6,586,026.20	
4.	1989	Cultural Centre/civic Centre	Fire fighting vehicles have been delivered Cultural/civic Centre still under construction	N 1,800,000.00	
5.	1991	62 Community Television Viewing Centres Booster stations (FM/AM) at Shendam Keffi Booster station Two satellite Dishes for NTA and PTV Library equipment and materials P.P.C. Refurbishing of their machines	Completed 2 and Commissioned. Completed and Commissioned. Work has commenced. Already installed. supplied to the state library accordingly. Currently being refurbished.	N27 million N5,000,000.00 N1,825 million N1 million	

OBJECTIVES OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION 1985-1991

The present Administration is set to achieve some set objectives in the information and communication sectors. These have been done through various programmes and projects which have already been enumerated. The target objectives for embarking on these programmes and projects are;

- (i) The need for adequate publicity of government programmes/policies and mobilization of the people to participate in such programmes/projects
- (ii) Linking the entire state with telecommunication facilities. NITEL has been doing this effectively through the extension of lines to Pankshin, Shendam, Keffi and the establishment of the 500 lines digital exchange in Langtang.
- (iii) Establishing postal services in all the Local government councils to ensure movement of mails within and outside the state. NIPOST has been meeting with the challenges.
- (iv) Maintaining effective means of communication between the government and the people governed through close liaison with other media.
- (v) Achievement of effective enlightenment and encouragement of information dissemination at the grassroot level with the appointment up of dynamic Government Information Officers by the Local Governments in the state.
- (vi) Establishment of television viewing centres in all the Local Government Councils of the state.

TABLE IC IV
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE JOBS
 SOURCES OF REVENUE 1985.

S/N	DETAILS	HEAD	S/HEAD	ALP. EST. 1985	ACTUAL COLLECTION	BALANCE
1.	Casino Gaming Machines	403	3	640,000.00	50,100.00	589,900.00
2.	Pools Betting Licence	"	4	350,000.00	226,606.00	123,394.00
3.	Auctioneer's Licence	"	5	12,000.00	3,016.00	8,984.00
4.	Cinematographic Licence	"	6	33,000.00	9,150.00	23,850.00
5.	Petrol station sub-lease	"	7	20,000.00	-	20,000.00
6.	Sales of Photographs	404	27	2,000.00	511.00	1,489.00
7.	Sales of Publications	"	28	500.00	560.00	-
8.	Printing on Payment	"	29	40,000.00	24,444.00	15,556.00
9.	Payment of Official Printing	"	30	-	-	-
10.	Sales from Rehabilitation Center	"	33	450.00	165.00	285.00
11.	Hire of Public Address Equipment	"	42	-	5,880.00	-
12.	Payment for Graphic Design	"	31	5,000.00	12,305.00	-
13.	Sales of Handcrafts Blind Center	"	32	450.00	2,367.00	-
14.	Rent on Chairs, Hall etc	405	19	-	6,691.40	-
15.	Fire Service fee	402	38	-	16,200.00	-
16.	Occasional Use of Youth Center	"	25	10,000.00	4,717.00	5,283.00
17.	Registration of Youth Clubs	"	26	1,200.00	275.00	925.00
18.	Public Collection fee	"	27	800.00	425.00	375.00
19.	Site Inspection General	"	37	-	960.00	-

TABLE IC V
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE, JOE
 SOURCES OF REVENUE IN 1986.

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	S/HEAD	1986 APP EST.	ACTUAL COLLECTION	BALANCE
1.	Casino gaming machines	403	3	250,000.00	250,420.00	-
2.	Pools betting licence	"	4	300,000.00	372,538.36	-
3.	Auctioneers' licence	"	5	10,000.00	3,864.00	6,136.00
4.	Cinematographic licence insp.	"	6	20,000.00	9,300.00	10,700.00
5.	Retrol station sub-lease	"	7	-	5,240.00	-
6.	Sales of photographs	404	27	1,000.00	75.00	925.00
7.	Sales of publications	"	28	1,000.00	2,137.00	-
8.	Printing on payment	"	29	80,000.00	22,194.00	57,806.00
9.	Payment for Official Printing	"	30	-	-	-
10.	Payment for graphic design	"	31	15,000.00	1,277.20	13,722.80
11.	Sales of hand-craft blind center zawan	"	32	5,000.00	1,027.30	3,972.70
12.	Sales from rehabilitation center	"	33	1,000.00	65.00	935.00
13.	Hire of publication address equipment	"	42	10,000.00	125.00	9,875.00
14.	Rent on chairs, halls etc	405	19	10,000.00	8,669.50	1,330.50
15.	Fire service fee	402	38	30,000.00	6,190.00	23,810.00
16.	Occasional use of youth center	"	25	10,000.00	3,974.00	6,026.00
17.	Registrations of youth clubs	"	26	10,000.00	2,610.00	7,390.00
18.	Public collection fee	"	27	1,000.00	675.00	325.00
19.	Site inspection general	"	37	30,000.00	6,100.00	23,900.00

TABLE IC VI SOURCES OF REVENUE 1987

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	SUB-HEAD	APPROVED EST	ACTUAL COLLECTION	BALANCE
1.	Casino Gaming Machine	403	3	300,000.00	168,468.00	131,532.00
2.	Pool Betting	403	4	300,000.00	414,845.88	-
3.	Auctioneer Licence	403	5	5,000.00	1678.00	3322.00
4.	Cinematographic Licence	403	6	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
5.	Petrol Station Sub-heads	403	7	6,000.00	5,240.00	760.00
6.	Sales of Photographs	404	27	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
7.	Sales of Publications	404	28	4,000.00	-	4,000.00
8.	Printing on Repayment	404	29	30,000.00	11,299.00	18,701.00
9.	Payment for Official Printing	404	30	-	-	-
10.	Payment for Graphic Designs	404	31	1,000.00	1253.50	-
11.	Sales of Handcrafts zawan Blind Centre	404	32	2,000.00	1,416.00	584.00
12.	Sales of Handcraft from Rehabilitation Center	404	33	-	-	-
13.	Hire of public Address system	404	42	3,000.00	700.00	2,300.00
14.	Rent on Chairs, Halls	405	19	20,000.00	6,752.80	13,247.20
15.	Fire service Fee	402	38	10,000.00	5,175.00	4,825.00
16.	ite Inspection General	402	37	10,000.00	5,975.00	4,025.00
17.	ccasional use of youth center	402	25	1,000.00	915.00	9,085.00
18.	egistration of youth Club	402	26	3,000.00	4,477.00	-
19.	ublic collection Fee	402	27	1,000.00	1,870.00	-

TABLE IC VII SOURCES OF REVENUE 1988

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	SUB-HEAD	APPROVED EST.	ACTUAL COLLECTION	BALANCE
1.	Casino Gaming Machine	403	3	350,000.00	259,627.00	90,373.00
2.	Pools Betting Licenses	403	4	700,000.00	267,530.00	432,470.00
3.	Auctioneer Licenses	403	5	5,000.00	2,652.00	2,348.00
4.	Cinematographic Licenses Insp.	403	6	10,000.00	7,950.00	2,050.00
5.	Petrol station sub-lease	403	7	6,000.00	54,890.00	-
6.	Sales of photographs	404	27	-	3,465.75	-
7.	Sales of publications	404	28	15,000.00	4,427.25	10,572.75
8.	Printing on payments	404	29	50,000.00	16,126.00	33,874.00
9.	Payment for official Printing	404	30	-	-	-
10.	Payment for Graphic Design	404	31	1,500.00	9,776.20	360.00
11.	Sales on Hand crafts Blind center	404	32	2,000.00	1,640.00	1,999.00
12.	Sales from Rehabilitation center	404	33	2,500.00	501.00	1,725.00
13.	Hire of Public Address Equipment	404	42	3,000.00	275.00	4,076.00
14.	Rent on chairs Hall E.t.c	405	19	20,000.00	15,924.00	8,600.00
15.	Fire service Fee	402	38	10,000.00	1,400.00	4,380.00
16.	Occasional use of Youth center	402	25	5,000.00	620.00	-
17.	Registration of Youth Clubs	402	26	5,000.00	5,480.00	1,190.00
18.	Public collection Fee	402	27	2,500.00	1,310.00	4,239.00
19.	Site Inspection General	402	37	10,000.00	5,761.00	-

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1989

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	SUB-HEAD	APPROVAL EST.	ACTUAL COLL.	BALANCE
1.	Casino Gaming Machine	403	3	350,000.00	322,920.00	27,080.00
2.	Pools Betting Licenses	403	4	500,000.00	465,360.00	34,640.00
3.	Auctioneers Licenses	403	5	5,000.00	4,771.00	22,900.00
4.	Sales of Photographs	404	27	5,000.00	74.00	4,926.00
5.	Sales of publication	404	28	10,000.00	4,575.70	5,424.30
6.	Printing on payment	404	29	2,000.00	8,046.90	-
7.	Payment on Official print	404	30	-	-	-
8.	Payment for Graphic Designs	404	31	15,000.00	6,956.86	8,043.14
9.	Hire of public Address Equipment	404	42	1,000.00	100.00	1,900.00
10.	Rent on Chair Hall	405	19	20,000.00	21,855.00	-

TABLE IC IX SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR YEAR 1990

S/ NO.	DETAILS	HEAD	SUB-HEAD	1990 APPROVED EST	1990 ACTUAL COLL.	BALANCE
1.	Casino Gaming Machine	403	3	500,000.00	273,833.00	226,167.00
2.	Pools Betting License	403	4	60,000.00	32,650.00	27,350.00
3.	Pools Betting License	401	7	500,000.00	477,000.00	23,000.00
4.	Auctioneers License	403	5	5,000.00	6,358.00	-
5.	Sales of photographs	404	27	5,000.00	100.00	4,900.00
6.	Sales of publications	404	28	10,000.00	4,699.55	5,300.45
7.	Printing on payments	404	29	15,000.00	26,025.00	-
8.	Payment for Graphic Design	404	31	5,000.00	11,102.50	-
9.	Hire of public Address Equip.	404	42	2,000.00	900.00	1,100.00
10.	Sales of Recorded V/Cassettes	404	51	-	11,500.00	-
11.	Rent on Chairs Hall and Field	404	405	30,000.00	34,885.00	-

TABLE IC X
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE, JOS
 SOURCES OF REVENUE IN 1991:

S/No.	DETAIL	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED 1991	ACTUAL	BALANCE
1.	Pools Betting fee	401	7	500,000.00	296,000.00	204,000.00
2.	Casino Gaming Machine	403	3	500,000.00	312,650.00	187,350.00
3.	Pools Betting Licence fee	"	4	60,000.00	52,760.00	7,240.00
4.	Auctioneers Licence fee	"	5	6,000.00	3,030.00	2,970.00
5.	Sales of Photographs	404	27	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
6.	Sales of Publications	"	28	10,000.00	2,294.15	7,705.00
7.	Printing on Payments	"	29	15,000.00	10,695.00	4,304.00
8.	Payment on official Printing	"	30	15,000.00	-	15,000.00
9.	Hire of Public Address Equipment	"	42	15,000.00	700.00	14,300.00
10.	Payment for Graphic Design	"	31	15,000.00	2,336.50	12,663.50
11.	Sales of Recorded V/Cassettes	"	51	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
12.	Rent on Chairs Hall & Field	405	19	50,000.00	15,981.00	34,019.00

TABLE IC MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 1985

S/NO.	NAME DETAIL	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1.	Salaries	419	1	1,791,790.00	1,740,790.00	51,000.00
2.	Utilities-Services	"	3	7,000.00	6,882.83	117.97
3.	Stationery	"	5	60,000.00	59,923.09	76.91
4.	Maintenance of Office	"	6	10,000.00	7,317.06	2,682.94
5.	Maintenance of Vehicle	"	7	25,000.00	24,251.13	748.87
6.	Grants Contribution and subvention	"	9	8,000.00	5,249.00	2,751.00
7.	Miscellaneous Expenses	"	12	29,485.00	14,415.55	15,069.45

TABLE IC XII MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 1986

S/NO.	DETAILS		HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1.	Salaries	419	1	1,964650.00	1938383.12	26,266.88		
2.	Utilities-Services	"	3	2,800.00	1434.19	1365.81		
3.	Stationeries	"	5	24,000.00	-	24,000.00		
4.	Maintenance of Offices	"	6	4,000.00	1450.00	2,550.00		
5.	Maintenance of Vehicles	"	7	10,000.00	5713.65	4,286.35		
6.	Grants Contributions and Subventions	"	9	3,200.00	-	3,200.00		
7.	Miscellaneous Expenses	"	12	11,795.00	1,934.20	9860.00		

TABLE IC XIII

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1987

NAME DETAILS	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	REMARKS
Salaries	194	1	2,184,540.00	2,088,959.99	95,580.01	
Transport and Travelling	"	2	20,000.00	20,000.00	936.00	
Utilities Services	"	3	8,000.00	7,950.56	49.44	
Stationery	"	5	25,000.00	27,394.44	2,394.44	
Maintenance of Officer	"	6	15,000.00	17,372.84	2,372.84	
Maintenance of Vehicles	"	7	40,000.00	38,353.55	1,646.45	
Grants Contribution	"					
Subvention	"	9	4,775,100.00	2,464,892.26	1,710,207.74	
Miscellaneous Expenses	"	12	12,000.00	14,684.45	2,684.45	
Promotion of Information	"	14	30,000.00	23,654.87	6,345.13	
Printing Expenses	"	15	70,000.00	-	-	
Arts and Culture	"	16	30,000.00	23,790.00	6,210.00	

TABLE IC XIV
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE
 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1988

DETAIL	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
Personnal Emoluments	419	1	2,828,700.00	2,947,903.94	119,203.94
Transport & Travelling	"	2	270,000.00	293,242.00	23,242.00
Utilities	"	3	20,000.00	20,462.42	462.42
Telephone Services	"	4	20,000.00	19,295.99	604.01
Stationarys	"	5	30,000.00	34,975.70	4,975.70
Maintenance of Office	"	6	20,000.00	9,912.85	10,087.15
Maintenance of Vehicles	"	7	100,000.00	137,788.85	37,269.85
Grants Contribution & subvention	"	9	3,471,720.00	4,030,788.51	559,068.51
Training & Staff Development	"	10	10,000.00	8,434.00	1,566.00
Entertainment & Hospitality	"	11	5,000.00	4,983.31	16.69
Miscellaneous Expenses	"	12	8,000.00	8,062.87	62.87
Promotion of Information	"	14	1,030,000.00	930,995.88	14,046.34
Printing Expenses	"	15	145,000.00	159,046.34	1,404.04
Arts and Culture	"	16	60,000.00	58,595.96	1,610.05
Library Services	"	17	100,000.00	98,389.95	24,256.26
Fire Services	"	18	200,000.00	224,256.26	5,014.54
Social Welfare	"	19	200,000.00	205,014.54	5,014.54
Youth Development	"	20	40,000.00	37,700.15	2,299.85
Graphic Arts Expenses	"	21	40,000.00	36,881.00	3,119.00

TABLE IC XV
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE JOS
 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1989

DETAILS	HEAD	S / HEAD	APPROVED	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	REMARKS
Personal Emolument	419	1	3,441,970.00	2,559,736.35	82,233.65	
Transport & Leave	"	2	200,000.00	200,240.00	240.00	
Utilities	"	3	20,000.00	17,786.36	2,213.64	
Telephone Services	"	4	10,000.00	1,026.00	8,974.00	
Stationary	5	5	60,000.00	70,504.55	10,504.55	
Maintenance of Office	"	6	40,000.00	64,978.19	24,978.19	
Maintenance of Vehicles	"	7	300,000.00	368,732.04	68,732.04	
Subvention PRV & PPC	"	9	5,256,130.00	3,360,464.98	1,895,665.02	
Training, Staff Development	"	10	10,000.00	6,214.93	3,785.07	
Entertainment	"	11	9,000.00	8,844.10	155.60	
Miscellaneous	"	12	305,000.00	1,485,722.39	1,180,722.39	
Promotion of Information	"	14	1,500,000.00	2,881,099.20	1,081,099.20	
Printing Expenses	"	15	145,000.00	166,211.26	21,211.26	
Cultural Centre	"	16	100,000.00	96,146.80	3,853.20	
Library Services	"	17	100,000.00	103,135.55	3,135.55	
Graphic Arts	"	21	40,000.00	16,369.50	23,630.50	

TABLE IC XVI
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE JOS
 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1990

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1	Personal Emolument	419	1	2,780,070.00	1,620,833.16	1,159,236.84
2	Leave Transport Grant	"	2	250,000.00	297,754.58	47,867.58
3	Utilities	"	3	25,000.00	25,754.57	754.57
4	Telephone Services	"	4	10,000.00	4,131.60	5,868.40
5	Stationary	"	5	60,000.00	179,289.50	119,289.50
6	Maintenance of Office	"	6	25,000.00	68,875.00	43,875.00
7	Maintenance of Vehicles	"	7	130,000.00	272,760.05	142,760.02
8	Subvention PRV & PPC	"	9	7,800,000.00	6,775,248.00	1,024,752.00
9	Training Staff Development	"	10	10,000.00	500.00	9,500.00
10	Entertainment & Hospitality	"	11	5,000.00	2,248.00	2,752.00
11	Miscellaneous	"	12	100,000.00	1,273,966.56	1,173,966.56
12	Research Activities	"	13	10,000.00	2,760.00	7,240.00
13	Promotion of Information	"	14	925,000.00	2,864,998.42	1,939,998.42
14	Printing Expenses	"	15	200,000.00	281,332.94	81,332.94
15	Arts and Culture	"	16	280,000.00	35,320.80	244,679.20
16	Library Services	"	17	200,000.00	15,809.78	184,190.22
17	Graphic Arts	"	21	80,000.00	39,945.85	40,054.15

TABLE IC XVII
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE BUDGET
 FOR THE YEAR 1991

S/NO	DETAILS	HEAD	S/HEAD	APPROVED ESTIMATED	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	REMARKS
1	SALARIES	419	1	2,176,310.00	2,015,957.23	160,352.77	
2	LEAVE GRANT	"	2	250,000.00	195,356.00	54,644.00	
3	UTILITIES	"	3	16,000.00	25,246.63	9,246.63	
4	STATIONARY	"	5	50,000.00	50,354.36	-354.36	
5	TELEPHONE	"	4	-	1,953.50	1,953.50	
6	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE	"	6	200,000.00	46,092.70	26,092.70	
7	MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES	"	7	200,000.00	155,104.90	44,895.10	
8	SUBVENTION TO P.P.C	"	9I	2,626,453.00	1,700,000.00	926,453.00	
9	SUBVENTION TO PRVC	"	9II	5,739,161.00	2,811,077.86	2,928,083.14	
10	TRAINING AND STAFF DEV.	"	10	10,000.00	1,700.00	8,300.00	
11	ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITAL	"	11	5,000.00	953.00	4,047.00	
12	MISCELLANEOUS	"	12	-	513,770.43	513,770.43	
13	Research Activities	"	13	10,000.00	8,786.00	1,214.00	
14	PROMOTION OF INFORMATION	"	14	1,000,000.00	2,488,964.46	1,488,964.46	
15	PRINTING EXPENSES	"	15	250,000.00	94,699.46	155,300.54	
16	ARTS AND CULTURE	"	16	300,000.00	47,360.00	252,640.00	
17	LIBRARY SERVICES	"	17	200,000.00	10,163.00	189,837.00	
18	GRAPHIC ARTS EXPENSES	"	18	80,000.00	17,571.00	62,429.00	

RESULTS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION PROJECTS (1985-1991)

The various programmes and projects embarked upon by the present administration have created links with the various local government councils in the state. Some of these projects/programmes are;

The construction and commissioning of the Shendam substation of the PRTV have led to the extension of its services to Shendam, Lafia, Langtang, Awe, Doma and parts of Benue and Gongola States. When completed, the Keffi Booster Station will also cover Keffi, Nasarawa and Abuja, the New Federal Capital Territory.

The spread of NITEL services through the establishment of telecommunication exchange stations in Bukuru, Nasarawa, Yelwa, Akwanga, Lafia and Keffi. There has further been the construction and commissioning of a 500 lines digital exchange in Langtang as well as the completion of the Shendam and Pankshin Stations. These telecommunication facilities have considerably linked the state capital with the local government councils as well as linking these councils with other states of the federation.

The establishment of Community Television viewing centres in the Local Government Councils in the state has helped in narrowing down the hitherto existing communication gap and bringing the people closer to government policies and programmes.

The installation of the FM Stereo equipment has also improved the dissemination of information to the grassroot.

It is important to note that the Ministry of Information and Communication has had some remarkable progress within the last six years in both project execution and information dissemination.

The provision of the necessary infrastructures and machineries as well as the construction of booster stations in parts of the state have widened the coverage of Television and Radio Programmes in the State and beyond.

CHAPTER SIX

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

Plateau State is unique in many respects. This is as a result of its location as well as its vast human and natural resources. Also, of all the States in the Federation, it has the coldest weather comparable to what obtains in the temperate regions of the world. Given the availability of these resources, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries was created as far back as 1967 to identify and utilize these resources in such a way that would benefit both the State and the entire nation.

During the administration of Mr Joseph Gomwalk as the Governor of the Benue/Plateau State (1967 - 1975), funds were made available for a comprehensive research on the mineral and agricultural potentials of the State.

Based on the findings, plans were made to establish viable industries in locations where raw materials that will be utilized in such industries were easily available. It soon turned out to be the genesis of industrial development in the state. Subsequent governments have tried, with great success to build on this solid foundation.

In 1976, Plateau State was carved out of the former Benue/Plateau State. The military Governor of the newly created State, Group Captain Dan Sulaiman picked up and continued from where his predecessor stopped in ensuring the rapid industrialization of the State. All the successive Military administrations in the state have made policies that have created avenues for both the public and private sectors to participate in the development of the state economy. A close look at some of their activities in programmes like industrialization, small and medium scale industries, cooperatives, private sector identification of industrial and commercial potentials and developing an industrial print for the state will show the success recorded over the years in these programmes. For instance, Group Captain Dan Sulaiman who presented the first budget of the State for the year 1976/77 which was termed "budget of self determination" included programmes that would afford every individual an opportunity to develop his own potential and ensure a measure of dignity through self employment where government jobs are not available. In line with this objective, the small scale industries loan scheme which was suspended during the 1974 - 1975 financial year was reactivated. The Government directed the reorganisation of the small scale industries loan management committee to enable it provide not only financial incentives, but services for meaningful implementation of the scheme throughout the state. As a result of these moves, many state indigenes who had applied for small industries credit/loan scheme since 1969 got approval ranging from ₦700 to ₦80,000. Among these beneficiaries are;

TABLE CI 1 BENEFICIARIES OF THE SMALL INDUSTRIES CREDIT/LOAN SCHEME

S/NO	NAME	PROJECT	LOCATION	AMOUNT		DATE		REPAYMENT		LIQUIDATION
				APPROVED	APPROVED	DISBURSED	APPROVED	APPROVED		
1.	Alh M.Oma	Corn mill	Jos	N700.00	1969	N700.00	1976	N823.00	1/4/76	
2.	Y.Y. Raji	Bakery	Jos	N10,000.00	1973	N10,000.00	1978	N14,500	1/8/76	
3.	Amos Mangut	Mining	Jos	N10,000.00	1973	N10,000.00	1978	N12,380.00	1/5/76	
4.	I.Rami	Poultry	Akwanga	N2,000.00	1971	N2,000.00	1981	N3,400	1/5/76	
5.	H.C Racha	Poultry	Miangoo	N3,120.00	1969	N3,120.00	1978	N4,017.00	1/6/77	
6.	E.Washiki	Block	Jos	N40,000.00	1969	N10,000.00	1978	N12,000.00	1/6/77	
7.	J.G Pam	M/W.Shop	Jos	N4,000.00	1971	N4,000.00	1978	N5,100.00	1/3/77	
8.	E.Affiku	M/Fabri- cation	Jos	N6,300.00	1972	N6,300.00	1978	N7,500.00	1/4/77	
9.	M.Hirse	Shrimp farm	Mangu	N5,000.00	1972	N5,000.00	1978	N6,370.00	1/3/78	
10.	J.Alofu	Furniture	Keffi	N6,000.00	1974	N7,125.88	1978	N8,200.00	26/6/77	
11.	B.Angbazo	Block	Keffi	N12,000.00	1971	N12,157.00	1978	N14,050.00	11/11/79	
12.	E.A.Elayo	Poultry	Keana	N3,000.00	1971	N3,000.00	1978	N3,600.00	27/6/80	
13.	P.Gowon	Furniture	Jos	N10,000.00	1971	N10,000.00	1978	N12,500.00	30/6/80	
14.	Y.Umar	Corn Mill	Azara	N700.00	1969	N700.00	1973	N874.00	5/9/80	
15.	P.B.Yandem	Piggery	Panyam	N7,000.00	1973	N6,730.00	1978	N9,100.00	1/9/80	
16.	J.Owelunji	Bakery	Keffi	N13,250.00	1976	N12,276.50	1978	N13,734.45	1/3/83	
17.	Atayi									
	Trading coy	Corn Mill	Agwatashi	N700.00	1976	N697.33	1978	N697.33	14/8/84	
18.	N.aba'a	Printing	Jos	N10,000.00	1979	N10,000.00	1979	N10,911	1/3/85	
19.	P.Gochalok	Bakery	Shendam	N10,000.00	1979	N9,998.00	1979	N16,026.00	1/5/83	
20.	E.Mainak	Yam Flour	Shendam	N14,400.00	1976	N6,269.25	1976	N7,204.82	1/2/81	
21.	Abu Adamu	M/W.Shop	Bukuru	N16,675.00	1976	N8,376.00	1976	N10,293.95	26/11/86	
22.	D.Kumsawa	M/Wshop	Langtang	N19,420.00	1976	N7,373.75	1976	N8,297.79	24/6/86	
23.	P.Fom	Dry Cleaning	Jos	N70,000.00	1976	N69,465.46	1976	N83,358.50	15/9/87	
24.	N.Nafizigo	Printing	Jos	N65,000.00	1976	N62,868	1976	N72,623.19	24/6/87	
25.	R.Bello	M/W Shop	Jos	N9,140.00	1976	N8,508.59	1976	N9,500.00	7/6/89	
26.	Ali Aji	Block	Nassarawa	N20,000.00	1976	N20,057	1976	N23,807.33	1/2/89	
27.	Hamza Gashi	Tailoring	Yelwa	N1,200	1978	N1,200.00	1978	N1,320.00	9/5/88	
28.	JM Damla	Bakery	B/Iadi	N10,000	1978	N9,650.75	1978	N11,098	22/7/88	
29.	Sunday Yelwa	Block	Bulam	N35,300	1981	N30,903	1981	N35,584.20	21/12/88	
30.	Sallah Dashe	Block	Dengi	N35,300	1981	N35,299	1981	N40,020	22/2/88	
31.	B.Doma	Block	Doma	N35,300	1981	N35,300	1981	N41,503.69	18/2/88	
32.	B.P.Sambo	Furniture	Bulam	N20,175	1978	N20,175.00	1978	N23,952.98	8/8/90	
33.	M.Enna	Gari Proc.	Nassarawa	N10,000	1978	N10,000	1978	N11,500	24/9/90	
34.	P.Buba	Block	Shendam	N10,000	1981	N10,000	1981	N11,500	15/12/89	
35.	M.Sanusai	Yam/Cassava	Shendam	N16,500	1985	N16,500	1985	N18,975	18/12/98.	

Apart from the encouragement of establishment of small scale industries in state, the administration of Group Captain Dan Suleiman championed the arrangement for the establishment of Jos International Breweries in which Benue and Plateau States jointly owned 60% shares. There were also arrangements for the construction of Biscuits factory (also jointly owned with Benue State), a soap and detergent company, a Brick Industry. Efforts were further made to established an agro-allied and mine based industrial estate at various local government councils. To ensure the effective and urgent implementation of these programmes, the sum of ₦16,570,890, made up of ₦10 million for capital projects and ₦3.6 million for recurrent expenditure, was allocated to the Ministry in the 1977/78 fiscal year.

These initial efforts laid the basic foundation on which successive military administration built with vigour, the industrialisation of the state. By 1979, most of the industrial machineries set in motion by Group Captain Dan Suleiman were already yielding positive results. Cooperative shops were constructed to ensure adequate supply of essential consumer goods. These cooperative shops were spread across the following localities;

Akwanga	3,	Bassa	1,	Keffi	1
Langtang	2,	Wase	1,		
Jos	5,	Pankshin	1,		
Lafia	2,	Nassarawa	1,	and Bukuru	1.

Having identified the tourism potentials of the state, plans were made and funds provided to build government owned hotels and guest houses in the Divisional Headquarters. More emphases were also laid on the improvement of the rural areas to make them more attractive for investors. However, this did not yield much benefit since the basic facilities needed for rural industrialisation namely electricity, good roads, water and other incentives were not available.

To stimulate new investments, accelerate industrial and commercial activities in the state and ensure a rapid growth and diversification of the state economy a state industrial/commercial blue print was made available. This contained a number of packages aimed at ensuring optimum utilisation of the numerous resources in the state. The policies and incentives contained in the blue print are as follows,

- Establishment of industrial zones in all the local government councils. The Plateau State Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) was established to pursue the implementation of this programme.

The pursuance and encouragement of the development of industries that will utilise identified and available agricultural and mineral resources. This is to ensure that the surplus farm products are well utilised.

Priority to be given to agro-based, agro allied and rural-based industries in line with the emphasis on rural development.

There is further deliberate policy of specialisation especially for the agro-allied industries in order to stimulate possible venture into the export trade in line with the export orientation programme.

Encouragement of industries that have in links with other sectors of the economy.

Local governments are granted adequate opportunities to partake in industrial projects in form of equity participation as a means of diversifying their revenue base.

Subject to other economic variables, there will be a gradual and deliberate dispersal of small and medium scale industries very close to the source of raw materials in order to minimise rural-urban drift. This will also eliminate political considerations that have tended to dictate the siting of industries in uneconomic locations.

The small and medium industries Credit Scheme department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was changed to an agency known as the Plateau State Small and Medium Industries Promotion and Development Agency. This was done to reduce the administrative complications involved in loan administration.

All fees in respect of land transaction (consent registration) involving any newly established industry would be waived for the first three years.

To motivate the inflow of entrepreneurs and encourage the inflow of investment capital, all new rural based small and medium scale industries and such similar industries within Jos metropolis shall be exempted from ground/property charges for a reasonable period.

The current guidelines for granting Certificates of Occupancy are still maintained, but genuine investors are granted Certificates of Occupancy within one month of application, provided they satisfy all conditions.

All new large scale industries in the state are exempted from ground/property tax for the first three years.

In order to reduce delays over land compensation in respect of industrial plots, government now approves such compensations to be done by outright payment or converting the value of such land into equity in the project to the benefit of the customary occupants of the land.

Government will continue its gradual divestment in non-strategic sectors where private/local entrepreneurs have shown sufficient capacity to finance and manage such ventures.

- Appraisal and granting of soft loans to small and medium investors to a maximum of ₦300,000.00. This amount is however subject to review from time to time.
- Provision of technical and managerial advice to small and medium investors in areas of investment.
- Preparation of feasibility studies to investors at a cheap rate.
- Provision of information to investors in the form of project profiles, local sources of raw materials and equipments.
- Training both the entrepreneurs and their personnel.

The major objectives of the government in initiating these policies and incentives are;

- i. To ensure optimum utilisation of resources.
- ii. To create opportunities for active private sector participation or partnership in the productive sector of the economy aimed at generating employment or self employment particularly in the semi urban and rural areas.
- iii. To stimulate rural industrialisation through cottage small scale industrial project that can metamorphose into medium and large scale industries over time.

These incentives and policies are however subject to review from time to time in order to keep pace with the constant changes in the industrial sector and other related agencies.

PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES 1985 - 1991.

The present Military Administration has embarked on a number of programmes, and made various policies aimed at promoting industrial and commercial development in the state as shown below:

TABLE CI II PROGRAMMES/POLICIES FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE

YEAR	PROGRAMMES	STRATEGIES.
1985	Industrial Development	<p>Launching of Plateau State Industrial Development Appeal Fund (PIDAF). The money realised (₦150 million) is used for the establishment of industrial estates in various Local government areas -Lafia, Kanam, Shendam, Akwanga for a start.</p> <p>Encouraging investors and entrepreneurs by creating favorable incentives contained in the industrial blue print.</p> <p>₦41 million World Bank Loan was made available to the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industries (NBCI) to assist potential investors and entrepreneurs in the state.</p> <p>Full utilization of local raw materials in agriculture and minerals.</p> <p>Assisted industries that needed imported raw materials by acquiring the import documents for them.</p>
	Commercial Development	<p>Commissioning of the Ultra Modern main market. With a capacity of about 4,290 stalls of various sizes, the market can comfortably accommodate 300 cars, trailers and 200 buses at any given time. It also has 44 eating houses, 50 different categories of traders, banking halls, one restaurant and a police office. All these facilities were provided to ensure a conducive atmosphere for commercial transactions.</p>

TABLE CI II CONT'D

YEAR	PROGRAMMES	STRATEGIES.
	Tourism Development	The completion of Mado Tourist village, Pandam tourist resort and the reactivation of the Jos Botanical Gardens aided tourism in the state.
1986	Tourism Development	<p>Establishment of Plateau State Tourism Board.</p> <p>Establishment of Jos Metropolitan Development Board Small Scale bus services that conveyed tourists to resorts.</p> <p>Reactivation of the Rock Motel.</p>
	Industrial Development	<p>Operation of an open industrial development programme through the provision of essential infrastructures effectively backed up by genuine private initiatives.</p> <p>Special assistance offered to investors wishing to establish in the rural areas.</p> <p>Extension services to be made available.</p> <p>Establishment of a Commercial Bank.</p>
1987 to 1991	Industrial and Commercial Development	<p>Organisation of seminars and workshops to expose the state's potentials and evolve new policies and strategies for the economic development of the state.</p> <p>Industrial and commercial inspection tours.</p> <p>Locational approval granted about 16 companies including Jos Foods Limited.</p> <p>Introduction of more incentives to potential investors.</p> <p>Organisation of the first and Third Joint Benue/Plateau Trade Fairs in 1989 and 1991 in Jos. (The Second was held in Makurdi).</p>

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1985 TO 1991.

A cursory look at the programmes and activities of the various Ministries and Administrations since 1985 will show a certain level of continuity in policy formulation, implementation and execution. The emphasis over these years were on

- Rural Industrialisation
- Adaptation to the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)
- Privatisation and Commercialization
- Establishment of Cooperative Shops
- Promotion of Tourism.
- Commercial Development

(i) Rural Industrialisation

This sector has, unlike the years before 1985, been given a lot of priority for many reasons. First is the fact that they produce the bulk of the raw materials that are needed by the industries, especially in the agro-allied sector. Secondly, the drift from the rural to urban areas has caused a lot of problems to these urban areas due to pressure on available facilities. This situation however changed with the present administrative emphasis on Rural Development. At present, rural industrialisation is getting a big boost in all the local government councils in the state. Through the activities of the Directorate for Food, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) most of these formerly inaccessible areas can now be reached. Electricity has also been supplied to most of them to enable them establish power-consuming industries. There has also been agricultural programmes by both the DFRRI and Plateau State Agricultural Development Programme aimed at improving the crop yield of the rural farmers to enable them get enough products to supply the agro allied industries.

The Better Life Programme has equally contributed a lot in instilling in women, the need to start small scale production of products like soap, palm oil, white gari and weaving. These industries, mostly situated in the rural areas, have contributed substantially to the general economic growth of the state.

At present there are more than fifty investment areas in the state scattered in all the local government councils. The percentage allocation of these investments per local government council is shown.

TABLE CI III

PROJECT ALLOCATION BY % PER LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL.

LDC#	BAKERY	BLACK SMITING	CEMENT BLOCK	CORN MILL	CART PROCESSING	KNITTING TAILORING	LIVESTOCK FEEDS	MENCH W/SHOP	POULTRY	PIGGERY	RICE MILL	SOAP
ARKANGA	81.1	-	14.74	-	8.6	19.24	9.54	-	10.6	5.50	-	6.63
AME	13.4	-	-	30.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.24
B/LADI	-	-	15.47	22.36	-	-	7.29	-	-	-	-	-
BAESA	-	-	15.47	14.49	-	-	9.54	-	167.7	-	-	-
DOHA	-	26.10	-	15.47	49.18	8.6	-	-	-	-	8.67	-
JOS	3.14	21.5	-	18.20	9.37	-	-	-	10.6	-	-	3.03
KANAM	13.4	-	15.47	23.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEPFI	20.17	3.59	-	13.00	13.13	8.6	-	-	3.36	8.31	-	3.53
LANGTANG	5.81	-	-	9.05	25.8	-	7.29	2.11	-	-	-	-
LAPYA	13.14	-	15.47	9.36	8.6	-	7.29	6.83	-	-	7.37	-
MANGU	26.73	3.35	-	15.47	25.27	-	-	-	2.01	-	-	-
NASSARAWA	13.14	-	9.93	19.31	6.45	-	-	7.38	-	3.33	-	-
PANKSHIN	14.7	2.81	5.32	7.63	-	2.37	9.54	-	-	-	10.44	-
SHEKHAM	19.9	-	16.1	10.75	4.45	59.37	7.29	4.10	-	5.54	2.10	-
OUX'ANPAN	-	-	-	35.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	-
MASE	-	-	-	21.08	8.6	-	7.29	-	-	-	-	-

ADAPTATION TO SAP.

The introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) has helped the development and growth of the industrial sector. Most of the raw materials like wheat, barley, corn and others which were formerly imported are now processed locally.

The Vocational Relevant Technology Board is one institution that has responded positively to the SAP and has equally made some remarkable achievements. In an attempt to boost the government's revenue base, the workshop and equipment of the defunct Transport Corporation was turned over to the Relevant Technology Board. So far, all, but one lathe and crank shaft grinding machine have been resuscitated and are fully functional. The institution has so far been involved in training programmes, establishing workshops for both disabled persons, uncertificated school leavers and others with special interest on skill acquisition.

The institute among other activities, engages in the construction and fabrication of farm implements, motor spare parts, invalid carriage and bike, hospital and medical equipment, agricultural mechanisation equipment, pipe fitting and plumbing. They also offer additional services in Home Economics, building and construction technology, leather and bag manufacturing, wood and metal fabrication.

PRIVATISATION AND COMMERCIALISATION

Since the introduction of the Privatisation and commercialisation programme, the Plateau State Committee has been making conscious effort to ensure the implementation of the programme. The entire citizenry has been mobilised through a publicity campaign and the response has so far been impressive. At present, more than 5,000 shareholders have registered in the state and the committee has acquired shares in eleven companies nationwide worth over ₦3.5 million. These include African Petroleum PLC, Lion Bank PLC, British American Insurance Company, Ashaka Cement Company, Nigeria Insurance Company, Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Limited, Flour Mills of Nigeria PLC, Unipetrol PLC and Crusader Insurance Company.

The State has already made a mandatory 10% down payment of ₦470,000 to purchase the assets of the lower Benue River Basin located in the state; namely, Rutu, Wase and Awe. The total cost of the project is about ₦4.7 million. The government still has an outstanding ₦4.230 million to pay to the National Technical Committee on Privatisation and Commercialisation, before the assets are finally handed over.

So far, thirteen companies are up for privatisation, but only two have been privatised. The remaining eleven companies are facing some technical problems which include poor performance and the failure to consult the Nigerian Stock Exchange for a possible solution to the problems. The committee is however working fervently to ensure that the process of privatisation of the companies are completed.

PROMOTION OF TOURISM.

Plateau State is a tourist's delight. The state is the only one in the whole Federation, blessed with numerous natural and man made tourist attractions. These among others, include the very cool temperate climate, the rocky setting that offers various scenic beauties, the diverse cultural heritage of the numerous ethnic groups and the arts and crafts of the rural dwellers. The availability of these numerous resources, and the will of the past Military Governors within the last six years to diversify through tourism yielded a lot of positive results.

The Plateau State Tourism Board was created in 1986 to implement the already identified projects and stream line these projects within the tourism activities in the state. In a similar move, the Jos Metropolitan Development Board (JMDB) was established to give the Jos metropolis a face lift that will enhance its scenic beauty and attract more tourists to the city.

In as much as most of these tourist villages and sites were in existence before 1985, more attention was given to them from 1986 after the establishment of the Plateau State Tourism Board. To ensure effective utilization of the state's tourism potentials, infrastructure and essential facilities were provided to enable people enjoy the endowments of the state. Some of these tourist attractions that were either developed, rehabilitated or in the process of being developed include:

(i) Jos Museum and Geological Garden:

The Museum, situated in Jos, is one of the earliest and most popular in the country. Some of the collections include artifacts from all over the country, the Nok Terracotta sculpture (500BC) Nigerian cultural artifacts and tin mining exhibition.

(ii) Jos Wild Life Park.

This is the most developed man-made wild life park in the state. It covers an area of about seven square kilometers enclosing hills, rivers and valleys. The roads were renovated and security measures provided for tourists. A tourist village, the Mado Tourist

village, constructed in traditional architecture, was built during this period to lodging facilities for visitors.

(iii) **The Assop Falls**

This attraction which has drawn the attention of both local and inter- tourists is entirely a natural set up. Situated some 64 kilometres along Jos/AI Road, it's striking natural surrounding has enhanced its reputation as an ideal picnic.

(iv). **Shere Hills.**

These graceful hills, form one of the highest ranges of mountains in Nigeria located some 10km east of Jos. Activities like picnicking, mountaineering, sight see are often done here. By virtue of its merit, the hills also serve as a training spot citizenship and Leadership Training Centre.

(v). **The Wase Rock.**

This is a beautiful massive dome-shaped rock standing all alone on a vast plain some 216 km from Jos. Situated along Langtang/Wase Road, it is one out of five in the whole world. A tourist village was set up in the site in 1987 to ensure effective utilization of the resort.

(vi). **Pandam Wild Life Park.**

This is the largest Wild Life Park in the state. It covers an area of about 24000 hectares and harbour animals and birds of various species. Situated in Shendam Government Council, the resort has a natural lake which is a veritable fishing spot. The lake provides added attraction to the park.

Hotels and Restaurants:

To contain the influx of tourists and other visitors in the state, accommodation and catering services are available all over the state. Some hotels were formerly managed by the state government have now been commercialised and privatized with a view to making them more viable and encouraging private participation. Plateau Hotel, Jos Hotel, Keffi Hotel, Shendam Hotel, Pankshin Hotel, Mado Tourist village have all been leased out to private management, while International Hotel that was wholly owned by the state government has been privatised.

The state government has resuscitated the Pandam Tourist village which was abandoned. The project cost has been put at about ₦2.5 million.

As part of the state government's effort to promote tourism development in the state, a ₦100 million tourism endowment fund was launched in March 1991. About ₦35 million was realised, and it will be used to provide basic infrastructural facilities that will encourage private sector participation in industrial development.

Establishment of cooperative shops.

Many cooperative shops have been formed all over the state and the Ministry has equally received more proposals and applications. Through public enlightenment and education by staff on the department of cooperative activities, many people have become aware of the importance of forming such cooperative shops. These cooperative societies include cooperative thrift and Loans, farmer's cooperative, multi-purpose cooperative, consumer cooperative and others. Civil servants and women have not been left out in the formation of these cooperative societies.

Commercial Development.

The commercial division of the Ministry is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing Trade/Commercial Policies in the state. It also coordinates trade fair activities, export promotion council, inter state trade and consumer protection.

Plateau State participation in Trade Fairs before 1985 was very minimal due to lack of awareness of the advantages of such fairs. By 1985, the Federal Military Government's policy on import substitution and export promotion led to encouragement of both Joint Domestic Trade Fairs and International Trade Fairs which the state has actively been taking part in. Plateau State hosted the first ever Joint Benue/Plateau Trade Fair in 1989 in which more than 300 companies participated. The state also hosted the third Joint trade fair in April 1991 and the turnout was equally impressive.

The activities of the export promotion council were decentralised and by 1990, zonal offices were established in Jos, Kano, Port Harcourt etc.

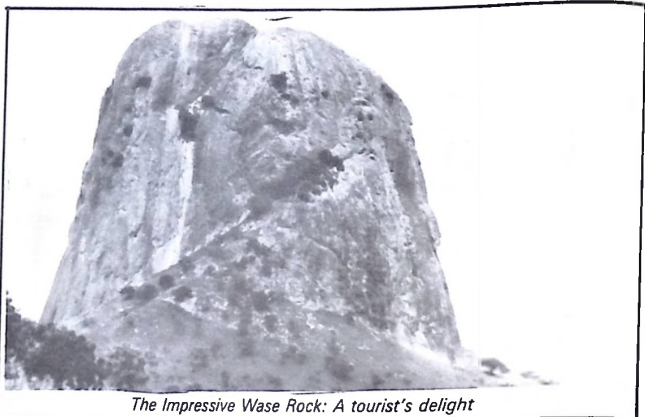
DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Directorate of Mineral Resources was established in December 1964 and is charged with the responsibility of exploring, exposing and exploiting the vast mineral resources that abound in the state. During this period, the Awe/Keana Salt project is a United Nations Development Organisation (UNIDO) assisted project got a real impetus by way of provision of water tanks and observatories. Six rural women from the salt producing areas accompanied by the state Director of Mineral Resources attended a one week course in India. These women have been assisting in training other people in the field of using solar energy for salt production to enhance efficiency and productivity.

The State Government has also provided money for mineral exploration in the state. So far, the exploration has shown the existence of these minerals;

TABLE CI IV MINERAL RESOURCES POTENTIALS IN PLATEAU STATE.

MINERAL DEPOSITS	USES	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Barytes	Drilling, mud paint making, pharmaceutical, paper, rubber, glass and textile industries	730,000 tonnes	Azara
Clay	Roofing, Floor Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Ceramics	9.10 Million tonnes	Gana, Daji, Shabu, Ande
Silica	Flat glass sheet, Flint glass containers, synthetic marbles	2.4 Million tonnes	Shabu
Cassiterite	Tin plate, painter, type metals, bronze, bellmetal etc.	Very large quantity	Jos
Columbite, Monazite, Ilmenite	Tool making, chemical and electrical filaments etc.	Very large quantity	Jos and environs
Kaolin Quartz and Feldspar	Paint, pharmaceutical, Fertilizer, Optical work	190,000 tonnes	Nafuta
Galena	Lead sheeting, cable covers, foils, ammunition etc.	300,000 tonnes	Zukat Jawand, Jimbi
Sphalerite	Manufacture of brass		
Salt	Domestic and Industrial	Very large quantity	Azara, Awe, Keana
Gem Stones, Beryl, Emerald, Garment, Sapphire, Topaz, Quartz, Mbu			Jos Naraguta.



The Impressive Wase Rock: A tourist's delight



Governor Madaki harvesting apples at vom. A budding investment potential.



Naraguta Leather Industry

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOME PUBLIC SECTORS

The activities of some public sectors in and outside the state have really gone a long way in aiding the growth and development of commerce and industry in the state. Some of these organisations are;

- (i) The Plateau State Small and Medium Industries Promotion and Development Agency. (PSMIPDA)
- (ii) Plateau State Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (PLACIMA)
- (iii) Plateau State Industrial Development Authority.
- (iv) Plateau Investment Company
- (i) **The Plateau State Small and Medium Industries Promotion and Development Agency (PSMIPDA)**

The PSMIPDA was established in 1988 by the Plateau State Edict No.28 and became fully operational on the 24th of August.

The primary objective of establishing the Agency was to provide equity capital and loans to indigenous persons in cash or in kind in order to assist them in establishing, participating in, expanding and operating small and medium scale industries that are economically viable. The Agency was also charged with the responsibility of developing a new and virile entrepreneurial class in the state.

The Agency, at inception, inherited the administration of 273 projects worth about ₦5.7 million formerly being handled by the Small Scale Industries Development Unit of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. Out of this figure, 47 projects worth ₦1.3 million were approved during the 1989 fiscal year. Almost all of these have taken off and are doing well. The agency has also been playing supervisory and advisory roles to beneficiaries of their loans to ensure effective utilization of funds.

Through its zonal inspectors, the PSMIPDA visits and reminds all defaulting beneficiaries when their monthly repayment is due. The Agency inherited very huge

arrears on inception. However due to the activities of these zonal inspectors with the assistance from the Tribunal on Recovery of Public Funds, most of the defaulters have now paid up.

The consultancy department of the Agency has successfully organised workshops on different aspects of medium and small scale industries development. Some of the workshops are;

- (a). The women entrepreneurship programme which trains women from all the local government in the art of setting up successful business ventures and cooperatives. After the workshop, about sixteen cooperative shops were established in the local governments, well equipped with tools for setting up viable businesses.
- (b). The Mature Peoples' Programme is designed for retiring civil servants to whom they are to be gainfully employed after retirement.

Apart from these, the Agency has designed short term courses and seminars on project appraisal, book keeping and other related courses on business development.

TABLE CI V GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF PSMIPDA ASSISTED PROJECTS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (LGCS).

S/NO	LGC	NO OF PROJECTS	TOTAL INVESTMENTS
1	Akwanga	13	341,873.00
2	Awe	16	97,500.00
3	B/Ladi	7	173,300.00
4	Bassa	12	229,320.00
5	Doma	9	242,150.00
6	Jos	78	1,658,665.23
7	Kanam	5	86,440.00
8	Keffi	22	472,548.00
9	Langtang	9	245,384.00
10	Lafia	25	453,685.00
11	Mangu	13	131,650.00
12	Nassarawa	16	345,075.00
13	Pankshin	20	424,962.00
14	Qua'an Pan	6	122,875.00
15	Shendam	26	535,340.00
16	Wase	6	150,000.00
TOTAL		273	₦5,710,227.00

TABLE CI VI **SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS ASSISTED BY
PSMIPDA-SMALL SCALE AGENCY.**

S/NO	PROJECTS	NO
1	Corn mill	75
2	Rice mills	21
3	Cement block	19
4	Bakery	16
5	Yam/cassava flour	14
6	Mechanical w/shop	12
7	Livestock feeds	11
8	Gari processing	10
9	Knitting and tailoring	8
10	Piggery	8
11	Furniture	8
12	Poultry	7
13	Manning	6
14	Soap making	5
15	Black smithing	5
16	Timber	2
17	Sawmill	3
18	Printing	5
19	stone crushing	4
20	Metal fabrication	5
21	Cattle and fattening	3
22	Vulcanizing	2
23	Restaurant	2
24	Radio Repairs/Assembly	2
25	Tiles Manufacture	1
26	Laundry and dry cleaning	1
27	pottery	1
28	Optical lens	1
29	Shoe making	1
30	Toilet paper	1
31	cosmetics	1
32	Nail industry	1
33	Potato crisp	1
34	Lorry body building	1

35	Workers transport services	1
36	Electrical rewinding	1
37	Leather work	1
38	Paper clip	1
39	Orchard	1
40	Bone and shell crushing	1
41	Kaolin processing	1
42	Starch making	1
43	Tannery	1
TOTAL		273

CONSTRAINT ON IMPLEMENTATION

The major problem facing the Agency is that the release of budgetary allocation is either inadequate or is done irregularly, thereby hindering the promotional functions of the Agency. Secondly, loan beneficiaries don't usually pay up without some strict measures taken. Collection of such loans from defaulters are equally made difficult because of non availability of vehicles to reach defaulting beneficiaries. There is also movement problem when supervisors go out to inspect and monitor projects. The Agency inherited two fairly used pick up vans from the defunct Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme and these are very inadequate considering the various activities of the PSMIPDA.

(ii) PLATEAU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDUSTRIES, MINES AND AGRICULTURE (PLACCIMA)

The PLACCIMA is an association of business concerns in the state established to promote the interests of its members and business generally.

The aims and objectives of PLACCIMA are;

To act as catalyst to increased productivity of business in the state.

To promote and protect the interests and aspiration of its members in particular and the business community in general.

To promote and improve business in Plateau State namely commerce and trade, industries, mines, agriculture, and tourism.

To initiate, propose and make its views known on both state and federal policies and programmes as they relate to business in Plateau State.

To stimulate the awareness and interest of the public, potential investors and financiers through the dissemination of business information.

To provide the conducive business climate for fruitful business interaction with a view to bringing about an accelerated development of industry, trade, tourism etc in Plateau State.

Over the years, PLACCIMA has been engaging in various activities aimed at fulfilling the objectives for which it was established. The most outstanding of these

activities is the organisation of trade fairs. In 1989, it organised in collaboration with the Benue State Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines, and Agriculture, the first trade fair in Jos. The turn-out was very impressive and two of such have been organised since then.

The PLACCIMA has in addition to the organisation of trade fairs engaged in the following activities;

- Organising Mini Specialized Exhibitions
- Seminars / workshops and conferences
- Economic News Bulletin
- Business luncheons and dinners
- Fora for Specialized trade and professional groups for instance lawyers, women, merchants, lawyers, doctors etc.

The PLACCIMA presently has about one hundred registered members in various trades and industries. These among others include;

Nikeron Enterprises Limited
 Hanaco Nigeria Limited
 Jos International Breweries Limited
 Nasco management services
 African Continental Bank Limited
 First Bank of Nigeria PLC
 Progress Bank of Nigeria PLC
 Plateau Investment Company Limited
 Himma Merchants Limited
 Champion Confectionary
 Spring waters Nigeria limited
 Plateau Industrial development Authority

(iii) PLATEAU STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Plateau State Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) was established in 1985 as an off shoot of the Plateau Industrial Development Appeal Fund (PIDAF) Committee. The Committee was established to solve the economic problems of the state and to spread of economic growth and slow growth rate of the industrial sector. The committee organised and launched the Plateau State Industrial Development Fund in 1985 during which about ₦15 million was realized from both the state and zonal launchings. During the period under review, PIDA was able to record the following achievements:

- (i) Reconstitution and enlargement of the membership of the Board of Directors of the Authority, providing a seat for at least one member of each Local Government Council. This has enhanced the effective communication link between the Local Government Coordinating Committee and the Board of Directors.
- (ii) About 1,000 hectares of land have been acquired in each of the then 14 industrial zones with a view to servicing same to the advantage of prospective industrialists.
- (iii) PIDA has been able to survey, produce base maps and layout plans at Akwanga, Barakin/Ladi, Bassa, Dengi, Lafia, Langtang, Mangu, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Shendam and Wase, while industrial plots have been demarcated at Akwanaga and Lafia estates.
- (iv) In Jos, two sites of approximately 30 and 198 hectares have been developed in Anglo-Jos Industrial Extension and Naraguta Light Industrial Estates respectively.
- (v) About fifty industrial plots have been allocated to industrialists and many more are in the pipeline.

PLATEAU INVESTMENTS COMPANY.

Plateau Investments Company (PIC) was set up in 1977 to take over and manage all Plateau State Government Holdings in private company hitherto controlled by the then Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives and held by the Ministry of Finance Incorporated. It was also charged with the responsibility of promoting, financing and investing in new and economically viable projects as well as providing consultancy services to prospective clients in project planning, financing and implementation.

RESULTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES IN THIS SECTOR 1985-1991.

A cursory look at the development trend in the industrial sector in Plateau State will show a low response from the private sector despite the efforts of the State Government to boost industrialisation in the state. The state generally, is civil service oriented and the few large scale industries that are in existence are either owned (wholly or partly) by the state government or the Small/Medium Scale Industries. Despite this problem, the various Military Administrations have devised strategies and designed programmes aimed at boosting industrial and commercial growth in the state. Some of these programmes/activities and their results, some of which have been discussed earlier in the chapter include;

- i The successful launching of the Plateau State Industrial Development Appraisal in 1985. The amount realised was used in setting up industrial estates in industrial zones in the state. Infrastructural facilities like good roads, water and electricity were also provided for some of these zones.
- ii The Industrial Blue print of Plateau State outlined a number of programmes and incentives all aimed at attracting potential investors and entrepreneurs to the state. These incentives include, the establishment of the Small and Medium Industries Promotion and Development Agency. The Agency has over the years granted loans to medium and small scale investors in various trades, who are located in the Local Government Councils. Other incentives include the exemption from ground/property charges for investors in the metropolis for a reasonable period, the waiving of all fees in respect of trade licences (concert registration) for three years and a training programme for entrepreneurs and their personnel. All these led to an increase in the number of small and medium scale industries especially in the rural areas. Table C1 III shows the percentage distribution of projects per Local Government Council.
- iii The establishment of the Relevant Technology and the diversification of industrial functions since 1985 has resulted in the fabrication and manufacturing of equipment used in schools, hospitals and farms.
- iv The production of cash crops in the state has led to the establishment of related allied industries in the state.
- v The completion, commissioning and use of the Jos Ultra Modern market is one of the greatest achievements of the present administration in the commercial sector.
- vi Tourism development has always received priority attention in the industrial sector. This is because of the vast human and natural resources that abound in the state. Over the years, the Jos wild-life park, Wase Rock Tourist Centre, Pandam resort, Kura falls and others have been reactivated, with basic facilities improved. These moves have led to greater patronage from tourists.

BLE CI VII LIST OF SOME INDUSTRIES, COMPANIES AND BANKS IN
PLATEAU STATE AND THEIR LOCATIONS

NO	INDUSTRIES/COMPANIES/BANKS	LOCATIONS
	Jos International Breweries PLC	Jos
	NASCO Group of Companies Ltd	Jos
	Jos foods Limited	Jos
	Euopharm Laboratories Limited	Jos
	Pioneer Milling Company	Zallaki
	Plateau Bottling Company	Zarazon
	Naraguta Brick and Clay	Naraguta
	Adams Laboratory Limited	Jos
	Samwaco Limited	B/Ladi
	Garden foods Limited	Rayfield
	High land Bottling company	B/Ladi
	U.T.C. Farms Limited	Tenti
	Grand Cereals and Oil Mills Company Limited	Anguldi
	Kavitex Industries Limited	Jenter 3
	Al-Makura Flour Mills Limited	Lafia
	Kofa Oil Mills	Lafia
	Nikeron Enterprises Limited	Jos
	Plateau Publishing Company Ltd	Jos
	Quarhess Limited	Jos
	Maidunama Trading Company	Jos
	Plateau Express Services Limited	Jos
	Dadin Kowa Enterprises	Jos
	Hanaco Nigeria Limited	Jos
	Simak Electronics	Jos
	Allied Bank of Nigeria	Most LGCS
	Bank of the North	" "
	First Bank Nigeria PLC	" "
	African Continental Bank Ltd	" "
	Progress Bank Nigeria PLC	" "
	Union Bank Nigeria PLC	" "
	Savannah Bank Nigeria Limited	" "
	New Nigerian Bank	" "
	Lion Bank	" "
	Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank	Jos
	Nigerian Bank for Commerce & Industries	Jos
	United Bank for Africa	Most LGCS
	National Insurance Company of Nigeria	Jos
	Universal Insurance Company Ltd	Jos

CHAPTER SEVEN

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

The State of Employment and Productivity prior to 1985

Plateau State used to be part of the former Benue-Plateau State which existed until 1976 when Plateau State was created. Benue-Plateau State then had several administrative divisions. In order of population, they were Oturkpo Division (461,758), Jos Division (457,758), Gboko Division (Jengbar/Jecira) (441,308), Katsina Ala I (Kwande/Ukum Shitire) 430,770), Makurdi Division (Iharev-Masev - Nongov) (311,758), Nasarawa Division (324,517), Lafia Division (289,659), Wukari Division (241,092) and Plateau Division (214,280) and Akwanga Division (177,859).

With the creation of these divisions, the government embarked on Administrative Reforms aimed at improving the efficiency of administration both at the state and local administration levels. This was aimed at having as many people as possible participating in the running of their own government. Towards this end, the government under the Provincial Administration, set up new local Administration Councils and reorganised the chieftaincies throughout the state.

Later, there was the process of reorganising the composition of all District Councils to have representatives from all the village areas in each District. All these were aimed at getting the government closer to the ordinary man.

In addition to ensuring that manpower for government service was pulled from all the districts of the then Benue-Plateau State, Small Scale Industries Credit Loan Scheme was introduced. Through this supervised credit scheme, government came to the aid of indigenous businessmen who lacked finance and/or technical know-how in the promotion of small scale industries. Government was fully aware of the advantages of industrialisation within the state. It then aimed at attracting investment of capital in the state's economy since the effect on employment and incomes will be a multiple one, leading to cumulative expansion. Some of the then government's effort at ensuring industrialisation thereby creating employment opportunities in the state include the provision of twelve thousand pounds as loans for furniture, concrete products, Metal Boxes and Poultry Farming Projects within the short time the state administration came into being. Also, a fifty thousand pounds Confectionery Factory began operation in Jos early in 1970. Investigations were initiated into the deposits of Kaolin which could serve as the raw material for a large refinery. The government further looked into the possibility of attracting investment in food processing of soya beans and of cereals (including rice, maize, millet and acha) produced in the state. Also, two state commissioners visited the Milan Trade Fair (in Italy) and made very useful contacts which, later led to the establishment of a rice polishing and bagging project.

The creation of Benue and Plateau States out of the former Benue-Plateau State brought about the sharing of manpower, assets and liabilities between the two states. This exercise brought about shortage of manpower in Plateau State. Towards alleviating this problem, the government embarked on manpower development utilising the University of Jos, Medical Schools and other relevant institutions. The tables below show the enrolment of students in these institutions of learning for the periods 1976 - 1987. Also, the distribution of Medical Professionals in Plateau State by cadre and Agencies as at 1984 and Plateau State employment list by Ministries and categories are also tabulated.

Table EP I

Population of Students in University of Jos by Sex
1976/77 - 1986/87

Year	Number of Students by Sex		
	M	F	Total
1976/77	483	92	575
1977/78	1,158	224	1,382
1978/79	1,714	349	2,063
1979/80	2,048	416	2,464
1980/81	2,480	567	3,047
1981/82	3,424	721	4,145
1982/83	3,400	884	4,284
1983/84	-	-	4,556
1984/85	4,059	1,113	5,172
1985/86	4,423	1,402	5,825
1986/87	-	-	-
TOTAL	23,191	5,768	28,959

Table EP II

Number of Graduates Produced at University of Jos by Type
Degree,

1977/78 - 1986/87

Year	Higher Degrees					
	M.A/M.Sc	P.H.D.	P.G Dip	B.A/B.Sc	Diploma	Certificate
1977/78	21	-	29	-	-	57
1978/79	62	1	20	60	-	50
1979/80	74	-	31	381	-	46
1980/81	85	2	23	432	19	31
1981/82	189	-	15	568	22	43
1982/83	123	1	34	607	69	34
1983/84	119	3	34	821	73	29
1984/85	166	2	69	920	115	45
1985/86	290	8	94	925	104	-
1986/87						
TOTAL	1129	17	349	4714	402	335

Table EP III

Number of Students Enrolled into the Medical Schools in Plateau State,

1976 - 1984

School	Year								
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Schools of Health Technology, Jos	-	106	51	56	70	123	193	120	65
School of Health Technology Pankshin	78	127	131	264	206	266	218	302	177
School of Nursing Jos, (JUTH)	99	85	122	109	96	98	135	164	141
School of Midwifery Our Lady of Apostles, Jos	36	56	39	49	100	49	36	78	92
School of Midwifery Jos, (JUTH)	-	69	75	88	85	88	76	-	82
School of Midwifery Vom.	-	55	45	57	89	61	65	59	63
School of Nursing Vom	45	47	62	100	69	116	105	116	135
Federal School of Dental Technology & Therapy, Jos	-	-	4	8	8	10	15	7	20
TOTAL	258	545	529	731	723	811	843	846	775

Table EP IV
 Distribution of Medical Practitioners in Plateau State
 By Cadre and Agencies, as At 1984

C a d r e	A g e n c i e s	
	Ministry of Health	Hospital Man Services
Medical Officers	5	32
Nutrition Officer	8	2
Micro Biologists	4	-
Mid-Wives	14	403
Consultants	-	2
Laboratory Technicians	18	63
Staff Nurses	24	350
Community/Public Health Officers	217	447
Nursing Officers	21	260
Psychology Tutor	1	-
Vaccinators	50	1
Medical Record Officers	15	4
Basic Science Tutors	1	3
Dental Officers	-	24
Dispensary Assistant	-	18
House Officers	-	12
X-Ray Officers	-	5
	380	1648

Notes: The Statistics Exclude Administrative Officers and Practitioners from voluntary Agencies and Private Medical Institutions.

Table EP V

Number of Doctors Working in Plateau State Medical and Health Establishments by L.G.C. and Type of Establishment, as at 1984

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

L.G.C	General Hospitals	Dental Centres	M.C.W.C	Comprehensive Health Centres	Rural Health Centres	Public Health Centres	Govt. Sect. Clinic	On Course	Total
Akwanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B/Ladi	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bassa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Jos	13	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	17
Kanam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keffi	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lafia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Langtang	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nasarawa	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Mangu	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pankshin	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Shendam	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Course	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
TOTAL	38	5	1	4	1	1	2	5	57

Table EP VI

Number of Primary Schools, Teachers and Enrolment of Pupils by Class and Sex 1980/81 - 1986/87 in Plateau State.

Year	Number of Number of Schools Teachers		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 6		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1980/81	1611	19,982	64442	48490	54253	39648	52750	39654	52400	40543	53154	41518	25111	14076	302110	223929	526039
1981/82	1661	21,828	70190	52999	62268	46910	59502	44398	55568	41160	52663	37378	47661	30101	347854	252946	600798
1982/83	1702	22,735	63476	50158	59352	46764	53801	40565	47775	36052	45090	34646	43738	29067	313212	237252	550484
1983/84	1687	15,656	59288	46925	53010	41615	51542	40313	48619	36212	43727	32576	41012	29467	297198	227108	524306
1984/85	1376	14,849	58593	49875	54252	45231	51587	42301	49531	40460	45760	33533	39754	31555	299477	242955	542432
1985/86	1375	15,103	63716	49241	53572	41412	49249	36727	45712	34489	42235	30824	36999	25431	291483	219134	510617
1986/87	1376	14,327	67600	55424	57024	46099	46844	37347	41551	31188	38995	30041	32828	25376	284742	227475	522217

Table EP VII
PLATEAU STATE EMPLOYMENT LIST BY MINISTRIES AND CATEGORIES, 1976

MIN./DEPT.	SENIOR PROFF- SIONAL TECH- NICAL WORKERS	INTER- MEDIA PROFF. & MANAGE- MENT TECH- NICAL WORKERS	ADMIN- ISTRATIVE & MANAGE- MENT WORKERS	EXECUTIVE & ASST. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	CLERICAL WORKERS	TRANSPORT & COMMUNI- CATION WORKERS	CHAFTS- MEN	SERVICES, SPORTS & RECREATION WORKERS	JUNIOR & PROF. TECH. WORKERS	TOTAL
Govt. House				1	2	11		24		38
P.S.-C				2	10	1		6		19
Adult	6			3	13			4		26
Mil. Gov. Office	6		37(*)	41*	88*	59*		88	1	320
Local Govt. & Social Development	13			8	3	3		99	2	126
Justice	7			10	3	3		10		30
Local Govt. Service Board					7	1		6		14
Finance and Economic Planning	23			15	93	12		56	13	213
Works, Lands and Surveys	33			2	71	57	256	121	91	270
Trade, Industry & Coop.	8	20		30	11			4	25	137
Education	112	115		1	58	16		193	22	517
Health	43	266		3	44	39	4	125	98	622
Agric. & Nat. Resources	39	93			23	103	115	346	655	1,374
Information & Internal Affairs	9	10			11	12	7	54	68	171
Judicial Dept.	12	71			132	14	263	263	83	575
Total	293	689	37	68	600	342	382	1,438	1,058	4,907

NOTE: (*) All administrative officers were deployed under Military Governor's offices.
 All Executive officers (not A.E.O's), Confidential Secretaries, Stenographers and Telephone operators
 were deployed under Establishments Division, Military Governor's office.

Table EP VIII
ESTABLISHMENTS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES 1977/78

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	SENIOR PROF- SSIONAL & TECHNICAL WORKERS	INTER- MEDIATE PROF. & TECH. WORKERS	ADMINIS- TRATIVE & MANA- GERIAL WORKERS	EXECUTIVE & ASST. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	CLERICAL WORKERS	TRANSPORT & COMMU- NICATION WORKERS	CRAFTS- MEN	SERVICES, SPORTS & RECREA- TION WORKERS	JUNIOR PROF. & TECH. WORKERS	TOTAL
GOVERNMENT HOUSE				1	6	18		81	1	107
MILITARY GOVERNOR'S OFFICE		59	63	30	123	136		172	1	593
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	34	104		6	51	19	25	57	56	352
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE BOARD				5	14	5		12		36
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				7	21	4		15		47
AUDIT	19	3		17	29	1		7		76
JUSTICE	17			3	29	6		24	4	83
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	39	196		7	327	41		464	100	1,174
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	79	29		106*	207	16		105	57	599
WORKS, LANDS AND SURVEY	110	261		7	176	170*		872	233	2,094
AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES	105	425		5	144	115		225	713	2,101
EDUCATION	662(a)	598		11	156	69		59	947	2,732
HEALTH	74	247		9	83	17		10	492	1,448
TRADE, INDUSTRY & CO-OPERATIVES	52	222		4	52	35		58	4	427
INTERNAL AFFAIRS & INFORMATION	29	111		2	31	32		29	150	246
TOTAL	1,229	2,255	63	220	1,449	684	1,220	3,530	3,581	14,231

Note: All state administrative personnel are under Military Governor's Office

TABLE EP IX MANPOWER DISTRIBUTION IN THE STATE 1982-1990.

YEAR	AGRIC	MINING & QUARRYING	CONSTRUC- TION	MANUFAC- TURING	ELECT. WATER & SANITATION	COMMERCE & INDUSTRY	TRANSPORT SERVICES
1982	40,745	78,548	8,648	8,237	5,720	52,411	11,448
1983	40,794	No Insp.	9,436	9142	5,898	52,624	11,448
1984	40,815	-do-	9,544	9323	5,898	52,960	11,448
1985	42,018	-do-	9,589	93367	5,898	52,998	11,463
1986	42,018	-do-	9,589	9,465	5,898	52,896	11,463
1987	42,803	-do-	9,589	9,465	5,898	52,896	11,463
1988	42,802	-do-	9,589	9,465	5,898	52,8996	11,463
1989	42,905	-do-	9,589	9,583	5,898	52,896	11,478
1990	42,915	-do-	9,639	9,650	5,986	52,898	11,514

Note: Figures depend in inspection visits and therefore accuracy depends on regularity of inspections.

Table EP X DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN PLATEAU STATE.

Dec. 1984	June 1985	Dec. 1985	March 1986	June 1986	Sept. 1986	Dec. 1986	March 1987	June 1987	sept. 1987	Dec. 1987	June 1988	
	1985	1985	1986	1986	1986	1986	1987	1987	1987			
Urban	2.1	7.1	16.4	6.1	11.1	7.6	7.1	10.6	8.9	16.1	9.8	12.5
Rural	5.1	3.3	3.1	13.9	6.6	1.5	6.2	3.1	2.9	10.9	7.9	3.9

ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN PLATEAU STATE SELECTED YEARS.

TOTAL (M & F)

1980 - 3,811

1982 - 2,931

1988 - 1,035

1989 - 807

1990 - 785

NOTE: THE analysis of unemployed persons is limited to people registered at the employment exchange and professional and executive registry.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS INITIATED FROM 1985-1991 TO BOOST EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE.

THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1987-1991.

Until recently, the government was virtually the sole employer of labour in the country. Apart from its sole ownership of ministries and parastatals, government also owned lion shares in what could be referred to as big time companies and commercial institutions which were the only source of employment of labour. This, coupled with a weak economic foundation gave rise to uncertainty in terms of job security. Also, the inability of the government to employ all employable people gave rise to large scale unemployment in the country with its inherent problems.

When the Babangida administration came into power in 1985, a more permanent solution to the problem of unemployment became a major issue. Under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of the government policy aimed at making the country self reliant, the President appointed a committee on the 22nd of March, 1986, to deliberate on strategies for dealing with mass unemployment under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity. The approval of the report of the Chukuma Committee, as it became popularly known, gave birth to the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment on 22nd November, 1986. However, the initial core programmes of the Directorate were formally launched on the 30th of January, 1987 by the then Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu (Now Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria) - on behalf of President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida.

The present administration's concept of employment transcends the traditional limit of providing paid jobs in its offices and other institutions. The emphasis now was on self employment and self reliance - the key words of the National Directorate of Employment. With a new mandate to create employment through self reliance and entrepreneurship, the National Directorate of Employment then embarked on four basic programmes namely:

- The Vocational Skills Development Programme
- The Special Public Works Programme
- The Agriculture Development Programme
- The Small Scale Enterprises Programme

THE VOCATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This programme stems out from the realisation that majority of the unemployed are youth without productive and marketable skills. A number of schemes were developed which are concerned with skills acquisition. These four schemes are briefly described below.

Vocational Skills Development Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to provide unemployed youths with basic skills in the economy. This is achieved by attaching them as apprentices to cooperatives, Ministries, Parastatals and professional craftsmen and women. Some of them are given admission into vocational training institutions to learn a trade of their choice. They are paid fees for imparting skills to these trainees. Theory classes are organised on Saturday's for trainees to make up the theoretical aspects of the trade which they do not necessarily get from their trainers. On completion of their apprenticeship, trainees are expected to possess the necessary skills considered valuable by employers or enable those with entrepreneurial skills to go into self employment.

Waste - to Wealth Scheme

This scheme was created to encourage the conversion of hitherto neglected materials and other scrap and wastes materials into useful marketable products. Beneficiaries are usually given two weeks training after which they are given small capital to set up on their own. For now, most beneficiaries have used snail shells, coconut shells and bamboo to make furniture items, toys and house decoration objects.

School - on - Wheels Scheme

This scheme operates almost like the Vocational Skills Development Scheme except that here, the National Directorate of Employment is the trainer. To avert the rural-urban drift through the vocational skills development scheme, the directorate created a mobile programme in which fully equipped mobile vocational training facilities are taken to rural areas to teach certain trades for a certain period of time.

Disabled Work Scheme

This scheme works like all the schemes under this programme. Here the focus is on disabled persons are the focus.

Special Public Works

This programme is designed to provide temporary employment to a large number of unemployed citizens by engaging them in public works using labour intensive techniques. This encourages the development of a maintenance culture nationwide. The state government through the local government authorities identifies projects which participants are deployed to. While the National Directorate of employment pays wages of ₦200.00 (two hundred Naira) for graduates and ₦150.00 (one hundred and fifty naira) for non-graduates per month, the state government provides the tools, materials and supervision of the work. This payment of wages was before the announcement of the new minimum wage in the country. Infact the current participants were disbanded with effect from December, 1990. In Plateau State, a total of 2,250 (two thousand, two hundred and fifty) participants went through the programme from inception in 1987 to 1990.

SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES PROGRAMME.

This programme is designed to encourage and aid unemployed Nigerians to set up and run their businesses by giving them loans. Two schemes are operational under this programme at the moment. These are the Graduates Employment Scheme which is restricted to graduates and which covers holders of the NCE, OND and HND certificates and University graduates.

Successful applicants are given bank loans of between five and fifty thousand naira for a collateral of the originals of their academic certificates. The repayment period for this loan is five years with 13% (thirteen percent) interest rate and varying periods of moratorium.

The second scheme is the Mature Peoples' Employment Scheme. This scheme is targeted at those who are either retired or preparing to retire from paid employment and willing to maintain an economically productive life. Loan amount under this scheme could go up to ₦150,000.00 (one hundred and fifty thousand naira) depending on the quality of the project. This loan is payable in five years but with an interest rate of 9% (nine percent) and a deposit security of up to 50% (fifty percent) of the total package.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

The objectives of this programme are to revamp Agriculture and provide jobs as well as train young School leavers in agriculture to meet these targets. The Graduate and School Leavers Agricultural loan scheme is at present being executed.

THE TEACHER'S SERVICE COMMISSION

The Teachers' Service Commission was established by an act of parliament in January 1980. The Commission is an autonomous organ that works for the well-being and overall manpower development of teachers, in Government owned post-secondary institutions and institutions of similar status of voluntary Agencies, in liaison with the Ministry of Education, the Cabinet Office and the various Boards of Governors of Voluntary Agency schools. The commission has not relented in its efforts of seeing that the welfare of teachers is taken care of in view of the need to have dedicated teachers in schools so that the new policy on education, the 6-3-3-4 system, will be successfully implemented. Above all, proper incentives to teachers will generate the necessary motivation for hardwork and dedication on the part of teachers thus facilitating good results for the students, so that Plateau state students will compete favourably in all national and international examinations. In that way, Plateau state students will surely gain entry and merit into higher institutions of learning and come out with laurels for themselves and the state and the nation.

To boost the morale of teachers for optimum result, not only is employment provided at these lean times but also serving teachers are promoted according to merit. Promotion exercises usually boost the moral and enthusiasm of teachers. This is expected that they will plough in a greater input for desired academic excellence.

Recruitment tours are undertaken and interviews conducted in the various parts of the state. This is aimed at equitable distribution of positions. In this way the commission has been able to help alleviate the suffering of a large population of unemployed. Emphasis has been on graduate teachers in the sciences and Technical Education to provide adequate services for a comprehensive system of education.

Teachers are employed under different subheadings. These include permanent, casual, personable appointments, temporary appointment, transfer of service outside Plateau state and others. Details of these are shown in tables below.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Plateau State Public Service Commission is an offspring of the former Plateau State Public Service Commission and came into being in February, 1976 as a result of the creation of more states. The Commission became operational as of April, 1976. The main functions of the commission at inception include:

- Recruitment of suitable candidates for appointment into the Public Service of the state.
- Promotion of Officers based on merit as a means of upgrading the efficiency and productivity.
- Maintenance of discipline in the service
- Protection of the Civil Service from external or political pressures.

However, with the recent civil service reforms, some of the functions performed by the Commission have been transferred to Ministries and extra-Ministerial Departments. The new functions of the Civil Service Commission are now as follows:

- Guide all Ministries/Extra-Ministerial departments in the appointment, promotion and discipline of all staff.
 - Be responsible for recruitment and appointment of civil servants of Grades GS 06-09 in strict observance of the principle of state character and geographical spread of the state without necessarily sacrificing merit. This, of course, in addition to its general supervisory role. It shall also be responsible for appointments into these grades.
 - Monitor the activities of each Ministry/Extra - Ministerial department in respect of appointment, discipline and promotion in the other grades in order to ensure that the appropriate guidelines are strictly adhered to.
 - Serve as an appellate body for all petitions from Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments in respect of all appointments, promotions and discipline.
 - Be responsible for approving all inter-service transfers as may be recommended by Ministries and Extra-Ministerial departments.
 - Maintain comprehensive and up-to-date personnel records for the Civil Service as a whole.
-

Review and propose modifications in the operational methods and organisational structure of the Civil Service.

The strength of the Plateau State Civil Service as at 31st December, 1986 was 12,497 (twelve thousand, four hundred and ninety seven). A further breakdown of this figure shows that 3,932 (three thousand nine hundred and thirty two) were senior officers, while 8,565 (Eight thousand five hundred and sixty five) were junior officers. The figure 12,497 which represents serving officers in 1986 when compared with 9,541 for 1985 shows an increase of 2,956 or 23.65%. The increase, however, will appear rather superficial as the figures received from Ministries and Departments included officers recalled to their places of work or reinstated.

In 1987, 12,379 (twelve thousand, three hundred and seventy nine) officers represented the strength of the Plateau State Civil Service, as against the previous year's 12,497 (twelve thousand, four hundred and ninety seven) thus showing a decrease of 118 (one hundred and eighteen or 0.94%). The decrease in the staff strength could be as a result of disciplinary decision taken by the commission to retire, dismiss, terminate or even through voluntary resignation and withdrawal of appointment with the States Civil Service while other reasons were due to abscondment or natural death.

During the period, 1988, the staff strength of the Plateau State Civil Service was 13,842 (thirteen thousand, eight hundred and forty two or 10.57% over the previous year figure which was 12,379. The increase in the staff strength could be as a result of new appointments made and re-instatement of appointments in various Ministries and departments to enhance the manpower in the Civil Service.

The figure rose further during the 1989 review period to 14,776 (fourteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy six). This shows an increase of 934 (nine hundred , and thirty four or 6.32% over the previous year's figure. The increase in the staff strength could also be as a result of new appointments made and re-instatement of appointments in various Ministries and Departments to enhance the manpower needs in the Civil Service.

It should be stated that all figures stated above for the Plateau state-Civil Service do not include all permanent and pensionable appointments from Ministry of Education and the Judicial Department; for the purpose of clarity, permanent and pensionable appointments from the state Ministry and Department are handled by the Teachers' Service Commission and the Judicial Service Commission respectively.

Table EP 14 shows a summary of the Plateau state manpower statistics of government ministries and departments by salary Grade levels from 1985 to 1991. It needs be mentioned that the figures for Teachers' Service Commission, Judicial Service Commission and Local Government Service Board are also included in the table.

PRODUCTIVITY CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE SINCE 1985

Prior to 1985, productivity in Plateau state was seen in terms of the inputs of large scale industries, the civil service and highly successful private individuals. Small scale industries had little or no encouragement and as a result many of them folded up shortly after commencement of business. However, since 1985 when President Babangida's administration came to power and encouraged the setting up of small scale industries by individuals and groups of individuals, the fortunes of Plateau state in terms of productivity had a significant change for the better. This is particularly so as there were very few large scale industries in the state prior to 1985.

The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of 1986 and the massive retrenchment and unemployment of subsequent years brought about a critical look at the unemployment pattern and productivity level in the country in general and the states in particular. This brought about the introduction and emphasis on programmes such as the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and its various schemes such as the Vocational Skills Development Scheme, Waste-to-Wealth Scheme, School-on-wheels Scheme, Disabled Work Scheme, Graduate Employment Scheme, Matured Peoples' Employment Scheme, Graduate Agric, Self Employment Scheme and the School Leavers Agric. Scheme. Other programmes include encouragement of private sector participation such as small scale industries, loans to investors (small and medium scales) and agricultural assistance through Plateau Agricultural Development Programme (PADP).

The 1985 fiscal year saw the implementation and launching of the Industrial Development Appeal Fund. The aim of this Appeal Fund was, primarily to facilitate the provision of industrial infrastructure, with a view to attracting prospective industrialists.

By 1986, the administration of Col. Chris Alli joined his predecessor in reiterating government's determination to pursue an open industrial and tourism development programme. To encourage industrialization in the state, the then governor constructed about 45 kilometres of roads at an approximate cost of ₦15 million in Jos Metropolis.

The government of Col. Lawrence Onoja also devoted considerable resources towards ensuring the success of industrialization in the state. To this end, infrastructural facilities such as good road network, electricity, water and other incentives were provided for entrepreneurs and investors establishing in rural areas. Funds were also provided to upgrade the small scale industrial credit scheme to an industrial Development Agency (PIDA). This offered both financial and managerial assistance to small and medium scale industrialists.

Conscious of the important role of industrialization in development, the administration of Governor Aliyu Kama ensured the sustenance of the state's industrial policy. He provided incentives and encouragement to prospective entrepreneurs. Efforts were also made to alleviate the problems entrepreneurs encounter in procuring land for investment. In order to sensitize the people to modern business practice, the Plateau

Investment Company organized seminars for budding business people in the state.

Col. Joshua Madaki, the current governor of the state, in his 1991 budget outlined programmes aimed at attracting investors to the state. Consequently, the state hosted the 3rd Joint Benue-Plateau Trade Fair in April 1991. This attracted more than 250 companies from both states. Also, the ₦150 million Tourism Appeal Fund was successfully launched on the 23rd of March 1991. The state realised the sum of ₦150 million which was placed under the care of trustees.

Thus, a close look at the activities of the various military governors in Plateau under President Babangida's administration will show a continuity in policy formulation, implementation and execution.

Having set the stage for industrialisation, a number of individuals utilised the opportunity to establish both small and medium scale industries. Even the existing industries diversified their programmes. For instance, Jos International Brewery in addition to producing both ROCK and CLASS lager beer has embarked on large scale agricultural production of wheat, poultry, cattle and others. Similarly, UTC Nig Ltd has embarked on large scale farming in the state.

On the 21st February 1990, the President, General Ibrahim Babangida, launched the Operation Excellence in Service (OPEX). He directed that every 21st February should be observed as a National Productivity Day. This shows the importance attached to productivity at the National level.

In Plateau state, the government is obviously aware of the importance of increasing productivity in the economy of the state. To ensure increased productivity, the government has taken the following measures:

- Increased wages and better conditions of service for workers
- Periodic discussions between government and labour unions.
- Provision of modern equipment
- Planned organisational structure
- Reward and incentive system

In taking some of these measures, the government hopes that if high productivity is achieved, it will offset the increased wage as well as other expenses incurred. It is necessary to add here that in the public sector, productivity is difficult to measure because the output is not always quantifiable.

The government is taking steps to ensure that productivity indexes are prepared for various sectors of the economy as this will guide it in its re-allocation of resources, location of industries and in manpower development programmes.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WOMEN AFFAIRS

The Plateau State Government has over the years accorded great importance to social services rendered in the state. To ensure its facilitation therefore, a department of Women in Development was created out of the Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports. This Ministry has over the years changed from one designation to another. With each change, there has been alterations in the Ministry's responsibilities and structure, as well as improvements in the quality of its services.

The Social Development sector, between 1976 to 1979 was known as the Ministry for Local Government and Social Development which was made up of the Local Government, Community Development and Social Welfare Department. By 1979, the Ministry was renamed Ministry for Local Government and Community Development with Local Government and Community Development forming the component departments. Social Welfare, Sports and Cultural Departments were incorporated into the Ministry of Information to form the Ministry of Information and Social Development.

In compliance with the new Civil Service Reforms by the Federal Government the Ministry of Local Government was phased out. In its place, a new Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports was established with Community Development, Youth Development, Social Welfare and Sports Development as its major components. Later, the Department of Women Development was created.

The Youth Development department was created out of the Social Welfare Department as a separate department, while the present Women Development department was also created with female staff deployed from both the Community Development and Social Welfare Departments. The Social Services and Women Affairs sectors of the Ministry comprise of various departments which include Community Development, Youth Development, Social Welfare and Women Development. These departments have various functions.

FUNCTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The major functions of the Community Development Department is to help speed-up the pace of development in the state. Through this department, communities are assisted to improve their living conditions through self-help efforts.

To ensure maximum participation of the communities in this project, the department has qualified staff in all the 16 local government areas of the state. They assist in enlightening the various communities on the need to be self-reliant, identify and tackle their most pressing needs. They are also advised on how to solve their problems through the formation of Community Development Associations. As a result, a total of 628 such organisations are functioning all over the state. To further encourage the community to embark on more projects the Ministry gave out grants to start such projects.

The development associations were formed to serve as the nucleus of development at the grassroots level. Its impressive output over time has led to the approval by the government to operate the newly introduced community bank.

Projects worth millions of naira have been executed with the assistance of the Ministry in recent times. In the area of self-help project execution, between 1979 and 1989, a total of 3,818 such projects valued at ₦27.77 million were completed, with the concerned communities contributing a total of ₦22.47 million, while local area governments assisted with ₦3.90 million and ₦1.39 million respectively. These are a result of the effective organisation of the communities and their commitment to the development of their areas.

In 1990 and part of 1991, the government launched a campaign to encourage communities to form community development associations. This resulted in an increase in the number of these associations from 620 to 869 throughout the state. The projects executed so far cover such areas as health - the building of clinics and dispensaries; education - building of schools and providing facilities; water supply - drilling of boreholes, construction of wells and dams and fitting them with pumps; electricity; communication - transport - road and bridges and other infrastructures.

To supplement government efforts at developing the rural areas, the communities successfully executed a total of 335 more self-help projects valued at ₦13.4 million, with the communities contributing ₦3.5 million and ₦0.7 million contributed by the government. During the same period, 535 more self-help projects, estimated at ₦13.4 million were at various stages of execution.

These communities, in order to enhance their development efforts have adopted various ways of raising funds for their projects. These include levying of contributions from members, public fund appeal launching and cultural activities.

The spirit of healthy competition that has developed amongst the various communities in the state has enhanced the rapid development of the rural areas in particular.

FUNCTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The key function of the Social Welfare Department in the Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports is the provision of social services to the teeming population of Plateau State. To achieve this objective therefore, the department is accorded the responsibility of finding solutions to social problems as they affect matrimony, juvenile delinquents, rehabilitation of the handicapped, welfare of the aged and destitutes, as well as fostering and adoption of children. The department presently has its staff working in all the sixteen local government areas of the state.

The Social Welfare sub-sector of the Ministry is also charged with the responsibility of compiling the list of award beneficiaries as well as those individuals and organisations that have contributed towards the rehabilitation of the handicapped through its rehabilitation and charity award committee. The department also handles emergency relief operations in areas that are affected by natural disasters and also child welfare activities designed to promote the healthy survival of children in the state.

Other functions of the Social Welfare Department include granting of public collection permits to communities, clubs and organisation who wish to embark on appeal fund raising to undertake self-help development projects.

Over the years, the Social Welfare Department has been under different Ministries as follows;

- 1976 - Ministry for Local Government and Community Development
- 1979 - Ministry of Social Welfare, Sports and Culture
- 1984 - Ministry of Information and Social Development
- 1989 - Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports.

During these years, the department lost some of its components (departments), such as the Youth Department.

The Social Welfare Department through the years of its existence has succeeded in constructing Social Welfare Offices in 12 of the 16 Local Government Councils of the state. Contracts for the building of the other four Social Welfare Offices in four Local Government Areas were awarded in 1988. Two of the offices have been completed while

the other two have come to a stand still due to low cash flow to meet the corresponding obligation.

This subsector of the Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports has brought into consideration the handicapped and homeless in the state. Towards this end the department has made serious efforts at the implementation of rehabilitation programmes in the state.

The Vocational Blind Training Centre, Zawan, established in 1975, turned out its first set of graduates in 1989, who were employed by the Ministry. Recently, a new workshop was constructed at the vocational centre to replace the old mud building. Water and electricity have already been connected to the centre. The programmes of training in the centre include self-reliance on mobility, typing, braille etc.

The children were not left out in the development of social welfare in the state. A children's home has also been constructed and is very near completion. In 1981, the International Year of the Disabled was celebrated. This facilitated the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for the physically handicapped which came into being in 1982.

In 1981, the Young Peoples Home/Remand Home was established to rehabilitate the juvenile delinquents in the state. The Ministry is also sponsoring a good number of handicapped citizens who are pursuing their various educational programmes at various institutions of learning, ranging from primary to university education.

The state government, to further aid the handicapped plans to construct a workshop in each of the 16 Local Government Areas in the state. This will be where trained handicapped persons would be employed to contribute their quota to National Development. The Plateau State Rehabilitation and Charity Award Committee was set up to take cognisance of the efforts of communities, clubs, associations, companies and individuals at rehabilitative efforts. Efforts of other organisations like the Seven Dorcas Welfare Society which is aimed at helping and supporting the unfortunate poor and the needy, both morally and materially, to enable them meet their needs have been commended by the Ministry. The Ministry also supported and aided the corps Free Legal Services Scheme, which aimed at providing Free Legal assistance to numerous citizens of the state who are poor and cannot afford to pay legal fees for the services of a lawyer when the need arises.

The office of the Joint Association of Disabled Persons, commissioned on the 1st of June, 1991, was formed to enable the handicapped help themselves in physical, psychological and social adjustment in the mainstream of society, and to create awareness.

of what the disabled can do so that government and the public will appreciate their contribution in the scheme of things.

FUNCTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YOUTH DEPARTMENT.

The Youth Department, a sub-sector of the Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports, is charged with the responsibility of the development of the youth in the state, which is geared towards meaningful contribution for the achievement of national goals. The state government has of recent shown a great deal of interest in the activities of the youth. This development is an indication of government's awareness of the youth's potentials and the need to assist them harness their energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities to the task of nation building. The belief is that if given positive guidance, direction and support, the youth would guarantee a more stable future for the nation. This emphasis is base on the truism that every nation reposes in her youth the hope of her future leadership. To achieve this therefore, developing their potentials for self actualization cannot be over-emphasized.

The activities undertaken by the Youth Department of the Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports include:

- i) *Youth Development Scheme:* This scheme is aimed at reducing unemployment among the jobless youth in the state. Youths who participate in this programme are trained to be self reliant instead of roaming the streets looking for jobs which are not available, they engage themselves in gainful projects. So far, 32 unemployed youths have benefited from the scheme since the inception of the department.
- ii) *Registration /Supervision of Clubs and Association:* The need to be thorough in the scrutiny and issuance of certificates of registration cannot be over-emphasised, as only clubs or associations whose purpose is to promote the growth of the individual for his improvement and that of society can qualify for registration.

In this area, 2,782 applications for registration of clubs and associations have so far been received since the creation of the department. Of this number, 326 have been scrutinized, cleared and issued certificates of registration.

- iii) *National Youth Award Scheme:* The programme is designed to encourage and stimulate young people in the use of their energies to undertake challenging programmes of activities. This scheme is open to youths between the ages of ten and twenty-five.

Since the inception of this scheme, it is instructive to note that Plateau took the lead in the federation by presenting the highest number of Chieftain (Bronze) Award winners in the country with ten representatives of the state being honoured. Furthermore, 16 others won the Governor's (silver) award, and five won the Presidents (Gold) award. The second phase of this scheme has commenced with 128 participants registered for the three categories of awards.

- iv) *National Youth Holiday Camping:* The National Youth Holiday camping is a programme organised in conjunction with the Federal Youth Department. Holiday camping is aimed at enhancing interaction among the Youth from various parts of the federation. To date, the Youth Development Department has sponsored 74 youths from the state in citizenship schools in Jos, Lagos, Harcourt and Ilorin for the programme. During the week-long programme, participants undergo citizenship training lectures on first aid, exchange of ideas, and one another's cultural values and a lot of other character building activities.
- (v) *Plateau State Youth Council:* The council's responsibilities are geared towards mobilization for socio-economic development of the state. The council is monitored by the youth Development department. The present Executive Committee is the third since its reactivation in 1986.
- (vi) *Youth Centres.* The aim of establishing the Youth Centres is to avail the youth the opportunity of meeting frequently and exchanging ideas and information as well as acquiring skills through physical recreation.

These centres have been built in seven of the sixteen Local Government Councils of the state about twelve years ago. The relevant Local Government Councils are Nasarawa, Akwanga, Lafia, Shendam, Langtang, Pankshin and

FUNCTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The department of women Development came into existence in 1989 to take up matters related to the development of women in the state. This department collaborates with the Better Life Programme in the state towards bringing total awareness and self-realisation to the women in the state, particularly those in the rural areas.

The Better Life Programme for Rural Dwellers is an off shoot of the Awareness workshop held from 13th - 16th September, 1987 under the auspices of the Directorate

Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI). The prime -mover, initiator and brain behind the Better Life Programme, Mrs Maryam Babangida noted with despair, the plight of the rural women. She therefore had as her primary objective the task of salvaging the much relegated rural women from the clutches of ignorance and back-wardness.

Prior to the initiation of the programme by Mrs. Babangida, women especially the rural dwellers were often neglected in all aspects of life such as social, economic and political areas. They bore the burden of the society but their efforts were not adequately recorded. They also had the problem of motivation and skill development to enable individual initiative.

The Plateau State chapter of the Better Life programme for Rural Women was launched on the 14th of November 1987 at Jebu Bassa in Bassa Local Government Council. The main objective of setting up the programme was the improvement of the standard of living of the rural dwellers. The programme was initiated to awaken women's consciousness on the need to improve not only themselves and their families, but the society and the nation at large. It has now inspired women to be producers rather than end users of productive ventures including Agriculture and Commercial activities. Women now have access to Education, credit and health facilities, as well as other factors of production.

Since the inception of the Better Life programme in the state, a remarkable contribution has been made in improving the living standard of the rural women. Remarkable achievements were made in the following sectors:

- (i) Social Welfare Programme
- (ii) Education
- (iii) Agriculture
- (iv) Arts and crafts
- (v) Cooperatives
- (vi) Health.

(i) Social Welfare Programme:

The social welfare programme of the state Better Life Programme include the assistance given to disabled persons. Donations in cash and kind are made at intervals to alleviate the plight of these less fortunate members of the society. Widows are also encouraged to form associations through which they can channel their problems to the appropriate authorities and get assistance.

(ii) Education

The Better Life Programme has continued to emphasize the need for the women to acquire functional and formal education as a tool for achieving a better life for themselves and their families. Relevant education agencies in the state like the Women's Education Unit of the state Ministry of Education, the Agency for Adult and Non-formal Education and some non-governmental women organisations like the Adult Life Programme have all contributed in educating the rural women.

Political awareness is very high as a result of seminars and workshops organized in conjunction with MAMSER and NCWS to make the women aware of their important roles in the transition programme.

(iii) Agriculture:-

The Better Life Programme has assisted rural women in various aspects of Agriculture. Before the introduction of the programme, it was very difficult for rural women to obtain farm equipment and products like tractor services, fertilizers, seeds and extension services on modern farming techniques. All these services are now readily available to the rural dwellers. In the 1988/89 planting season, the Better Life Programme collected and distributed about 272 bags of fertilizer to the rural women. Similarly, about 150 metric tonnes of fertilizer were purchased and distributed among rural dwellers in collaboration with the state Task Force on Agricultural Mechanization and Land Government Chairmen, the Better Life Programme was able to secure Tractor Hire services for rural women.

In pursuance of its Agricultural objectives, the Better Life programme purchased 16 Labour saving machines and loaned them out to women in the 16 Local Government Areas of the state. These labour saving machines range from rice millers, acha polishes, groundnut shellers to maize threshers. These were distributed according to the types of crops predominant in each of the Local Government Areas. Within the same period, the programme purchased five water pumping machines and distributed them to Keffi, Nassarawa, Wase, Jos and Bassa Local Government councils for dry season gardening by women in these areas. These machines are in full operation and have increased vegetable production to supplement their diet for the improvement of their health. Also, the Better Life programme has established three oil palm plantations in three Local Government Areas of the state at Akwanga, Pankshin and Qua'an Pan. This was aimed at encouraging the production of an economic crop which has potentials for large scale cultivation in those areas.

(iv) Arts and Crafts

The Better Life Programme has succeeded in exposing rural women to economic opportunities in arts and agriculture. The Local Government Councils have continued to assist women groups to establish their income generating ventures; for instance, the Langtang Local Government Council gave five sewing machines to the Better Life Programme, and the state government also donated sewing materials worth ₦5,000.00 to some groups.

The Plateau State chapter of the Better Life Programme actively participated in the third Better Life Trade fair held in Lagos in March, 1990. This created market outlets for their products of arts and crafts and opportunities for the women to interact with one another. It was at this fair that three products from Plateau State were identified and approved for export by the National Better Life Office. These items are foot mats from Jos, sun hats from Barkin/Ladi and mats from Mangu have gained international recognition. The Women Crafts Centre in Jos is being run by the Cactus Women Cooperative group which was established for the production of foot-rug and carpets. The Alheri Women Cooperative Society in Mangu which formed themselves into various groups for mat weaving and the Foron Women Cooperative Group in Barkin/Ladi who indulge in sun Hats production have all been mobilised to produce these items in large quantities for export as approved by the National Better Life office. These groups have been advanced ₦10,000 loan each by the State Better Life Programme to encourage production and development of the industry. It is in this light, that in March, 1990 the Better Life Programme opened a shop at the Heipang Airport Jos for the purpose of creating market outlets for the products of the rural women. Contract has been awarded for the building of five Better Life zonal markets to facilitate the sale of products of the women. The Jos zonal market has been completed while plans are under way for the construction of the remaining four markets.

(v) Cooperatives

The formation of women cooperative societies is perhaps one of the areas where the Better Life Programme has made the most remarkable impact. Many of the cooperative societies have been formed in the state, and through them, the women receive loans and financial assistance for their businesses. The Better Life programme has further explored opportunities for loans for rural women especially, in food processing and soap making, arts, craft, knitting and farming. The loans are secured from the United Bank for Africa (UBA), the Peoples Bank of Nigeria and the BLP. The Gar Alibo processing centre in Wamba Kurmi in Akwanga Local Government Area is owned and operated by women who have mobilised themselves into cooperative groups to promote the activities of the industry. The area being an agricultural settlement encourages most women there to engage in the cassava flour processing. As compensation for the zeal shown by women in the Akwanga Local Government Area, the cooperative group was one of the beneficiaries of the labour saving machines purchased by the Better Life programme to alleviate the perennial water problem. The Keana salt industry in Plateau State is another small scale industry formed by the rural women who have been encouraged to form cooperative groups for the improvement of production areas with viable untapped resources which are still being identified; efforts are being geared towards exploiting them for further development of small scale industries in the state.

(vi) Health

Through public enlightenment and various health related programmes, the Better Life Programme has continued to work towards improving the health conditions of women and children. The EPI/ORT campaigns were very successful in the state because women, especially those in the grassroot level were mobilised. The Better Life Programme has also engaged in vigorous campaigns against drug abuse and this has had a lot of impact on rural dwellers.

The maternity Health clinic at Kwahalshalek in Mangu Local Government Area is another women development project established in 1989. This clinic consists of examination rooms with a community nurse employed to run the clinic. Drugs are also sold there at subsidized rates.

To further highlight the importance of the Better Life Programme, Loans were approved for projects in Plateau State. These include:

TABLE SSWA: 1 LOAN DISBURSEMENT FOR PROJECTS

NOS.	NAME OF PROJECT	NATURE OF PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED (N'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (N'000)
1.	Alfijir Mining Co. Ltd	Stone Cru-shing	1,162.0	1,245.0
2.	Plateau paper converters Limited	paper conversion	1,000.0	1,062.0
3.	Aderonke Bakery Ltd	Bakery	50.0	50.0
4.	Kudnax Nigeria Ltd	Petrol filling service	200.0	162.2
5.	Mark Adams & Assoc Ltd	Laundry/Dry Cleaning service	762.0	762.0
6.	Artra Industries Ltd	Medicated Cotton Wool/Bandages	2,900.0	2,900.0
7.	Garden Foods Nig Ltd	Tomato Puree	3,230.0	3,230.0
8.	Highland Steel & Allied Industries Ltd	Welding Electrode	3,250.0	3,250.0
9.	Sahara Engineering & Milling Co. Ltd	Grain Processing	4,145.0	4,145.0
10.	Dabo Feeds Nig. Ltd	Poultry Feeds	1,350.0	-
11.	Hebco Nigeria Ltd	Rice Milling	120.0	-
12.	Zitta Holdings Ltd	Poly Propylene bags	3,286.0	-
13.	Mangon Nig. Ltd	Vegetable Oil	4,633.0	-
14.	Laushi & Sons Ltd	Grain processing	4,030.0	-
15.	Barkun Industries Ltd	Body Cream/Perfume	1,697.0	-
16.	Yepwi Press Ltd	Palm Kernel Oil	130.0	-
17.	Ecooma Inde. Nig.Ltd	Palm Kernel Oil	130.0	-
18.	Continental Polish & Candles Ltd	Candles	36.0	-
19.	Dankpu Ents, Nig. Ltd	Garri Production	150.0	-
20.	Livestoverinary Planning Consultant Ltd	Livestock feeds	600.0	-
21.	Oroya Nigeria Ltd	Grain Processing	3,202.0	-
			<u>37,487.0</u>	<u>116,812.2</u>

The Better Life Programme in Plateau State has no doubt made tremendous and significant impact on the lives of the rural women. Women have been encouraged and supported through fora, visits and by the provision of loans for viable projects. This is obvious from the output of women in Agriculture, making of arts and crafts, marketing and full participation in all government development programmes, cooperatives and cottage industries.

Despite the afore mentioned achievements the Better Life Programme, like every new programme is faced with certain pressing problems created due to inadequate funds. These include inaccessibility to farm land, inadequate credit facilities, lack of training facilities, inaccessibility of roads to farms, market and project sites, lack of mobility at both local government and state levels and the absence of social amenities such as health facilities, portable water and electricity.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION FROM 1985 TO 1991.

The concept of Social Rehabilitation is to orient the handicapped to fit into the mainstream of the society. It is perceived as being social because it involves guidance and counselling services rendered to the handicapped and destitutes. It is therefore geared towards the integration of these categories of people in the scheme of things in the society.

These handicapped have over the years (especially between 1985 to 1991) been accorded priority in various projects embarked on by the state. The State Government in its bid to ensure the education of the handicapped and destitutes employ staff to teach them daily living skills in schools/centres or homes. They are also offered guidance and counselling services to enable them choose the skill which is easier and comes more naturally to them.

A survey carried out in 1982 indicated that Plateau State with a population of over four (4) million people has 370,000 disabled persons of all categories. Presently, more rehabilitation centres have been created in the state and are sponsored by both the state government and some voluntary organisations. The rehabilitation centres established by the state Government include;

- (a) A physically handicapped centre located at Zaria Road, Jos.
- (b) A vocational centre for the handicapped which takes charge of training the blind on how to make arts and crafts. The centre presently has about 66 students.
- (c) A Remand home in Laranto, Jos.

CHAPTER NINE

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Transport and Tourism in recent years have witnessed tremendous progress under the State Military Government. This could be said to be in line with President Babangida's Administration's emphasis on the need to diversify the economy and enhance development.

In Plateau State, the transport sub-sector is placed under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport. The Tourism Corporation of the State, on the other hand is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. Both sub-sectors derive their annual subventions from these Ministries.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport is a service delivery organ of government charged with the responsibility of providing roads, housing, transport, electrical and mechanical services and their maintenance. To further facilitate the transport sub-sector of the Ministry, the State Government through the Federal Urban Mass Transit Programme (FUMTP) established the Plateau Express Services Limited. Its establishment was to alleviate the increasing transportation problems in the country. The initial take-off sum of ₦3 million was allocated to the Company. The Company was also registered and got delivery of ten 42 Seater Mercedes Benz (0-365) buses from ANAMCO. To ensure a smooth take-off, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport appointed a Project Co-ordinator.

Within four and half months of its take off, the Plateau Express Services Limited (PESL) generated a revenue of ₦807,613.00; during the same period, government input was ₦178,625.30. It incurred an expenditure of ₦435,523.33. Presently, the Plateau Express Services Limited has generated over ₦1.0m, with over ₦600,000.00 in its fixed deposit account.

The Plateau Express Services Limited had, in 1989, received a total of ₦9 million from the Federal Government. Out of this, about ₦1.5 million has been repaid as repayment schedule. The Company possesses in all 54 buses, 44 being on road while the other 10 are undergoing repairs. The monthly revenue accrued then (1989) by the Company was ₦798,719.92.

To ensure adequate use and maintenance of the Company's buses, roads in the State have not been neglected. Prior to 1985, the total length of surface dressed roads were 2,58km, while the laterite/gravel roads was 1,930km. Substantial stretches the laterite/gravel roads are seasonal due to insufficient crossings.

Other Rehabilitation centres sponsored by the state government but which are to be commissioned include;

- (a) A children's home
- (b) A lunatic asylum in Bukuru.

Rehabilitation centres sponsored and funded by Voluntary Agencies include;

- (a). The Mangu leprosy and Rehabilitation centre which is sponsored by the Church of Christ in Nigeria (COCIN)
- (b). The Alushi Leprosy and Rehabilitation centre sponsored by Church of Christ, Central Nigeria. (COCICN).

The handicapped in the State have been involved in many activities; socially they take part in recreational activities like sports and politically they are involved in the governing of the State. This claim is justified by the fact that a disabled person is presently assuming the post of a councillor.

In terms of employment, 50 handicapped are given open employment, while about 20 are trading. To portray their involvement in all projects of the state, a cooperative called the Joint Association of Disabled Persons was formed. The Joint Association interact with the non disabled, creating a forum for the discussion of issues affecting the welfare of the handicapped and solicit for their support in the area of Rehabilitation.

To further broaden the versatility of the disabled, excursion to places of interest like the media houses, industries and public places are organised. A week is usually accorded the disabled in a year as an avenue for creating public awareness on the opportunities of the handicapped in nation building.

The Plateau State Government has over the years been given tremendous assistance to the handicapped and destitute in the state. They have been given opportunities in various sectors of the state including education, employment, sports and politics. Women's development has also not been neglected, with the Better Life Programme established to enlighten women especially those in the rural areas.

Improvement of some of the Laterite roads were started but had to be stopped due to the downturn in the economy of the State. Such roads whose construction were started but abandoned at various stages of completion are:

- 68km Anglo Jos-Miango-Kassa road (70% completed)
- 32km Mangu-Gindiri-Lere road (80% completed)
- 64km Gitata-Panda-Karu road (60% completed)
- 79km Obi-Awe-Tunga road (49% completed)
- 106km Dokan Tofa-Kurgwi-Kwande-Mato road (10% completed).

The 79km Obi-Awe-Tanga road and the 106km Dokan Tofa-Kurgwi-Kwanda-Mato roads have been re-contracted at ₦43,309,664.00 and ₦26,722,825.15 respectively for their completion. These figures have increased tremendously over the years with the interest shown on road construction by subsequent Governors.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport strives to link the State with motorable roads. This is to ensure the distribution of Agricultural inputs and the transportation of Agricultural produce from the farms to various centres in the State. It also intends to boost tourism in the State through the provision of motorable roads.

As a strategy of getting all the nooks and corners of the State linked up by roads, abandoned road projects are being completed. Other important major roads and some township roads are also being constructed through contract award and direct labour. The projects are at various stages of completion. They include:

- Construction of 1.7km Dogon Dutse road at a cost of ₦128,790.35 was executed through direct labour.
- Construction of 1.0km Mado Tourist Village road at a cost of ₦217,000.00 through direct labour.
- Construction of 2.3km internal roads at 12(No) Government Guest Houses, Rayfield Jos at Contract sum of ₦1,393,150.00.
- Construction of 500m access road to Gold and Base Close awarded at a contract sum of ₦290,125.00.
- Construction of 3.85km Market Street road and drainage at a cost of ₦122,939.25 through direct labour.

- Construction of 3.80m access road to Grand Cereals and Oil Mili Factory, B at the cost of ₦353,796.00 through contract.
- Construction of 4.7km Anglo-Jos-Miango road (up to Commissioners' quarters) at a cost of ₦472,000.00 through direct labour.
- Construction of about 100km length of Township roads in Jos and Bauchi Metropolis through contract.
- Construction of 3km B/Ladi Township road at a cost of ₦1,000.000.
- Lafia Township road (6.0km) awarded for construction at the cost of ₦4,000,000. It is 90% completed.
- 4.9km Aliyu Kama road, Langtang awarded for construction at the cost of ₦2,750,000 is 30% completed.
- Construction of the 12.6km Bukuru-Shen River Dam road awarded at the cost of ₦11,053,000 and which is 27% completed.
- Construction of 44km Obi-Awe Stretch at a contract sum of ₦43,309,664.
- Construction of 26km Kurgwi-Ba'ap Stretch at the cost of ₦26,722,825.15

Mass Transit (Urban and Rural)

Prior to 1985, there was no organised and reliable Public Transport Service in Plateau State. In recent years, serious attention has been given, both at the Federal and State levels to the transport problems imminent in the States. To alleviate these problems the Federal Government launched the Mass Transit Programme.

Plateau State, went ahead to implement the policy programme through the establishment of the Plateau Express Services Limited (PESL) to respond to the increasing transportation problems of commuters. The FUMTP adopted some strategies to ease the reduction of transport problems. These strategies include:

The FUMTP gives policy guidelines for the establishment of State Mass Transit Agencies.

- It also gives policy guidelines on the running of State Mass Transit Agencies like in organisational structure, recruitment of staff, standardization of vehicles, etc.
- It also gives guidelines on fare charging, procurement and provision of tools and equipment.
- It also assists in the provision of inter-change terminal facilities, and road complementary facilities.

The FUMTP embarked upon various projects. These include the establishment of the Plateau Express Services Limited (PESL) to help implement the Mass Transit Programme at the State level. The Plateau Express Services Limited fashioned out its services to cover the three basic movements. These are:

- Intra-City
- Intra-State
- Inter-State

The FUMTP also purchased buses, tow vehicles, workshop equipment and tools for allocation to States as well as development of interchange and Road complementary facilities. Plateau Express Services Limited on its part made a purchase of buses to incorporate spare-parts to the tune of 20% of cost of vehicles. The agency further adopted a special condition of service to enhance staff productivity and discipline.

To ensure easy maintenance, the agency standardized its fleet of vehicles to those assembled locally. They also used internally generated revenue to purchase buses and mobile workshop van to facilitate vehicle repairs and servicing.

The Plateau Express Services Limited operates over 50 buses nation-wide on a daily basis. Their services are not only reliable, dependable, comfortable and safe but also affordable. Their routes and fare are as follows:

<u>Intra-City Services</u>	<u>Fare (₦)</u>
Jos-Bukuru	0.50
Jos-Rukuba	0.50
Bukuru-Vom	0.50
 <u>Intra-State Services</u>	 <u>Fare (₦)</u>

Jos-Nassarawa	13.00
Jos-Keffi	11.00
Jos-Keana	13.00
Jos-Doma	12.00
Jos-Lafia	10.00
Jos-Shendam	12.00
Jos-Langtang	9.00
Jos-Wase	10.00
Jos-Dengi	9.00
Jos-Barakin Ladi	2.00
Jos-Pankshin	6.00
Jos-Akwanga	7.00
Jos-Mangu	4.00

<u>Inter-State Services</u>	<u>Fare (N)</u>
-----------------------------	-----------------

Jos-Lagos	60.00
Jos-Ibadan	50.00
Jos-Enugu	30.00
Jos-Uyo	50.00
Jos-Maiduguri	25.00
Jos-Yola	25.00
Jos-Sokoto	35.00
Jos-Kano	15.00
Jos-Kaduna	13.00
Jos-Makurdi	15.00

The Plateau Express Services Limited has recorded some achievements in the state since its inception. These include;

- The general transport problems of commuters have been greatly reduced in the State.
- The low fare charges by PESL guarantees fare-stabilization in the State, and stimulation of economic growth.
- Accessibility within City, State and Country have been made easier.
- Provision of employment opportunities for over 300 citizens.

- The emergence of special technical group associated with the Automobile Industry.
- Help promote Tourism Development.

To ensure the maintenance of the services rendered by the Plateau Express Services Limited (PESL), certain factors have been taken into consideration. These factors include:

- Prior training of all Engineering or para-Engineering staff before employment.
- Standardization of two locally assembled vehicles for ease of spare parts procurement.
- The initial purchase of basic/special tools of equipment to assist with the required maintenance culture.
- Purchase of 10-15% basic spare parts when purchasing vehicles to ensure adequate maintenance works for at least a period of one year.
- Conduction of daily checks on vehicles to identify problems.
- Renovation of existing workshops and installation of tools and equipment to take care of emerging repairs/maintenance works.

TABLE TTI BUSES ACQUIRED BY PESL AND ROUTES COVERED

YEAR	NO. OF BUSES PURCHASES/ ALLOCATED.	TOTAL	FUNCTIONAL VEHICLES	ROUTES COVERED
1988	27	25	-	Intra-City and Intra-State Routes
1989	17	46	46	Intra-City Routes and 13 LGCs. Intra-State Routes covering 14 LGCs. Inter-State Routes covering 14 States.
1990	14	58	58	Intra-City Routes Intra-State routes covering 15 LGCs Inter-State routes covering 15 states.
1991	9	67	67 (Ten J5 Buses were disposed of in April 1991)	Same as above.

Airports and Airways

Plateau State has one Airport known as the Heipang Airport located about 29 kilometers away from Jos. Kobo, Okada, Nigeria Airways Planes and occasionally the ADC Airlines convey commuters from Lagos and other parts of the country to Jos.

Tourism in Plateau State

Plateau State, being the only State endowed with numerous natural and man-made tourist attractions, is unique. The principal features of the State is the Plateau itself which covers an area of 53,585 square kilometres, and which consists of undulating highlands of an average height of over 1,200 metres with peaks of several hills rising to nearly 4,000 metres.

The State has a mild climate. The climate varies from one place to another although the change is not very considerable. Records show that the average rainfall within the Plateau is 58.45 inches (146.12cm) in the year, while monthly average temperatures have remained at 70°f in January rising to its highest in March and April, when it may rise to 77°f.

Prior to 1985, the tourist industry was (and still is) mainly rural based since most attractions are found in the hinterland. The Tourism Department which is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry derives its annual subventions from it to improve tourism in the State. The Plateau State government in a bid to promote tourism supports and encourages the participation of the private sector in the establishment and management of tourist facilities in the State.

When President Babangida's administration came into power in 1985, it stressed the need to diversify the economy. In line with this, the State Government considered tourism as one of the potential areas that could generate revenue to its purse hence it employed the following strategies:-

Creation of Plateau State Tourism Corporation

This Corporation was established to give greater autonomy to the tourism sector and divert certain aspects of it from the slow bureaucracy of government. Since its creation, the State has witnessed the development and improvement of certain tourism projects like Mado Tourist Centre, Pandam Game Reserve, and Tourist Centre, Jos Wildlife Park and Picnic site at Assop Falls.

Commercialisation and Privatisation.

Some hotels that were formerly managed by the State Government have now been commercialised and privatized with a view to making them viable and encouraging private sector participation. Plateau Hotels, Jos Hotel, Keffi Hotel, Shendam Hotel, Pankshin Hotel and Mado Tourist Centre have been leased out to private management, while Rock International Hotel that was wholly owned by the State Government has been privatised. Government on its own resuscitated the Pandam Tourist Centre which was abandoned, at a total cost of about ₦2.5 million.

Tourism Policy

The Federal Military Government launched the Trade and Tourism Policy in 1990 and the State Government has started implementing some aspects of the policy, like the establishment of tourism directorate in the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. The establishment of a State Tourism Corporation which is also contained in the policy has been implemented by the State Government.

iv. ₦100 million Tourism Development Fund

As part of its strategy to develop and promote tourism resources in the State, the State government took a giant stride by launching a ₦100 million Tourism Development Fund. This amount will be used to provide basic infrastructural facilities that will encourage private sector investment in the industry.

Plateau State is a tourist delight. Its assets include the very cool temperate climate, the rocky setting that offers various scenic beauties, the diverse cultural heritage of the numerous ethnic groups and the arts and crafts of the rural dwellers. The availability of these numerous resources and the will of all the past administrations in the State to diversify led to the establishment of the Plateau State Tourism Corporation.

To further ensure effective exploitation of these tourism potentials, infrastructures and essential facilities are being provided to enable tourists enjoy maximally the endowments of the State. Some of these tourist attractions are:

Jos Museum and Geological Garden

The Museum, situated in Jos is one of the earliest and most popular in the country. Some of the collections in the Museum include artifacts from all over the

country, the Nok Terracota Sculptures (500BC) Nigerian Cultural artefact and Tin Mining exhibition.

The Zoo has animals and birds which are over 200 and which are all kept in cages and paddocks.

A Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA) depicting Nigeria's diverse traditional architecture is also part of the Jos Museum. It is a special Architectural Museum built to preserve the diverse building culture of Nigeria.

Jos Wild Life Park

This is the most developed man-made wild life park in the State. It covers an area of about 7 square kilometres enclosing hills, rivers and valleys. The park which grooms a fairly large number of birds and animals in their natural habitat, has several picnic spots. The most attractive of these spot is the Vong Nfwel hill which is about 1400 metres with a commanding view of the rest of the park and Jos Township. There are about 44km network of Safari tracks winding through the park. Some Wild Life animals/birds like Hippopotamus, Zebras, Horses, Crocodiles, Ostrich etc. will be noticed.

The Mado Tourist Centre, made in traditional architecture provides lodging facilities to visitors.

The Assop Falls

This tourist site which attracts a great deal of local and international tourists, is an entirely natural set up. Situated some 64 kilometres from Jos along Jos/Akwanga road, its striking natural surrounding has enhanced its reputation as an ideal spot for picnic. It has often been used for Television drama programme because of its scenic beauty.

Shere Hills

These graceful hills, form one of the highest ranges of mountains in Nigeria. It is located some 10km east of Jos. Activities like picnicking, mountaineering and sight seeing are frequent in this chain of hills. By virtue of its merit, the hills also serve as a training spot for the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre, a famous Man 'O' War Training Camp located at Lamingo on the Western plains of the hills.

The Wase Rock

Wase Rock is a beautiful massive dome-shaped rock standing all alone on a vast plain some 216km from Jos. Situated along Langtang/Wase road, it is one of five in the whole world.

Kerang Volcanic Mountains

The Kerang Volcanic highlands are found 28km from Jos stretching from Kerang Village near Panyam through Ampang East to the escarpment on Chip Rock. The highest lands, together with their beautiful landscape and fascinating springs are the major attractions of the mountains.

Pandam Wild Life Park

This is the largest Wild Life habitat in the State. Located in Shendam Local Government Council, some 314km from Jos, the park covers about 22.4kms. and harbours animals and birds of various species. It also has a large natural lake which is easily a veritable fishing spot and provides added attraction to the park.

Kurra Falls:

This village is remarkable for its hydro electric power supply in the State. The reputable water falls with additional mountains and rivers provide an attractive scenery. It is located about 64km from Jos Town.

Hotels and Restaurants

To contain the influx of tourists and other visitors in the State, Hotel accommodation and catering services are available all over the State. Jos has the monopoly of both low income and international hotels and restaurants. Among these high class establishments in Jos are the Hill Station Hotel, Plateau Hotels Limited, Gabdoff Hotel, Mountains Green Hotel, Cleopatra Restaurant and Nite Club, Jos Hotel, Tati Hotel, Lomay International Hotel and so on.

Recreation and Entertainment

A variety of entertainment facilities are available in every part of the State. there are four Cinema Theatres in Jos, an International Standard Golf Club, a number of Nite

Clubs and Cultural Centres. The department of Theatre Arts of the University of Jos organises drama and night shows.

Another attribute of Plateau State which enhances its tourist attraction is the receptive nature of its people. Plateau State is a heterogenous state and has about fifty ethnic groups scattered all over the State and which are indigenous to the State. They have great ancestral affiliation which make most of them trace their places of origin from the land northeast of Nigeria. Some, because of the tremendous Bantu influence of their culture believe deeply that they originated from East, Central and Southern Africa. Others believe that they came from the Sudan.

Some of the major tribes include the Angas, Taroh, Berom, Eggon, Goemai, Alago, Gwandara, Irigwe, Bhogghom and Mwachavul. Some other tribes like the Ibo, Yoruba, Ijaw, Bini etc settled in Plateau as a result of historical events.

Another attraction to every tourist is the rich culture of the Plateau State people. The social life style of the people embrace a lot of activities such as festivals. These are usually organised annually featuring prominent traditional artefact, folklore, traditional dances etc. The religion of the people include Christianity, Islam and Animism.

Despite the diversity of religious beliefs of the Plateau State people, they are friendly and understanding. They hold a unique heritage and the traditional warm welcome which visitors receive adds to the enjoyment of their stay in the areas they visit.

Also, in Plateau State especially in the State Capital Jos, large departmental stores are available to provide the shopping needs of the people and tourists. All over the State, there are markets operational on fixed days. Daily market services are also available. An instance of the daily market is the Jos Ultra Modern Market, reputed to be the only of its kind in Black Africa.

The simple life of the Plateau indigenes which is very welcoming to tourists could also be attributed to their major occupation which is farming. There are a few others engaged in hunting, mining, fishing and trading. Farming is done mainly in Langtang, Shendam, Lafia, Nassarawa, Keffi, Awe, Mangu and Akwanga local government areas. These have greatly been blessed with vast areas of fertile land. Some of the crops grown in Plateau State include Guinea corn, Groundnuts, Cotton, Yams, Cassava, Maize, Acha, Millet and Rice. Irish Potatoes are grown mainly in Mangu, Jos and Barakin Ladi Local Government Areas. The Plateau people are also famous in craftworks such as sculpture, blacksmithing, weaving and leather works.

Tourism to some peoples' perception is for the rich and comfortable. But in Plateau this does not rightly obtain. This fact can be justified by the ample Hotel services available all over the State, ranging between high and low class hotels. This is to ensure that all classes of people are accorded the opportunity of visiting the State and enjoying the variety of services and facilities that are offered.

Communication, which is a vital factor to all especially tourists has not been neglected by the State Military Government. All over the State, both Nigerian and foreign magazines are in circulation. Foreign dailies are available in most standard hotels. Stereo and Am Radio Transmissions can be received from 5.30a.m to midnight daily. In Plateau State and some neighbouring States enjoy the NTA Jos Colour Television Transmissions daily. The Plateau Television, also in Jos, blends variety and expertise to the satisfaction of viewers. There are also Post Offices and Postal agencies all over the State where telephone and telegram services are offered. There are also private courier services.

To ensure maximum development of tourism with the limited fund available, Plateau State Military Government is presently developing tourism Zones in the State. The undeveloped ones would be done in the near future. These tourist zones are situated in the local government areas and they include:

TT TABLE II
 Integrated Tourism Zones in Plateau State Zone 1 (Jos, Bassa and B/Ladi L.G.C Areas.

NAME AND TYPE OF ATTRACTION	DESCRIPTION	L.G.C HEADQUATERS	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
Jos-Zoo-Museum complex; Jos Zoological Garden	Recreation; it has a stock of animals and Birds for viewing.	Jos.	Developed	Children playground.
National Museum Jos.	Historical; The Museum is one of the earliest and most popular in the country equipped with artefacts.	Jos.	Developed.	Children playground.
Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA)	Historical; This is a museum depicting our diverse traditional Nigerian Architecture.	Jos.	Ongoing	Children playground.
Jos Wildlife Park.	Wildlife; The most developed man-made wildlife park in the state.	Jos	Partly developed	Souvenir shops, snack bar.

Shere Hills	Sight seeing/Excursion; These form one of the highest ranges of Mountains in Nigeria and is suitable for mountaineering, pleasure drive, sightseeing and picnics.	Jos.	N o t developed	T o u r i s t complex; Picnic infrastructure, Parking public toilets, walkways.
Mado Tourist Village	Tourist Resort; The village is designed to provide accommodation for 50 guests at a time including feeding when completed.	Jos.	N e a r completion.	C u l t u r a l Village, camping site children's playground recreational facilities.
Dutsen Kura	Dutsen Kura is known to be the home of Hyenas and it has a foot print on the rock in Buhit district.	Bassa	N o t developed	G a m e s Reserve.
Bingo Healing Water	Water spot: The water fall has curative medical properties and is suitable for Health seekers.	Bassa	N o t developed	H e a l t h farm.

Zungbu falls	Water spot; it is an attractive water fall in Miango district.	Bassa	N o t developed
Assop falls	Water spot; A beautiful waterfall conducive for picnics.	B/Ladi	N o t P i c n i c Resort developed
Kura falls	Water spot; A reputable water fall, Lake Mountain and river within an attractive scenery	B/Ladi	N o t International Y o i t h T o u r i s t C e n t e r by Nigerian T o u r i s t B o a r d. developed
R y o m R o c k Formation.	It is a unique rock formation near Riyom town	B/Ladi	N o t P i c n i c resort. developed
Kwii Hill	Kwii Hill is conical in shape and a nice place for picnics.	B/Ladi	N o t M o u n t a i n climbing and picnic. developed.

TABLE TT III
INTEGRATED TOURISM ZONES IN PLATEAU STATE ONE II (MANGU, PANKSHIN AND KANAM L.G.C. AREAS)

NAME AND TYPE OF ATTRACTION	DESCRIPTION	LGC HEADQUARTERS	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT
Kerang Volcanic mountain	It is a famous Mountain where popular Swan Spring Water is produced, with a pleasant scenery for visitors.	Mangu	Not developed
Panyam fish farm	The man-made fish farm is ideal for sparse fishing with rods.	Mangu	Not developed
Ampang crater lake (Am-Pundog)	Water spot situated near Ampang town with a beautiful scenery on the Kerang volcanic mountain range	Mangu	Not developed
Sha falls	A beautiful fall in Sha district. It is capable of generating 50 mega watts of electricity.	Mangu	Not developed
			Health farm, picnic.
			Camping and Holiday Village.
			Health farm.
			picnic

Flower Recreation	Recreation	Pankshin	Partly developed	Recreation
Pan Kshin flower garden is suitable for resting and other pleasure seeking activities.	This hill has a spring water at its foot	Pankshin	Not developed	Mountainee ring
Tuman spring water	The spring water spot: The spring oozes, out every 45 minutes and it is believed to possess some medicinal properties.	Pankshin	Not developed	Health picnic
Amtori water spot	This water is found in a baobab tree	Pankshin	Not developed	
The Are Hill (Dutsen ra)	Popularly known as Dutsen Ra, has a nice cave and a beautiful scenery suitable for camping near Dengi town			

The Ganjuwa Wildlife Reserve	Wildlife: This reserve extends into the Yankari game reserve in Bauchi and it has a lot of animals.	developed	Resort village
The Garkingyal Islebergs	The Iselbergs are located almost facing each other, with a beautiful scenery capable of stimulating camping and man O'war Bay activities including picnics	developed	Mountain climbing.

Kanam

Kanam

CHAPTER TEN

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Rural development has hitherto been a problematic area in the development of Plateau as a state. This is as a result of lack of basic infrastructures needed for the growth and development of these areas. A summary of some basic problems that confronted these rural areas will justify the revolutionary steps taken by the present administration to alleviate the plight of the rural dwellers between 1985 and 1991. These include:

- **Poor Road Network:** Communication by road in most parts of the state was made very difficult due to the inaccessible roads that linked these areas. Despite the fact that most of these rural areas produced the bulk of food crops that were consumed both within and outside the state, their roads remained inaccessible. It therefore became very difficult to transport both goods and services from the rural to urban areas where some of the agro-based industries were located. Investors also found it difficult to establish in these areas with poor road network.

- **Inadequate supply of electricity:** Electricity supply was restricted to urban and semi urban areas in the state. As at 1981, few towns like Jos, Akwanga, Lafia, Pankshin and Langtang were supplied with electricity. Infact, apart from Jos, the other towns enjoyed very skeletal power supply from National Electric Power Authority. This problem did not encourage the establishment of industries that required regular supply of electricity.

- **Rural Banking.** Most banks that operated in the state were either situated in Jos or in the local government headquarters. This did not encourage the commercial development of the rural areas.

- **High rate of rural urban drift** as a result of the inadequate supply, or unavailability of basic infrastructures and services in the rural areas. These urban areas provided opportunities for employment, good roads, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, good schools and housing. In realisation of these problems, President Ibrahim Babangida greatly emphasised the development of the rural areas. This is evident in the introduction of such rural based programmes like DFRRI, Better Life programme, and granting of autonomy to the Local Government Councils to enhance rural development. With the implimentation of these broad programmes, the lives of the rural dwellers have been greatly improved.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS TO BOOST RURAL DEVELOPMENT 1985-1991.

To fully implement the programmes aimed at boosting rural development, the state and local government councils, embarked on the execution of some projects. Some of these projects are state projects while the others were done by the LGC. They include the following.

TABBLE RD 1: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATED (1985-1991) IN DIFFERENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
KANAM LGC			
Local Government Secretariat	1987	Dengi	Rural Development
Consturction of Earth Dam	1988	Dengi	Agricultural development
Consturction of Gutter drainage	1989	Dengi	Rural devt.
Consturction of wells in the LGC	1990	KANAM LGC	" "
Consturction of new secretariat gate	1991	Dengi	" "
NASSARAWA LGC			
Renovation of classroom blocks	1991	Laminga	Educational development
Consturction of three classroom block	1991	Nahuche	" "
Renovation of five classroom blocks	1991	Tudu-Uku	" "
Renovation of four classroom blocks	1991	Marmara	" "
Upgrading of clinic/dispensary	1991	Ugya	Health development
Upgrading of clinic	1991	Igwa-Pati	" "
Consturction of 20 market stalls	1991	Ugya	Economic development
Consturction of one block 20 units of market stall	1991	Mararaba	" "
Renovation of Rural Dispensery	1991	Tunga	Health development
Consturction of a bridge	1991	Akum Loko	Rural Development
		Road	Social Welfare
Completion of LGC Guest House, Jos	1991	Jos	Development
BASSA			
Sinking of 20 wells	1987	All wards in Bassa	" "
Consturction of workshop	1988	Jebu Bassa	" "
Consturction of bridge	1987	Assak	Rural Devt.

TABLE RD I CONT'D.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
Reconstruction of Health Clinic	1988	Zabolo	Health Development
Construction of classroom blocks	1988	GSS Binchi	Educational development
Construction of dispensary	1989	Maiyanga	Health development
Road Construction	1989	Rimi Chokobo	Rural Development
Construction of Bridge	1990	Nkedomo	" "
Rural Electrification	1990	Jebbu Bassa	" "
Construction of 4 classroom blocks	1991	Amo-Kakko	Education dev.
Construction of Lab and Workshop	1991	Fuskan-Mata	" "
Establishment of TV viewing centres	1991	Zagun	Social Welfare
Establishment of TV viewing centre	1991	Ta'agbe	" "
Construction of Dispensary	1990	Rimi	Health for all.
Construction of Roads	1991	Kikalla	Rural development
JOS - LGC			
Fencing of cattle market	1990	Jos Abatoir	Rural Development
Renovation of clinic	1990	Vwang Du	Health for all
" "	1990	Shen	" "
Renovation of Clinic	1990	Kuru	" "
" "	1990	Gyel	" "
Renovation of Clinic	1990	Nasarawa Gwong	" "
Renovation of School	1989	Farin Lamba	Educational Development
Repairs of School	1989	Dong	" "
Re-roofing of Gbong Gwom's palace sitting room	1991		Social Welfare
Repairs and fencing of council chambers	1991	Jos	" "
Repairs of Staff Quarters		Miango	Staff Welfare
Construction of 2 bridges		Heita	Rural Development
Repairs of fertilizer store		Shere	" "
Renovation of primary schools		Rikkos	Educational Devt.
Renovation of schools		Dovong	" "
Renovation of primary schools	1990	Kuru	" "

TABLE RD I CONT'D

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
Renovation of primary schools	1990	Maza	" "
Renovation of primary schools	1990	Leed Federe	" "
Renovation of primary schools	1989	Nyango Gyel	" "
Construction of Road	1991	Du	Rural Develop
Construction of Road	1991	Shen	Rural Development
Construction of Road	1991	Gyel	" "
Construction of Road	1991	Vwang Fwil	" "
Construction of Bridge	1991	Durbi	" "
Construction of Public Convenience	1991	Nasarawa Yan	dev.
		Awaki	Social Welfare
Construction of well	1991	Zangwam	Social Welfare
Renovation of staff quarters	1991	Mingo	Staff Welfare
Construction of Market stall	1991	Angwere	Economic Dev.
Renovation of Gbong Gwom's Guest Houses	1991	Jos	Social welfare
Construction of well	1991	Danehi	" "
Electricity supply to SDP office	1991	Jos	Rural Dev.
Electricity supply to NRC office	1991	Jos	Rural Dev.
BARAKIN LADI LGC			
Renovation of classrooms	1990	Razek	Educational Dev.
Renovation of classrooms	1990	Bawan Dodo	" "
Renovation of classrooms	1990	Angwar Wereng	" "
Renovation of classrooms	1990	Fatikolamba	Educational Development
Renovation of police station	1991	Hawan Kibo	Rural Devt
Construction of concrete bridge	1991	Bachi	" "
Reconnection of electric lines	1991	Kassa	" "
Renovation and wiring of dispensary and staff quarters	1991	Riyom	" "
Completion of abandoned bridge	1990	Sho	" "
Construction of office block extension	1990	B/Ladi	" "
Construction of slab on Danwal Bridge	1991	Danwal	" "

TABLE RD I CONT'D

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
Fencing Housing Corp. secretariat	1990	B/Ladi	"
Renovation of Health clinic	1989	Ropp	Health for all
Renovation of Health clinic	1989	B/Ladi	"
Renovation of Health clinic	1990	Helpang	Health "
Renovation of Health clinic	1990	Ganawuri	"
Renovation of clinic	1990	B/Ladi	Social welfare
Renovation of Guest Houses	1990	B/Ladi	Social "
Renovation of Better life workshop	1990	Gangare	Rural Devt
Repairs of Local Govt Grader	1991	B/Ladi	"
Renovation of slaughter house dap and sinking of well	1991	B/Ladi	"
LAFIA LGC			
Renovation of Emir's palace	1986	Lafia	Social Welfare
Construction of culverts	1986	Lafia	Rural Devt
Construction of bridge	1986	Agyaragu	"
Construction of Bridge	1987	Akumi	"
Sinking of well	1987	B/Tambari South	"
Sinking of well	1987	Gidan Buba South	"
Sinking of well	1987	Madaki and sarki	"
Construction of Agwade dispensary	1990	Agwade	Health for all
Renovation of store and offices	1990	Lafia	"
Renovation of Emirs palace	1991	Obi	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Shabu	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Ugah	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Mara'raba	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Gwadenye	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Daddere	"
Renovation of dispensary	1991	Adogi	"

TABLE RD I CONT'D

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
Renovation of 32 schools	1986 to		
	1991	Lafia LGC	Educational Devt.
Construction of 2 classrooms	1991	Tunga Napanos.	
Shendam LGC			
Maintenance of Roads	1985	Larabat to Derlit	Rural Devt
Renovation of 4 classrooms	1986	Jak	Educ. Devt
Building of T.V.viewing centre	1990	Ajikamai	Information soc. we
Building of T.V. viewing centre	1990	Longuel	" "
Construction of public convenience	1985	Shendam	Rural Devt
Construction of 2 class rooms	1986	Shendam	Educ. Devt
Construction of 2 class rooms	1987	Gidan Adamu	" "
Renovation of admin block of the General Hospital	1989	Shendam	Health for all
Renovation of magistrate court II	1989	Yelwa Shendam	Social Welfare
Renovation of maternity ward II	1989	Shendam	Health for all
Rehabilitation of Nomadic school	1990	Zomo	Educa. devt.
Rehabilitation of students Hostel	1991	G.S.S Shendam	" "
Rehabilitation of class room blocks	1991	G.T.C Garkawa	" "

TABLE RD I CONT'D

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
LANGTANG LGC			
Jos University Teaching Hospital comprehensive Health Centre	1985	Zamko	Rural Devt
Construction of wooden bridge	1987	Zamko Nrunjor RD	"
Construction of Culvert	1987	Bolgan	"
Renovation of Union Office	1987	Langtang	"
Construction of water Reservoir	1988	Mabudi, Talafiya, paya	"
Construction of senior Quarters	1988	Langtang	"
Constr. of water Reservoir	1988	SabonLayi Kukwar	"
Constr. of water Reservoir	1988	SabonGida Kwaron	"
		Doroma	"
Constr. of Market	1988	Langtang	"
Renovation of Clinic	1988	Langtang	"
Construction of polling booths	1989	Langtang LGA	Transition Information
Constr. of T.V viewing centre	1989	Limum	Rural Devt
Contr. of culverts (40 in number)	1989	Langtang LGC	"
Renovation of GRA	1990	Langtang	"
Renovation of chief's Palace	1990	Langtang	"
Sinking of well	1990	P/Gani	"
Extension of Secretariat	1990	Langtang	"
Renovation of Primary schools	1990	Dangre, Bapkwai, Zamdam, Langtang, Bilar	Educ. Devt
Renovation of Cooperative shop	1990	Langtang	Community devt
Renovation of high court	1990	"	"
Sinking of 40 wells	1990	Langtang LGC	"
Construction of power House	1990	Langtang	"
Construction of District Head's Palace	1990	"	"

TABLE RD I CONT'D

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	LOCATION	TARGET OBJECTIVE
Construction of motor park	1990	"	"
Construction of People's Bank Gate	1990	"	"
Sinking of 45 wells	1991	Langtang LGC	"
Construction of on-going NEC office	1991	Langtang	Transition
WASE LGC			
Construction of dispensaries	1985	Pinau, Gimbak, Kumbong	Health for all
Constr. and renovation of streets	1989	Wase	Rural Devt
Dam Renovation	1989	Kadarko	"
Sinking of wells	1989	Bashsar	"
Construction of drainages	1990	Wase	"
Constr. and Renovation of Quarters	1990	Wase	"
Sinking of wells	1990	Wase LGC	"
Renovation of Dispensary	1991	Wase	"
Constr. of Earth Dams	1991	Marol Bashar	"
Renovation of Rekna's palace	1991	Bashar	"
Constr. of a power house for 15 KVA generator	1991	Wase	"
Constr. of wells	1991	Wase LGC	"
Extension of Secretariat	1991	Wase	"

Apart from the provision of some of these basic infrastructures already enumerated the state government has continued to give assistance to the rural dwellers through the encouragement of rural development programmes.

These include National programmes like the DFRRI, the Better Life Programme and the encouragement of community development self help projects. These programmes have, to a very large extent, succeeded in improving the condition of living of the rural dwellers, and the development of their communities as a whole.

An assessment of these programmes will justify the claim that they have, to reasonable extent, succeeded in achieving the set objectives on rural development.

PLATEAU STATE DIRECTORATE FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DFRRI)

The Plateau State Directorate for integrated Rural Development (DFRRI) was inaugurated in April 1986. The Directorate was later reorganised in October 1986 to ensure effectiveness in view of the government's commitment to the programme.

The main aim of establishing the Directorate is to enhance the general living standards of the rural dwellers. The Plateau State DFRRI was inaugurated and charged with the responsibility of opening up the rural areas and energising the productive capacities of the rural populace in order to make them self reliant, confident, and at the same time, make the rural areas habitable.

The objectives have been achieved considerably in the state through the following programmes;

- Rural feeder roads construction
- Rural water supply and sanitation
- Agricultural development,
- Rural electrification
- Rural Housing.
- Rural industrialization
- Engineering and Technology
- Community Banks.

RURAL FEEDER ROADS CONSTRUCTION

The provision of rural feeder roads is being carried out in phases under set targets by the National DFRRI. Under phase I of the programme, a total of 1,409 km of rural feeder roads were constructed. These were inspected and accepted by a Presidential Advisory Committee led by Dr. Tai Solarin. The following roads were among those completed and accepted under this phase:

TABLE RD II PHASE I RURAL FEEDER ROADS 1986 PROGRAMME

S/NO.	BENEFITING LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL	TOTAL LENGTH OF ROAD CONSTRUCTED	LENGTH APPROVED
1.	Akwanga	99 km	79 km
2.	Awe	231.8 km	152.2 km
3.	Barakin Ladi	150.6 km	120.6 km
4.	Bassa	52 km	47.8 km
5.	Jos	138.8km	103.0km
6.	Kanam	63.0km	52.4km
7.	Keffi	124.4km	102.4km
8.	Lafia	127.4km	103.0km
9.	Langtang	162.6km	123.9km
10.	Mangu	121.4km	87.9km
11.	Nassarawa	62.8km	62.8km
12.	Pankshin	44.2km	35.5km
13.	Shendam	160.9km	108.9km
14.	Wase	122.0km	80.0km
TOTAL		,661.9km	1,409.0km

The Plateau State Directorate received the sum of ₦8.4 million from the National DFRR for the construction of about 1,500 kilometers of roads under the phase II of the programme. The roads were inspected and accepted by another Presidential Monitoring Team led by Chief Anthony Oseni. With a total score of 87.5% the state Directorate became one of the first in the country to be given approval to start phase III of the programme. The beneficiaries of this second phase were;

TABLE RD III PHASE II RURAL FEEDER ROAD BENEFICIARIES.

S/N	BENEFITTING L.G.C.	TOTAL LENGTH OF ROAD CONSTRUCTED	LENGTH APPROVED
1.	Akwanga	141.1km	141.1km
2.	Awe	-	-
3.	Bassa	54.5km	54.5km
4.	Barakin Ladi	149.2km	146.8km
5.	Doma	129.5km	129.5km
6.	Jos	51.6km	45.9km
7.	Kanam	86.1km	78.0km
8.	Keffi	63.5km	60.0km
9.	Lafia	60.0km	60.0km
10.	Langtang	50.7km	50.7km
11.	Mangu	132.7km	125.7km
12.	Nassarawa	112.3km	112.3km
13.	Pankshin	111.5km	111.5km
14.	Shendam	70.6km	68.0km
15.	Qu'an pan	28.0km	28.0km
16.	Wase	35.4km	27.0km
	TOTAL	1,276.7km	1,239.0km

Under phase III, a total of 1,462km of rural feeder roads were estimated to be constructed. The roads were inspected by a Presidential Monitoring Team led by Chief Engineer Christopher Akande. The team accepted a total length of 1,595.6km out of the 2,165.7km offered for inspection. The balance of 133.6km were used to make up for the shortfall recorded under phase II of the programme.

TABLE RD IV: PHASE III RURAL FEEDER ROAD CONSTRUCTION

S/NO.	BENEFITTING LGC	TOTAL LENGTH OF ROAD CONSTRUCTED	TOTAL APPROVED
1.	Akwanga	131.2 km	82.8km
2.	Awe	51.9km	46.9km
3.	Bassa	136.7km	105.5km
4.	Barakin Ladi	250.7km	205.8km
5.	Doma	93.5km	93.1km
6.	Jos	137.7km	116.0km
7.	Kanam	85.8km	46.2km
8.	Keffi	183.5km	95.5km
9.	Lafia	142.6km	103.3km
10.	Langtang	141.6km	114.7km
11.	Mangu	340.2km	259.4km
12.	Nassarawa	74.3km	48.4km
13.	Pankshin	42.7km	27.1km
14.	Shendam	135.2km	125.2km
15.	Qua'an Pan	48.4km	48.2km
16.	Wase	168.7km	93.3km
	TOTAL	2,165.7km	1,595.6km

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

The implementation of the rural water supply and sanitation programmes is also being done in phases. Under phase I of the scheme, 370 communities benefitted. This phase saw the provision of either of the following:

- (i) Bore holes
- (ii) Hand dug wells and
- (iii) Mini water schemes

Under phase II, 500 communities are to benefit from the scheme. This phase will also include the provision of motorised pumps, hand pumps on boreholes, hand dug wells, the development of spring waters and provision of motorised pumps within the spring waters.

RURAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The food and agricultural scheme of the Directorate is aimed at stimulating and promoting agricultural potentials of the state through the provision of improved high breed seeds and seedlings to rural farmers and increase protein intake of the rural food requirement. These services are rendered through the following programmes:

(i) Arable crops and Oil Seed Multiplication:

Under this programme, a total of 230 tonnes of assorted arable seeds, 150 tonnes of groundnut seeds and 120,000 palm seedlings have been raised. These are made up of seeds like sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea, soya beans, oil palm, and groundnut. During the 1989 cropping season, the following crops were multiplied. This target has been the yearly production since then

TABLE RD V CROPS MULTIPLICATION FOR 1989

CROP	HECTARES CULTIVATED	EXPECTED YIELD
Maize	20	40 tonnes
Rice	13	39 tonnes
Sorghum	9	8 tonnes
Cowpea	6	1.2 tonnes
Soya Beans	3	3 tonnes
Groundnut	75	75 tonnes
Oil Palm	100,000 sprouts	100,000
Seedlings		

(ii) Aqua culture:

Efforts have been made to raise enough fish fingerlings for the attainment of self sufficiency in fish production in the state. Towards this end, the Directorate has established a hatchery in Panyam, Mangu LGC - for the production of fingerlings.

(iii) Horticulture:

Apart from the production of improved fruit trees and vegetables in this programme, there has also been the organization of community market Gardens. The Directorate's objective is to establish as many as eleven (11) Nurseries in the state.

(iv) **Livestock:**

The Directorate has embarked on Rabbittary, sheep and Goat Multiplication. There are at present, 215 sheep, made up of ten (10) rams, and two hundred and five (205) Ewes; and 200 goats comprising 10 He-goats and 190 she-goats that are being reared at Mangu and Jingre respectively. New techniques of livestock rearing are also being introduced to the rural dwellers.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

About fourteen (14) communities benefitted from the first phase of the rural electrification scheme. The Directorate scored the highest point nation-wide in rural electricity supply under phase I.

Fourteen more communities/villages are benefitting from the phase II programme which is nearing completion and commissioning. The underlisted communities/villages have so far benefitted from the two phases of the programme.

TABLE RD VI: PHASE I RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 1987 PROGRAMME:

S/NO.	L.G.C.	DISTRICT	NO. OF PROJECTS	NAME OF PROJECT	COMMUNITY
1.	Jos	Du	4	Du/Zawan	a. Du b. Zawan c. Dorowa d. Rabin
2.	Keffi	Nassarawa Gwong Du	1 1 1	Babale Dilimi Garaku	Babale Dilimi Garaku
3.	Langtang		1 1	Dadur Zamko	Dadur Zamko
4.	Akwanga	Nassarawa Eggon	1	N/Eggon	N/Eggon
5.	Bassa		1	Mista Alli Kwall	Mista Ali Kwall
6.	B/Ladi	Gashish	1	Kurra Falls	Kurra Falls

TABLE RD VII PHASE II RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 1989 PROGRAMME

S/NO.	LGC	DISTRICT PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT	NO OF PROJECTS	COMM. SERVED	REMARKS
1.	Pankshin	Kabwir	Dawaki	2	Dawaki Lungwa	Completed and Commissioned
2.	Jos	Gyel	Gyel/Tanchol	2	Gyel Tanchol	Completed and awaiting Commissioning
3.	B/Ladi	Heipang	Heipang	1	Heipang	" "
4.	Lafia	Lafia	Akurba/ Adogi	6	Akurba U/Ukere Akoko R/Rijiya S/Dale Adogi	Completed and awaiting Commissioning
5.	Lafia	Shabu	Shabu	1	Shabu	"
6.	Nassarawa	Laminga	Laminga	1	Laminga	"
7.	AWE	Giza	Giza	1	Giza	"

RURAL HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The Rural Housing Programme of the Directorate is aimed at introducing the rural communities to improved ways of using locally available raw materials for the construction of cheap, decent and durable housing units with ventilated pits and public conveniences. The extension workers' training programme has also received considerable attention. So far, about 257 people drawn from some of the sixteen (16) LGCs have received training in the use of improved local building technology and production. Pilot projects involving actual construction have been carried out in Pankshin, Langtang and Akwanga LGCs.

RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAMME

This is one of the productive activities of the Directorate which offers opportunity for participation in rural development by the various communities. The programme is aimed at laying a solid grassroot foundation for industrial activities in the state as rural industries can be located close to the source of raw materials.

ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION PROGRAMME

The Department of Organization and Mobilization in the Directorate is charged with the responsibility of mobilising the communities to participate in the Directorate's programmes. This is done in the following ways:-

- Organising the people for socio-cultural, political and economic development.
- Community development planning
- Community and Social mobilization
- Community self help projects
- Adult education and rural manpower development
- Organising of seminars, workshops etc for the rural communities.
- Community listings and authentication.

At present, there are about 918 Community Development Associations, 1,093 Agricultural cooperative societies, 40 thrift and loan credit cooperative societies, 19 consumer cooperative societies, 28 multipurpose cooperative societies and 49 cooperative societies in the informal sector in Plateau State.

The Department has generally increased the level of awareness of the people of the state as more communities are now participating in the Directorate's programmes.

THE BETTER LIFE PROGRAMME FOR RURAL WOMEN.

The Plateau State chapter of the Better Life Programme (BLP) was launched on the 14th of November 1987. The main objective of setting up the programme is for the improvement of the living standard of the rural dwellers.

Since its inception in the state, the programme has made remarkable achievements in the following sectors of rural development;

- (i) *Agriculture:* The BLP has assisted rural dwellers in various aspects of agriculture. Farm inputs like tractor services, fertilizers, seedlings and extension services on modern farming techniques are now available. In the 1988/89 planting season, the BLP collected and distributed about 272 bags of fertilizer to the rural women.
- (ii) *Education:* BLP has continued to emphasise the need for the rural women to acquire functional and formal education as tools for achieving a better life for themselves and their families.
- (iii) Through public enlightenment and various health related programmes, BLP has continued to work towards improving the health conditions of rural women and children. The EPI/ORT campaigns were very successful in the state due to the mobilization of the women.
- (iv) *Cooperatives:* The encouragement of formation of women cooperative society is perhaps one of the areas where BLP has made the most remarkable impact. Many of these cooperative societies have been formed in the state and through them, the women receive loans and financial assistance for their businesses. There are presently about 320 women cooperative societies spread all over the state.
- (v) *Arts and Crafts:* The BLP has succeeded in exposing rural women to economic opportunities in arts and agriculture. So far, about 16 labour saving machines have been distributed to the rural areas. The women have also been encouraged to establish income-generating ventures.

**LOCAL/GOVERNMENT REVENUE GENERATION, STATUTORY
ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE - 1985 - 1991**

All the Local Government Councils in the state have been receiving statutory allocations for both capital and recurrent expenditure. Some of these local government councils and the amounts they received, generated and expended are shown in the tables below. Due to unavailability of data, the other LGCs are not included. However, the figures in the table are correct representation of revenue generation and expenditure in these LGCs over the years.

Internally, LGCs revenues are from taxes, rates, local licence, fees and fines, rent on Government properties, earnings from commercial undertakings, reimbursements and interests, payments and dividends

**TABLE RD VII BARAKIN LADI LGC STATUTORY ALLOCATION, INTERNALLY
GENERATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNALLY GEN. REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1985	₦3,317,830.56	₦813,270.35	₦3,723,971.44
1986	₦3,112,795.37	₦454,277.51	₦3,723,971.44
1987	₦5,075,625.85	₦407,859.37	₦5,088,431.44
1988	₦6,645,574.88	₦610,082.69	₦7,782,797.82
1989	₦7,988,153.45	₦590,770.76	₦7,943,746.62
1990	₦17,778,904.67	₦863,828.07	₦14,623,520.95
1991	₦7,966,302.19	₦2,3004.01	₦7,058,643.33

TABLE RD IX

JOS LGC STATUTORY ALLOCATION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
1985 - 1991.

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1985	-	-	-
1986	N5,586,108.11	N2,417,868.54	N6,604,138.28
1987	N7,508,094.24	N2,012,073.55	N8,516,343.39
1988	N8,127,129.50	N3,793,266.40	N10,299,491.92
1989	N11,469,229.73	N3,167,273.83	N6,131,543.57
1990	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-

TABLE RD X

FEDERAL STATUTORY ALLOCATION, INTERNAL REVENUE GENERATED AND EXPENDED BY KANAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL FROM 1985 TO 1991.

S/N	YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNAL REVENUE	TOTAL	EXPENDITURE
1	1985	N2,833,901.72	N537,646.00	N3,371,574.72	N3,001,816.03
2	1986	N2,803,774.85	N555,818.10	N3,359,592.95	N3,277,193.37
3	1987	N4,008,110.77	N998,859.08	N5,006,969.85	N5,000,204.51
4	1988	N5,326,822.81	N318,380.88	N5,645,203.69	N5,762,358.37
5	1989	N5,998,133.02	N458,774.88	N6,456,907.90	N5,931,405.86
6	1990	N11,944,537.40	N393,081.62	N12,337,619.01	N12,116,572.33
7	1991	-	-	-	-

TABLE RD XI

FEDERAL STATUTORY ALLOCATION, INTERNAL REVENUE GENERATED AND EXPENDED BY LAFIA LGC 1985 - 1991.

S/N	YEAR	FEDERAL STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNAL REVENUE GENERATED	EXPENDITURE
1	1985	M3,877,672	-	M4,252,165
2	1986	M3,588,563	-	M4,394,175
3	1987	M5,735,345	-	M9,269,115
4	1988	M8,043,568	-	M11,541,050
5	1989	M7,311,668	-	M 9,482,544
6	1990	M19,344,467	-	M14,044,950
7	1991	M12,631,217	-	M13,000,000

TABLE RD XII

NABARAWA LGC STATUTORY ALLOCATION, INTERNAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1985-1991.

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNALLY GEN. REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1985	M3,864,288.44	-	M5,319,517.62
1986	M3,353,201.55	-	M4,349,323.49
1987	M5,699,728.25	-	M6,648,562.53
1988	M5,528,557.00	-	M8,688,464.30
1989	M7,494,203.33	-	M10,328,040.49
1990	M18,076,841.69	-	M 3,427,080.02
1991 (Jan-July)	M10,954,854.49	-	M10,364,657.44

FEDERAL STATUTORY ALLOCATION, RECURRENT REVENUE, RECURRENT EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM 1985 TO JUNE 1991: SHENDAM LOCAL GOVT COUNCIL

NO. YEAR	RECURRENT REVENUE	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
1. 1985	1,476,655.10	4,233,664.16	3,010,526.16	605,793.10	
2. 1986	1,723,416.01	4,056,479.20	3,188,726.87	1,205,123.40	
3. 1987	1,282,625.94	6,526,516.82	5,585,107.19	1,606,912.22	
4. 1988	2,494,693.37	8,197,051.57	8,521,689.41	1,625,219.14	
5. 1989	347,768.51	3,739,994.53	2,783,846.42	-	
6. 1990	1,425,767.01	13,614,444.34	9,643,802.76	3,785,494.31	
7. Jan-June (1991)	8,500,254.06	8,724,533.12	7,988,939.06	860,234.00	
Total	9,628,254.06	49,092,683.74	40,722,637.87	9,688,776.17	
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
1.	<u>REVENUE</u>				
(A)	Recurrent Revenue from 1985-June 1991		M9,628,254.06		
(B)	Statutory Allocation -do-		M49,092,683.74		
	Total =		M58,720,937.80		
2.	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>				
(A)	Recurrent Expenditure		M40,722,637.87		
(B)	Capital -do-		9,688,776.17		
	Total		M50,441,414.04		

WASE LGC STATUTORY ALLOCATION, REVENUE GENERATION AND EXPENDITURE 1985-1991.

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNALLY GEN. REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1985	M2,795,867.09	-	M5,046,512.54
1986	M2,281,888.26	-	M8,050,263.00
1987	M4,273,756.02	-	M12,314,022.00
1988	M5,347,550.75	-	M16,232,983.61
1989	M5,591,928.26	-	M17,239,615.46
1990	M11,139,011.17	-	M34,848,742.88
1991	M 6,584,849.99	-	M9,305,738.41

CHAPTER ELEVEN

FINANCING AND FUNDING DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION.

The Plateau State Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the financial hub of the State. It is this centrality of the Ministry to the development of the State that bestows on it the major responsibility of general economic planning and execution of government projects by advising all the arms of the State Government on their planned capital projects and recurrent expenditures. So far, the Ministry has been able to grapple with the performance of its assigned role to the State Government and the private sector in line with the imperatives of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and such other economic measures of the various governments since the creation of the State.

To effectively discharge its duties, the Ministry is structurally organised into departments and boards with varying but complementary functions all of which are geared towards a proper management of the State finance. Some of these departments and their functions are:

PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

This department is charged with the responsibility of centrally planning as well as being the research and statistics organ of the government. The department carries out the following functions:

- Formation, Preparation and Coordination of both the State and National Rolling Plans on behalf of other State Agencies.
- Advising Capital Estimate Committee of the State on all Capital proposals.
- Formation, Preparation and analysis of capital budget estimates.
- Analysis and approval of the State Government agencies funding requisitions for both plan and non plan projects.
- Attendance of Joint Planning Board meetings and other conferences.
- Effective progress reporting on both capital releases and other relevant agencies of the department.

Processing and coordination of the Technical Assistance Programme.

- Administration and maintenance of abandoned property houses in the State.
- Giving general economic advise to Government when and where necessary.
- The department is finally, responsible for the collection, collation, processing and analysis of vital socio-economic data.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

This department is often regarded as the financial life wire of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. For effective performance and realisation of its goals the department is further divided into three sections namely: Stores, Finance and Board of Survey, each of them performing its own functions. At the head of this department is a Director whose roles in the department represent the functions of the department. These include:

- General supervision and coordination of the functions of the sections.
- Advising the Commissioner and the Director-General on financial matters.
- Advising the Government on the procurement of stationeries and office equipment.
- Recommending for the Director-General's approval all requests for stationery and equipment.
- Controlling votes of charge for the Ministry.
- Maintaining an imprest of ₦10,000.00 usually kept with the DDF(T).
Supervision of salaries and other charges of the Ministry.
- Advising the Director General on all matters regarding boarding of Government vehicles, plants and machineries.
- Directing the conduct of cash survey on all sub-treasuries in the State at the close of every financial year by appointing members of Board of Survey who will report their findings thereafter.

- The Director of Finance and Supplies and the DDF(T) are both signatories to the self Accounting Account number 772 with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

BUDGET DEPARTMENT

The department of budget is an integral part of the office of the Governor which plays a complementary role to the functions of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The department assists the Governor in carrying out his constitutional responsibilities as contained in sections 112-115 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Constitution vests in the Governor some important functions which he in turn delegates to the Budget Department to perform on his/her behalf. These functions are:

- i. The preparation of the annual budget and supplementary budget including the monitoring of the budgets and the control of expenditure in all ramifications to ensure that they are in accordance with budget policies and magnitude.
- ii. Authorisation of expenditure from the consolidated revenue funds, releases of deferred and reserved votes, withdrawal of authority to spend and authority to incur liability.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE BEFORE 1985

The development experience of Plateau State since its creation in 1976 demonstrates the non fragility of an economy that relies on the little contributions from various sectors of the economy, and the Federal Government for statutory allocations.

In formulating and articulating programmes and projects, the State Government tried to match its expenditure with the available resources. This could be seen from a summary of the State Government's budget from 1976 when Plateau was created out of the former Benue/Plateau State.

1977-1978 BUDGET : GOVERNMENT'S DEDICATION BUDGET

As the name of this budget suggests, Government here reiterated its conviction of the need for "self determination" on the part of the people as a means of improving their living standards. Indicting the citizens for their discouraging attitude to public services

in the previous year before, the government reaffirmed its dedication to make Plateau State a better place for its citizens using the limited funds and manpower requirements available to it. There was consolation in the revelation that following the recommendations of the revenue panel set up the previous year, the revenue collection machinery of the state government would be reviewed towards greater efficiency.

The government 'Dedication Budget' had a total estimated expenditure of ₦318,270,290 made up of Recurrent Expenditure of ₦113,088,840.

The estimated Recurrent Revenue for the fiscal year was at ₦123,345,670 and with the estimated expenditure of ₦113,088,450 there was an estimated surplus of ₦10,257,220 which was transferred to the Capital Development Fund. Thus the total capital receipts during the financial year was anticipated at ₦70 million. With the estimated capital expenditure of ₦205,181,480 for the year, there was left a deficit of ₦ 135,125,774. An estimated amount of ₦71,379,310 was the states expected share of statutory Revenue appropriation from the Federal Government in addition to various sums to be received in the form of grants and loans. Like the year before, the Governor called for prudent spending on the part of Ministries, Departments and Parastatals in consideration of the size of the state's Budget Deficit.

Broken down into details, the year's budget was appropriated as follows. The largest share of ₦98,298,720 was for the Ministry of Education. This was made up of ₦63.6 million for capital expenditure and ₦34.7 million for recurrent costs. This was followed by an allocation of ₦74,552,130 to state owned Boards and Corporations. This consisted of ₦52.5m for capital projects and ₦22.1 million as subvention to meet their recurrent expenditure on services. The Ministry of Works, Lands and Survey was allocated a total sum of ₦37,907,730 made up of ₦30.4m as capital expenditure and ₦7.5m million to meet recurrent services. Next was the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources with ₦18.3 million for capital projects and ₦6.8 million for Recurrent Expenditure making a total of ₦25,109,770 1979-1980 "Budget of further consolidation"

The 1978/79 budget was christened "Consolidation Budget", and rightly too. As a measure to contain the financial constraints of that year, the government was compelled to concentrate on completing and ensuring the take off of on-going projects instead of embarking on new ones. Drawing from the lessons of this approach to the realities of the states financial situation, the emphasis of the 1979/80 financial year was based on the same spirit of austerity and in keeping with the effort of further consolidation. Thus the years

budget was devoted to the clearing of existing debts and servicing of on-going projects, contracts and commitments. It was further intended to show more determination to increase productivity and to maximize the states development resources and efforts.

It is in appreciation of this situation that the government estimated for its 1979/80 budget a total sum of ₦198,168,617 for its services. In this estimate, is a noticeable drop by nearly a hundred percent, of government's budget estimate when compared with the ₦318.3 million budget two years earlier (1977/78). Out of this budgeted sum of ₦198,168,617 for the 1979/80 budget, ₦121,373,480 was for recurrent expenditure and ₦76,795,137 for capital projects. The Recurrent Revenue was estimated at ₦157,213,790. Thus, a Recurrent Budget surplus of ₦35,840,310 was expected for transfer to the capital Development Fund, forming part of the expected total capital receipts of ₦76,493,374. The proposed capital expenditure of ₦76,795,137 as against the approved estimates of ₦119,480,337 for 1978-79, reflects a reduced scope of ₦42,685,200 or about 35.73 percent. This is in keeping with the spirit of consolidation. To ensure the successful completion of projects which were making good progress, efforts were directed towards appropriations that would, in the main, facilitate the payment of outstanding commitments so that the various contractors involved in the various projects, would be able to stay on the jobs without being financially estranged.

A look at the memorandum by the Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning on the 1979/80 Recurrent Revenue and expenditure estimates will show some of the highlights of the year's budget estimate. The estimated Revenue was ₦157,213,790 while the estimated expenditure was ₦121,373,480 with a surplus of ₦35,840,310 to be transferred to the capital Development Fund. See the table below for further details.

TABLE FFI

PLATEAU STATE ESTIMATE, 1979 - 80
RECURRENT REVENUE

Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual Revenue, 1977-78	Approved Revenue, 1978-79		Revised Estimates, 1979-80		+ Increase, - Decrease
			N	M	N	M	
201.	Cabinet Office	1,010	70,600	205,43	360,010	+	154,057
202.	Judicial Department	731,130	1,735,000	807,146	1,735,000	+	927,854
203.	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	4,334,760	8,630,010	6,744,575	8,270,020	+	1,525,445
204.	Ministry of Works	61,261.56	205,030	143,113	55,020	-	88,093
205.	Ministry of Agric. & Natural Resources	497,879	3,814,530	1,273,020	3,934,030	+	2,661,010
206.	Ministry of Education	18,684,470	21,868,770	22,243,097	27,773,440	+	5,530,343
207.	Ministry of Health	31,000	563,020	2011,585	303,020	+	101,435
208.	Ministry for Local Government and Social Development	10,152,534	140,810	6,084,344	14,211,000	+	8,126,656
209.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Information	24,520	161,000	18,303	144,500	-	126,197
210.	Ministry of Trade Industry and Co-operative	2,902,000	1,531,540	9,735	263,040	+	253,305
211.	Legislature	542,360,84	523,520	641,983,29	30t	-	30
212.	Ministry of Land and Survey	595,890	180,010	836,900	761,010	+	119,026.71
213.	Investment Interest & Dividends				450,000	-	386,900
214.	Recurrent Interests & Loans Repayments	108,030	63,020	60,984	107,020	+	46,036
215.	Miscellaneous Local Revenue	23,270	167,900	184,518	394,630	+	210,112
216.	Revenue Received from Federal Government	58,318,259.22	66,501,900	66,582,010	98,452,010	+	31,870,000
217.	Common Services	-	10t	10t	10t	-	-
Total Summary =		M97,068,974.62	106,236,670	106,037,266.29	157,213,790	+	51,176,523.71

1984 BUDGET : "BUDGET OF REHABILITATION"

It was on the eve of this year that the Military coup d'etat of Buhari and Idiagbon overthrew the civilian administration which it accused of having seriously plundered the nation's economy. Therefore, one of its objectives in coming to power was to check the state of this deteriorating economy. To make good this reorganisation, the budget plans of 1984 already programmed by the civilian administration were subjected to serious review throughout the country. It was in this spirit that the then Governor of Plateau State christened that year's budget as one of rehabilitation.

First of all, as if to put in perspective the true financial picture of the State, the Military administration took complete stock of government liabilities and established that as at 31st December, 1983 the State's indebtedness stood at ₦884.7 million. In order to be able to pay up this debt and still check the deteriorating economy as well as make food and other essential commodities available to citizens at reasonable prices, the administration had to review what it termed the "irresponsible budget" of the civilian administration.

For instance, despite the negative economic indicators and the financial situation, the defunct administration budgeted an expenditure of ₦382,689,360 against the revenue of ₦177,521,240 with a deficit of ₦205,168,120 or 53.6%. The idea being to raise fine hopes in the minds of citizens by presenting a Budget of expenditure backed by Revenue; hence the Budget was reviewed to reflect the realities of the State's financial predicament and the priorities of the Military administration.

Thus the central thrust of the reviewed budget was to adopt certain cost-cutting measures with a view to either increasing the State revenue or reducing costs. In line with this, the following measures were implemented in that year.

- reduction by 50 percent the amount spent on rented quarters for civil servants.
- the review of various fees and licenses payable in the State to provide government with more revenue.
- parents with children in boarding institutions were expected to pay more towards feeding them
- the rationalisation of the number and location of mushroom post primary institutions established at random by the defunct administration

- the recovery of small scale loans granted to various beneficiaries in the State
- tax defaulters were appropriately dealt with, with a renewed vigour so as to arrest the widespread tax evasion by some self employed persons and organisations in the State.

Based on the foregoing, government approved a total expenditure of ₦121,771,000 for its services. This figure was ₦170,918,360 or 44.7 percent less than what was budgeted by the ousted government. The total Recurrent Revenue expected that year was ₦160,891,954 made up of ₦124,263,774 statutory allocation from internally generated sources. With an estimated Recurrent expenditure of ₦152,993,000 the 1984 Budget provided a surplus of ₦7,898,954 to be transferred to capital receipts. This approved expenditure is ₦130,896,360 or 46.1 per cent less than the 1984 estimated expenditure as prepared by the defunct civilian administration.

In line with the administration's decision to match expenditure with resources, all but three provisions in the estimates experienced reductions. The largest increase was in public department charges for which ₦46,900,969 or 29 percent of the State's Recurrent Revenue was allocated for the repayment of various loans and debts incurred by the defunct administration.

Under capital receipts and expenditure, the capital Receipts that year totalled only ₦58,778,000 against the estimated capital expenditure of the same amount which was ₦98 million submitted to the defunct State House of Assembly. The capital expenditure was to be financed by a recurrent surplus of ₦7,898,954. Internal loans allocation from Federal Government Development Loans stock of ₦8,485,000 and the External loan of ₦42,386,093 secured by the defunct civilian administration. Meanwhile, a Projects Review Committee was set up to review the various government projects. Whereas, projects financed by external loans and those with revenue yielding potentials were to be pursued, others embarked upon by the civilian regime were to await the report of the projects Review Committee for their fate to be decided. The sectoral allocation of the capital expenditure was broken down thus:

Economic Sector	-	₦10,073,723
Social Sector	-	₦21,086,046
Regional and Environmental	-	₦27,610,231
TOTAL	-	₦58,770,000.

The situation from 1981 to 1985 has been guided by supplementing the State's revenue base with loans and grants from both external and internal sources as shown in the table.

TABLE FF II **PLATEAU STATE FINANCES 1981-1984**

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION (N000,000,000)	INTERNAL REVENUE (N000,000,000)	LOANS AND GRANTS (N000,000,000)	TOTAL (N000,000,000)
1981	184,140,000	35,500,000	115,754,736	335,394,736
1982	184,000,030	35,500,000	147,892,736	367,392,736
1983	160,500,000	25,078,520	-	185,578,520
1984	124,263,772	36,628,180	50,871,046	211,762,998

Between 1981-1984, Plateau State continuously operated a budget deficit. This was largely due to loans collected from Midland Bank.

The table also shows that the major source of Government finances was the statutory allocation which ranged from 54.9 percent in 1981 to 58.7 percent in 1984. This was followed by loans and grants which ranged from 34.3 percent in 1981 to 24 percent in 1984.

During the period too, internally generated revenue contributed between 10.2 percent to 17.5 percent. The major sources of internally generated revenue were Direct Assessment, Pay As You Earn (P.A.Y.E), Road Traffic and Licenses and withholding tax on contracts. P.A.Y.E. contributed 20 percent while Withholding Taxes on contracts contributed 6.67 percent.

TREND AND SOURCES OF REVENUE FROM 1985 TO 1991

The introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme in 1985 was a direct response to the economic situation throughout the country. The general economic situation in the country showed that among other problems:

- There was negative growth in the Gross Domestic Product while per capita income declined.
- Factories were operating below their capacity while some were forced to close down due to shortage of raw materials and spare parts

- Nigeria had a trade arrears of over ₦4 billion (four billion Naira)
- The unemployment figure was very high
- Medium and long term loans stood at ₦10.6 billion
- Yearly budget deficits ranged from 427.4 million to .2 billion
- Very high inflation

As a result of this economic predicament, the present Military Administration embarked on a Structural reorganisation of the economy through the efforts of the citizen. This was chosen as an alternative to borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was earlier on suggested. A State of Economic Emergency was declared for fifteen months from the 1st of October 1985. The highlight of all these economic measures were:

- Ensuring a rapid economic recovery
- Establishing a self - reliant economy
- Matching expenditure against resources both in terms of manpower and funds.
- Increasing the revenue base
- Establishing democratic patriotism.

In Plateau State, the implementation of these economic reconstruction programmes increased the revenue generation situation which reached its lowest level in 1984. There was also an increase in both the resources from the Federal allocation and the internally generated revenue.

The contribution of the allocation from the Federation Account to the State total revenue base already mentioned increased from 71 percent in 1985 to about 82 percent in 1991. Similarly, the internally generated revenue to the State total revenue dropped from 29 percent to 18 percent in relative terms, but in absolute terms, the internal revenue continued to increase steadily over the years.

The reason for the increase can be attributed to the increase in the surplus accrued

from the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and the implementation of the new revenue allocation formula.

External loans and borrowing in the State were reduced, and the only project that was financed with external loan was the construction of some water projects in the State through a loan from the African Development Bank (ADB).

The major sources of internally generated revenue for the period under review were:

- Taxes; Monthly PAYE, Direct Assessment, Sales taxes.
- Fines and fees for instance School fees. Court fees and fines.
- Licenses e.g Road Traffic licenses, Casino Machines, Patent Medicine vendors etc.

The percentage contribution of these major sectors as shown in table FF III indicates that taxes maintain their leading role as a source of internally generated revenue, followed by fines and fees, and then licenses. Thus, most of the internally generated revenue comes from taxes especially PAYE. This shows that Plateau State, being a civil servant state, does not earn much from the industrial sector. The very low level of industrial development of the State is largely responsible for this.

TABLE FF III

PLATEAU STATE FINANCES 1985-1991

YEAR	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	INTERNAL REVENUE	LOANS/ GRANTS	TOTAL
1985	125,104,180	47,869,000	28,425,885	201,399,065
1986	148,528,000	43,952,040	20,000,000	212,480,040
1987	181,771,300	78,421,946	-	260,193,246
1988	308,879,000	70,179,810	-	379,058,810
1989	266,707,000	48,266,850	-	378,974,650
1990	416,800,000	56,064,210	-	472,864,210
1991	734,700,000	76,540,000	80,290,000	1,041,530,000

TABLE FF IV

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MAJOR REVENUE SECTORS (%) 1985-1991

MAJOR SOURCE OF REVENUE	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
TAXES	39.2	45.6	19.3	23.2	35.6	48.8	46.4
FUNDS & FEES	33.4	28.9	11.7	15.2	21.3	31.9	32.4
LICENSES	1.11	10.9	5.2	5.6	6.6	5.2	4.5

TABLE FF V - DETAILS OF PAYE FOR 1985-1991

1985	- 8,449,057
1986	- 7,835,929
1987	- 7,239,998
1988	- 7,527,994
1989	- 8,980,426
1990	- 9,855,324
1991	- 5,212,993 I.E January-June, 1991.

STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE GENERATION.

Internal Revenue generation drive in the State before 1985 was not very encouraging. It ranged from about ₦8 million to ₦11 million a year to the extent that more than 90% of the State budgets were financed from the allocation from the Federation Account. The present administration, realising the State of the economy introduced a number of innovations and measures.

The most prominent of these measures was the reorganisation of the Board of Internal Revenue. The Board was made autonomous and self accounting. It was formerly under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. A task force on revenue generation was set up and this increased revenue generation from less than ₦1 million monthly to about ₦1.5 million. This was the situation up to 1990.

Despite the increase in revenue generation, there were still other areas which were either untapped or revenue from those areas misappropriated. This led to the introduction of the following measures:

- i. Consolidation of all forms of revenue accruing to the state government;
- ii. Introduction of development levy;

- iii. Establishment of a task force on the recovery of government debt;
- iv. Stopping of exchange of personal cheques for cash
- v. Submission of evidence of monthly revenue payment to the Sub-Treasuries before Ministries and departments can collect their normal monthly allocations.

With the introduction of these measures, the average monthly revenue collection stands at ₦5.5 million.

**TABLE FF VI - PLATEAU STATE INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE
1976-1990.**

S/NO	YEAR	PROJECTED REVENUE	ACTUAL REVENUE
1	1976-1977	34,095,230	62,655,109
2.	1977-1978	12,707,820	31,899,574
3.	1978-1979	17,800,000	38,894,824
4.	1979-1980	17,413,790	Not Available
5.	1980	21,134,070	" "
6.	1981	35,500,000	" "
7.	1982	35,500,000	" "
8.	1983	25,078,520	25,532,865.30
9.	1984	36,628,180	18,472,067.03
10.	1985	47,869,000	24,717,130.00
11.	1986	42,952,040	Not Available
12.	1987	78,421,746	31,222,045.33
13.	1988	70,179,810	38,780,061.19
14.	1989	38,266,850	53,525,125.00
15.	1990	56,064,210	56,217,229,37

Apart from these revenue generation drives by the state Board of Internal revenue, the state government, local government and some communities have launched fund raising appeal funds for various projects prominent among these are;

**PLATEAU STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT APPEAL FUND (PIDAF)
NOVEMBER 9, 1985.**

The launching of the Plateau State Industrial Appeal Fund PIDAF was a direct response to the need to chart a new course of economic survival and progress. Implemented by the administration of Governor Chris Alli, the Appeal Fund marked the

beginning of a sustained effort by the State Government to instantly direct industrialists and businessmen of their fears and pessimism about the land question and thus, opened the State with its abundant resources to potential investors.

While the bulk of the donations for the PIDAF came from the Federal Government of Nigeria, friendly State Governments, Private Companies and individuals contributed various amounts in the fund raising campaign.

At the end of the day, the sum of ₦150,000,000 was realised. These was used for the production of layout plans in Barakin Ladi, Dengi, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Nassarawa, Mangu, Wase, Pankshin, Shendam and the demarcation of industrial plot at Akwanga and Lafia estates.

"ONE NAIRA" APPEAL FUND (11TH OF JULY, 1989)

This was a special appeal fund organised both at the Federal and State Government levels in aid of sports development in the country.

The need for the appeal fund was based on the unique role sports play as a very powerful instrument for the overall social, moral, physical and mental development of both individuals and nations.

All the funds raised during the launching were used for the development of sports in the country generally, and sponsoring of the Nigerian contingent to the 4th All Africa Games which took place in Nairobi between the 1st and 12th of August, 1989.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ENDOWMENT FUND

The Plateau State Tourism Development Endowment Fund was launched on the 23rd of March 1991. The main objective of embarking on the fund raising campaign was to get enough funds to finance tourism projects in the State. Plateau State is blessed with a lot of natural resources to support a very viable tourism industry in Nigeria. The State Government has earlier on set up the State Tourism Corporation with the main objective of developing all tourism resources in the State, thereby diversifying the socio-economic base of the State in the spirit of the Structural Adjustment Programme. The priority of the State Government therefore, is to create an atmosphere that is attractive to investors and at the same time, encourage tourists to visit the State. A total amount of ₦35 million was realised, and entrusted to a board of trustees on the Appeal Fund Launch.

Apart from these revenue generation drives by the State Board of Internal Revenue,

the State Government, Local Government and some communities have launched fund raising appeal funds for various projects prominent among these are:

THREE MILLION NAIRA EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT APPEAL FUND BY THE BEROM EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (BECO) - 7TH NOVEMBER, 1987.

The Educational and Cultural Development Appeal Fund organised by BECO was a continuation of series of efforts by the Berom people to augment government efforts in educational development in the area.

₦2 MILLION APPEAL FUND LAUNCHING FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF HOSS VILLAGE (JULY, 1991).

This was a rural development effort and the desire to supplement government effort in the provision of basic social amenities. In the past, most communities depended on the government to solve all the socio-economic problems that confronted them. However, as a result of the decline in the economic fortunes of the country generally, most communities started embarking on self help projects.

Some of the projects the community has embarked on in the past include construction of rural feeder roads, construction of Hoss Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, construction of several culverts and drainages, the completion of the construction of the Television Viewing Centre in the Hoss Primary School, the construction of several churches within the village and the renovation of primary schools at Rahoss, Tahoss, Gwol and Bindi.

The sum of ₦.40 million was realised at the occasion. The said amount will be used for the extension of the 11KV NEPA supply from Riyom to Hoss.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO GOVERNMENT FUNDS

The private sector of the state's economy through individuals, groups of individuals and companies has contributed in various ways to the development of the State by way of funding. Within the period under review, two major State Government sponsored fund raising programmes have been launched. These are the PIDAF launched in 1985 and the Plateau State Tourism Development Endowment Fund launched in March, 1991. Apart from the contributions from both the Federal and friendly State Governments, individuals, companies and groups of individuals contributed various amounts to reach the Funds' total collection.

The Private sector has also contributed immensely to government development funding in the period under review through numerous community development efforts. Various forms of community development projects or programmes have been executed, especially in the rural sector of the State. These have directly or indirectly supplemented the efforts of both the State Government and the Plateau State Directorate for Integrated Rural Development.

Some non-governmental agencies/organisations such as the voluntary agencies have also contributed to the State Government (Capital) development funding in various forms. Furthermore, Community Development Associations, Parents' Teachers' Association and various other groups have embarked on the construction of some capital projects like roads and bridge construction, provision of electricity, building or renovation of schools.

TABLE FF VI - SUMMARY

ANALYSIS OF PLATEAU STATE BUDGET FROM 1985-1991

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
PERSONNEL COST	73,301,750	72,295,055	93,673,145	99,513,345	97,152,850	99,451,120	200,218,390
OVERHEAD COST	99,671,365	118,184,945	152,015,773	191,522,465	253,704,900	353,289,480	409,074,147
CAPITAL BUDGET	15,525,885.39	20,000	14,503,328	88,034	54,883,840	66,123,610	351,947,463
TOTAL	188,499,000	210,480,000	260,196,246	379,087,810	405,749,650	518,864,210	961,240,000

CHAPTER TWELVE

CULTURE AND SPORTS

Culture and Sports are vital aspects of every nation's social development. Based on this premise, the culture and sports subsectors in Plateau State have in recent years been accorded attention especially as a means of improving tourism for revenue generation. This attention is in adherence to President Babangida's encouragement of revenue generation at all levels to supplement the varying annual budgetary allocations.

The Ministry of Information and Culture has the Cultural Department as its subsector, while the Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports encompasses the sports subsector. Both sub-sectors depend directly on their various Ministries for their annual subventions used in implementing their projects.

Plateau State is often referred to as a miniature Nigeria because of its diverse ethnic groupings. There are more than fifty (50) ethnic groups with none constituting a threat of majority dominance in the state. Due to the heterogeneity of its people, Plateau State represents a mosaic of social-cultural activities, thus resulting in the establishment of a Cultural Centre. The center is the main administrative and institutional set-up charged with the responsibility of developing, preparing, documenting and presenting the diverse cultural activities of the state.

The establishment of the Cultural Centre came with the creation of Benue/Plateau State. Its operations began in a modest building in the heart of the town which used to be an African Club (a recreational facility for black civil servants during the colonial era).

The establishment of this Cultural Centre was the greatest stride made by the government towards upholding culture in the state. Apart from the cultural festival and dance organised by the different ethnic groups and communities in the state and invited dancing troupes to perform for August visitors at National Festivals, exhibitions and special occasions, the government of the then Benue/Plateau State did not expend much resources towards sustaining and enhancing the culture of its people.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PLATEAU STATE DURING PRESIDENT BABANGIDA'S ADMINISTRATION 1985-1991.

Prior to President Babangida's Administration, Culture as a department did not receive adequate financial boost. Recently, the successive military administrations in Plateau State, accorded the cultural subsector more attention both financially and otherwise. The Ministry of Information and Culture which is one of the service organs of the state has undergone some positive transformations in its structure and activities.

The Ministry in a move to achieve a better administrative management of its duties, was divided into eight departments. Amongst these departments is the Cultural Affairs Division/Department. This department is charged with the responsibility of sustaining and improving the cultural activities in the state.

Below is a table showing the funding of the Cultural Affairs Department which clearly outlines Plateau State financial involvement in culture from 1985-1991

TABLE CSI FUNDING OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

1985	-	NIL
1986	-	NIL
1987	-	₦30,000.00
1988	-	₦70,000.00
1989	-	₦100,000.00
1990	-	₦280,000.00
1991	-	₦300,000.00

PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN PROMOTING CULTURE IN PLATEAU STATE.

The Plateau State Cultural Affairs Division under the Ministry of Information and Culture has on its programme, the responsibility of developing all aspects of the culture of people through research, documentation, preservation and presentation. These programmes are implemented through four main sections namely;-

- The Performing Arts section - This section coordinates and develops Dance troupes, Drama groups and Music groups in the state.
- Research and Local Government section handles the general supervision of Local Government Zonal Cultural offices as well as carrying out researches on the various aspects of Arts and Culture in the state. It also documents video and audio cassettes and runs a mini research Library.
- The Festival Section offers technical assistance to communities on request. It also encourages the development and continued sustenance of community festivals through documentation.
- The Visual Arts section endeavours to expose and develop the diverse culture of

the people of the state. It also operates a Mini Exhibition of the state's Arts and Crafts and assists government organisations in Trade Fairs and exhibitions.

To realise the aim of the Cultural Affairs department in developing all aspects of the culture of Plateau State, the department adopted various programmes and strategies which include:

- Awarding of contracts in January 1989 for the building of an indoor Theatre in Jos to replace the old cultural centre. It has a seating capacity of about two thousand and is estimated to cost over eleven million Naira. It is hoped that it will be completed before the end of 1991.
- The approval and construction of an open air theatre in Umaisha (Nassarawa local Government council), venue of the annual Ogani Fishing and Cultural festival by the government.
- The Cultural Department from 1985 participated in National Arts Exhibitions held in the state, Lagos as well as in other festivals in other states. They also sponsor individuals to various exhibitions.
- The Cultural Affairs Department has successfully completed a Research work on the traditional origin of the people of Bassa Local Government Area.
- The department organises the annual fishing festival in Umaisha in Nassarawa L.G.C
- It is also engaged in the identification of historical sites, monuments, artistry, attributes and formations which contribute to the regional sense of a place and gives it local character, It preserves unique community heritage and erects contemporary ones.
- The department has made arrangements, to an advanced stage, to establish, mini museums in Local Government headquarters. It also encourages communities in the state to follow suit.
- The department ensures that there is the continuous staging of community festivals by providing personnel, who offer technical assistance which helps broaden the scope of such festivals.
- Schools are encouraged to pursue arts and culture as part of their curriculum.

The establishment of the state chapter of the implementation committee of 'The World Decade for cultural Development.'

With the department's effort, there exists presently a cultural troupe called 'The Plateau State Cultural Troupe and Band'. This Cultural Troupe and Band was formed in 1987 and is made up of representatives from the 16 local Governments areas of the state and some other states of the federation.

Also, Plateau state has fully and actively engaged in a number of cultural exchange programmes. For example, the state played host to the Bulgarian Pantomime troupe in November, 1988 and to Swiss Circus "FEDELOS" from Switzerland in January 1989. Likewise, the state sent the JARAWA-ASHARUWA troupe to participate in the festival of traditional music which took place in Lodon and Geneva from 15th June to 29th June 1989.

The Cultural Department of the state participated in the 11th and 12th Kaduna International Trade Fairs, the Better Life Women Fair at Lagos and in the Joint Benue/Plateau Trade Fair in Jos and Makurdi respectively.

Tremendous successes were recorded in these exhibitions with a large projection of the exhibited items sold. The items sold included, Ron-kulere (Toll). Odu, Omele, e.t.c

To illustrate avenues through which festivals contribute to the state's cultural development, the Puuskat festival which is a major one will be highlighted. The Puuskat (Mwaghavul Day) festival.

Puuskat is one of the most colourful festivals in Plateau state. It is a day set aside to bring all the Mwaghavul people together under the umbrella of the festival. This festival is a recent development in the land. It brings the other main festivals that were hitherto being organised by various communities together to be celebrated in a day. These festivals that have been brought together under Puskat include: -Parwus, Riyem, Delang, Kopshu and Bwanzuhum.

Activities during the celebration include Beauty Queen contest, exhibition of works of Arts and craft, traditional dances, horse riding and mock hunting. This event is held yearly in Mangu. The festival creates a forum where different Artists and craftsmen exchange ideas. It also keeps the culture of the people alive and transmitted from generation to generation.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FESTIVALS TO CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Plateau state is a conglomeration of various ethnic groups. Though many of these ethnic groups in the state have festivals that are unique to each of them in many respects

Festivals are essentially periodic celebrations marking significant events in the life of an ethnic group or community. They create cultural awareness among the people having them by transmitting the perceptions, ideas, aspirations and philosophies of the people for meaningful living.

They also provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, for unity in diversity and bringing about the cultural revival which we, as a nation, are struggling to achieve.

By having festivals, the cultural heritage of the community is preserved and passed on to the next generation who now see it as something which their fathers did and which they have to carry on.

Some of the prominent festivals in Plateau State include the Ogani Annual Festival, Pusdong, Puuskat, Bit Goemai, Nzem Berom

To further highlight the various festivals of the Local Governments, a comprehensive data on the periods, venues purposes and significances of different festivals are recorded below.

TABLE CS II: CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN PLATEAU STATE AND THEIR LOCATIONS, TIME OF STAGING AND SIGNIFICANCE.

S/NO.	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.C.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE
1.	Shimwo	Wase	Wase	Ritual	Social	November	To commence sating of new crops by the community.
2.	Nkok	*	*	*	*	May	Season for marriage between the young maidens and boys Failure to do so within that period means the person can not marry again until the next season.
3.	Shazo or Shadi	*	*	*	*	August/September	This is the period which Fulanis especially the male class display their wealth and strength in order to win girls for wives. The tests of strength is through whipping of one another by the men particularly the young boys and anyone who wants to marry a new wife.
4.	Azabikiyu Festival	Mavo	*	*	*	January	Togetherness for unity, interaction etc.
5.	Nukun Festival	Mavo, Tofa Jukun Areas	*	Ritual	*	April/May	To usher in the new rainy season.
6.	NCE IKU	Wase	*	*	*	Dry Season	Funeral festivals, Tarok settlements in Wase L.G.C.
7.	She'buni	Tofa	*	*	*	March	To usher in the new rainy season.
8.				S/L. LCC			Remarks
9.	Nahok	Fao, Koppo, Heipang	B/Ladi	Social		March/April	To mark the end of harvest Information about this festival season and also offer can be obtained from the Jos prayers for good rains for cultural centre and the various the coming farming season. District heads under the LCC.

TABLED CS II A: CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN PLATENU STATE

S/NO.	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.C.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE	REMARKS
1.	Badu	Forum Gashish, Bapilt Districts	B/Ladi		Social	March/April	Similar meaning as above. But hunting expedition is seriously emphasized here.	Same can be obtained from his Royal Highness.
2.	Vwana	Common to all Berom in Berom Land.	B/Ladi & Jos	Ritual	*	September	To mark the harvest of Acca	Information about it can be obtained from the Jos Cultural Centre and District Council. Same can be obtained from his Royal Highness, the Ghong Gwom Jos Palace.
3.	Mandieng	Riyom	B/Ladi	*	*	March/April		*
4.	Niem Berom	Common to all Berom in Berom Land.	Jos			1st week of every April with a grand final on Saturday.	Reminence of the past and the present heritage which generates inter-action necessary for peace, co-existence and unity.	*
1.	Dankai	Kanam	Kanam	Ritual	KANAM L.G.C.			
					Social	Feb./March	Funeral Ceremony of an aged person.	
2.	Boghom Cultural Festival.	*	*	*	*	Dec./Jan.	Get together for community projects and for peace and unity of the people.	

TABLE CS 11B: CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN PLATEAU STATE

S/NO.	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.C.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	PERIOD OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE OF FESTIVAL	REMARKS
1.	Kwakwa	Pan(Kwang)	Qua'an Pan	Ritual	Social	November.	Get together for peace, progress and unity and to promote community projects.	
2.	Gomai National Festival.	Shendam	*	*	*	April	*	
				AVE L.G.C.				
1.	Oyaroye	Keana	Ave	Ritual	Social	Oct./Nov.	To appeal to the gods of the land for good health and peace, and for abundant salt.	
2.	Hunki Fishing	Ave	*	*	*	March/June		
3.	Odu	Doma	*	*	*	Feb./March	To celebrate victory of the people of Doma for meaningful livelihood in compliance with the Law of the land.	
4.	Odu	Kadarfo	*	*	*			
5.	Odu	Giza	*	*	*			
6.	Amiri	Doma	*	*	*	November	Ritual Pilgrimage to the ancestral shrines of the ancestors to clear the grave yards.	Making libations to the spirits of their dead relatives.
7.	Ehuma	Doma	*	*	every			
8.	Obonoshi	Doma	*	*				
S/NO	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.C.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	PERIOD STAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	REMARKS
1.	Eganran Esh	All Afizere Land Afizere Settlements	Jos LGC	*	*	Any time	Funeral Ceremony	
2.	Ejak	*	*	*	*	March/May	Circumcision	
3.	Byak	*	*	*	*	Any Time	Funeral Ceremony	

TABLE 02 II C: CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN PLATEAU STATE

NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.C	RITUAL	SOCIAL	PERIOD	SIGNIFICANCE OF FESTIVAL.
4. MOSSTAR	Amper/Kabwri	Pankshin	*	*	Oct./Nov	For thanks giving to the gods/ancestors of the Land for good harvest, health and peace and to pray to the gods for same in the next season.
5. Morgi	Pankshin	*	*	*	Feb./March	Thanks giving to the ancestors for good harvest and to appease the gods for another good harvest, health and peace.
6. Kin-shwe	Amfang East	*	*	*	April	To mark the commencement of planting season and to pray for good harvest, health and peace. Provides a forum for meeting friends, and relations who have travelled out of the community.
7. Vwang	Mupun	Pankshin	*	*	April/May	To initiate male youth to manhood. To wipe out some bad habits the youth might have acquired and to instill the spirit of faithfulness, leadership and togetherness in the Younger generation.
8. IBYARI	Langtang	Langtang	*	*	Nov./Jan	To thank the spirit of the ancestors for protecting them in the year and to appease the gods. This festival marks the beginning of harvest of God's blessing. It provides an opportunity for strengthening intra and inter family and clanish disputes. New Norms (law) are promulgated during this time.

TABLE CS IID: CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN PLATEAU

S/NO.	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.A.	RITUAL	SOCIAL TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE
1.	MONTING (ZEMICHIR)	All over	Langtang	Ritual	- March/April.	To wipe out epidemic and evil spirits in the town and village.
2.	NZER-NKOK	"	"	"	Social March/April.	Offers an opportunity for young men to choose their mates for marriage.
3.	IUR-NFIYO	"	"	"	Social July/August.	To mark the harvest of millet and the availability of abundant food crop in the year.
4.	IMALKAN	Gyang, Timwat, Bwazat and Bilgani	"	Ritual	- March	To mark the commencement of planting season and to offer prayers to god for abundant rains and good harvest.
5.	IKU-VAKANAX	All over the L.G.A.	"	"	Social March/April	To mark all deferred mournings of deaths of aged persons or heroes.
6.	HEM-OKP	All over the L.G.A.	"	Ritual	- July/October	For the ancestors to bless their living souls and to instill discipline in erring persons
7.	Tarok Cultural Festival.	Langtang	"	"	Social No fixed time	To unite the entire Tarok people and to promote Tarok Culture; offers opportunity for greetings and meriment.
8.	Resettlement day.	Sabongida	"	"	Social March	Same as above.
9.	Bwazat day	Dadur	"	"	"	"
10.	Gani day	Pil	"	"	"	"
11.	Nimber day	Pwayil	"	"	"	"

TABLE CSII E: CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN PLATEAU STATE

			ANKWANGA L.G.C		LAFIA L.G.A.		MARICU L.G.C	
1.	Masi	Wamba	Akwanga	social	March / April			To mark harvest farm crops
2.	Honye	Nakere						To mark the harvest of the crops and marriage
3.	Mangam Wamba		Ritual		November			To mark the commencement of harvest season deaths of elderly persons. The harvest can also mark planting seasons.
4.	Lekye	Nnearawa Eggon		Social	November			To mark harvest and thanks giving to the gods purification of the living.
1.	Odu	Aesakio	Lafia	Social	Feb / March			Celebrate victory in war and to prepare for war to appease the gods and to purify the living.
2.	Odu	Dedere						
3.	Odu	Mifili						
4.	Aniri	Agwataashi						To offer prayers to gods and thanksgiving. Offers a forum for settling family and community disputes.
5.	Amiri	Obi						
6.	Ogri	Agwataashi						
7.	Ogri	Aesakio			Dec./Jan			To mark harvest of crops and to offer prayers to gods.
8.	Ogri	Obi			Dec./Jan			
9.	Uwama	Awama						An exhibition of dance drama and music
1.	Kopahu	Arsang West	Mangu	Ritual	March			For hunting. Marks the harvesting of crops and good health.
2.	Tidiu	Kombun		Social	Feb/March			To appease the gods. For health and good farm yield.
3.	Bwanzuhum	Kecang			April			To offer prayers to the gods and it marks the harvesting of crops. It provides a forum for young men to get mates for marriages.
4.	Riyem	Pushit	Mangu		Feb./March			Annual hunting festival to mark the end of harvest. It affords young men the opportunity to scout for prospective wives.
5.	Mus	Panyar						
6.	Mus	Karwai			April			Same as above.
7.	Nwan	Ron			Dec./Jan			Performed by females to mark the end of harvest.
8.	Bomashimbal	Richa						Performed by men in absolute secrecy to mark the end of harvest. To appease the gods.
9.	Bortarujah	Richa						Comemorated those who held high offices primarily for promotion of peace and unity among the Pyem people and neighbours. They also use the occasion for promoting community projects.
10.	Pushadidi	Pyam	Mangu		June/August			
11.	The Pyem National	Gindiri	Mangu	Social	1st Jan or			

TABLE CS IIF CONT'D

S/NO	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.A.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE
12.	Ron /Kulere annual	Bokkos	Mangu		Social	Dec/Jan.	To bring the Ron/Kulere people together. To promote peace and unity among the people. And to intensify community development projects
13	Marvi Cultural	Bokkos	Mangu			New Year	To Bring the Marvi people Together and to use the forum for promoting development projects.
14	Batura cultural	Maikatako	*	*	*	*	To promote peace and unity among Batura people and to promote community development projects.
15	Mushere cultural	Mushere	*	*	March/April	*	To promote peace and unity among Mushere people and to promote community development projects.
16	Daffo Mangal	Daffo	*	*	*	*	For peace & unity festival help projects.
17	Magbor cultural	Bargash	*	*	April/May	*	To mark the beginning of planting season and is also an initiating period for women.
BASEA I.G.C							
S /NO	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.A.	RITUAL	SOCIAL	TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE
1.	Kia nguru odo	Basea	Basea			March /May	
2.	Keorachi	Kwalla Kiangoo	*		Social	April	
3.	Nwai-zi-hwai	*	*	*	*	*	
4.	Riwhi	Irigwe	*	*	*	May	Celebrating the killing of some wild animals in the area.
5.	Horse Riding	Kwall	*	*	*	*	Assessment.

KEFI L.G.A

S /No	NAME OF FESTIVAL	LOCATION	L.G.A.	RITUAL SOCIAL	TIME OF STAGING	SIGNIFICANCE
1.	Omele War festival	Gazaku	Keffi		February / march	Purification of members of society, commemoration of brave deceased warriors.
2.	Adakpa / Asama	Uke			November/December	End of farming season for the preceding year.
3.	Sheshamia	Kokoma			October /November	Ritual festival
4.	Umboeki	Guku			April /May	Rainy season
5.	Onipoku	Gazaku			January /February	Circumcision
6.	Gwandara annual festival	All Gwandara Settlement	*		March.	Get together.
7.	Ogani Fishing	Umaisha			But variable	Ogani festival is concomitant of the historical significance and coming into being of the Opande Kingdom. It is a good opportunity where Ohisege goes round to assess the progress of the Kingdom. It is time of strengthening existing social cohesion and renewing all firms of group solidarities. It is also a period of re-union of friends, families and relations. In remembrance of the time their Festival ancestors first settled on the land where there was a need to express their needs for making them to have good harvest through good supply of rainfall and fertile land. And in remembrance of the great contribution of their grandparents to their development.
8.	Omedegye Annual Festival	Odegi	Nasarawa	Ritual	January	

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTS COUNCIL AND/OR ASSOCIATIONS TO CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT .

Arts Council Associations are associations formed and based on common art work like dances, music crafts etc. In such associations, members interact and share ideas as well as pull their resources together to achieve good production. Art associations do not restrict their activities to themselves or their resident communities but they go beyond , sometimes as far as to other countries.

By carrying their Arts to other ethnic groups, they strengthen their cultural ties nationally and internationally. Some of these Art Associations in Plateau state are the Berom Educational and cultural Association (BECA), The Plateau State Cultural Troupe and Band, The JARAWA - ASHARUWA Troupe and Museum Society.

The BECA is a cultural Development Association which organised the first contemporary festival that involved the participation of an entire group (Berom) in one festival known as Nzem Berom. It brings different festivals under one umbrella annually. The festival was first organised in 1981 which has become an annual event and has been emulated by other Art Associations. The festival seeks to transmit perceptions, idea, aspirations and philosophies of the Berom for meaningful living. It also provides the forum for exchange of ideal for unity and cultural festival.

Arts Associations contribute to cultural development by organising festivals. BECA therefore aims at unifying the Berom people through Nzem Berom and also to educate, preserve, develop and promote Berom culture. It creates an avenue for self expression and encourages the artistic organisation of Nzem Berom. BECA also aims at discovering and assisting hidden Artistic talents to discover the rich Artistic and Cultural Heritage of the Berom and that of other communities in Plateau state, Nigeria, and the world at large for appreciation.

The Plateau State " Cultural Troupe" is made up of representatives from the 16 Local Government Councils of the state and from some other states, outside Plateau state. It has among its members different categories of artists like dancers and musicians, singers, dramatists, and craftsmen. They have participated in many National Art Exhibitions and festivals in Plateau State and in other states of the federation.

These Art groups play vital roles in the state. They not only promote, preserve and improve the culture of Plateau State but they also help create unity amongst the diversified cultural sector of the state.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF KEY ARTISTS TO THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PLATEAU STATE.

Key artists refer to professional singers, actors/actresses and dancers. Such artists include Dr. Dan Maraya, a soloist singer, Jarawa dancers, Anaguta Dancers, Sombi Hockelers, an array of Masquerades, Dung Chollom, Shinak and Audu Agwatash.

These artists perform in and outside the state and country. Their themes depict the culture of their ethnicity therefore, promoting and preserving the culture of their people in and around their community.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CULTURE INDUSTRY TO THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PLATEAU STATE.

Cultural industry refers to those industries based on the local or traditional handwork of the people. This includes arts and crafts like mat weaving, pottery, leather works, carving (wood and calabash), blacksmithing, and textiles.

The above arts and crafts are found among ethnic groups in Plateau state. The availability and location of raw-materials in an area determines the craft/artwork of the people of the area. Therefore, the distribution of craftworks in the state is dictated more by the availability and the location of the basic raw materials.

Mat weaving is one of the crafts practiced by both men and women all over Plateau State but mainly among the Pyem ethnic group in Gindiri of Mangu Local Government Area.

Pottery :

Many ethnic groups in Plateau State make Pots but by varying methods. As a result of the numerous uses of pots, the art of pottery making has no ethnic regional restriction. Pots are designed for different purposes such as for burials, religious purposes and for domestic use. Most of the pots are built manually by women.

Leather work:

This art is mainly practised in and around large towns in the state. For example, the Naraguta leather works, where shoes, bags, cushions, puffs and lots of decorative items are made. This industry has attracted a lot of people from other states as well as from other countries.

Carving:

Calabash carving, engraving, etching and burning are purely decorative crafts and are common in the urban areas of the state. Calabash engraving is commonly found in Wase, Keffi Lafia and Jos. However, while Wood Carving is not very common in the state. It can be found mainly in Bassa Local Government Area among the Montol in Shendam and Buji ethnic group. Carvings are also made in utilitarian objects like stools, motors and decorative objectives

Textiles:

Textile making is common to many ethnic group in Plateau state. Both men and women are involved in this trade.

They make a type of cloth known as Opa cloth and with the availability of modern industrial threads, they now make very intricate designs.

Basketry and Bags:

These also are popular crafts in the state. The raw materials used for these crafts are mainly jute fibre, and they make items like traditional hunting bags, carpets, mats stools and brushes from them. The makers of these crafts here form organised guilds and institutions one of which is the Centre for the blind in Zawan and a number of social welfare rehabilitation centres in the state.

Zwal-chip bags.

The bags are made from baobab fibre. It is a traditional man's shoulder bag meant for special occasions. The art of producing zwal-chip bags is very intricate such that the art of acquiring the skill involves a long period of apprenticeship. One of the famous communities known for producing high quality zwal-chip is Rong, in Kabwir District of Pankshin local Government Area.

These crafts and artworks are all under the culture industry. To ensure its continuous existence, the skill is passed down through kins from generation to generation thereby facilitating cultural development in the state.

Many of these crafts especially the Naraguta leather works are very popular both in and outside the state. They not only promote the culture of the people of Plateau State but also form a major source of revenue for the state.

Museum

This is a very important culture industry. Jos Museum is the largest and second oldest in the country.

Jos Museum came about as a result of the tin mining activities that have been on in the Plateau since 1903. The museum started with a collection of items dug up in the 1920s and 1930s during mining operations and were kept in an impromptu museum. It attracted the attention of archaeologists to the Jos area. It was through the works of some of these archaeologists that the museum was erected, largely with the help of museum workers themselves. The building is unique and the characteristically dressed stone used on the front wall is very popular all over Nigeria. The foundation stone was laid on the 23rd of September, 1949 and opened by the then Governor Sir John Macpherson on the 26 of April, 1952.

The museum now houses objects from all over Nigeria, thereby reflecting its national character.

The museum, being a culture industry, promotes the culture of Plateau state. It has influenced people in other parts of the state as evidenced by the popularised dressed stone used on the front wall of the museum. Also, the artistic quality of the Artefacts draws attention to the peoples culture.

Jos museum houses unique and ancient artefacts which reflect the past culture and history of the Plateau people. Examples of some unique artefacts found in Jos museum are some of the earliest mechanised vehicles used in the state including a bedford, tractor engine and Bauchi Light Railway which ran between Zaria and Jos from 1914 to 1957 as well as a shunting engine and locomotive with two coaches, inspection and track laying vehicles. Some of these art facts are from all parts of the country. The culture industry revives, preserves and identifies various cultures, acting as a form of documentation of varying cultures in the state.

SPORTS

With the level of importance being accorded sports in the Nation, the Plateau State government has done a lot to encourage sportsmen and women in the state by bringing them to lime light,

In 1979, Plateau state through an edict (edict no. 4 of 1979) established a body called the Plateau state sports council. This corporate body with perpetual succession and

a common seal was charged with the duty of taking all such steps as may be desirable to promote, encourage, develop and control amateur sports in the state.

Prior to 1985, sports in the state was not accorded adequate attention both financially and otherwise. But with the inception of the present administration in 1985, the importance of sports was adequately portrayed. Successive Governors encouraged sportsmen and women to develop their skills by improving and providing necessary sports facilities in the state.

PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN PROMOTING SPORTS IN PLATEAU STATE FROM 1985 - 1991.

In 1985, the then Military Governor of Plateau State Col. Chris Alli tried to develop and re-activate sports activities in the state. To facilitate this, the Board of Directors of the State Sports Council was reconstituted on the 6th of January 1986. The Board soon formulated policies aimed at developing and raising the standard of performance of sports men and women in the 17 competitive Amateur sports in the state.

To sustain the level of sports development in the state, successive military governors implore various strategies. For instance, on the 2nd of February, 1986, the then Nigerian Standard Football popularly known as the " Pen powers " was formally handed over to the management of the Jos International Breweries to manage. This was in a bid to acquire a better management and finance for the team. They hoped to get better results from the players and better management of the team by Jos International Breweries.

The team showed tremendous progress as evidenced by the fact that they topped the division three league table in the National Football League Competition held in 1986 shortly after the handover. The team is now known as Plateau United and is in the Professional League first Division.

The former Mighty Jets Football Club of Jos was also on the 16th of November, 1985 handed over to the management of the Nasco Group International of Jos. The club equally showed remarkable improvement by finishing third on the division two league table in 1986. They are now known as Jos Highlanders Football club.

With reference to the Challenge Cup Competition, various clubs competed vigorously and the Highlanders Football Club, emerged winner in the finals. The position transformation witnessed presently in the Plateau State Sports Council can't be attributed to the drastic measures employed by the successive Military Governors of the state. For instance, the then military governor, Col Chris Ali on his assumption of duty in 1985 was

acquainted with the poor condition of the existing sporting facilities in the state. He ordered for urgent steps to be taken to complete the four mini stadia in the local Government areas and renovation of other facilities with a view to creating a broad-based sporting program for the rural communities. The council then mobilised the local communities through self help efforts and started work on the mini stadia, which came into use on the 18th of January, 1986.

Similarly, Col. Joshua Madaki completed the reconstruction of the Jos Township Stadium, one of the oldest stadia in the country, to a standard sporting arena with the capacity to accommodate 40,000-50,000 spectators. He also approved the completion of work on the Indoor sports Hall Complex and the courts attached to the Jos Township Stadium. In addition, the provision of a modern Olympic -size swimming pool and lawn tennis court was approved.

In order to provide a conducive atmosphere for training, recreation and good accommodation for both State's Athletes during camping and to visiting athletes to the state capital, the state Government allocated the former Bus Terminus Hotel to the sports council for use both as a games village and also to ignite in the council the awareness for generating revenue with which to raise the aspirations of the athletes.

It was also to serve as a centre for camping National Athletes in preparation for International engagements.

Plateau State has made tremendous achievements in the field of sports between 1985-1991

The Table below shows the various events they have participated in from 1985-1991 and their achievements.

TABLE CS III ACHIEVEMENTS OF PLATEAU STATE AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS FROM 1985 - 1991

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1985	All Nigeria Junior open Athletics Championship	Calabar	Won 2 Gold, 3 silver, and 1 Bronze
1985	1st Final Milo National Marathon Race (Athletics)	Lagos	Won 1st, 3rd and 4th Positions
1985	20Km National Road Race for Female (Athletics)	Lagos	Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd Positions
1985	African Zone III Athletic Championship	Lagos	Won 7 Gold and 7 Silver
1985	All Nigerian Open Boxing Championship	Lagos	Won 1 Bronze
1985	National Handball league	Minna	Placed 2nd Position
1985	25th Nigeria Independence Anniversary International Handball Competition	Lagos	Won Silver
1985	1st Independence Anniversary Celebration Swimming Championship	Ibadan	Won 2 Gold and 2 silver
1985	1st Northern States open Table Tennis Championship	Kano	Won 1 Silver 1 bronze
1985	20th All Nigeria Coca-cola (closed) Table Tennis Championship	Lagos	Won 1 bronze

TABLE CS III CONT'D

1985	Regional Athletics Finals	Port-Harcourt	Won 6 Gold 3 silver and 2 bronze
1986	National Basketball competition	Lagos	Placed 2nd
1986	40th All Nigeria open Athletics Championship	Lagos	Won 5 Gold, 2 Silver
1986	2nd Milo Marathon Race (male)	Lagos	Placed 2nd, 3rd 4th and 5th Positions
	Eko Holiday Inn National Invitation Marathon Race Male and Female	Lagos	1st in Armed Forces Race, 1st in male Race, 1st in Female Race 1st in vetrain Race 2nd male and Female vetran Race
1986	National Cross Country Championship (5Km)	Lagos	Placed 1st overall men and 3rd overall Female
1986	African zone III Athletics Championship	Burkina Fasso	Won 3 Gold 2 bronze
1986	Senior League Basketball Finals (Men)	Lagos	Placed 3rd

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1986	Solidarity International Gerald Boxng Championship	Cuba	Won 1 bronze
1986	All Nigeria Amateur Boxing Championship	Lagos	Won 2 bronze
1986	Eagle Belt Nationl Boxing Championship	Lagos	Won one Gold
1986	USSR and EGYPT CYCLING Tour	U. S. S. R	Placed 2nd
1986	Skall club's Great Race Cycling Race	Ibadan	Placed 2nd
1986	Annual Natjooal Cycling Championship	Bauchi	placed 2nd
1986	Africa zone III International Cycling Competition	Abeokuta (Ogun)	placed 3rd
1986	J. I. B. Rock strikers F. C. Jos	National league	Won Bournvita Trophy for Best Behaved Team & won Division, II.
1986	British Caledonia Pro-Am Golf Tournament	Scotland	Placed 6th of 24 Teams
1986	National Handball Open Champion- ship (Male & Female)	Bauchi	Won 2 bronze.
1986	National under 18 Handball Competition.	Lagos	Won silver.
1986	3rd Vitalo women Judo. Championship.	Bauchi	Won I silver & I bronze.

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR EVENT

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1986	Major-General J.T. Useni's National Hockey Club Championship	Enugu	Placed 3rd
1986	All Nigeria Junior World Ranken Lawn Tennis Competition (Female)	Lagos	Won Gold
1986	Sun Insurance Company National Lawn Tennis Championship (Female)	Lagos	Won Gold
1986	Central Bank Open Lawn Tennis Championship Female singles & Doubles.	Lagos	Won 1 Gold 1 Silver.
1986	3rd Dr. Olu Asekun Annual inter State Swimming Competition.	Ibadan	Won 2 Gold & 3 Silver.
1986	2nd Independence Anniversary celebration Swimming Championship	Ibadan	Won 3 Gold & 3 Silver.
1986	36th All Nigeria Stan Cup (Closed) Table Tennis Championship.	Lagos	Won 1 Silver (men Doubles)
1986	5th National Weight lifting Competition	Lagos	Won 3 Gold 5 Silver & 6 bronze.
1986	Union Bank of Nigeria 70th Anniversary Marathon Race	Lagos	Placed 1st & 2nd Position.
38 1987	41st All Nigerian Senior Athletics Open Championship	Lagos	Won 5 Gold and 2 Silver.
39 1987	3rd Milo National Marathon Race	Lagos	Won Placed 2nd,3rd ,5th & 7th Position (male)
40 1987	----- Do -----	Lagos	Placed 1st & 3rd for (Female)

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1987	African zone III Athletic Championship	Port-Harcourt	Won 6 Gold & 1 Silver.
1987	All Nigerian Amateur Boxing Championship	Lagos	Won 2 Gold and 1 Silver
1987	Eagle Belt National Open Championship	Lagos	Won 1 Gold and Silver.
1987	Skall Great Bike Cycling Race	Ibadan	Placed 1st 2nd & 3rd position.
1987	2nd Commonwealth Youth Hand Ball Tournament	Cyprus	Brought 2nd Place Trophy
1987	National Female Handball League Final	Lagos	Placed 3rd
1987	Youth Sports Federation Hockey Finals	Ilorin	Placed 3rd
1987	All Nigeria Technical Colleges Games (Hockey)	Ondo	Won Silver.
1987	4th Dr. Olu Asekun Annual inter State Swimming Championship	Ibadan	Won 4 Gold and 1 Bronze
1987	1st Vaseline National Table Tennis Championship	Kano	Won 1 Silver (Boys Doubles)
1987	Nigeria Inter Club Female Volleyball Championship	Lagos	Won Gold
1987	zone III African Volleyball zonal Elimination Female	Lagos	Emerged 1st.

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1987	African Inter Club Female Volleyball Championship	Algiers	Placed 6th in Africa
1987	All Nigeria Open senior Weight Lifting competition	Lagos	Won 2 Gold, 2 Silver & 3 bronze
1988	National Under 13 Athletics Championship	Benin	Won 4 Gold & 2 Silver
1988	Under 14 National Badminton Championship	Lagos	Won 1 Gold and 1 silver
1988	Under 18 National Badminton Championship	Lagos	Won 3 bronze
1988	National Badminton zonal Finals	Lagos	Won 1 bronze (Team Event)
1988	National Division 1 Women Basketball League	Lagos	Finished 3rd.
1988	Skall Great Bike Cycling Race (National)	Ibadan	Placed 1st, 2nd, & 4th, Positions.
1988	National Female Handball League Finals	Bauchi	Placed 3rd
1988	National Open Handball Championship Female	Bauchi	Won bronze
1988	Major General J.T. Useni's Hockey Club Championship	-	Won Gold
1988	All Nigeria Open Lawn Tennis Championship Female	Lagos	Won Gold

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1988	Kabel Metal Open Lawn Tennis Championship for male	Lagos	Won Gold
1988	Nicon Noga Hilton Hotel Open Championship	Abuja	Won Silver
1988	6th Dr. Olu Asekun Annual Swimming Championship	Ibadan	Won 2 Silver and 1 bronze
1988	PEPSI-Cola Nigeria Volleyball Championship Female & male	Kano	Won Gold & Bronze Respectively
1988	Natioal Inter Club Volleyball Championship (Female)	Lagos	Placed 1st.
1989	Natioal Medley Relays	Benin	Won 3 Gold Medal 1st and set 2 new National Records
1989	Maltonic National Marathon Race male and female	Lagos	Placed 2nd, 5th and 11th for male and placed 3rd for female
1989	All Nigeria Open Athletics Championship.	Lagos	Won 3 gold medals.
1989	National division II League	Sokoto	Topped the league table and was promoted to Division I
1989	Soccer Pools National Championship (Cycling)	Ibadan	Placed 1st and 2nd
1989	1st under 18 Alumatico National cycling championship	Enugu	Placed 1st
1989	National HandBall league first	Lagos	Placed 3rd
1989	1st Bendel state open Judo Championship.	Benin	Won 2 silver and 4 Bronze

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1989	Zone III Africa Interclub Volleyball elimination tournament.	Cote D'Ivoire	Finished 2nd Best.
1989	3rd Common Wealth wrestling championship	Paula-malta	Won a silver
1989	2nd 7up National Wrestling Championship	Lagos	Won 1 silver and 1 Bronze
1990	Independence anniversary Malta cycling Race (Female)		placed 2nd
1990	All Nigeria Secondary school Games (Badmington)	Kano	Won Bronze
1990	Soccer Pools cycling Championship	Benin	Placed 1st
1990	<u>CYCLING TOUR OF NIGERIA</u>		
	Stage one - 102 km	Makurdi - Oturkpo	placed 1st and 4th
	Stage two - 106km	Oturkpo-Nsukka	Placed 3rd and got Prime winner
	stage three-90km	Nsukka-Enugu	placed 1st in Hill and speed
	stage four - 114km	Enugu-Onitsha	prime winner, Place 2nd and won prince Ukachukwu's speed prime price.
	stage five - 95km	Onitsha-Owerri	placed 1st and Hill Prime winner
	Stage six - 235km	Owerri-Aba-P/Harcourt	Won Speed Prime
	Team's Time Trial	Makurdi-P/Harcourt	Placed 3rd

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	CS III CONT'D EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1990	National HandBall League Final	Markurdi	Place 3rd
1990	National Under 18 Judo champ.	Jos	Won 1 gold, 2 silver and 4 Bronze
1990	National Vitalo Women Judo Championship	Ibadan	Won 1 silver and 4 bronze.
1990	National Women Hockey Champ.	Ilorin	Placed 3rd
1990	NNPC all Nigeria Women Weight lifting championship	Enugu	Won 6 gold, 2 silver I Bronze.
1991	National Middle and Long Distance Race and Jumps champ	Lagos	Won 3 Gold and 2 Bronze
1991	Mobil Nigeria Track and field championship	Lagos	Won 3 Gold, 2 silver 2 Bronze
1991	4th Soccer Pools Cycling championship	Benin	Placed 1st, 2nd and 4th positions
1991	NNPC National under - 13 football competition	Lagos	Emerge/National Champions
1991	Jaji Open Golf Championship	Kaduna	1st and 2nd in Net 1st in team event
1991	20th California Field Theory Tournament, Los Angeles, U.S.A.	California	Placed 1st out of 10 Teams and won the Trophy for Nigeria. Won 1 Bronze
1991	All Nigeria Invitational Judo championship	Lagos	Won 2 Bronze
1991	All Nigeria Coca-cola (Open) Table -Tennis championship	Ibadan	

TABLE CS III CONT'D
YEAR

YEAR	CONT'D EVENT	VENUE	ACHIEVEMENT
1991	All Nigeria Bournvita (Open) Table-Tennis Championship	Lagos	Won 1 Gold and 1 Bronze.
1991	National Volleyball league finals	Kano	Won 2nd Place Trophy
1991	2nd NNPC All Nigeria male and Female Weight champ.	Kano	Won 14 Gold, 2 silver and 4 Bronze.
1991	3rd National Rotation Wrestling Championship		Won 1 silver and 1 Bronze

CONTRIBUTION MADE BY PLATEAU STATE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN NIGERIA.

As evidenced in Table CS III above, the performance of the various sporting teams in Plateau State is commendable both on the national and international levels. This can be attributed to the hard work of members of the various sporting associations as well as the quality of the Board of Plateau State Sports Council.

So far, the contributions which Plateau State has made towards the development of sports in Nigeria range from hosting National sports activities to representing Nigeria in international competitions.

The state hosted the second leg of the 1986 National Basketball Super League. This competition lasted for 15 days from Monday, July 18th Saturday, August 2nd, 1986.

The state encourages sports by providing incentives which make the competitors want to excel in whatever sports they participate in. For example, the 1st Emir of Lafia - His Royal Highness Alhaji Isa Muusta Agwai donated a beautiful silverplated cup for soccer competition among Technical schools in Plateau State.

At the Plateau state Chapter of the launching of the 100 million Naira National Appeal Fund for Sports Development, the sum of 1.3 million was realised being one of the highest donations in the country.

Plateau state has in recent times demonstrated its commitment to the development of both sports and culture in the state. More attention and resources are being invested in both sectors to ensure the completion of the stadia, the indoor open air theatre and the modernization of the cultural industry to boost tourism in the state. These ventures would not only serve as venues for activities but also as a revenue yielding resources which can be plunged back into these sub-sectors.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

SPECIAL FEATURES

The development and growth of Plateau as a State has been quite remarkable. The successes recorded in programmes/projects initiation and execution have been attributed to both the efforts of the past and present administrations and the cooperation and assistance of the state indigenes and residents. It is a well known fact that no government can fully provide all the facilities and services needed for rapid socio-economic and political development. This has led to the involvement of individuals, communities and associations in various aspects of development such as commerce and industry, education, public service, sports, arts and culture, traditional rulership and other areas of national life.

The active involvement of these groups in national, State and Community development as well as general improvement of living has yielded positive results. This is evident in the large number of indigenes in both private and public sectors of the economy. In the area of community development, there has equally been a remarkable change evident in the large number of rural roads constructed by groups of individuals, provision of pipe borne water, and building of schools among others.

At the national level, the contribution of Plateau State indigenes is quite remarkable. A good number of them have held and are still holding sensitive posts in government. These posts include Head of State, Federal Ministers, Directors General and Directors. The most remarkable contribution of the indigenes was recorded during the present administration (1985 - 1991) with a good number of them in the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) and Council of States.

The detailed list of the prominent citizens and residents of the state and their various contributions as enumerated below will reveal the wide spread nature of these contributions.

GENERAL (DR) YAKUBU GOWON

A retired army officer, statesman, political scientist and former Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, (1966-1975) General Gowon hails from Pankshin, Plateau State. Before his appointment as the Head of State in 1966, he served in the Nigerian Army as Platoon Commander (Operations) Nigerian-Cameroon border (1960); First Nigerian Adjutant, 4th Battalion (1960 - 1961); Staff Officer Army Headquarters Lagos 1961 - 1962; Adjutant General, Nigerian Army 1963 - 1966, and Chairman, Organisation of African Unity 1973 - 1974.

In recognition of his immense contribution to both national and international socio/political and economic development, five Nigerian Universities awarded him Honorary Doctorate Degrees. He also received Honorary Doctorate Degrees from three Foreign Universities.

**FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS, AFRC.
GENERAL DOMKAT BALI (Rtd)**

General D.Y. Bali hails from Zamko, Langtang. He has held many sensitive posts in the Nigerian Army among which are; Commander, Artillery Regiment 1967 - 1969; Commander, Corps of Artillery 1970 - 1971; General Officer Commanding 1st mechanised Infantry Division Kaduna Jan. to August 1978; General Officer Commanding 4 Infantry Division Lagos 1978-1979; Commandant, Command and Staff College Jaji 1981 - 1983; Director, Army Training and Operations October 1983; Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Staff 1984 - 1985, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff and member AFRC until he retired in 1990.

General Bali was honoured with Order of the Federal Republic (OFR) and his National Decorations include Republic Service Medal, National Service Medal, Defence Service Medal, General Service Medal and Forces Service Star.

GENERAL JOSHUA DOGONYARO

Brigadier Joshua Nimyel Dogonyaro hails from Dakan-kuka Plateau State and has served the Nigerian Army in the following capacities; Commanding Officer, 1 Recce Regiment, 1972 - 1976; Principal Staff Officer Headquarters, Nigerian Army Corp 1976 - 1977; Commanding Officer, 24 Armoured Brigade, NA 1977 - 1979; Task Force Commanding officer, 203 Armoured Battalion on the peace keeping force in Chad; General Officer Commanding 3 Armoured Division, N.A. Jos 1985-1987 and AFRC member 1985-. He also commanded the ECOMOG peace keeping operation in Liberia 1990 to 1991. He is presently the Director of Army Operations.

He is decorated with Forces Service Star.

BRIGADIER JOHN SHAGAYA

Brigadier John Shagaya hails from Langtang. A seasoned Military Officer, Brigadier John Shagaya has successfully carried out the underlisted and other assignments in the Nigerian Army. Platoon Commander, 3rd Marine Commando 1967-1968; General Staff Officer 3 (Training), Nigerian Military Training College, Jaji 1970-1972; Brigade

Major, 1st Infantry Brigade, NA 1977; Brigade Commander, NA Ikeja 1984-1985. He was appointed Minister of Internal Affairs in September 1985. He is presently the Military Secretary, Nigerian Army Headquarters, Lagos.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS (PRESENT AND FORMER MINISTERS).

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr S.G. Mafuyai	2nd Republic Minister
Mr J.J. Kadiya	2nd Republic Minister
Alh Hassan M. Agwai	2nd Republic Minister
Alh Buba Ahmed	2nd Republic Minister
Major General J.T. Useni	Former Minister
Brigadier John Shagaya	Former Minister
Cdre Lamba Gwom	1. Minister for Internal Affairs 2. Minister for Transport 3. Presently, Minister for Culture.

PAST AND PRESENT GOVERNORS OF PLATEAU STATE ORIGIN.

GENERAL JEREMIAH USENI

Major General Useni hails from Langtang, Plateau State and has held many appointments in the Nigerian Army. He was appointed the Military Governor of Bendel State in 1984 and was later assigned to the Ministry in 1985 as a Minister.

VICE ADMIRAL HUSSAINI ABDULLAHI

Vice Admiral Abdullahi hails from Doma. He was a former Military Governor of Bendel State.

ALHAJI IBRAHIM R. ABUBAKAR

He is the present Deputy Governor of Plateau State. A seasoned administrator, Alh. Abubakar has held many posts in the Civil Service before his present appointment. He hails from Nassarawa LGC.

MR SOLOMON DAUSHEP LAR

A native of Langtang, Mr. Solomon Lar was the civilian Governor of Plateau State during the second Republic. He held the mantle of State leadership until December 1983.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL B. ATUKUM

Rear Admiral S.B Atukum hails from Toff in Mangu Local Government Council. Apart from his previous and present Military appointments, he was the Military Governor of Plateau State between 1984 and 1985.

AIR COMMODORE JONAH JANG

Air Cdre Jang hails from Du near Jos. He was appointed Military Governor of Benue State 1985-1986 and Gongola State August 1986 to July 1988. Before his retirement, Air Cdre Jang was the Director of Logistics, Nigerian Airforce Headquarters, Lagos.

WING COMMANDER ISA MOHAMMED

A retired Airforce Officer, Wing Commander Isa Mohammed hails from Lafia, Plateau State. Apart from the various positions he has held in the Nigerian Airforce, he was appointed the Military Governor of Gongola State between 1988 and 1989.

GROUP CAPTAIN USMAN JIBRIN

Group Captain Jibrin is a native of Marmara village, Nassarawa L.G.C. He was a former Military Governor of Kaduna State.

PLATEAU STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS

PLATEAU STATE COMMISSIONERS AS AT AUGUST 31, 1991

NAME	DESIGNATION
Engr. Samuel G. Audu	Information and Culture
Alh. Safiyanu Allah-Kayi	Finance and Economic Planniing
Mrs Salamatu Ajuji Garba	Commerce and Industry
Mrs Hajaratu Nji	Social Devt. Youth and Sports
Engr. Mohammed Lamidi	Works and Transport
Alh. Haruna Abubakar	Justice
Mr Markus Ishaya William	Education
Mr S.E. Allu	Agriculture
Dr Nenfort Gomwalk	Health
Mr John Kum	Secretary to the State Government

SERVING DIRECTORS GENERAL (AS AT AUGUST 31, 1991)

NAME	DESIGNATION
MR Anthony T. Homsuk	Governor's Office
Alh.M.A. Ahmadu	Deputy Governor's Office
Mr Danladi Labar	Information and Culture
Mr J.O. Ogbole	Exco/SSD-Cabinet Office
Mr A.R. Nuhu	Agriculture
Mr A.A. Jang	Budget/Planning
Mrs H.Z. Lohor	Establishment
Mrs V.F. Umaru	Women Commission
Alh Ibrahim Shehu	Finance and Economic Planning
Mrs S.F. Mamven	Education
Mr J.K. Lewa	Social Development
Mrs H.S. Gofwen	Works
Mr I.D. Gyang	Local Govt Service Comm
Mr O.D. Longkwang	Health
Mr Hosea Dada	Justice
Alh Usman Abdullahi	Lands and Survey
Mr H.M. Lohor	Commerce and Industry
Mr J.A. Isandu	Boundry Commission
Mrs Suzan Janfa	Plateau Investment Coy.

**OTHER SERVING SENIOR
PUBLIC SERVANTS.**

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mrs L.N. Dangin	Accountant General, Ministry of Finance.
Mr D.N. Fanto	Auditor General Ministry of Finance
Mr Jonah Madugu	Provost College of Education, Akwanga.
Mr Chiroma Dangyang	Commissioner of Police
Justice G.I. Uloko	Chief Judge of the High Court.
Justice L.N. Emefo	Judge of the High Court.
Justice C.A.R.Momoh	Judge of the High Court
Alh. Yahaya Kanam	Grand Khadi
Alh. Ismaila Adamu	Khadi
Justice Y. Yakubu	President, Customary Court of Appeal

CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF BOARDS AND PARASTATALS IN THE STATE.

NAME	DESIGNATION
Engr Jimmy Z. Cheto	DFRRI Director
Alh. S.M. Zakari	Relevant Tech. Board
Alh. Ismaila Mohammed	Plateau Publishing Coy
Arc.Dr. S.A. Madaki	Plateau Housing Corp.
Alh.Z. Ayitogo	Plateau Utilities Board
Mr Tommy Yale	P R T V
Dr N. Durfa	Hospital Management Board
Mrs M.D. Dang	Plateau Small and Medium Industries
Dr Musa Ebuga	Jos Metropolitan Development Board
Mr Iliya Dikko	Jos Main Market Authority
Alh. Zakari Ahmadu	Mamsar Director, Kaduna State

SERVING MILITARY OFFICERS

NAME	DESIGNATION
Rear Admiral S.B Atukum	Nigerian Navy
Colonel Y. Rimdans	Nigerian Army
Lt. Col. Ezra Rimdan	Nigerian Army

Capt. Nandap	Nigerian Army
Major John Tyemlong	Nigerian Army
Major J. Lakan	Nigerian Army
Capt. J. Nimmyel	Nigerian Army
Col. Dauda Nimmyel	Nigerian Army

RETIRED SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS FROM PLATEAU STATE

NAME	DESIGNATION
Gen. Yakubu Gowon	Former Head of State
Gen. D.Y. Bali	Defence Minister.
Major General M. Adamu	Rtd senior officer
Major General Joe Garba	Former Ambassador and Nigeria's Permanent Representative to the U.N.
Rear Admiral Huseni	Former Governor of Bendel State
AVM Umaru Abbas	Rtd senior officer
Air Cdre J.D Jang	Former Governor of Benue and Gongola State.
Air Cdre B. Banfa	Chairman Governing Council Plateau Polytechnic.
Col. W. Walbe	Rtd Military officer
Wing Cdr Isa Mohammed	Former Gongola State Governor
Comm. Buba.	Rtd Military Officer

FORMER COMMISSIONERS AND PUBLIC SERVANTS.

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mallam A.A. Iyimoga	Comm. For Finance
Mr Yussuf galadima	Comm. For Commerce and Industry
Mr Joseph Umaru	Comm. For Parastatals and Special Duties
Mr Chrysantus Senlong	Attorney General and Comm. For Justice.
Mr Dachollom Jambol	Comm. For Works and Transport
Mr James Dimka	Comm. For Information and Culture.
Alh. Umaru Yahaya	Comm. For Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr. Mrs Lami Lombin	Comm. For Health
Mr M.L. Yakubu	Sec. To Govt and Head of Service.
Mrs M. Galadima	Comm. For Information and Social

Mr G.I. Uloko
 Mr Abok Musa Nyam
 Mr Na'Abuao Kangnaan
 Mr Stephen Nuhu Gyang

Mr M.D. Kwardem
 Alh. Ahmadu Na'Allah
 Mallam Sule Umaru Mama
 Alh Mahammed Othman
 Mr Dauda Azaki
 Samaila M. Kewa
 J.N. Gamde
 Mr S.G. Mafuyai
 Mr Isaac
 Rev Dr S. Nagba
 Dr Dalhatu Y. Araf

Mrs Elizabeth Pam.
 Dr Mrs J.A. Mangwat
 Alhaji Mustapha Bello

Dr Salihu Karshi
 Mr Abok Musa
 Mr Selcan Miner
 Mr M.B. Ibrahim
 Mr Maxwell Yakubu
 Mr S.S. Gofwen

Development
 Attorney General and Comm. For Justice.
 Comm. For Health
 Comm. For Finance
 Comm. For Local Govt and Community
 Development
 Comm. For Works, Housing and Transport.
 Comm. For Commerce and Industry.
 Comm. For Agriculture and Natural Resources.
 Comm. For Education
 Attorney General and Comm. For Justice
 Comm. For Education
 Comm. For Education
 Comm. For Education
 Comm. For Education
 Comm. For Finance and Economic Planning
 Sec. To State Government and Head of Civil
 Service
 Chairman, FEDECO, Owerri.
 Comm. For Health
 Comm. For Local Govt. and Community
 Development.
 Comm. For Works Housing and Transport.
 Comm. For Education.
 SMG
 SMG
 SMG
 SSG

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN PLATEAU STATE. (Indigenes and Residents)

NAME	POSITION/CONTRIBUTION
Professor Para Mallum Alh Jibrin Zololo	Vice Chancellor University of Jos. Proprietor of 1st Islamiya Primary School in Jos.
Prof. S.O.O. Amali Pro. G.O.M. Tasié Bishop G.G. Ganaka Proprietor	Deputy Vice Chancellor, (Admin) uni jos Deputy V.C. (Academic) Uni Jos. 1. St Joseph's College, Vom 2. St Louis College, Jos 3. St. Murumba College.Jos 4. Fatima Private School Jos. 5. St John Vianney Seminary Barkin Ladi
Mr Yohana Kwa Doctor S. Nda Yako Alh. Bello Daijap	Invented Acha Processing Machine Proprietor, Yakubu Gowon College, Siaram Proprietor Mangu Sec. School, Mangu

CONTRIBUTORS TO SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN PLATEAU STATE-Companies and Individuals

NAME	TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION
MR S.K. DIMKA	Donated SK Dimka's cup for all post primary institutions football competition in Pankshin LGC
REV. David Lot Rev Polycarp Datok Mr Godwin Juryit	Donated cup for football competition in Mangu zone Donated cup for football competition in Mangu LGC. Donated a cup for Juryit memorial football competition for clubs in Pankshin LGC.
Mr J.B. Yatu	Sponsored Mangu LGC volleyball team 1986-1987
Dr Dalhatu Araf	i.Donated cup for football competition for under 13 in Awe LGC. ii.Donated another cup for football competition for under 20 in Plateau State
Jos International Breweries. (PLC)	Sponsored football, polo and golf tournaments in the state. Former sponsors of JIB Rocks of Jos football club.
NASCO Group	Sponsored Mighty Jets football club of Jos for two years 1986-1988. Sponsored big time Lawn Tennis open Championship in Jos for five years.
Major Gen. Joe Garba (Rtd)	He was the former Chairman of Nigerian Amateur Basket Ball Association. He has Donated a giant cup for competition among Basketball clubs in Jos.

Major General
J.T. Useni

Promoted the game of Hockey both at the state and National levels. He has donated Hockey equipment worth thousands of Naira to the State Hockey Association.

Rtd Major General
C.B. Ndiomu

He has made cash donations to the Plateau State Squash Racket Association.

Air Cdre B. Banfa

Promoted the standard of the game of football in the state secondary schools through the donation of a giant cup for competition among secondary schools in the state.

Alh Yahaya Kwande

Former chairman of the Jos Amateur Football Association and has been making cash donations to encourage football in the state.

Col William Walbe

Made cash donation of N5,000 to sponsor the first Plateau State Open Marathon Race.

The Emir of Lafia.

Donated a trophy for football competition for commercial institutions in Plateau State.

R.A.O. Shonekan

Donated two trophies in 1977 for football and athletics among primary schools in the state.

Mr Nuhu Bature
Mrs Pauline Asaije

Donated a giant trophy for volleyball clubs in the State.

Madam Hanatu Chollom
Mrs P.N. Otti

Donated a giant silver cup and the sum of N5,000.00 Athletic competitions in the State.

Donated a giant trophy for female Basketball championship in the state.
Donated a giant trophy for inter club Handball competition in the State.

CONTRIBUTORS TO ARTS AND CULTURE.

NAME

POSITION/CONTRIBUTION

Alh (Dr) Dan Adamu Maraya	Outstanding Solo singer.
Alh Shaibu Naraguta	Leather crafts Producer.
Prof L.T. Bentu	A.B.U. Zaria.
Dr Christopher Iyinmoga	Director of Arts and culture.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GROWTH OF AGRIC. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (Indigenes and Residents)

NAME	AREA OF CONTRIBUTION 2
Mr Paul Lukuja	M.D. Lion Bank
Mr Attia Nasreddin	M.D. NASCO GROUP.
Mr D.G. Jonhi	Group MD, JIB
Rtd Major General Martin Adamu	Pharmaceutical and plastic manufacturing.
Major Gen. J.N.Garba	Fish farming
Mr Mike Achoru	Estate Valuer
Mr D.B. Zang	Mining
Mr D. Pwajok	Construction and Distributor
Alh. Tanko Almakura	Milling
Alh. Tudun Wada	ITF Director General (retired)
Alh. J. Tilley Gyado	Contractor
Chief Mrs Mary Lot	Hotelier
Mr Chuwang Gyang	Hotelier
Mr J.D. Gyang	Distributor
Mr A.M. Dung	Mining
Madam Hanaatu Chollom	Food Processing
Mr Miskom Pueppet	Plastic Manufacturing
Mr Ezekiel Washik	Stationers distribution
Alh Garba Sanda	Hotelier
Alh Jibrin Ahmed	Mining
Mallam Bagudu Hirse	Electrodes
Mr Dachollom Jambol	Building Materials
Alh Maidunama	Milling
Mr S.S Gofwen	Milling
Mr Selcan Miner	Multipurpose
Chief H. Anaekwe	Electronics (HANACO)
Mrs O.O. Oshodi	Multi purpose
Mr Shehu Musa	Business
Mrs P.J. Lamotte	Business
Alh. Adamu Yusuf	Business
Alh. Usman Tetengi	Multi Purpose
Alh Ajibola	Multi Purpose
Alh Hassan Shudibu	Business
Mr B.M. Dung	Business
M V. G. Sanda	Business
Mrs Helen Gomwalk	Business
Alh Sule Jebu	Business
Ambassador Sule Kolo	Business
Alh. Dalhatu Kolo	Business
Alh. Nuhu Vono	Business
Alh Bako Doma	Business
Mr Emmanuel Elayo	PLACCIMA President.

LIST OF PROMINENT MANUFACTURERS AND COMPANIES IN PLATEAU STATE.

ORGANISATION	PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED	AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION
NASCO FOODS LTD	Biscuits, cornflakes	
NASCO PACK LTD	Paper packaging	
Champion Confectionaries		
Coy Ltd	Sweets, confectionaries	
Superfine Furniture	Furniture	
New Arrival	Furniture	
Plateau Bottling Company	Soft Drinks	
Jos Intenational Breweries (PLC)	Lager Beer	
A. B. Chami	Perfumes	
Aderonke Bakeries	Bread and confectionaries	
Nigerian Bottling Company	Soft Drinks	
Nikeron Poly Industries	Polythene Packing bags and shopping bags.	
Bamfords Inter.Nig Ltd	Agricultural Implements and Iron casting.	
Northern Nigerian Fibre Products	Jute Bags, carpets and blankets	
Nigerian Associated Best Foods	Soft Drinks and Ice cream.	
COCJOAN NIGERIA limited	Pharmacy	
DUM JOS	Pharmacy	
MONAK stores	Super Market	
SARKI stores	Super Market	
GIVE 'N TAKE	Super market	
Adam Laboratories	Plastic and pharmaceuticals	
ECWA Feedmill	Feedmill	
Commedo Nig Ltd	Glass doors and Windows	
Spring waters Nig ltd	Bottling of Natural Water, flavoured fruits and drinks.	
Nigerian Mining Corporation	Burnt bricks stone aggregates	
Nimco Barytes	Barytes processing	
BARC	Grains, livestock, dressed chicken, floor and feeds.	
Jos Steel Rolling Co. Ltd	Steel Rods	
Pioneer Milling Company	Grains, livestock flour and feeds.	
UTC Farms	Agric Products	
Garden Foods Nig ltd	Processed Agricultural products	
Plateau Publishing Company	News papers, exercise books and stationaries	
Highland Bottling Company	Soft Drinks	
National Vet Research Institute	Livestock vaccines	
Fototek Industries	Photo laboratory	
Jos Foods	Grains, flour and feeds.	
Consolidated Tin Mines Nig. Ltd	Tin Mining	
Champion Aluminium	Glass doors and windows	
Gas producers	Gas	
Punlab Quality Products	Pharmarceuticals	
Salsabeed Livestock Ltd	Feedmill.	

and kaolin.

FIRST CLASS EMIRS/CHIEFS OF PLATEAU STATE

S/NO	NAME	L.G.A.	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION
1	Dr Fom Bot	B/Ladi/Jos	Gbofng Gwom's Palace Jos	gbong Gwom Jos
2	Alh. Abdullahi Mai-Kano	Wase	Emir's Palace Wase	Emir of Wase
3	Miskom Rubert Shaldas	Shendam	Chief's Palace Shendam	Long-Goemai
4	Alh. Moh. Chindo Yamusa II	Keffi	Emir's Palace Keffi	Emir of Keffi
5	Alh. Mustapha Agwai I	Lafia	Emir's palace Lafia	Emir of Lafia
6	Alh. Adamu Gutus Mutkai	Pankshin	Chief's Palace Panksin	Ngolong Ngas
7	Alh. Jibrin Kairiga	Nassarawa	Emir of Nassarawa	Emir of Nassarawa
8	Alh. Mohammed Ibrahim	Kanam	Emir's palace Kanah-Dengi	Emir of Kanam
9	Mr Edward C. Zyatau	Langtang	Pohzi Palace Langtang	Chief Palace Langtang
10	Mr. Baia A.Angbazo	N/Eggon	Chief's Palace N/Eggon	Chief Palace N/Eggon

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

ACHIEVEMENTS AND LEGACY

Although Plateau State has had four Military Governors since 1985 - in the following order:

- Col. Mohammed Chris Alli (1985-1986),**
- Col. Lawrence Anebi Onoja (August 1986 - August 1988),**
- Lt. Col. Aliyu Umar Kama (August 1988 - September 1990),**
- Col. Joshua Mammam Madaki (September 1990 to date),**

the programmes of these various governments have run uninterrupted. This continuity makes it easy to assess their achievements in Plateau State collectively rather than on individual basis.

The major achievement of the government during the period under review is its ability to maintain peace and harmony among the various ethnic groups in the State. As has already been mentioned, there are over fifty ethnic groups in Plateau State each with a proud cultural heritage with no single group large enough to claim majority position. The existing peace and harmony in the state has made it possible for the government to implement its programmes without undue distractions. The various State Governors have tried with great success to maintain the existing peace and harmony. Infact, a general attribute of the people of Plateau State which has made peace and harmony possible in the state over the years is their hospitality and accommodating attitude, not only to themselves, but also to people from other ethnic groups outside Plateau State and aliens alike.

AGRICULTURE

The state government has made tremendous achievement in the field of agriculture so much so that the state is referred to as the "Food Basket" of the country; a phrase used to describe the capacity to produce so much food for the citizens of a state and still have surplus for sale to other states of the country. The achievement is more significant when we consider its mountainous terrain and, therefore, the capital intensiveness of agricultural investment in Plateau State.

The Agricultural Development Programmes, DFRRI, Better Life for rural Women and other organs of government, have worked in concert towards achieving the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency especially in food production in the state. The concrete achievement, under the different departments are as follows:

A. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

- Production of improved seeds for distribution to farmers in the state is carried out in Agro-Service and farm centres in the state. While Agro-Services are in most of the Local Government Areas of the State, three farm centres are located in Riyom, Gangnum and Bagaji. These centres multiply improved seeds of maize, rice, soyabeans, groundnuts, cowpeas, cassava and Irish potatoes.
- In an attempt to boost fish production in the State, the Ministry pursued the following programmes:
 - Fish seed multiplication
 - Pond fisheries Consultancy Services
 - Fisheries extension, and
 - Production of Table size fish.

The outdoor fish hatcheries constructed at Panyam fish farm by DFRRRI have already gone into full production. These serve as centres for mass production of good quality fish fingerlings for sale to farmers. They are capable of producing two million fingerlings of Tilapia, common crab and mud fish. Many fish farmers in the state are benefitting from these services.

- Since 1985 there has been increased pest incidence in the state. Such crop pests include quela birds, locusts, and army worms which devastated crop fields in the state. Most affected areas were Kanam, Wase, Doma, Langtang, Awe and Pankshin. The state government, through the assistance of the Federal Government, has been able to contain the situation. To prevent further outbreaks, contracts were awarded to three companies for the supply of various pesticides for both aerial and ground controls at a total cost of ₦3.5 million.
- The Horticultural Section deals with the production of vegetable and fruit seedlings for sale to the farmers. These seedlings are raised in the Ministry's Tree Crop Nurseries at Riyom, Shendam, Langtang, Nassarawa, Keffi, Mangu, and Gangnum. A total of 5,703 budded citrus and 712 grafted mango seedlings were raised in 1989 and were distributed to the public.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

ACHIEVEMENTS AND LEGACY

Although Plateau State has had four Military Governors since 1985 - in the following order:

- Col. Mohammed Chris Alli (1985-1986),
- Col. Lawrence Anebi Onoja (August 1986 - August 1988),
- Lt. Col. Aliyu Umar Kama (August 1988 - September 1990),
- Col. Joshua Mammam Madaki (September 1990 to date),

the programmes of these various governments have run uninterrupted. This continuity makes it easy to assess their achievements in Plateau State collectively rather than on individual basis.

The major achievement of the government during the period under review is its ability to maintain peace and harmony among the various ethnic groups in the State. As has already been mentioned, there are over fifty ethnic groups in Plateau State each with a proud cultural heritage with no single group large enough to claim majority position. The existing peace and harmony in the state has made it possible for the government to implement its programmes without undue distractions. The various State Governors have tried with great success to maintain the existing peace and harmony. Infact, a general attribute of the people of Plateau State which has made peace and harmony possible in the state over the years is their hospitality and accommodating attitude, not only to themselves, but also to people from other ethnic groups outside Plateau State and aliens alike.

AGRICULTURE

The state government has made tremendous achievement in the field of agriculture so much so that the state is referred to as the "Food Basket" of the country; a phrase used to describe the capacity to produce so much food for the citizens of a state and still have surplus for sale to other states of the country. The achievement is more significant when we consider its mountainous terrain and, therefore, the capital intensiveness of agricultural investment in Plateau State.

The Agricultural Development Programmes, DFRRI, Better Life for rural Women and other organs of government, have worked in concert towards achieving the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency especially in food production in the state. The concrete achievement, under the different departments are as follows:

A. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

- Production of improved seeds for distribution to farmers in the state is carried out in Agro-Service and farm centres in the state. While Agro-Services are in most of the Local Government Areas of the State, three farm centres are located in Riyom, Gangnum and Bagaji. These centres multiply improved seeds of maize, rice, soyabeans, groundnuts, cowpeas, cassava and Irish potatoes.
- In an attempt to boost fish production in the State, the Ministry pursued the following programmes:
 - Fish seed multiplication
 - Pond fisheries Consultancy Services
 - Fisheries extension, and
 - Production of Table size fish.

The outdoor fish hatcheries constructed at Panyam fish farm by DFRI have already gone into full production. These serve as centres for mass production of good quality fish fingerlings for sale to farmers. They are capable of producing two million fingerlings of Tilapia, common crab and mud fish. Many fish farmers in the state are benefitting from these services.

- Since 1985 there has been increased pest incidence in the state. Such crop pests include quela birds, locusts, and army worms which devastated crop fields in the state. Most affected areas were Kanam, Wase, Doma, Langtang, Awe and Pankshin. The state government, through the assistance of the Federal Government, has been able to contain the situation. To prevent further outbreaks, contracts were awarded to three companies for the supply of various pesticides for both aerial and ground controls at a total cost of ₦3.5 million.
- The Horticultural Section deals with the production of vegetable and fruit seedlings for sale to the farmers. These seedlings are raised in the Ministry's Tree Crop Nurseries at Riyom, Shendam, Langtang, Nassarawa, Keffi, Mangu, and Gangnum. A total of 5,703 budded citrus and 712 grafted mango seedlings were raised in 1989 and were distributed to the public.

C. LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

- Disease Control:

In the year 1989, a total of ₦1.9 million was approved as revolving fund for the purchase of veterinary drugs for sale to Livestock Farmers. Similarly, approval was given for the purchase of replacement stock and supplementary feeds to reactivate the Heipang and Butura Cattle Ranches.

- Wase Grazing Reserve:

This is a ₦3.75 million pioneer project jointly sponsored by the UNDP/FGN and Plateau State Government. It is aimed at settling nomadic pastoralist. So far 16 pastoralist families have been fully settled. Surveys are being carried out for similar schemes on Keana and Awe Grazing reserves.

D. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

- TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT:

In 1989 alone the Plateau State Government purchased 250 units of Tractors with implements together with supporting equipment, comprising mobile maintenance workshop pick-ups, low loaders, peugeot 504 pick-ups and 10% spare parts at the total cost of ₦85 million. These tractors and equipment have already been delivered and are operational in all parts of the state under the Task Force on Agricultural Mechanization. The Task Force has now a total of 300 tractors for its tractor hiring services, and are distributed in all Local Government Areas of the State.

- National Directorate of Employment - Land Operation:

The National Directorate of Employment paid a total of ₦200,000.00 for land clearing operations in different locations of the state. A total of 354.99 hectares was cleared at a total cost of ₦231,989.00.

- Construction of Grain Silo - Akwanga:

Construction work on a ₦4.8 million, 2,000 metric tonnes capacity Silo at Akwanga is progressing satisfactorily. This will go a long way in reducing the grain storage problem of the state.

E. PLATEAU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- The PADP is one of the multi-state Agricultural Development Programmes launched in the state. It became loan effective on 15th June, 1989. Expected to terminate in December 1991, the programme has witnessed Mid-Term Review Exercise and is currently going through redesign. The Mid-Term Review Report at the project level has been submitted to the Federal Agricultural Coordinating Unit (FACU) Jos, while the redesign report is near completion.

- Funding:

Plateau State and Federal Government funding of the programme since inception has been impressive. In 1989 for example, Plateau State Government provided 100% of its approved budget to the project. Similarly FGN contributed 99% of its approved 1989 budget. Draw down on International Bank for Rural Development (IBRD) loan for last year was 66% of the budget, while amount claimed on International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) loan was ₦595,359 (\$0.5m) for IBRD and IFAD loans, respectively.

- Physical Achievements:

The PADP has utilized judiciously the funds and other working facilities made to it to make steady progress towards the desired project objectives. In the areas of extension for example, 335,000 farming families are being managed by 335 village extension agents showing Extension Worker-Farm families ration of 1:100, farm visits are being made on regular basis by Extension workers; fortnightly and monthly Technology review meetings are undertaken. On-farm adaptive research and on-stations trials are conducted.

The rural infrastructural development activities were implemented with the seriousness it deserves. As at today 33.2km of roads were maintained. On rural water supply, over 39 No. wells were constructed while 30 No. were rehabilitated. Furthermore, 16 No. tube wells were constructed. In puts supply featured prominently in the activities of PADP. For the 1989 period alone 11,700 M/Tones of assorted fertilizers were distributed and 3683.5 litres of Agro-Chemicals were sold to farmers.



Governor Kama Commissioning tractors at Kassa farm



Maize farm at Û.T.C. Farm



Plateau, the food basket of Nigeria



President Ibrahim Babangida commissioning the Grand cereals factory at Bukuru.



Grand cereals factory, Bukuru



Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Bank, Jos Branch

Pilot Projects:

(a) **Animal Traction:**

Initial approach to the project was that the PADP purchases the bulls, feed them, provide veterinary services to farmers. Using this approach, 23 pairs of work bulls were purchased, trained and sold. In addition to this 320 No. Ox-drawn ridgers were purchased and sold to needy farmers. Additional 640 No. Ox-drawn ridgers have been purchased. Presently though, the farmers buy their animals and bring them to the centre for training for a token charge. The animals will be fed, trained and their health will be taken care of. Approval of the World Bank to open a new animal Traction Centre at Nassarawa in addition to the one in Wase has been received. Already, land for the new centre has been acquired, all infrastructural plans drawn and scheduled.

Other activities of the ATC include: introduction of Ox propelled water pumps for irrigation, sugar cane crushers for making brown sugar, and Ox-drawn carts for transporting inputs to and from farms.

(b) **Minor Irrigation Scheme:**

The pilot small-scale irrigation project has witnessed overwhelming success. 42 No. wash bores have been installed. Under the scheme, the programme has so far sold (with full cost recovery) 50 Pumps to enthusiastic farmers. The programme plans to extend the project to other eligible areas in co-operation with the Technical Services Department. (For additional contributions of the achievements of the M.A.N.R., refer to PADP under Development of Agriculture in Plateau State.)

F. **MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

College of Agriculture, Lafia:

This College which produces the much needed trained manpower in the state became autonomous during the 1989/90 period. This is in compliance with the accreditation conclusion set by the Division of Agricultural Colleges (DAC) Alhamdu Bello University, Zaria. To

further meet these conditions, the state government approved the sum of ₦1 million for capital projects. Another ₦3.3 million has been earmarked for further capital projects.

- **Personnel Management Department:**

The training division of this department co-ordinates all the training programmes for all the departments of the Ministry. It is also responsible for the following training Institutions of the Ministry:

- Farm training centre - Gidan Adamu
- Horticulture Training School - Gangnum
- Home Economics Training School - Riyom
- Soil Conservation Training School - Pankshin. The division is also charged with the organisation of seminars, workshops and the determination of training needs of the various departments of the ministry.

G. PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

A reliable Agricultural Statistics is important for a meaningful agricultural development. To this end, this department was established. Already work on the establishment of the state Agro Data Bank has commenced. Questionnaires were designed and sent out for response. Also, an Agricultural policy for the state from 1988 - 1,002, to be adopted soon, was prepared. The main aim of the policy, which is in line with National Agricultural Policy, is to increase agriculture's share of the Gross Domestic Products, generate employment in the agricultural sector, stimulate foreign Exchange earnings, increase food for increasing population and eventually attempt to solve problems of the agricultural sector which inherently have been technical, socio-economic, organizational and Institutional in nature.

EDUCATION

The government has also made a lot of impact on education in the state. Obviously aware of the importance of education as a vital tool for manpower development and utilisation, the government place priority on funding the educational institutions of the state. This explains why a large portion of its total budget is usually allocated to this sector.

The government has made efforts to increase emoluments and provide both

infrastructural and instructional materials needed to improve the quality of education at all levels. These facilities include classrooms, laboratories, chemicals, libraries and workshops and fittings. It has also made positive moves to facilitate the effective implementation of the National Policy on Education with particular attention to the acquisition of practical skills.

The government, over the years, gave considerable attention to Nomadic Education in the State by playing a leading role in its establishment and maintenance. It also gave priority to the Adult and Non-formal Education, which aims at eradicating illiteracy by the year 1992.

Also, the state government has, over the years, made significant efforts, despite its limited resources, in implementing the new National Policy on Education. Most importantly is her recognition of the needs of the handicapped schools which she accorded priority over the years.

Similarly, the National Veterinary and Research Institute, Vom has received tremendous assistance from the government during the same period. This assistance has enabled the institute to make significant break-through in a number of areas. These areas include:

- Completion of a new ultra modern library complex at a cost of ₦885,849.23.

- A large multi-purpose farm now called Da-Gwom farm was purchased at a cost of ₦400,000. The farm buildings numbering about 20 were completely renovated, a feed mill built and the whole farm completely walled with cement blocks. The farm now serves as the headquarters of the DFRI assisted National Rabbitry Multiplication Programme. Pigs are also being multiplied at the farm while the feed mill has been fully equipped and is now producing pelleted feeds for livestock.

The DFRI sponsored kerosine incubator is also produced at the farm. The present value of the complete farm is over ₦5million.

- The institute completed the development of the 750 ha modern dairy farm which it has since leased out to the West African Milk Company (Wamco) at an annual rent of ₦260,000.00. The company is now marketing milk and cheese from the farm throughout Nigeria. The company also sells pure Young Friesian bulls and their crosses with Zebu cattle to interested farmers for improvement of their stock - the primary objective of

developing the farm by NVRI in the first place.

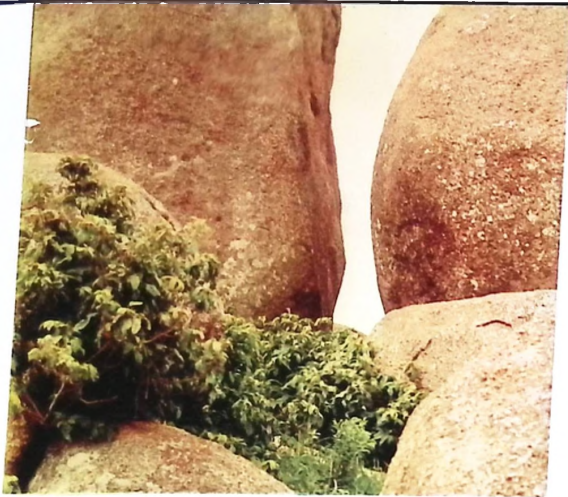
- Computer facilities had been acquired for easy processing of laboratory field and other scientific data generated by the institute and its satellite stations scattered all over the country.
- A printing press has been established to handle printing of Extension guides, the Institute publications and journals of scientific societies in Nigeria. The press has printed all but the first volume of the Journal of the Biotechnology of Nigeria making it the society with the most up to date scientific journal in Nigeria.
- In the area of outstation diagnostic service, 4 new research and diagnostic laboratories were opened at Cross-River, Benue, Rivers and Akwa-ibom states.
- To facilitate efficient marketing of Vom Vaccines, the institute has acquired a large office complex at Dogon Dutse, Jos at a cost of ₦300,000.00 to serve as headquarters for a limited liability company already floated by the Board under the named Lamata Veterinary Product Services (Nig) limited. The proposed equity share of the company is ₦5 million divided into 10 million ordinary share of 50k each.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Another area of great achievement of the government for the period 1985-1991 is in the area of information. With the presence of the NTA and Plateau Television Station, it has been possible for many people in the state to watch television programmes. Essentially, this medium offers itself for government programmes to be sold to the general public. It is in recognition of this underlying importance of this medium in reaching the people that the Plateau Television is being expanded with the establishment of two booster stations - one at Shendam (completed and commissioned) and one at Keffi (foundation laying ceremony took place on 8/3/91) all at a total cost of ₦40 million.

Going beyond boosting this television reach for those who can afford television sets, the government through the Ministry of Information and Culture has made provision for the rural poor who cannot afford television sets in their houses by establishing community Television Centers in the rural areas of the state. The Information Directorate Section of the Ministry started in 1986 to establish these Television Viewing Centers. Seventy-three of such centers were established and commissioned at strategic locations throughout





Rock Formation at Shere Hills



The Baboon



Lion

the state. In line with the present administration's emphasis on rural development, most of the centers were sited in remote areas of the Local Governments. This is an effort at improving the lives of the rural populace through adequate public enlightenment. Each of the viewing centers is provided with a TV set, an external antenna, a radio-cassette recorder, a stabilizer and a generator.

The second phase which involves the commissioning of about eighty-nine viewing centers has already begun. So far, over N3 million has been committed towards this programme while N1 million is provided in the current budget. It is expected that by the end of the year, about one hundred and sixty viewing centers would have been operational in the state. All these efforts are geared towards ensuring that the recent phenomenon, in public communication, of using the TV Viewing Centers as a theatre of imparting knowledge, is also used as a rallying point for people in rural areas to be adequately schooled about government programmes and aspirations.

Apart from the Television booster and the proliferation of the Viewing Centers, the state radio has also been expanded with the provision of FM facilities. Of greater significance here, are the choice of programmes in these media. The Radio Link Programme is a good example, since it enables the Executive Council members and other top Government functionaries to answer questions directly by telephone from members of the public on all matters that affect them.

The state Newspaper Publishing Company was recently given N1 million to overhaul its printing press and buy newsprint to boost its services while N3 million is provided in its 1991 budget.

Library services have been improved upon with the establishment of branches in some Local Government Areas.

Another area where the government has registered considerable achievement and success is in its public enlightenment role using the strategies and structures of grassroots Information Management Services for the successful implementation of the Transition Programme in Plateau state. Some of the methods used so far are the airing of drama plays, jingles and slogans tailored to the taste of the people in their local languages.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Some achievements have also been recorded in the areas of Commerce and Industries during the period under review. The government was able to reactivate some dormant but viable projects. These include: the Lion Bank, the Rock Motel and the

Ceramic Industry among others. Also, the Plateau State Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) was created with the responsibility of establishing and managing the Industrial Estate and Layouts.

The state government also made remarkable achievements in tourism. The Plateau State Tourism Board was created during this period to implement already identified tourism projects. In a similar move, the Jos Metropolitan Development Board was established to give the Jos Metropolis a face-lift that will enhance its scenic beauty and attract more tourists to the state capital. Accordingly, the state government had, through the JMDB, constructed 45 kilometers of roads at an approximate cost of ₦15 million in the Jos Metropolis by 1987. To further boost tourism in the state, Assop Falls Picnic Resort, Jos Wildlife Park, Wase Game Reserve and the Amusement Park in Jos were given due attention.

To further boost tourism in the state, and provide the necessary infrastructures needed for its development, the Plateau State Government launched a ₦100 million Tourism development Endowment Fund in march 1991. About ₦34 million was realised at the occasion. The said amount will be used to develop the various tourist zones in the state.

The government has equally recorded tremendous achievements in rural industrialisation through the establishment and encouragement of small and medium scale investors and cooperative shops. Agencies like the Better Life for Rural Women Programme, the DFRRI and People's Bank have contributed tremendously towards the development and encouragement of this sector.

YOUTHS, SPORTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Plateau State Government has over the years shown a great deal of interest in the activities of youths. This development is an indication of government's awareness of the youths' potentials and the need to assist them harness their energy, enthusiasm and creative abilities in the task of nation building. Some schemes were initiated for youth development. These include the Youth Unemployment Scheme which is aimed at reducing unemployment among the jobless youths in the state. Youths who participate in this programme are trained to be self reliant. So far, 32 unemployed youths have benefited from the scheme.

There is also the Youth Award Scheme which is open to youths between the ages of ten and twenty-five designed to encourage young people in undertaking challenging programmes of activities. It is worthy to note that Plateau State took the lead in the

country by presenting the highest number of bronze Award (Chairman's) winners in the country with ten representatives of the state winning bronze medals. Furthermore, sixteen others won the (Governor's) silver Award and five won the Gold (President's) Award.

The State Government has also embarked on The National Youth Holiday Camping which is a yearly programme organised in conjunction with the Federal Youth Department. The holiday camping is aimed at enhancing interaction among youths from various parts of the Federation. During the week long programme, participants undergo citizenship training, lectures on First Aid, exchange of ideas on one another's cultural values and a lot of other character-building activities.

The government has also contributed significantly to sports development in the state. For instance, the government awarded a contract for the construction of the New Jos Stadium Complex, Zaria Road, Jos. The project was awarded for execution in 1988 at a total cost of ₦30.058 million. The project is, however, yet to be completed. Also, the contract for the renovation and upgrading of the Old Jos Township Stadium was awarded in 1988. The second and third phases meant for the construction of the popular stand, gate booths, gymnasium and fencing was awarded in 1989. The project has since been completed and was commissioned by the President, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida on the 3rd of September 1991.

Plateau State sportsmen and women also performed creditably well especially in Athletics, Cycling, Hockey, Basketball and Football. The then Jos International Breweries Football club won the ticket to play at the sub-continental prestigious WAFU CUP, having placed second in the National Division One Football Competition in 1989.

To further ensure effective participation of Plateau State indigenes in Sports development in the country, Jos township stadium has been rebuilt and provided with the necessary facilities for training and competitions among youths.

HEALTH

The achievements of the government in Plateau state will not be complete without mentioning those of the Health sector. The government has achieved significant success in the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). The state was rated first among other states of the Federation by the United Nations International Children's EPI coverage. The government also contributed immensely to Family Planning Programmes, the Task Force on Sanitation and Drug Abuse.

The Primary Health care Programme progressed satisfactorily in Plateau state

during the years under review. In the evaluation carried out in 1989, Plateau state was rated second amongst other states. To this effect, in August 1990, participants at an International Conference on Primary Health Care that took place at Abuja were brought to Plateau state to visit villages with a view to seeing Primary Health Care in reality. Also, because of the success of this programme in Barkin Ladi Local Government council, the Federal Ministry of Health, as an encouraging mentor, decided to include it in the Bamako Initiative Programme, with a donation of drugs worth over =1 million, a vehicle, four (4) motor cycles and the sum of N100,000.00 (one hundred thousand Naira).

The Environmental Sanitation activities carried out through the Environmental Task Force as well as Divisional and District Health Officers in the state recorded a huge success thus enabling more people to become aware of the need to keep their environment clean.

Plateau State Government, under the various Military Governors, has equally drawn out, and carried out programmes and policies aimed at ensuring a successful transition to civil rule in 1992. Apart from assistance given to transition agencies like MAMSER, National Electoral Commission, National Population Commission and others (see "APPENDIX TWO") the state government has engaged in the construction of projects that will aid the transition. The state House of Assembly, as well as a Presidential Lodge for the state Governor have been completed, and were commissioned by the President, General Babangida on the 3rd and 5th of September respectively.

PRESIDENT IBRAHIM BADAMASI BABANGIDA'S HISTORIC VISIT TO PLATEAU STATE.

The President and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigeria Armed Forces, General I.B Babangida paid a four-day official visit to Plateau State between the 3rd and 6th of September, 1991. The visit was of great importance to both the people and government of Plateau state and the President himself. It afforded him the opportunity to make a correct assessment of development efforts in the state. The Military Governor of the state, Colonel Joshua Madaki, further used the opportunity to enumerate a few areas that needed immediate Federal Government assistance.

During the visit, the President commissioned and inspected some projects, most of which were initiated and executed during his administration. These projects were;

- The New Government House, Rayfield.
- Library Complex of the National Veterinary Research Institute.
- Jos Township Stadium
- Highland Bottling Company
- Mangu Local Government Chambers.
- Kwanpe Pil-Gani (DFRRI) road project
- Women multi-purpose Centre, Shendam
- NITEL Digital Exchange, Langtang
- University of Jos Water Supply Project
- Wase Electricity Project
- Maidunama Group of Companies Industrial Complex, Lafia.
- Grand Cereals and Oil Mills Factory Bukuru.
- State House of Assembly, Jos.

- The Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank Ultra Modern Branch Office, Jos.
- Jebu Bassa Electricity Project
- Headquarters of 3 Armoured Division, Rukuba.

Apart from the commissioning of these completed projects, the President inspected some on-going ones, and gave assurance that most of them will be completed before his administration hands over to civilians in 1992. Some of these projects inspected were;

- Industrial Training Fund Head Quarters
- Erosion Control Project, Barkin Ladi
- New Jos Stadium Complex
- Keffi/Akwanga/Doma New Water Scheme.

The President also inspected the Vaccine Production Unit of the National Veterinary Research Institute as well as the products of the Integrated Dairy Farm (WAMCO) .

After the visit of the President, the State Military Governor, Colonel J.M. Madaki commissioned the Giza Rural Water supply project and the Nassarawa Eggon Cottage Hospital.

The commissioning of these projects and the completion of on-going ones are part of the major achievements of the resent administration. Apart from addressing the major issue of rural development through the provision of water, electricity, health care projects, good road network and establishment of agro-based industries, some of the projects were completed to ensure a successful transition to civil rule in 1992. These include the state House of Assembly and the New Government House in Rayfield

LEGACY

The legacies which the various governments in Plateau state (1985-1991) are leaving behind, as well as projects for which they will be remembered include the following.

- A very peaceful and progressive Plateau state, with the people united in purpose. Religious harmony and ethnic integration have equally been achieved by the

various administrations in the state.

An Impressive rural development programmes with the provision of facilities like roads, water, electricity schools, health clinics and others which are conducive for socio-economic development.

A strong industrial base for future industrial development.

A virile civil service

The Lion Bank

Rock Hotel

The completion of the New Jos Township Stadium

Opening up of roads, and dualizing the major ones in Jos and Bukuru metropolis.

The completion of the New Government House in Rayfield.

The completion of the 12 No. Government Guest Houses at Rayfield.

Construction of General Domkat Bali Road linking Tudun Wada Bye-pass with the state low cost houses at Miango road.

Facelift and streetlighting of Jos and Bukuru Townships.

Creation of very favourable incentives for investors and entre preneurs.

