



The State of Rural Community Development in Rural Areas of Katsina State, Northern Nigeria.

ABDULLAHI GARBA, EKOMOLOOT ONGODIA
Kampala International University

Abstract. Traditionally, rural areas have had their own social, economic, and cultural circumstances distinct from those of their urban counterparts. Rural community development is increasingly gaining acceptance as an important instrument for mobilising resources and organising the rural populace to have cogent interests in providing for their wellbeing. The aim and objective of the research study was to assess the contributions of Rural Community Development in the rural areas of Katsina State Northern Nigeria. The methodology employed by the research is triangulation method in which quantitative and qualitative instruments were used. Data collected was mainly based on primary and secondary sources. Some of the findings of the research study indicate that rural community development recorded an overall average mean of (2.8494) which is high on Likert scaling. The constructs measured under rural community development were community leadership, community participation and mobilization and were found to be high. This was a result of various factors such as democracy at the community level, other factors include, traditional institutions in the area are well committed to the issue of rural community development; colonial experienced by the rural populace, awareness among the rural populace on the needs of the rural community development as a basis for their development. Some of the recommendations of the research includes efforts should be made to sustained the tempo in which rural community development would be used in achieving development at grassroots' level, more awareness should be made to rural populace to continue providing for themselves.

Keywords: Rural Areas, Rural community Development.

1. Introduction

Traditionally, rural areas have had their own social, economic, and cultural circumstances distinct from those of their urban counterparts. Certain patterns of

economic activity and low population density characterize rural regions, including agricultural communities, fishing communities and logging communities, for example. These unique ways of life in rural areas, tied closely with the natural environment, have fostered close social relationships and attachments to place among local residents (Chang, 2010). Rural community development is increasingly gaining acceptance as an important instrument for mobilising resources and organising the rural populace to have cogent interests in providing for their wellbeing. Rural community development has long and diverse history in the world over. It involves many players and groups, but empowering residents and engaging them in the development process are the heart of rural community development. Before the onset of colonial administration, communities across Africa and Nigeria in particular had employed communal efforts as the mechanism for mobilizing community resources to provide improvement and functional facilities in the social, political and economic aspects of their lives. Communal labour was employed in constructing homesteads, clearing farm lands, roads or path way, construction of bridges and for the provision of other infrastructural facilities required by the people. Some of the relevant institutions were the age-grades and the village councils (Akpomuvie, 2010). With the Colonialist establishing themselves into Africa and Nigerian areas, Egbe (2014), maintained that the colonial office in Britain was first conceived the idea of rural community development in 1920s. It was taken as a special development model for the rural area of its dependent territories. Its main objectives were to compensate for the lapses of the conventional school system for progressive evolution of the people to self-government in the context of social and economic changes.

Akpomuvie (2010) further asserted that rural community development became a national imperative in Nigeria because of the following reasons. First, the proportion of the national population residents in the rural areas of Nigeria has been since increased 1963 census, which placed the figure at 80.7% of the national population. By 1985, this proportion went down to 70.13% and by 1990 it further dropped to 69%. According to GeoHide (2014) the rural population in Nigeria stood at 95,842,932 representing 52.2%. It is therefore clear that despite our high level of urbanization, Nigeria remains largely rural. Secondly, is the realization that a dangerous gap exists in the development levels of both the urban and rural areas which threatens the political and social stability of the country. Hence the development of a country cannot be completed with the singular act of developing the urban areas at the detriment of the rural areas which supply the urban areas with food and labour. Disheartening as it may sound and seem, the rural areas are characterized by pervasive and endemic poverty, manifested by widespread hunger, malnutrition, poor health, general lack of access to formal education, liveable housing and various forms of social and political solution compared with their urban counterparts. Thirdly, it is being recognized that the problems of our urban centres cannot be solved unless those of the rural areas are solved, or at least contained.

Katsina State has an area of 23,938 sq. Km. It is located between latitudes 11°08'N and 13°22'N and longitudes 6°52'E and 9°20'E. The state is bounded by Niger Republic to the north, by Jigawa and Kano States to the east, by Kaduna State to the South and by Zamfara State to the West. The state is largely rural, agrarian, majority of its people live in the rural areas. Rural community development is an important aspect for the development of the area especially now when present economic reality in the country has made the people to find a lasting solution to the social and economic problems of their communities, through communal efforts.

2. Literature Review

Rural community development is the process where people's efforts are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and communities are integrated into the life of the nation enabling them to contribute fully to national progress (United Nations in Biggs, 1999). World Bank, (2007) asserted that "rural community development can make a powerful contribution to four critical goals of poverty reduction, wider shared growth, household, national, and global food security and sustainable natural resource management." However, to Van et al (2000) maintained that rural community development remains essentially contested, "It is not possible to construct any comprehensive and generally accepted definition of rural community development. The notion of rural community development (emerges) through socio-political struggle and debate". Anyanwu (2002) contends that in most African countries rural community development has depended significantly on voluntary cooperative efforts. This follows a traditional trait that clearly underscores the virtue of self-reliance. This explains the emerging trend in rural community development, which sees it as an important point of take-off for better living. The emphasis is to involve groups of people in planned programmes from which they may gain skills that would enable them to cope more successfully with the problems of their everyday life. Rural community development is thus "development on the basis of a country's (region) own resources, involving its populations based on the potentials of its cultural values and traditions" (Galtung, 1980). In his opinion Obinne (1991) in Emeh (2012) perceived rural community development as a strategy involving creating and widening opportunities for (rural) individuals to realize full potential through education and share in decision and action which affect their lives. He further maintained that it as efforts to increase rural output and create employment opportunities and root out fundamental or extreme cases of poverty, diseases and ignorance. In his words Cavaye (1999) maintained that rural community development is the process conducted by

community members. It is a process where local people can not only create more jobs; income and infrastructure, but also help their community become fundamentally better able to manage change. To Aziz (1999) rural community development should be viewed as a holistic concept, which recognizes the complexity and inter-relatedness of the many variables which influence the quality of life in rural areas. It is a complex process, which involves the interaction of economic, social, political, cultural, technological and other situational factors. Kenyon, (1994) insists that rural community development is about identifying and harnessing local community resources and opportunities and stimulating sustainable economic and employment activity. Rural community development is a learning process; for this reason Swanepoel (2002) argues that it is of utmost importance that the people participate fully in any rural community development project. He further states that the involvement of the action groups at the early stage of the project ensures continuous involvement that would come to a peak when the people themselves are finally assess their own performance. He also states that another very good reason for participation in the project is that the beneficiaries know their circumstances and their environment best. So generally, the research study considers rural community development as a strategy adopted to enable a specific group of people, (poor rural men and women) to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. The research construct include community leadership, community participation and lastly community mobilization for human and material resources.

Community leadership was seen as leadership that specifically aims to improve the quality of life in particular communities (Harmon & Schafft 2009). In his words Williams (2001) asserted that success of rural community development does not depend on material resources alone, human efforts are also needed. Rural communities are important aspect of the fabric of Nigerian society. The value behind rural areas and all they provide is an inherent one; something which is actively recognized by those exposed on a daily basis, or those who share history with a rural place. Within many rural communities today, local leaders are concluding that if economic and rural community development is to occur, it is their responsibility to make it happen (Bell & Evert 1997). For rural communities to remain there is a call for local leadership to take charge and guide the way into the future. A new generation of leaders is needed to build local partnerships for managing change in today's diverse rural communities (Tabb and Montesi 2000). In this situation however, the leader, known to and having influence with those lives he wishes to improve can indicate the direction of a proposed change, make clear objectives and values and involve those it affects in bringing it about. Community leadership are said to be the role provided by individual's (local

leaders) for the attainment of community's objectives. Their role includes the role of planning, organizing, mobilization of both human and materials resources and so on to achieve community's objectives.

On the other hand community participation can be seen as context in which it occurs. United Nations (2005) viewed community participation as a creation of opportunities to enable all members of a community to actively contribute to and influence the development process and to share equitably in the fruits of development. Community participation is essential in order to establish economic and political relationship within the wider society and it is not just a matter of involvement in project activities but rather the process by which rural people are able to organize themselves, ability to identify their own needs, share in design, implement, and evaluate participatory action (Kumar 2003). To Armitage (1988) seen community participation as a process by which citizens act in response to public concerns, voice their opinions about decisions that affect them, and take responsibility for changes to their community. Westergaard (1986) maintained that community participation is a "collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from control". According to the World Bank, (1995) community participation is "a process through which stakeholder's influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources which affect them". While Muzaare (2012) see community participation connotes as an active process of decision making where the beneficiaries influence the direction and implementation of development programmes, rather than merely receiving a share of development programmes.

Community mobilization of human and material resource, FMOH (2004) observed that is a means of encouraging, influencing and arousing interest of people to make them actively involved in finding solutions to some of their own problems. Mobilization is getting people involved and committed to achieving a goal. Onuzuluike (2004) asserted that community mobilization is the process of assisting people to become more aware of their community, take an in-depth look at that community, identify the felt needs as well as the real needs, have belief or faith that something can be done to relieve these needs and that most of the resources to achieve these are within the competence of the community, possess a desire and a willingness to use such resources to ensure the continued existence and improvement of their community. Gbefwi (2004) observed that community mobilization involves creating awareness on conditions and allowing for a common solution in the community. It is an ideal method for developing decision making skills, communication, cooperation and self-reliance. Community mobilization

simply implies putting a community in a state of readiness for action. It requires time, patience and understanding on the part of the workers in order to achieve success. This is not a onetime activity, but rather, a continuous exercise, which should constitute an integral aspect of efforts, aimed at initiating action by the people themselves. It was observed that in the different definitions of community mobilization the focus has been on creating awareness for the community to take decision in solving some of their problems.

3. Objective Of The Study

To determine the state of rural community development in rural areas of Katsina State, Northern Nigeria.

4. Methodology

The research study employed triangulation research approaches (quantitative and qualitative) in nature. ‘This is a technique involved in collecting and analyzing data from both quantitative and qualitative strategies (Amin, 2005). It is quantitative because of independent variable are numerical in nature (variable are measured in number). It is Qualitative because it has employed interview as an option of collecting data. The research population, Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh (1972) asserted that a “population” consists of all the subjects you want to study. A population comprises all the possible cases (persons, objects, events) that constitute a known whole. However, a population can be seen as the total of all the individuals who have certain characteristics and are of interest to a researcher. The research population are all rural people in the nine (9) local government areas of the state consisting of 1,517,781 million people (FGNOG 2009). The research study adopts Krejcie and Morgan formula which states that for any sample size of a population greater than 10000 Morgan formula be adopted. The sample size was drawn from a table developed by Krejcie and Morgan, (1970) in Amin (2005).

Table 1: Respondents of the Study

Local Government Areas	Total Target population		Sample Size	
	Target Population	Sample Size	Rural Households	Government Officials
Bakori	149,516	38	27	11
Faskari	194,400	49	34	15
Jibiya	167,435	42	29	13
Kaita	182,405	46	32	14
Kankara	243,259	62	43	19
Kurfi	116,700	30	21	09
Mashi	171,070	43	30	13
Sandamu	136,944	35	25	10
Zango	156,052	39	27	12
Total	1,517,781	384	268	116
Target Population	1,517,781		Sample Size	384

Source: Researchers’ Sample Computation (2015).

5. Data Analysis

Table 5.1: Percentages Distribution of Respondents:

Respondent Gender	Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
	Male	237	61.7
	Female	147	38.3
	Total	384	100.0
Respondents Age	20 - 25years	106	27.6
	26 - 30 years	70	18.2
	31 - 35years	86	22.4
	36 - 40years	68	17.7
	41 - 45 years	54	14.1
	Total	384	100.0
House hold Size	0 – 5	252	65.6
	6 – 10	86	22.4
	11 -15	24	6.2
	16 – 20	22	5.7
	Total	384	100.0
Marital Status	Single	138	35.9
	Married	246	64.1
	Total	384	100.0
Educational Qualification	Primary Education	1	.3
	Secondary Education	104	27.1
	Tertiary Education	279	72.7
	Total	384	100.0
Occupation	Farming	73	19.0
	Civil Servant	207	53.9
	Trading	104	27.1
	Total	384	100.0
Nationality	Nigerian	384	100.0
	Total	384	100.0

Source: Field study, 2015

Findings from the bio data of the respondents indicate that majority of the respondents are males, also majority of the respondents are middle aged and household heads. Similarly, majority of the respondents are literate, civil servants and farmers respectively. This shows that participation and mobilization as well as leadership qualities can be expected from the respondents of the research study.

Table 5.2: Interpretation of the Level of variables using Likert Scale

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	Strongly Agree (SA)	Very High
2.50 - 3.26	Agree (A)	High
1.76 – 2.49	Disagree (D)	Low
1.00 - 1.75	Strongly Disagree (SD)	Very Low

Table 5.3: Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

Community Leadership			
Items	Means	Rank	Interpretation
Community leadership enhances productivity	2.8333	1	High
Community Leadership is a basis for settling disputes	2.8203	2	High
Community leadership mobilizes members to achieve rural community development objectives	2.7760	3	High
Community leadership provides direction for rural community members	2.7474	4	High
Community leadership promotes stability	2.7422	5	High
Community leadership provides sense of belonging	2.7240	6	High
Community leadership enhances community's performance	2.7057	7	High
Community leadership serve as a gateway for successful rural community development	2.6745	8	High
Community leadership motivates members	2.6536	9	High
Community leadership ensures project execution	2.6354	10	High
Average Mean	2.7312		High

Community Participation			
Item	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
Community participation promotes efficiency in project design and implementation	2.8906	1	High
Community participation promotes stability	2.8828	2	High
Community participation ensures sense of belonging	2.8698	3	High
Community participation promotes productivity	2.8620	4	High
Community participation allows group creativity	2.8516	5	High
Community participation is necessary for rural community development	2.8359	6	High
Community participation ensures project's completion	2.8177	7	High
Community participation enhances performance	2.8151	8	High
Community participation serves as a gateway for successful project execution in rural Katsina State	2.8125	9	High
Community participation allows for democracy to prevail	2.7943	10	High
Average Mean	2.8432		High

Community Mobilization for Human and Material Resources			
Item	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
Community mobilization for human and material resources improves productivity	2.9063	1	High
Community mobilizations ensure effective rural projects mobilization	2.8958	2	High
Community mobilization basis for promoting understanding among community members	2.8802	3	High
Community mobilization promotes performance	2.8776	4	High
Community mobilization promotes efficiency	2.8568	5	High
Community mobilization ensures interdependence among community members	2.8464	6	High
Generally, rural community development in Katsina state in terms of community leadership, participation and community mobilization for human and material resource is sufficient and effective	2.8385	7	High
Community mobilization ensures speedy execution of projects	2.8307	8	High
Community mobilization allows creativity and participation in project execution.	2.8177	9	High
Community mobilization allows for democracy to prevail	2.7969	10	High
Community mobilization ensures sense of belonging	2.7969	11	High
Average Mean	2.8494		High

The results indicate clearly that community leadership has an average (mean = 2.7312) which indicates high on Likert scaling. These were supported by an interview conducted. Sanusi (2015) revealed *‘that capable leadership in our rural community development association made our rural area to have borehole and repair of feeder road in the community.* Babangida (2015) revealed that *‘through communal efforts our association was able to provide drugs to our dispensary’.* The results also indicate clearly that community participation has an average (mean - 2.8432) which indicates high on Likert scaling. These were also supported by an interview conducted. Mahmud, (2015) indicates *‘that participation has made our rural community to have drainages, culverts and clearing of cemeteries’.* In his part Abubakar, (2015) in an interview asserted *‘we are engaged in community participation in rural community development especially in the provision of drugs*

to child and maternal clinic in our village. Sanusi, (2015) in an interview maintained *'that participation in rural community development produced a stable and harmonious community in our village'*. Umaru (2015), revealed that *'through community participation our community were able to construct borehole and television viewing centre.* The results of the third construct indicates that community mobilization for human and material resources has a (mean = 2.8494) which is high on Likert scaling. These was supported by an interview Abdulmalik (2015) indicates that *'through community mobilization we were able to have a cordial relationship between group members and the rest of the community members'*. In his words Salihi (2015) laments that *'We are involved in community mobilization to enhance the living condition of our area'*. Sarkin Fulani (2015) maintained that *'mobilization at local level in the area virtually ensures not only successful project execution but maintained cordial relationship among community members in matters associated with collective farming, construction of drainages and so on.*

6. Discussion of Research findings:

Community leadership in rural community development in rural areas of Katsina state was efficient. This agreed with Bell and Evert, (2007) study which indicates that many rural communities today, local leaders are concluding that if economic and rural community development is to occur, it is their responsibility to make it happen. In support of the assertion, Ozor and Nwakwo (2008) point out those local leaders in rural community development programmes or projects cannot be undermined. These have also agreed with the assertion of Scheffert (2007) which states successful communities have strong leadership. A number of state and national studies have documented the connection between successful communities and leadership practices (Wall & Luther, 2005; Green, Flora, Flora & Schmidt, 1998; Flora, 1999; National Commission on Civic Renewal, 1998; Mathews, 1996). The pattern is clear that successful communities are more intentional about. Building and transitioning leadership over time, allowing and supporting many people to be in leadership functions including women, young people, and newcomers to the community and so on, having places and spaces for new leaders, emerging leaders, mid-career leaders and retiring leaders to learn and contribute, utilizing the assets of the local people to create a better community, focusing on leadership for the whole community as well as leadership within the parts of the community (business sector, organizations and so on).

Community participation is another important pillar in rural community development these was supported by different studies Morrissey (2000) concludes that community participation leads to the existence of a number of grassroots organizations, alliances among organisations, a level of community trust, involvement of existing organizations in broader community initiatives, building on previous rural community development efforts, development of new networks among groups, ability to leverage funds for new projects, ability of grassroots to

withstand opposing forces and emergence of conflict in communities with a history of paternalistic leadership. Sanoff (2000) maintained that community participation involves planning and development as a partnership built upon the basis of a dialogue among the various actors (stakeholders), during which the agenda is set jointly, and local views and knowledge are deliberately sought and respected. To fully support this argument Rifkin and Kangere (2001) maintained that participation has been a constant theme in development dialogues for the past 50 years. In the 1960s and 1970s, it became central to development projects as a means for seeking sustainability and equity, particularly for the poor.

Community mobilization of human and material resources is a significant factor for the successful rural community development in rural areas of Katsina state. This agreed with the view of Nnadi and Ugochukwu (2015) who maintained a successful mobilization hinges on citizen participation in order to create new ideas and resources in the community. This entails involvement of the local people in decision-making, planning and execution of the project. Mobilization helps in galvanizing the local people to participate in developing their community, using local initiatives. Imhabekhai (2009) concludes that community mobilization of human and material resources is an act of putting people into readiness for active service or of arousing the interest and consciousness of a group of people in a programme, which would be of benefit to them. There is an assumption that the intended participants have not become aware of the existence, the objectives or the advantages to be derived from the programme. Abiona (2009) Mobilization of men and materials involve creating awareness of certain problems existing in the community and which need urgent attention. These also agreed with Onuzulike (2004) who maintained that community mobilization has to do with the process of assisting people to become more aware of their community, take an in-depth look at that community, identify the felt needs as well as the real needs, have belief or faith that something can be done to relieve these needs and that most of the resources to achieve these are within the competence of the community, possess a desire and a willingness to use such resources to ensure the continued existence and improvement of their community. In his view, Gbefwi (2004) stated that community mobilization involves creating awareness on conditions and allowing for a common solution in the community. It is an ideal method for developing decision-making skills, communication, cooperation and self-reliance.

7. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing discussions, a conclusion could be reached that community leadership, community participation, community mobilization were said to be high. This is as a result of various factors such as democracy at the community level or democracy which prevails at rural community development, other factors associated with the success include, traditionally, the area is used to rural community development which they call (Aikin Gayya) meaning (rural community development). Traditional institutions in the area are well committed to the issues related to rural community development; colonial experience by the rural

populace, awareness among the rural populace on the needs of the rural community development as a basis for their development, high value attached to rural community development by the rural populace; sense of maturity among community members and so on.

8. Recommendations

Efforts should be made by both government and development partners to sustain the tempo (rural community development) by encouraging people at the grassroots level to continue collaboration with community leadership so that team work can be achieved. Reward can be provided by the government and development partners traditional institutions. How? Rural area with high rural community development projects especially in providing social infrastructure (health facilities) the leadership should be rewarded both in cash and kind by giving traditional titles like (Uban Gayya – meaning head of rural community development of the area).

Awareness should be encouraged among rural populace on the need to participate at all level to develop their areas. These should not only centre on helping other on occasions but should centre on provision of basic infrastructure. There is the need to mount campaign or reawaken the peoples' consciousness on the importance of rural community development. These make them rethink from their former belief on rural community development. Agencies such as MAMSER (Mass Mobilization for Social and Economic Reconstruction), NOA (National Orientation Agency) be empower to campaign for change of attitude towards rural community development in rural areas of Katsina state, northern Nigeria.

Community participation should also be encouraged at all level especially in the grassroots level to allow for integration of all citizens for national unity. Nigeria been a society in which each community or state is different from other, rural community development can be used as a tool for national integration were people would live side by side, participating in communal work to form a viable nation with nationhood in mind. Community mobilization of human and material resources should be sustained to increase community productivity at rural level in Katsina state, northern Nigeria. When human and material resources a fully mobilized at local level obviously high productivity can be achieved.

Plans must be provided by the governments and development partners (WHO, WB, Bill Gates Foundation, Dangote Foundation and so on) at all level as a road map for the attainment of a successful rural community development. This road map should also provide commitment in terms of resources by the rural communities, government, nongovernmental organizations operating in the area so that collective effort can be achieved. Such plans should also be provided by the governments, communities and non-governmental.

References

- Akpomuvie, C., Orhioghene, A., Benedict, E. (2010). Self Help as a Strategy for Rural Development in Nigeria: A Bottom Up Approach. *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences, Vol. 2 No.1*
- Amin, M.E. (2005). *Social science research: conception, methodology & analysis*, Kampala: Makerere University Printery
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L., C. and Razavieh, A. (1972): *Introduction to Research in Education*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Aziz, S. (1999). *Rural Development: Learning from China*: London: Macmillan Press.
- Anyanwu, C.N. (2002). *Introduction to community development*. Gabesther Ibadan: Educational Publishers
- Bell, D., & Evert, K. (1997). Effective Strategies for the Future of Rural communities. *Economic Development Review*, 15(1).
- Biggs, S. (1999). *Community capacity building in Queensland: The Queensland government service delivery project*: Brisbane Unpublished paper
- Cavaye, J.M. (1999). *The role of government in community capacity building*. Queensland Government Information Series QI99804: Brisbane: Queensland Government
- Chang, C.Y. (2010). *Resident attitude towards community development alternative*, Utah State University, USA.
- Egbe, E. J. (2014). Rural and community development in Nigeria: *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review (Nigerian Chapter) Vol. 2*
- Federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria, Save the children, (2009). *ACCESS. Saving Newborn Lives in Nigeria: Newborn Health in the Context of the Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Strategy*. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Health, Save the Children and access press
- Flora, C.B., Flora J.L., Spears, J.D., and Swansu L.E., (1992). *Rural communities legacy and change*. Boulder. Colorado: West view Press
- Gbefwi, N. B. (2004). *Health education and communication strategies: A practical Approach for Community Based Health practitioners and Rural Health Workers*: Lagos: West African Publisher
- GeoHive (2015). Urban/Rural Division of Countries, available at www.geohive.com/earth/popurban.aspx
- Harmon, H.L. & Schafft K. (2009). *Rural School Leadership for Collaborative Community Development*, The Rural Educator.
- Kenyon, P. (1994). *Ready set go: Action Manual for Community Economic Development*, Municipal Association of Victoria, Melbourne.
- Kumar, S. (2002). *Methods for community participation*. A complete guide for practitioners. London: ITDG Publishers.
- Swanepoel, H., & Beer, F. (2002). *Community capacity building*. Cape Town: International Thomson Publishing.
- Tabb, M., & Montesi, C. R. (2000). *A model for long-term leadership development*

- among groups of diverse persons: The delta emerging leaders program.
Journal of the Community Development Society, 31(2), 331-347.
- United Nations, (2005). *The Millennium development goals report*. New York:
United Nations
- Williams, S.K.T (2001). *Rural Development in Nigeria*. Ile Ife: University of Ife
Press
- World Bank, (2005). *Meeting The Challenge of Africa's Development: A World
Bank Group Action Plan, Africa Region*, Washington D.C.: World Bank.