

COURSE GUIDE

PAD 212 RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Printed 2024

ISBN: 978-058-548-6

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INTRODUCTION

You are warmly welcome to the course material guide for PAD 413 (Rural and Community Development). This study guide's goal is to offer you a thorough grasp of what rural and community development is, how it works, and how it affects a particular rural area. You should carry this course manual with you at all times. Your grasp of and reliance on the guide will be crucial to your academic achievement.

Each of the five (5) modules that make up this course has five (5) units. There are hence a total of 25 units. The units are linked logically, so that each one builds on the one before it in terms of information and depth. There will be a natural progression from one unit to the next because each is equally important and none will be skipped.

In essence, students of Rural and Community Development are required to understand the meaning, process, and what defines development in a rural context at the conclusion of this study. The course highlights current ideas notably in underdeveloped countries around the world, of rural development as well as strategies for rural and community development. Similar efforts were made to examine Nigeria's potential for rural development.

COURSE GUIDE

The purpose of the study is to provide you with a thorough understanding of rural and community development, including its meaning and nuances, guiding principles, project planning and implementation, and financing of rural projects.

You are also exposed to current approaches to rural community development in Nigeria and other developing nations.

MEASURABLE LEARNING OUTCOMES

Every unit in this course is structurally designed to benefit you. Therefore, each unit should be read before studying it. After completing this course, it is anticipated that you will be able to: Understand the idea, framework, and content of rural community development.

Possess in-depth understanding of plans, strategies, implementation, and evaluation for rural community development.

Analyze pertinent ideas, models, and development strategies used in rural communities.

Discuss the strategies used to spur social activity in society through community development. Identify the challenges of rural communities, efforts made by successive governments in Nigeria at rural community infrastructure/programmes with case studies in rural community developments in other developing nations.

SELF-ASSESSMENT-EXERCISE (SAES)

Each unit in this course comprised of two Self-Assessment Exercises to help you judge your performance and to improve in your work. The SAEs is aimed at promoting your Promotes academic integrity through student self-reporting of learning progress; fosters reflective practice and self-monitoring abilities; and aids in the development of a variety of personal, transferrable skills. To ensure that you get the most out of the course, take your time reading and studying them thoroughly.

SUMMARY

You have access to a wealth of information in this course guide that is intended to help you successfully complete Course PAD 413. These facts must be assimilated, and you must keep them in the back of your mind. We hope you will find the course to be both fascinating and helpful, and we wish you luck in it.

Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions the possible Self-assessments answers provide possible answers to each of the Self-Assessment Exercise in this course to enable you understand how well you have performed in the contents. Is aimed at examining your performance, reflecting on your weaknesses, strengths, values and accomplishments to help you improve on your subsequent assignment.

COURSE MATERIALS

This course material is broken down into 5 modules, each of which has 25 units. The study units for this course are as follows:

MODULE 1.....

- Unit 1 Definition of Rural Community Development.....
- Unit 2 Sociological Perspective of Development
- Unit 3 Economic Perspective of Development
- Unit 4 Principles of Rural Development
- Unit 5 Theories of Community Development

MODULE 2.....

- Unit 1 Goals of Rural Development
- Unit 2 Necessity for Rural Development in Nigeria

- Unit 3 Planning, Implementation and Appraisal of Rural Development Projects
- Unit 4 Various Community Modernization Programmes of Past and Present Governments
- Unit 5 Financing of Rural Development Projects

MODULE 3.....

- Unit 1 Micro-Approaches to Social Change
- Unit 2 Micro-Approaches to Social Change
- Unit 3 Rural Community as a Unit of Social Change
- Unit 4 Dimension of Innovations
- Unit 5 Models of Rural/Agricultural Development and Their Relevance to Nigerian Situations

MODULE 4.....

- Unit 1 Approaches to Rural Development
- Unit 2 Rural Education and development
- Unit 3 Social Infrastructures and rural development
- Unit 4 Rural Community and its youth developments
- Unit 5 Attitudes of local government staff towards rural development

MODULE 5.....

- Unit 1 Problems of Institutions and InfrastructuralCommunity
- Unit 2 Case Studies of Rural and Community Development in Nigeria
- Unit 3 Studies of Community Development in Other Developing Countries
- Unit 4 The Future of Rural Communities in Nigeria
- Unit 5 Techniques of Motivating Society for Social Actions Through Community Development

MAIN COURSE

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MODULE 1

Unit 1	Definition of Rural Community Development
Unit 2	Sociological Perspective of Development
Unit 3	Economic Perspective of Development
Unit 4	Principles of Rural Development
Unit 5	Theories of Community Development

UNIT 1 DEFINITION OF RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Definition of Rural Community Development
 - 1.3.1 Rationale for Rural Community Development
 - 1.3.2 Importance of Rural Society
 - 1.3.3 The Functions of Rural Society
- 1.4 Community Development Processes
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 Web resources, references, and more reading
- 1.7 Potential Solutions to the Content's Self-Assessment Exercises



1.1 Introduction

One of the many characteristics that set rural community development theory, practice, and philosophy apart is the concept of self-help. It is predicated on the idea that individuals can, will, and ought to work together to address challenges facing their communities. Every country, including Nigeria, must have its rural communities. This is particularly true given that in rural areas, 70% of the world's food, raw materials, and population are found. small villages. According to Ekong (1995), a rural community is an aggregation of families, within the same geographical confine, having similar cultural beliefs and influence one another socio-culturally. In affirmation, Mercycorps (2016) explained that with community mobilization, participation is about meeting the interests of the whole community. There is a greater probability that a program will effectively reflect the needs and interests of the community when every member has the opportunity to take part in the creation, implementation, and supervision of neighborhood-level activities, either directly or through representation. The Nigerian federal government recognized the significance of these villages, and successive administrations established a number of development programs to improve these rural areas. Better Life for Rural Women (BLRW), Family Support Programme (FSP),

Directorate for Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), among other initiatives, are some of these programs.

The requirement for rural community development has increased due to the steadily rising rural-urban migration. The improvement of rural areas will create jobs for young people, ease the burden on social infrastructure in urban areas, and export. Osonwa (2016) cited in Ewelum and Mbara (2015) have argued that the non-involvement of community members in rural development is caused by the adoption of top to bottom development approach by the government which limits local community participation in problem identification, project prioritization, design, preparation and implementation of community projects. In All stakeholders must work together to build rural areas in order to attain these outcomes and more. However, given that most programs have fallen short of their intended goals, not everyone is familiar with the dynamics of rural society. You will learn about the dynamics of rural development processes in this course.



1.2 Learning Outcomes

By the completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- define the phrase "rural communities"
- explain how the rural social system works.
- Discuss the importance and functions of rural society.
- Explain why rural development is important.
- Recognize the procedures involved in rural community development



1.3 Definition of Rural Community Development

What is community development? It might interest you to know that the term is a fluid concept and defies for an acceptable definition as scholars looked at it from different perspectives. Community development is essentially the act of continuously producing and effectively allocating limited resources to meet the socially gratifying requirements of community members. It is composed of interconnected points.

The issue of community development can be classified under:

- i) enhancing the country's entire potential resource base's accessibility.
- ii) maximizing the use of the available resources.
All facets of the population are involved in the complete program

of social and economic transformation known as rural community development. Since rural residents make up the bulk of the poor and the largest portion of the population in many developing nations, it also requires integrating them into the program. Therefore, acceptance is a requirement if rural development is to be effective. of the restructuring of socio-economies of the rural areas in favour of rural development (Miro, 1964).

Changes in social, economic, and structural institution linkages and processes are linked with rural development. It is not just economic growth, but fair sharing of the socio- economic benefits resulting from the growth (Taylor, 1965). This viewpoint therefore presupposed increased production, more job opportunities, eradication of the root new employment opportunities, equitable income distribution Some of the causes of poverty, disease, and ignorance between rural and urban areas include extensive improvements in housing, nutrition, and health, the establishment of incentives and lower pricing, participation in decision-making, and ensuring that men, women, and children have a basic education.

Therefore, rural improvement is a process that involves a variety of changes happening within a particular rural population with the objective of raising inhabitants' quality of life. It is a set of rules with the following two main goals:

- i) promote rural communities' well-being and production
- ii) Make sure there is enough production to support the improvement of rural development.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is community development?
2. Discuss two rationales for rural community development.

1.3.1 Why Rural Community Development is Important

The following are only a few of the important reasons why Nigeria's rural areas must be developed:

- i) No nation is entirely urbanized
- ii) They are the most significant economic sector. They fulfill the nation's needs for food, industrial raw materials, employment opportunities, and foreign exchange profits.
- iii) The rural population provides services to the urban population and replenishes it.
- iv) The lack of development initiatives in rural areas has caused a sharp disparity in development between urban and rural areas and

has fueled the outflow of young people from rural to urban areas. Rural development can stop this migration

- v) The concentration of people in urban areas is caused by the underdevelopment of secondary and tertiary facilities. Rural community infrastructure improvement must be prioritized in order to halt this tendency.
- vi) Policymakers should pay attention to rural areas for humanitarian reasons. This is due to the fact that people in rural areas deserve the nice things in life because they have made such significant contributions to the system.
- vii) To achieve economic development, both the rural and urban sectors must expand and modernize.

1.3.2 Importance of Rural Society

Rural society is significant because it offers the base upon which a city can develop to enhance the lives of its residents. It builds solid, diversified communities with the capacity to draw in and retain talent, launch and expand enterprises, and resolve problems as they emerge. People will live longer, be happier and healthier, and be richer. Businesses will have a larger base of customers who can purchase their products and services, and the city will earn tax income to continue to support important programs and reduce debt (Ewelum & Mbara, 2015).

Less crime, less social inequality, better jobs accessible, a more skilled workforce, and fewer general problems that affect inhabitants are all signs of a successful rural culture. Rural civilization minimizes difficulties and increases growth potential without necessarily solving city ones. Economic and corporate development suffer tremendously without community development.

In the opinion of Gana, (1996), rural development is important not only for its impact on rural places and people but also for its contribution to the overall development of the nation. Rural mobilization offers the quickest and most direct path to national development, particularly in the case of Nigeria, where the majority of the population and the majority of the land are rural and where the level of rural output is quite low. This would necessitate the use of the proper technology to increase rural productivity and the effective use of resources, the development of an effective rural-urban transportation network to ensure the simple transportation of agricultural products for large-scale food production, and the provision of industrial raw materials.

It should be noted that rural development has a very broad scope and necessitates an all-encompassing strategy. The creation of new jobs, more fair access to fertile land, equal income distribution, widespread

improvements in housing, nutrition, and health, and the provision of incentives and opportunities are all included. Additionally, it incorporates the local government's capacity to expand chances for people to reach their full potential through education and participation in decisions and actions that have an impact on their lives.

Additionally, the following viewpoints might be used to analyze the significance of rural society:

1. Rural society plays a specific role in combating poverty and low living standards in the community, 2. It strengthens a strong democracy by bringing the community together at the grassroots level.
2. To reach communities for the implementation of their project agendas and programs for the wellbeing, advancement, and development of communities, agencies, NGOs, etc. use rural society as a technique.
3. Raising the level of living for individuals in communities built on equality, justice, and respect is an important goal of rural society.
4. Good ties between members of the community, such as those amongst common people, are fostered and strengthened in rural life.
5. It encourages collective engagement in giving solutions to issues facing the neighborhood.
6. It is based on the idea that every community has immense potential that, when used, can strengthen communities.
7. In order to establish connections and pinpoint shared interests, experts on rural society collaborate and work with local residents.
8. Through numerous empowerment efforts, they give society the chance to gain new skills.
9. Rural society specialists promote social inclusion and equality by fostering teamwork and collective action (Gana, 1996).

1.3.3 The Roles of the Rural Society

A fundamental function of rural civilizations is the production of food and other raw materials; in contemporary In terms of society, the successful execution of this function is crucial for the existence of the urban sector. Rural society has historically been a source of labor for urban society; this rural-to-urban movement is likely of greatest relative significance in cultures that are experiencing modernisation. The caretaking of natural resources is a third unique function of rural civilization. Fourth, contemporary rural societies increasingly serve as homes for those who rely on urban-based sources of income. Finally, in times of societal catastrophe, rural society has a propensity to fulfill Migration from urban to rural or rural to urban areas is proof of a "security" function.

Furthermore, economic activities that are auxiliary to or distinct from the primary, or "field," activities are often present in some form in rural areas. or another but are not thought of as being unique to rural society. Instead, these non-primary roles' nature and scope differ greatly between nations and over time.

1.4 Processes of Community Development

There are precise sets of rules that must be followed in order to speed up our progress. The seven steps that make up the development process are listed below.

Not every one of the seven steps is necessary depending on the circumstance.

1. Presentation of the idea.
2. Unite requirements for idea execution
3. Design specification
4. Time and cost estimates
5. Implementation
6. Testing
7. Completion

1. **Presentation of an idea:** Here a community who lacks electricity will want the community to be connected to the national and this may be referred to as rural electrification. Some other communities may need rural transformation through opening up of road networks for the evacuation of farm produce from the rural areas to urban markets.
2. **Second step in the process:** Uniting of requirements for idea execution. When a community presents an idea for execution, there is need to draw a road map for the execution of the idea. Here the community may need to form a committee on rural electrification as it concerns the community. Here members of the committee will now put heads together and see how that need can be achieved.
3. **Then comes the step of Design Specification.** This includes time and cost estimates. How much would be needed for its implementation and how the funds would be sourced. It would also determine the physical instruction in terms of how many poles to be created, points of erection and how many homes would be affected.
4. **Implementation stage:** The implementation stage launches all planned efforts and directly attempts to facilitate community change. Building on the previous three stages of community action. Throughout the precious stages, resources were gathered

and assessed subgroups formed to focus on specific tasks and active citizens recruited.

In this implementation stage, these resources are formerly committed and people are given tasks of going forward to achieve the goals established by the organization and its subgroups to maximize their impact, each group within it should:

a. Determine distinct, quantifiable milestones or benchmarks for each target. Although there are currently goals, objectives, and action plans in place, it will be helpful to provide specific benchmarks or quantifiable effects. This will provide campaigners feedback and demonstrate that their actions are having an impact. Such quantifiable effects will help demonstrate to the public that the group is promoting constructive reforms for the benefit of the neighborhood. As the aforementioned duties are completed, these can be appropriately advertised and marketed.

b. As action activities are initiated, it is crucial that everyone involved is aware of the intended goals and the strategies for achieving them. A meeting should be held to review the goals, objectives, and immediate actions for action. It's possible that certain subgroups require specific clarity regarding how to move forward and the resources available to enable effective action.

5. Testing: Subcommittees can advance if they have plans and a thorough history. Opportunities and channels for feedback and discussion should be made available when they take action. These chances can be found through conferences, casual get-togethers, or established relationships who can offer the understanding and counsel required to modify action plans. It is crucial to acknowledge and celebrate accomplishments and demonstrable impacts through unofficial celebrations and other forms of public awareness raising. It's also possible that some efforts to take action have fallen short. The fact that they were unsuccessful is unimportant; instead, it should be praised as the first of many worthwhile action attempts. If many groups are brought together and communication routes are established, CD can be accomplished. Future initiatives that succeed will result from this process.

6. Completion: Local action and community development are ongoing processes. Both must be continually developed. It is crucial to identify and address errors, roadblocks, and application inconsistencies when progress in various forms is accomplished. Opportunities to accurately gauge results and provide feedback are essential for fine-tuning actions and for the long-term achievement of goals (Mercycorps, 2016).

At the conclusion of action initiatives, official debriefing meetings should be created to provide feedback. These gatherings might assess progress, point out roadblocks, and consider fresh approaches to solving unforeseen issues. All subgroups and committees are able to report on their activities, advancement, roadblocks, and strategies for overcoming difficulties during these meetings. Any community's growth is a continuous process that cannot be measured in terms of success or failure. It is a process where engaged, diverse community members are brought together, and cross-class and other barriers communication and engagement channels are developed. This accomplishment exemplifies community development and is exceptional.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Itemize three importance of rural society.
2. Identify seven processes of community development.



1.5 Overview

This lesson has taught you:

- What the fundamental idea of rural community development means
- That rural community development is crucial for achieving national development.
- That the essential roles played by rural society cannot be overemphasized.

You can see now that the idea of rural development is well recognized, and you are also about to become a leader in this field.



1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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1.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Community development is “a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems”.
2. The two rationales for rural community development are:
 - a. Policymakers should pay attention to rural areas for humanitarian reasons. This is due to the fact that people in rural areas deserve to enjoy the nice things in life because they have made significant contributions to the system as a whole.
 - b. They form the most important sector of the economy.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. The importance of rural society is as follow:
 - i) It strengthens a robust democracy and unites the community at its core.
 - ii) Rural society is used as a technique by agencies, NGOs, and other organizations to reach communities for the implementation of their project agendas and programs for the wellbeing, progress, and development of communities. ii) It encourages group participation in offering solutions to problems confronting the community.
 - iii) Agencies, NGOs, and other organizations use rural society as a strategy to reach out to communities and implement their project

agendas and programs for the welfare, advancement, and development of communities.

2. Processes of Community Development

- i). Presentation of the idea.
- ii) Unite requirements for idea execution
- iii) Design specification
- iv) Time and cost estimates
- v) Implementation
- vi) Testing
- vii) Completion

UNIT 2 SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Sociological Policy Perspective
 - 2.3.1 Westernization, Modernization, Development, and Growth
- 2.4 Sen Amartya's View of Development
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 Web resources, references, and more reading
- 2.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



2.1 Introduction

The Scholars and practitioners have utilized the concept of development to illustrate positive changes in the day-to-day activities of people in societies, countries, and geographical areas. The Development practice has been linked for a long time to categories and initiatives that have had the opposite influence on supposedly emerging countries and regions. Khokhar described development as having a normative sense (2019). This concept is viewed differently depending depending based on the individual, his surroundings, and his upbringing. It is regarded as a continual process of producing resources and effectively allocating those resources to satisfy socially fulfilling needs requirements. Development, according to the Whiter lexicon, is the process of moving to a new area that increases the possibility of expanding resource use through expansion.

Every group of individuals and each economic sector, whether it be in an urban or rural setting, must understand the concept of development. The importance of rural development to human development has recently garnered the attention of many international organizations.

The majority of development-related research prefers to concentrate on the term "developing countries" in order to limit its application to a particular group of nations or geographic area, such as the "Third World" or the "Global South." Following the Second World War, these expressions were created to assist international development organizations in creating actions that would lead to nations down the path of development along the European continent. These words imply that all developing nations are homogeneous and that capitalism was the only path to their development (Willis, 2011). There were two major categories

of nations in 1960: nations with high rates of fertility and infant mortality are referred to as "developing," while those with low rates are referred to as "developed" (Khokhar, 2019).

Even though there are many different opinions on what rural development is and should be, just the social and economic viewpoints have been covered here.



2.2 Learning Outcomes

You ought to be able to: at the conclusion of this unit.

- Describe how development, growth, and westernization differ from one another.
- Describe the causes of westernization.
- Outline Sen Amartya's perspective on development.



2.3 Sociological Policy Perspective

Rural development has been conceptualized as a significant alteration to the way a rural community is organized and runs. Social indicators should be considered while looking at rural development.

According to sociology, a society is considered If any of the aforementioned social markers are present, a significant amount:

- (a) **The level of urbanization of the society:** This denotes the presence of certain social infrastructures as well as an increase in the population and social structure of the society. A community's development level increases with the degree of urbanization.
- (b) **The Degree of Literacy:** In a culture that has advanced, a significant portion of the populace has access to formal education. This is due to the fact that a developed society is marked by specific tasks that call for specific talents, hence its citizens must be literate. The development increases with increased reading levels.
- (c) **Mass Media Participation:** A major feature of a rural backward setting is use of folk media for communicating with members of the community (Harelanhos, Holbon & Heald, 2004).

In this situation, it is socially challenging to use this kind of communication method to connect with a sizable number of people. Therefore, participation in the media by its citizens is necessary in a developed society.

(d) **Political Participation:** Because of the mostly authoritarian nature of rural governance, it is discouraged for residents who are not part of the ruling class to contribute to political decision-making. However, a society that prioritizes development should allow for political involvement from every member; in fact, Democracy should be the goal. The more democratic a country is, the more developed it is.

(e) **Possibility of Recreation and Leisure:** Recreation A luxury that cannot always be afforded in a remote area makes it only available on certain festive occasions. An individual needs recreate in order to grow healthily. Therefore, the level of development increases as the possibility for amusement and leisure increases.

The early sociologists were often concerned with the development and progress of people. Since the beginning of time, there have been social issues, and sociologists have been tasked with analyzing and understanding the causes of these social ties and their outcomes. Their main priority is the never-ending pursuit for better society. Better societies, however, depend on context, location, and orientation

Humans will always yearn for a society free of crime and corruption, as well as one where there are no widespread societal issues like poverty, starvation, disease, ignorance, unemployment, and insecurity (Harris, 2016).

The desire to improve the situation gave rise to the investigation of developmental issues. Second, the encounter and dissemination of cultures have an impact on society and the world. For developing nations, the mingling of various cultures and civilizations has brought about new issues. One of the areas of sociology and development is the spread of new instances of interdependence. The economic hegemony and control, the political fortunes of strong nations, the majority of firms held by industrialized nations, as well as the rising importance of attitude changes and a break from conventional norms and values, are a few examples.

All students studying rural and community development should be aware of one apparent fact, though: any sort of progress economic, social, political, or cultural requires significant adjustments to the status quo. Therefore, change is a requirement for development. But there is frequently disagreement on how much and what kind of change has occurred. This is the reason there is a lot of debate about what constitutes development and how it relates to other ideas that suggest major social changes.

On the other hand, It is believed that social growth, including political and social stability, is a requirement for both human and economic progress. Amartya Sen's writings have had a significant impact on the idea that human freedoms and capacities are necessary for taking advantage of

economic opportunities. In order for development efforts to be sustainable, both the social and economic spheres must cooperate. Since the world's resources are limited, social capital is necessary to ensure that they are utilized as effectively as possible. Social Capital refers to the ways in which economic actors interact and organize themselves, magnifying the production resulting from the use of a combination of capital: physical, natural and human (Sen, 2013). Human and social capital function as both an input and an output of the development process. Similar to technology, social capital transforms the entire production function by boosting the productivity of all other inputs (Barro, 2001; Sen, 2013).

The term "development" is normative in theory and denotes growth and change. The idea of progress is explained in numerous ways. However, in order to clarify the development concept, Dudley Seer's viewpoint is used. According to him, progress entails raising output across all economic sectors and distributing that output in a way that improves the general population's standard of living.

He stated that in order for any social structure to comprehend the idea of progress, the following three questions must be addressed.

i) What is the state of poverty?

ii) How is the unemployment situation?

iii) How is inequality faring?

There has unquestionably been progress in the nation in question if all three of these have fallen from high levels. But if only one or two of these fundamental issues have gotten worse, no development has occurred. Despite an increase in per capita income, this is the case (Seer, 1979).

Positive societal changes that touch the majority and are found in the social, economic, political, and cultural realms of society life are referred to as development, which has been conceptualized as multi-dimensional. Social advancement in both economic and non-economic facets of societal life is a necessary component of development.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Explain Level of Urbanisation as the social indicators of developed society?
2. Accounts for the rise of development and its problems.

2.3.1 Westernization, Modernization, Development, and Growth

These related ideas frequently get mixed up and are used interchangeably. As a result, the term "development" is often used in conjunction with modernization, westernization, or even expansion. However, neither of

these principles apply to development.

Ian Weinberg has defined modernization as "the societal transformation that emerging nations that have just emerged from the burden of colonialism have experienced" If this concept of modernization is accurate, it suggests that processes of modernization were nonexistent prior to the start and end of colonialism.

According to Charles Tilly, modernisation is a multifaceted process that involves urbanization, the growth of an industrial labor force, and substantial political education and engagement among the populace, as well as other interdependent changes to society.

It is important to point out that development and growth are not the same thing. Even when every member of a society has a very low quality of life, their population may grow to astronomical heights. Or perhaps the majority of people will be struggling to make ends meet. On the other hand, a country with a very small population can nevertheless be able to adequately meet all of the people's basic needs (Harris, 2016). Even at this more basic Depending on the depth of the study, a town can see a rapid increase in the number of housing units even if renters might not have received much attention. Each time, growth did not follow development in lockstep.

Criticism

1. The definitions of the development indicators listed differ by nation or community. Similar to democracy, For instance, while being among the most urbanized, Yorubas are not equally advanced.
2. Because the government typically controls the mass media, participation may be constrained.
3. Rigging has persisted in all political systems, regardless of how advanced they are.

Therefore, the theoretical nature of certain social indices makes them unsuitable as a basis for defining development.

Development has historically been defined in strictly economic terms as a country's ability after commencing an economic expansion, to produce and maintain annual growth in gross national product (GNP) at rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more state has been relatively unchanged for a long time. Another option is to utilize GDP, or gross domestic product. The ability of a country to increase its output at a rate faster than the growth rate of its population has been taken into consideration by using rates of growth in income per capita or per capita GNP as an alternative economic indicator of development. The amount of real goods and services that are

readily available to the average citizen for consumption and investment is typically used to determine the levels and rates of growth of "real" per capita GNP.

In this region, economic growth has also traditionally been perceived as a planned change in the composition of production and employment, with a fall in agriculture's proportion and a rise in manufacturing and service sectors. Therefore, the main focus of development policies has been on rapid industrialization after growth (Majchrzak, Markus & Wareham, 2016).

During the 1960s and 1970s, a number of emerging nations saw relatively high rates of increase in per capita income, but there was little to the Real wages, employment, and equality for the poorest 40% of their populations have not improved or even decreased. These nations weren't developing according to the criteria of poverty, equality of life, and employment, but they were according to the older concept of growth. The situation deteriorated further in the 1980s and 1990s, when governments in several Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were obliged to scale back their already meager social and economic activities as a result of issues with foreign debt and declining GNP growth rates.

Economic considerations or even the quantitative measurement of incomes, employment, and inequality are not sufficient to explain development phenomena or the presence of a persistent underdevelopment state. For more than 3 billion people worldwide, underdevelopment is an actual reality.

In essence, development must be seen as the complete process of a social system shifting from a position or condition that is universally regarded as materially and spiritually worse to one that is suited to the various fundamental requirements and objectives of people and social groups inside that system.

2.4 Development in the Sen Amartya's perspective

Sen. Amartya Sen is arguably the person with the most sway over how development is defined. Sen Amartya claims that social indicators that aren't related to the economy, include improvements in sociology, health, conditions, and services, as well as housing availability, are commonly mentioned in passing in addition to the main economic indicators of progress.

Consequently, development was generally considered to be an economic phenomenon before the 1970s, at least, in which quick increases in the Growth in the gross national product (GNP) as a whole and per person

would either benefit the majority in the form of jobs and other economic opportunities or would provide the groundwork for a more equitable distribution of the economic and social advantages of growth. In order to complete the growth task, issues with poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and income distribution were of minor significance.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What is development according to Dudley Seer?
2. Discuss two criticisms of sociological perspective of development



2.5 Summary

This unit has taught you the following:

- Growth, modernization, westernization, and development are distinct concepts.
- Each of these social viewpoints has drawbacks.



2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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2.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. The degree to which the society is urbanized; this identifies the presence of specific social infrastructures and also implies that the population and social structure of the society should have grown. A community's development level increases with the degree of urbanization.

2. Two situations accounts that account for development and its problems:

- i) The study of development and its difficulties was inspired by the desire to improve the situation.
- ii) There is also a global/societal reaction to cultural contact and spread.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. According to Dudley Seers, a nation achieves development when poverty, inequality, and unemployment are reduced or eliminated.

2. Two criticisms of sociological perspective of development are:

- a. Because the government typically controls the mass media, participation may be constrained.
- b. Election rigging has persisted in all political regimes, developed or not.

UNIT 3 ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Objectives
- 3.3 The Economic Policy Perspective of Development
 - 3.3.1 Self-Esteem
 - 3.3.2 Freedom
- 3.4 Objectives of Development
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 3.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within: Potential Solutions the content



3.1 Introduction

There are usually a number of policy statements made in order for development to be effective. This will enable a comprehensive assessment of the development's scope from all angles. One of these viewpoints is the perspective on economic policy. A firm grasp of the economic perspective will lay the groundwork for what should be done each time, and which area should be given priority for development. To put it another way, it will be useful when evaluating efforts that could benefit rural communities.

Most of the time, political considerations led to unreasonable development decisions. Projects are subsequently abandoned as a result. This is due to the fact that the majority of project goals fell short of what the residents of these areas perceived as essential.

Generally speaking, economic development refers to the structural change of an economy through the use of increasingly automated and cutting-edge technologies in order to increase labor productivity, employment, income, and the standard of living of the populace. To support economic transformation, infrastructure development should be complemented by changes to social, political, and institutional systems (Myint and Krueger, 2016). Economic growth is thought to be crucial for a nation's efforts to combat poverty through increasing employment opportunities, raising wages, delivering better goods and services, and utilizing cutting-edge production technology.

It will be useful to do an economic analysis utilizing fundamental economic indices to establish what defines development. That is what this gadget is designed to accomplish.



3.2 Learning Outcomes

After completing this module, you ought to be able to:

In order to determine whether a system is developing or not, it is important to:

- i. Define economic development indices;
- ii. Recognize the fundamental development values; and
- iii. Specify the fundamental development goals.

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- (i) Define economic development indices;
- (ii) Recognize the fundamental development values; and
- (iii) Specify the fundamental development goals.



3.3 The Economic Policy Perspective of Development

It might interest you to know that around the world, economic progress has significantly boosted wages and living standards. The enormously detrimental effects on the environment of modern economic progress, however, are a worrying and unavoidable result. Modern technology is heavily reliant on natural resources; it requires massive inputs of minerals, metals, power, fuel, wood, water, etc. At the same time, production and consumption do not “use” up all these materials, they are let off into the environment in the form of pollution and wastes (Georgescu, 1971).

Historically, The 1950s and the 1960s experience, when many emerging nations met their economic growth objectives (despite sociological tendencies in terms of living standards at the time) standards did not, conditions mostly stayed unaltered), indicated that there was a serious problem with this limited concept of development. More and more economists and decision-makers have called for the overthrow increase in direct efforts to combat widespread absolute poverty, rising unemployment, and more equitable income distribution. In conclusion in the 1970s, economic development was first defined as the lowering or eradication of poverty, inequality, and unemployment within the framework of a growing economy. The phrase "redistribution from growth" becomes widely used. Sen Amartya, a laureate in economics, maintains that a person's "capacity to operate" determines whether they are considered to be poor or not. He contends that economic expansion cannot be rationally viewed as a goal in and of itself. More emphasis must be placed on improving the life we lead and the freedom we possess via development.

Sen essentially contends that neither income nor even utility as it is generally understood can adequately capture poverty. What is important is who a person is, what they can be, and what they do or can do, not the stuff they have or the feelings they bring. According to the utility approach, it is not simply the attributes of the consumed good that matter for wellbeing; it is also how the good is used by the consumer. For instance, a book is of little use to someone who cannot read. A person with parasitic infections will be less able than a person without parasites to obtain nutrition from a given amount of food. Sen's strategy is applicable to industrialized nations also. For instance, most of the things one could do with a new computer are never known or even understood, let alone used excessively by anyone save a specialist (Akello, 1999).

The main lesson is that we need to think beyond the existence of goods and consider how people utilize them in order to comprehend the idea of overall human wellbeing and poverty in particular. What a person does with particular assets that they acquire or come to own or control is what Sen refers to as "functioning," or what a person does with their possessions. In impoverished countries, the ability to make one's own decisions or have control over one's own life is strongly emphasized in the majority of definitions of well-being. As a result, one of the primary goals of any economic activity is to assist as many individuals as possible in leaving the hopelessness and misery brought on by a lack of food, shelter, health care, and security.

An economic viewpoint on development is well-known and takes into account increases in the revenue levels produced by people, corporations, multinational organizations, nations, and regions. According to Schumpeter (1939), "economic development" is defined as "the interruption of the business cycle" and is frequently used to refer to the expansion of both businesses and the locations in which they are located. There are several approaches to evaluate how the use of ICT has affected development. Increased income, new jobs created, and customers are the three indicators of economic progress in micro-enterprises that are most frequently used.

To this degree, we can assert that economic growth is a requirement for a rise in the standard of living. Realizing economic advancement at the individual and group levels, realizing without human potential, impossible. Development therefore requires higher per capita incomes, the abolition of absolute poverty, increased employment possibilities, and decreased economic inequality.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is GNP?
2. Define the concept of economic development by Myint and Krueger (2016).

3.3.1 Self-esteem

Self-esteem, or the belief in one's own value and respect, and the ability to resist being used by others as a tool a second aspect of the happy life that all people should strive for is their personal goals. All cultures and peoples strive for the essential kinds of self-esteem: authenticity, individuality, dignity, respect, honor, and recognition. Depending on the nation and culture from which it originates, this self-esteem can take many different shapes. However, many cultures in developing nations that have a strong sense of their own identity have been lost as a result of the spread of the modernizing norms of rich countries. value experience major cultural uncertainty when they interact with society that are more developed in terms of economy and technology. This is due to the fact that national prosperity has almost completely replaced other measures of value. Due to the importance placed on material values in industrialized countries, worthiness and esteem are now more often only given to nations with strong economies and advanced technologies.

The key argument is that the majority of people on earth live in underdeveloped nations. One may accept poverty without feeling denigrated as long as respect was given based on factors other than national performance. On the other hand, it becomes challenging for those who are materially underdeveloped to feel valued and revered if the dominant conception of the better life incorporates monetary welfare as one of the necessary components.

3.3.2 Freedom

The idea of human freedom was proposed as the third and final universal value that ought to define development. Freedom in this context is to be defined as freedom from social servitude, material conditions of existence, and ignorance of others, misery, institutions, and dogmatic beliefs, particularly the assumption that one's poverty is one's predestination. Freedom means giving societies and its citizens a wider range of options while minimizing natural limitations on the pursuit of some communal goals. Economic expansion and freedom are related in that having more money broadens one's variety of options. People with wealth may be able to exert more control on more than they would have

been able to if they had continued to live in poverty, in nature and the physical world. Furthermore, it gives people the freedom to lead more contemplative lives and to pursue more goals and services, downplay the importance of financial needs, or live more leisurely. The concept of human freedom encompasses all aspects of freedom of expression, the rule of law, political engagement, and opportunity equality.

3.4 Objectives of Development

Development can be viewed as both a material reality and a mental condition in which society has established the means to live a better life through a variety of institutional, social, and economic processes. Regardless of the particulars of this better existence, all civilizations must progress in order to have at least the following characteristics:

- i) To make basic necessities like food, shelter, health care, and security more widely available and distributed.
- ii) To improve living standards, which will increase both personal and societal self-esteem as well as material well-being. This will entail, in addition to increased wages, more employment being created, improved possibilities for education, and a stronger focus on cultural and human values.
- iii) By releasing people from servitude and dependency toward not only against other people, nation-states, as well as the forces of ignorance and suffering in the world, we can increase the range of economic and social options available to both individuals and nations.

Criticisms

- (a) It's possible that there won't be enough GND/GDP statistics to accurately assess the nation's success over a specific time period.
- (b) GNP often compares solely international trade in products, ignoring domestic production.
- (c) Per capita income: Newly provided income levels are recorded, therefore they do not accurately reflect the average income of all country residents. Consequently, development without growth is feasible. Because of this, economic perspectives are unrealistic.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Highlights two features of development.
2. What do you understand by self-esteem?



3.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) In addition to the fundamental principles that make development possible, economic indicators for development include the gross national product (GNP), income per capita, and gross domestic product (GDP).
- ii) Development is based on three key principles (self-esteem, freedom and sustenance).



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3.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Gross National Product (GNP)

Gross National Product (GNP) is defined as the total value of all finished goods and services generated by all of a nation's citizens in a given fiscal year, regardless of where those citizens may be located. GNP also accounts for the production produced by companies operating within a nation or outside.

2. The definition of economic development by Myint and Krueger

Economic development is generally understood to be the structural transformation of an economy through the introduction of increasingly automated and modern technology to raise labor productivity, employment, incomes, and population standard of living.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Features of development

- i) To increase the variety of economic and social options open to people and countries.
- ii) To improve living standards by creating more jobs, bettering education with a greater focus on cultural and ethical principles in addition to raising income levels.
- iii) To make basic necessities like food, shelter, health care, and security more widely available and distributed.

2. Definition of self-esteem

Is a sense of value and self-respect, and the assurance that you won't be exploited as a tool by others to further their own goals.

UNIT 4 PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHIES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Definition of Principle
 - 4.3.1 Principles of rural development
- 4.4 Conditions that can generate interests in an individual
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 4.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



4.1 Introduction

In the first module of the PAD 314 course, this is the fourth unit. The unit defines a premise and goes into great detail about the fundamentals of rural development. Understanding the because they govern how rural developers conduct their business, guiding concepts for rural development are essential. and help them do things correctly.

A quick glance at Nigeria's rural development policies and programs, meantime, showed that several attempts to enhance the since colonial times, attempts have been made in rural areas. In order to attain a common set of development goals based on the needs and wants of the majority-agrarian society, the main emphasis has been on altering it. capacities of the populace. According to Ering (2011), rural communities in Nigeria engaged in a variety of communal self-help initiatives prior to colonialism, including building village moats, shrines, village squares, markets, and a plethora of other initiatives. In other words, Nigeria's cultural legacy includes developmental efforts.



4.2 Learning Outcomes

After completing this module, you ought to be able to:

- Analyze the circumstances that can lead to such interests in a person;
- Define and debate the principles of rural development;
- and explain what a principle is.



4.3 Definition of Principle

According to Onuoha (1998), a principle is a basic truth or a general law determining the existence and regulating the conduct of an organization and distinguishing it from other systems. Therefore, essential and overarching guidelines for conducting rural development programs in a way that achieves stated goals are established as principles of rural development by professionals in the field.

Agriculture and forestry are two land-intensive natural commodities that have traditionally been the focus of rural development. However, the nature of rural areas has changed as a result of changes in global industrial networks and rising urbanization. Resource extraction and agriculture are increasingly being supplanted by specialist manufacturing, tourism, and leisure. Instead of just providing incentives for agricultural or resource-based firms, rural towns now need to approach development from a wider viewpoint, which has increased focus on a variety of development goals. Rural areas must develop through the use of education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure. The emphasis on locally developed economic development techniques that characterizes rural development. Rural areas differ greatly from one another in contrast to urban areas, which share many commonalities (Ozoani, 2019). Due of this, a wide range of rural development strategies are employed globally.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What do you understand by “principle”?
2. Describe the difference between a law and a principle in your own words.

4.3.1 Principles of Rural Development

The principles of rural development as explained by alkali, (1997) are as follows:

- Accessibility
- Independence
- Sustainability
- Effectiveness
- Participation
- Access
- Going forward

Accessibility

A meaningful rural development programme must ensure that the programme is accessible to all the rural dwellers especially the poor peasant farmers. The program should help everyone in the target population without favoring any one person more than others. The current inequities in rural communities will be made worse by the large portion of such communities' inaccessibility.

Independence

This means that every rural development program should be created in a way that helps and supports rural residents without making their way of life wholly dependent on it. The beneficiary's fate should be considered if the program is cancelled by the rural developer at all times.

Sustainability

This indicates that the program's design and proposed solution are appropriate given the specific social, economic, and political circumstances of the target rural community. Before the specified goals are accomplished, the program shouldn't be ended. The program should continue until the local issue has been resolved.

Effectiveness

Effective use of regional resources should serve as the foundation of any successful rural development program. For instance, it could be unrealistic to push farmers to make the most of chemical fertilizer, which might be out of their price range. Instead, they should be taught how to use local manure on their farms and encouraged to do so. The rural development effort will work in this scenario.

Participation

The beneficiaries' (the rural population's) involvement in the program is crucial. It is crucial for rural inhabitants to be included at even if those that specialize in rural development don't always agree on how much participation is possible. from the rural community at all stages of the program, from inception to implementation.

Access. Be mindful of the repercussions if some farmers have access to the program while others do not, and work to make sure that those who need it can benefit from it.

Moving ahead. The use of technology in rural development projects should enable farmers to proceed to the next stage of their growth rather than requiring them to make great advancement in technology. It is better to advocate for a great breakthrough that is beyond the capacity of the majority than to win a manageable improvement that can be sustained.

4.4 Conditions required for the formation of the felt-need process

By enhancing their ability to work together, community members can better their physical, social, economic, and political environments. Through participation and empowerment, community development creates sustainable places.

The application of philosophy is a process that benefits society as a whole. It fosters cross-cultural understanding and increases demand for universal access to high-quality education.

There are underlying principles in every human endeavor, and using these principles will help organizations achieve their goals.

However, the necessary conditions for the generation of community felt-needs are listed below.

- a. The emergence of interest in participating in the community development process in the area where the individual lives and works is the first prerequisite in this situation.
- b. The requirement of the work schedule that a person or professional has agreed to is the second consideration.
- c. Displaying a liking for community development programs just for them.
- d. The issue of monetary gain and political advancement in relation to candidates for political office from the grassroots.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Discuss the principle of independence in community development.
2. Identify two necessary conditions for the generation of community felt-needs.



4.5 Summary

The definition of principle has been discussed in this unit. Additionally, the fundamentals of rural development have been covered. This unit has also shown you that using principles can help you complete a task without making mistakes. They support the person's attention to detail and

concentration. In this direction, the fundamentals of rural development are crucial.



4.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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4.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Definition of Principle: A principle is a fundamental truth or a broad rule that determines an organization's existence, directs its conduct, and distinguishes it from other systems.

2. Differences between principle and a law:

Principles define particular phenomena that call for clarification and explanation, whereas laws are universal guidelines and notions that follow the nature of the cosmos.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Principle of Independence in community development: This means that any program for rural development needs to be created in a way that helps and supports rural residents without completely relying on them.

2. Two necessary conditions for the generation of community felt-needs are;

- i) Having a demanding work schedule as a professional or individual;
- ii) Showing a love for community development initiatives for their own cause.

UNIT 5 THEORIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Meaning of a Theory
 - 5.3.1 The Role of Theories
 - 5.3.2 Attributes of a Theory
 - 5.3.3 Evolution and Differentiation Theory
 - 5.3.3.1 Structural Differentiation Theory
 - 5.3.3.1.1 Problems of Differentiation Theory
 - 5.3.3.1.2 Benefits of Differentiation Theory
 - 5.3.3.2 Equilibrium and Conflict Theory
 - 5.3.3.2.1 Benefits of the Equilibrium Theory
 - 5.3.3.3 Conflict Theory
 - 5.3.3.4 Modernisation Theory
 - 5.3.3.5 Structural Dependency and Metropolitan-Satellite Relations
- 5.4 Phases of Change/Development
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 5.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



5.1 Introduction

Although there may be a wide range of macro-level theories with implications for direct practice, in my opinion, the theory of community development provides social workers seeking long-lasting change for individuals and the communities and societies in which they live with the most practical framework. It focuses on how essential oppressed individuals are to solving social issues that are imposed from without.

However, as they explain events in human society, community development theories are really social change theories. The most useful framework for social workers pursuing long-lasting change for both individuals and the communities and society in which they live is community development theory. It focuses on how essential oppressed individuals are to solving social issues that are imposed from without.

Theoretical development and change are both selective. While some theorists are more interested in continuity because they think that change is constant, others are more concerned in how changes occur. People who

believe that society/community is fundamentally integrated persistently advocate for a return to integration; people who emphasize conflict insist on putting an end to tension and division or pressure for further change. Generally speaking, all of these lead to the concept of development, modernization, and progress, which emphasize the significance of the path towards a better society.



5.2 Learning Outcomes

After completing this module, you ought to be capable of

- Name a theory;
- Describe the big theories
- Describe the stages of development and
- List the advantages and disadvantages of each development theory.



5.3 Meaning of a Theory

Who or what is theory? What constitutes a sound theory? What does theory serve? Sociologists have undoubtedly given these three questions a lot of thought. As we go forward, we will learn more about each of these. A dictionary is a helpful tool for determining meaning, and the Ordinary English Dictionary (OED) is the best one available. A theory is described as "a assumption or a system of ideas meant to explain something" in that definition. Here, three words in particular are of significance. A theory is an explanation; theories explain or provide descriptions of how and why things are as they are, according to the definition, which is the first item to note. They "plan" to explain second. This suggests that they might not, which is a helpful qualification. Third, the word "something" suggests phenomena distinct from and unrelated to the theory. "Especially one based on basic principles independent of the item to be discussed," the OED definition continues. This implies that a theory explains all occurrences of something, not simply one or the unique one. The idea that a theory must provide an explanation with broad and possibly global application in order to be true and to have value is also inherent in this portion of the term. Consequently, a theory is a set of concepts that explains something. Thus, one could describe community development theories as collections of concepts that provide explanation to development issues.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is a theory?
2. In your understanding, what is the basis for the formulation of

theoretical approaches to the study of rural development?

5.3.1 Theories' Function

The majority of the time, proponents of development do not understand the significance of development theories; as a result, the very assumptions needed for planning are frequently disregarded, which leads to the failure of such development initiatives. This lesson aims to teach students these big ideas and how they relate to rural areas and development in general (Ife & Fiske, 2006).

Identification and critical evaluation of prevalent theoretical orientations serve as the primary basis for presenting a piece of content. The term "theoretical orientation" refers to a group of concepts, presumptions, and methodological strategies that serve to direct or align the researcher as he examines important subjects. As a result, it doesn't represent what is typically considered to be a theory. An orientation provides methods for choosing, conceptualizing, classifying, and arranging data according to particular categories of analytical problems. But by itself, it does not constitute a coherent set of connected ideas that can be objectively examined. These are the types of theories (Mendes, 2008).

Numerous socioeconomic status variations can be found in rural locations. As a result, developing a comprehensive system prescription for rural development techniques has become essentially impossible. Because of this, theoretical frameworks for the study of rural development are frequently developed in response to certain kinds of concerns, which in turn has influenced how the problems have been framed (Robinson & Green, 2011). Several of these inquiries are:

- i. Attempted to illustrate how general developments like the industrialization, modernization, and commercialization of agriculture affect rural inhabitants.
- ii. Whether it is possible to pinpoint specific local institutions or macro-level elements that could be considered to impede socioeconomic development.
- iii. Why has there been such a wide range in how different ethnic groups—even those in similar situations—have responded to economic opportunities?
- iv. How might specific development strategies influence rural areas?
- v. To investigate the results of certain rural development programs, both intentional and unintended.

The analysis of the articulation of local and national system raises a host of complex problems which have been examined from different theoretical viewpoints. The problems include questions relating to the mechanisms by which particular rural zones are linked into the national

and international economy, the role and characteristics of brokers of various kinds, the relations between different modes of production, and rather vexed issue of the difference between peasant and non-peasant cognitive systems.

A theory concisely, is a collection of propositions and facts used to explain a phenomenon. They are usually explicit and objective statements integrating body of isolated facts together. Theories sought answers to “how” and “why” by explaining group of facts and relationship between them.

5.3.2 Attributes of a Theory

1. A theory should be able to provide you with background framework of the type of information you want to collect.
2. A theory should be able to provide you with hypothesis text.
3. A theory should be able to guide you when you want to cite a research problem.

In this course, the following social change or what can be termed community development theories are discussed.

5.3.3 Evolution and Differentiation Theory

Origin and transformation of the society was the major worry of early sociologists. At this time, Charles Darwin evolution theory was hardly to provide explanation for the metamorphosis of the society/community. Auguste Comte, Marx and Spencer all perceived society as progressing from primitive beginning to an eventual perfect state, although the exact nature of the perfection differs. Evolution theory has a methodological weakness as more data from different societies become available. They brought into sociology, sociological ideas, the models do not fit; there is little evidence from the distant past. No consensus on characterisation of societies at different stages of development.

5.3.3.1 Structural Differentiation Theory

Major proponents here were Spencer and Durkheim. Structural differentiation theory was further developed by Talcott Parsons and Smelser. According to these theorists, when a society develops, there is an increasing separation and specialisation of institution which must be re-integrated into a new whole. For instance, in a simple society, it is the responsibility of the family institution to do the following: socialisation of new members, political, religious and economic aspects of human life. Institutions attain a separate existence such that we now have many governmental, religious and economic institutions which are invariably

inter-dependent.

Unlike Spencer and Durkheim who were mainly concerned with the fact of differentiation, later theorists emphasised social structure. The impetus for change arises from discontentment with the status quo. Those who are dissatisfied express their hostility in various ways and engender conflict within the society, between themselves and those who favour the status quo. In response to this, various agents/agencies of social control (palliative measures) attempt to handle and channel the disturbance, partly by repression and partly by attempting to change the situation in order to solve the problem. Later on, this can entail the adoption of fresh concepts or organizations. Until there are signs of dissatisfaction, this settles into a new and more distinct shape as it is assimilated into society.

5.3.3.1.1 Problems of Differentiation Theory

1. The society may never settle down as not all members of the society will equally benefit from the integration.
2. The authorities may be ineffective agents of social control.

3.3.1.2 Benefits of Differentiation Theory

This theory is useful for describing the development of increasing complex types of social organisation which accompanied and facilitated industrialisation.

5.3.3.2 Equilibrium and Conflict Theory

The basic functionalist principle of a society is equilibrium, tending toward stability but reacting to change by adjusting in order to restore equilibrium. These forces of change are either exogenous or endogenous. If as the functionalists hold that a society is united by consensus, then, we should expect that most pressures for change would be exogenous. It therefore means that members of the society would be satisfied with stability and tend to resist change. Conflict would arise mainly during the process of adjustment to force changes when consensus is important or among people who were inadequately socialised, so they do not share this consensus view of the majority.

5.3.3.2.1 Benefits of the Equilibrium Theory

It explains gradual long term change such as individual revolution and changes that apply to the society as a whole and not a sudden political revolution and smaller exogenous changes where conflict plays an obvious role.

Adjustment to change does not necessarily tend to immediate return to equilibrium and that if instead reactions are dysfunctional and the situation gets worse, it may require violence or even revolution to return the society to a new state of relative equilibrium. This relative balance will now be between institutions. If for instance, the economic system has become dominant over the political system, the new balance gives each a more equal part. He suggested that revolution is more likely if opposing groups refuse to compromise, have little communication and deny each other's legitimacy.

However, revolution can be forestalled if members of conflicting groups play inter-dependent roles in the society or because the ruling group is effective enough to control the expression of the opposition. Another adaptation of this theory is look for dynamic rather than stable equilibrium. This idea accepts that social system does not return to the same position once it is disturbed but still, looks for a relative balance on each adjustment to change, e.g. clamour for wage increase.

5.3.3.3 Conflict Theory

Conflict theorists have seen change as mainly arising from within the system, based on the opposition of ideologies, institutions and/or groups. According to Marx, conflict is a historical necessity which must unavoidably tend to the revolutionary overthrow of a system which will not change of its own accord. The conflict theorists perceive economic system as fundamental to the society; it must change from capitalism to communism after which other institutions such as the state and social classes can be regarded as no longer necessary. The pressure for change in the societies is ubiquitous as various interest groups struggle for power and resources. This struggle emphasise the replacement of the ruling group, especially as Worsely asserts that the overthrow of the ruling group will result in the introduction of new value system. This is only overstating the case, as most African political changes only affect the personnel at the top but retain the value system (Robinson & Green, 2011).

5.3.3.4 Modernisation Theory

This is a current form of evolutionism stemming from the ideas of progress and social engineering. This assumes that change implies improvement of social conditions. It is a product of Euro-American centrism. In this case, concept of change is drawn from its own experience and therefore expects that "modernising" or "developing" societies will eventually come to resemble its own.

Like other forms of change, modernisation can be studied at both the

society and the individual level. Pressure for modernisation is seen as coming from an increase in societal scale. Society grows when it takes in a larger territory and increase the size and density of their population. This provides the impetus for urbanisation, interdependence, and centralisation of economic and political power.

Self-sufficient units and locally based segments such as extended family systems and ethnic subgroups give way to national interest groups, class replaces status as the prime means of stratification. Political institution becomes differentiated from kinship and religious institutions. The society is democratised. The mass media and national culture replace local sources of information and culture. It is, however, contestable that less modern societies will change in form exactly the same way as the highly industrialised ones. This is because, once a change has taken place in the society, it cannot happen in another society the same way since “follower” societies can learn from the experience of “leader” societies.

While changes in family life, division of labour, bureaucratic and democratic development may appear to be internal to the society concerned, they are externally influenced as well. And this influence differs for each society just as the background culture and social structure to which these innovations are added, also differ for each society. Thus, this tendency to expect that industrialisation will have the same effects in every society and that every society will eventually be modernised to an identical version of the leader societies who is bound to be disappointed. However, certain features may make them to function differently, e.g. leaders of Hausa/Fulani, accommodated the innovations of independence so that they strengthen their trade-political structure rather than changing it.

Weaknesses

- a. The theory is structurally insensitive to the specific ways factors of economic growth such as introduction of new technology or markets may be interpreted or modified.
- b. Inequalities of power and social class that structured such relationships are virtually ignored.

It is important to note that despite those criticisms, modernisation theory helps to focus our attention on how values, beliefs, systems and attitudes can influence our behaviour and consequently our response to social change (Haradanbos, Hothon & Heald, 2004).

5.3.3.5 Structural Dependency and Metropolitan-Satellite Relations

Understanding the mechanisms and issues behind modernization has been one of the biggest hurdles. the third world's modernization and/or progress. According to social scientists, This can be explained by looking at the sociohistorical growth of industrial capitalism in Western Europe and how these developed economies colonized the underdeveloped globe. It has long been believed that developing nations serve as the external centers of power's satellites since they are both economically and politically governed by them. The Societies are distinguished by their dependence on the outside world and their inability to make significant contributions to the operation of global markets or in the field of international politics. As a result, internal dominance mechanisms exist within a country and there are clear disparities between different economic sectors, and the rural-agricultural sector is dependent on the urban-industrial complex on all fronts, dividing the nation.

Frank claims that because the former give the latter access to raw materials and investment opportunities, the advanced industrial nations of the West are essentially opposed to the industrialization of the underdeveloped nations. The dependence of the third world on a global economic system that benefits industrialized nations, who have control over the capital, technology, and markets necessary for economic growth, is therefore seen as the cause of their economic backwardness.

5.4 Phases of Change/Development

Zeuli and Radel (2005) present a theory of transformation that combines conflict and consensus. Three stages of change were proposed by him. The society may respond to each phase by adjusting to the driving force or by displaying stresses and tensions that must be resolved in a subsequent phase. Conflict about whether change should occur and what form it should take is how these tensions are manifested. A change impetus's impact is determined by:

- its content
- whether it happens suddenly and unexpectedly or builds up gradually
- the peoples' reaction to change
- the level of structural specialisation.

Phase I

Either the catalyst for transformation is digested, or stresses will build up. If it is internalized, the impetus has no further impact, and as a result, the community either returns to its previous state or finds a new equilibrium. If tension and conflict persist, this acts as a catalyst for greater change. in Phase II.

Phase II

The result of this may be recovery which brings about some relative balance or persistence and conflict which is either the old unresolved one or new ones in reaction to the system's attempts to handle earlier dissatisfaction. The ability of the society to recover in this phase depends largely on:

- i) how extensive the strain is
- ii) how disruptive responses to it have been
- iii) availability of command resources to handle it, and
- iv) ability of those in authority to handle socially disruptive behaviour.

Phase III

If the society does not recover at Phase II, the accumulated strains are passed on, with the expectation that some long-term socio-cultural change will occur. The actualisation of this expectation also depends on the:

- i) amount of strain, and
- ii) resources available to those who favour or oppose change.

The resultant effect may be stagnation and decline of the society. It may lead to development of the society, either by further differentiation and specialisation or institution or by a more radical change in cultural norms and values which will lead to a change in directive, e.g. imposition of European norms on African societies during the colonial period.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Discuss two problems of differentiation theory
2. Identify the necessities for change impetus.



5.5 Summary

You have studied the fundamental theories of development in this course, along with its advantages and disadvantages. In order to be able to understand the dynamics of rural development, you need a strong theoretical foundation. Each theory has flaws, so synchronizing them is necessary when using them to address the needs of rural development. As a result, you ought to have the ability to propose and/or implement any of these concepts to the needs for rural development in your region.



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5.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. definition of a theory
A theory is a group of concepts that explains something.
2. Basis for the formulation of theoretical approaches in rural development
In response to particular types of questions, theoretical approaches to the study of rural development are regularly created, and they have themselves influenced how the issues have been framed.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Issues with the theory of differentiation
 - a. Because not all members of the community will profit equally from integration, the society may never be able to stabilize.
 - b. The government's social control measures could be unsuccessful.
2. Necessities for change impetus:

- i) its content
- ii) whether it happens suddenly and unexpectedly or builds up gradually
- iii) the peoples' reaction to change
- iv) the level of structural specialisation

MODULE 2

Unit 1	Goal and Objectives of Rural Development
Unit 2	The Necessity for Rural Development in Nigeria
Unit 3	Planning, Implementation and Appraisal of Rural Development Projects
Unit 4	Different Community Modernization Programs of Former and Current Administrations
Unit 5	Financing of Rural Development Projects

UNIT 1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**Unit Structure**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Goals of Rural Development
 - 1.3.1 Rural Development Process in Nigeria
- 1.4 Objectives of Rural Development
 - 1.4.1 Facilitating Factors in achieving Rural Development Objectives
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 1.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions

**1.1 Introduction**

The second module of the course PAD 314 begins with this unit. The objectives of rural development are well-defined and are the focus of these efforts. Thus, this chapter explains these objectives so that they would serve as a benchmark for all parties involved in Nigerian rural development programs. The section also goes through the methods the Nigerian government has used to promote rural development. In addition, this unit discusses the general objectives of rural development.

**1.2 Learning Outcomes**

You should be able to:

- enumerate and explain the objectives of rural development;
- discuss the Nigerian rural development process;
- by the end of this unit.
- itemize the objectives of rural development.



1.3 Goals of Develop Rural Areas

Rural development is the process of enhancing the standard of living and economic prosperity of those who reside in rural areas, which are frequently quite remote and sparsely inhabited. The traditional focus of rural development has been the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources like agriculture and forestry. However, the nature of rural areas has changed as a result of changes in global industrial networks and rising urbanization. Resource extraction and agriculture are increasingly being supplanted by tourism, specialty manufacturing, and leisure (Nwobi, 2006). Instead of just encouraging agricultural or resource-based enterprises, rural towns now need to approach development from a wider viewpoint, which has increased focus on a variety of development goals.

Anatolie, Sergiu, Ion and Ecaterina (2021) asserts that rural development drive is more essential to sub-Saharan Africa, where life in the areas is highly demeaning due to little or no social supports for the rural areas and the residents. Rural development refers to a specific strategy for enhancing living conditions or promoting socioeconomic transformation in rural areas. Usually, it involves establishing an environment that is conducive to allowing locals to explore their surroundings in order to meet their fundamental requirements, develop their economies, and enhance their quality of life. The foundation for achieving this is the provision of functional infrastructure and social amenities, such as good roads, an adequate supply of electricity, a reliable telecommunications system, pipe-born water, and institutional support services for increased productivity and better living conditions. The establishment of the appropriate institutions and policies, both at the national and international levels, is necessary for this fit to be achieved.

The goals of rural development as summarized by Alkali, (1997) are as follows:

- i) Generation of new employment;
- ii) More equitable access to arable land;
- iii) Widespread improvement in health;
- iv) Nutrition and housing;
- v) Broadened opportunities for all individuals to realize their full potentials through education;
- vi) A strong voice for all rural people in shaping their decisions and actions that affect their lives.

Although the aforementioned objectives are long-term, they serve as a foundation for rural development initiatives and directions for immediate measures.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. List any five goals of rural development.
2. Why do Rural Urban Interaction approach fail to achieve desired objectives?

1.3.1 Nigeria's process of rural development

The rural parts of Nigeria and other African nations have been under improvement efforts. by utilizing a number of techniques and/or tactics that are typically determined by how each actor or interventionist defines rural development. Alkali (1997) categorized the numerous traditional techniques utilized in Nigeria into the following groups:

a. Rural Urban Interaction

Planning for rural development is the main objective of this process, both independently of and within the context of the larger national development plan. The overarching agricultural development agenda of the local, state, and federal governments includes provisions for rural development. This has failed to achieve much because the little recognition accorded rural development is further eroded by the fact that agriculture itself takes no significant place in the overall national planning (Iwuyi, 1975).

b. Inter-sectorial /Zonal Coordination

In this process, formerly unconnected sectoral and zonal development programs are coordinated. It makes the a conviction the good intentions of all sectoral and zonal rural development plans, and the fact that effective coordination would make them possible. to to achieve their objectives. However, programmes under this arrangement have been so narrow and fail to consider restructuring of socio economic and political systems as essential steps towards attaining meaningful integration and narrowing rural-urban gap (Bebbington, 2001). In the end, these activities scarcely have an impact on the lives of rural residents.

C. The package approach

Based on the diffusionist theory of development, this strategy introduces ideas made outside of rural regions to them by an assumed benevolent change agent. This strategy was essentially used in all rural development programs throughout the nation. Examples can be found, among others, in the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), the National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), and the Farm Settlement Scheme of the now-defunct Western Region. It is sad to see that none of these programs have contributed much to rural development.

1.4 Goals for Develop Rural Areas

The following goals for rural development in Nigeria were outlined in the National Policy on Rural Development:

- i) Promotion of the rural population's social, cultural, and economic well-being;
- ii) Promotion of the sustainable and orderly development of the huge resources in rural areas for the benefit of the rural population in general and the country as a whole.
- iii) An expansion and variety of employment options, as well as an improvement in income in rural areas;
- iv) Mobilizing rural residents for a self-help and self-sustaining development program, and
- v) Advancing technologically oriented industries in rural areas.

1.4.1 Facilitating Factors in achieving Rural Development Objectives

For rural development objectives to be effectively achieved, Okonkwo (2010) emphasized that the following facilitating factors should be considered.

- i) The farmers and small rural business owners ought to be the focal point of any strategy for growth in rural areas;
- ii) Instead of engaging in direct production, the government should take a modest, catalytic, and facilitative role in rural development;
- i) The identification, creation, implementation, and evaluation of rural development initiatives should engage rural communities in order to assure continuity, acceptance, and that externally generated projects are short lived;
- iv) Institutional coordination, interministerial cooperation, and departmental integration should be prioritized in rural development strategies. Consensus-building is essential to ensuring institutional integration at all levels; v) In rural areas,

development services and facilities should be functionally integrated at all levels of human settlements.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Enumerate three (3) the National Policy on Rural Development's goals for rural development
2. Identify three (2) facilitating factors in achieving Rural Development Objectives as highlighted by Okonkwo.



1.5 Summary

Typically, rural development has predetermined objectives. These objectives were established while taking into account the widespread rural poverty. The aims' fulfillment is anticipated to result in growth in rural areas. As a result, in this section, both the goals and the method of rural development are Nigeria have been highlighted. In this section, the goals of rural development have also been covered. The criteria for rural development will be covered in the unit after that.



1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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1.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Goals of rural development:
 - i) Generation of new employment;
 - ii) More equitable access to arable land;
 - iii) Widespread improvement in health;
 - iv) Nutrition and housing;
 - v) Broadened opportunities for all individuals to realize their full potentials through education;
 - vi) A strong voice for all rural people in shaping their decisions and actions that affect their lives.

2. Reasons Rural Urban Interaction approach fail to achieve desired objectives Because the absence of a significant role for agriculture in overall national planning further undermines the little consideration given to rural development.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. The goals of rural development in Nigeria are stated in the National Policy on Rural Development.
 - i) advancement of the country's economic, cultural, and social well-being rural population; ii) Promotion of the sustainable and orderly development of the huge resources in rural areas for the benefit of the rural population in general and the country as a whole.
 - iii) An expansion and variety of employment options, as well as an improvement in income in rural areas;
 - iv) Mobilizing rural residents for a self-help and self-sustaining development program, and
 - v) Advancing technologically oriented industries in rural areas.

2. Assisting elements in accomplishing rural development goals as highlighted by Okonkwo
 - i) The farmers and small rural business owners ought to be the focal point of any strategy for rural improvement;
 - ii) Instead of engaging in direct production, the government should take a modest, catalytic, and facilitative role in rural development;
 - iii) The identification, creation, implementation, and evaluation of rural development initiatives should engage rural communities in order to assure continuity, acceptance, and that externally generated projects are short lived;

- iv) The institutional coordination, interministerial, and interdepartmental linkages should be emphasized in rural development strategies. Consensus-building is essential to ensuring institutional integration at all levels;
- v) At all levels of human settlements in rural areas, development services and facilities should be effectively integrated.

UNIT 2 THE NECESSITY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Necessity for Nigerian rural development
- 2.4 The problems of rural areas in Nigeria
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 2.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



2.1 Introduction

An essential part of each country's economy is its rural areas, and governments around the world are paying attention to how quickly they are developing and modernizing. This is as a result of the fact that the vast majority of people reside there. As a result, it greatly influences the prospects of the majority of developing nations.

Nyagba (2009) noted that, the most important sector of the Nigerian population is the rural areas. This, according to Ugwuanyi & Emmanuel (2013) is because the rural sector is the major source of capital formation for the country and a principal market for domestic and raw materials for industrial processes. Adefolarin (2015) argued that rural area dwellers have been found to engage in primary economic activities that form the foundation for the country's economic development.

The effort to develop rural areas is very important. In other words, there are some underlying goals behind the various stakeholders' attempts to guarantee that rural regions are transformed. As a result, this unit describes the necessity of developing rural areas. To lay the groundwork for the main debate, the unit began by talking about the issues facing Nigeria's rural communities.



2.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the necessity for rural development in Nigeria.
- identify the problems of rural areas in Nigeria;



2.3 Necessity of Rural Development in Nigeria

According to Idachaba (1985), there is a number of reasons why rural development is usually considered to be of overall national importance. These consist of:

1. The bulk of Nigeria's population lives in rural areas. This is true even if many people move from rural to urban areas.
2. Rural residents in Nigeria generate the majority of the food that is consumed there.
3. A large portion of the agricultural raw material requirements for the nation's following Rural areas are where industrial and economic growth are developed. The development of: and are two of the five national goals for education that are outlined there.
4. A just and egalitarian society; a powerful, unified, and independent country
5. There are disparities between urban and rural communities in terms of social and educational advantages.
6. There are disparities in the living conditions of rural residents.
7. The majority of rural residents are below the poverty line, necessitating urgent attention.

In light of the foregoing, it is crucial to look at what exists in the rural areas where the bulk of our countrymen live if we are to create a self-sufficient economy with equality and universal full employment. It is imperative to understand the activities that rural residents participate in and the barriers to their communities' development.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Discuss 'vicious cycle of poverty' as the Nigerian rural areas' issues.
2. Why is it vital to improve rural areas?

2.4 The Problems of Rural areas in Nigeria

As is plainly evident from the foregoing, improving the growth of the rural sector should be a top priority for government and public administration given the state of the national economy. It is regrettable that These Nigerian rural areas, which are essential to the socioeconomic development of the nation, are confronting a development issue.

In contrast to urban areas, rural communities have peculiar issues that have an impact on daily life. Some of the prominent problems as explained by Idachaba (1985) include:

- a) Vicious cycle of poverty
- b) Poor rural infrastructure
- c) High population density
- d) High level of illiteracy
- e) Low social interaction and local politics
- f) Harmful traditional practices
- g) Lack of employment opportunities

Vicious cycle of poverty: The rural dwellers experience vicious cycle of poverty. Low capital formation results naturally from low savings and low investment. Low income is brought on by this. Programs and policies for rural development must describe.

Poor Rural Infrastructures: The rural areas grossly lack basic infrastructures that give life a meaning and make it worthwhile. Such infrastructures include electricity, pipe borne water, good road network, health facilities, and recreational centres e.t.c.

High Population Density: A large number of the Nigerian Populace lives in rural areas. Their population continues to multiply uncontrollably. This makes it difficult for rural dwellers to adequately cater for their children and adequately take care of their socio-economic needs.

High Level of Illiteracy: Illiteracy is high in the rural areas. This could be because they lack good schools or facilitating learning environment. Even with the available few schools, parents are poor to send their children to such schools. Some are illiterates and find it difficult to give appropriate educational support to their children's education. This is a big problem as no uneducated society or community can progress meaningfully.

Low Social Interaction and Local Politics: In some areas, the rural dwellers live in isolation. Thus, there is no social interaction, understanding and spirit of oneness. Without social interaction, there is usually no group action. Without group action, leaders and powerful individuals will continue to dominate the rural dwellers without any united effort on their part to fight back.

Harmful Traditional Practices: Rural dwellers engage in primitive and ancient traditional practices that are anti-developmental. Such practices affect the development of their socio-economic and socio-cultural lifestyle. Rural development programmes need to refine and reshape such practices that are hindrances to development.

Lack of Employment Opportunities: There is low rate of employment opportunities in the rural areas. Able-bodied men and women who possess

natural skills are not gainfully employed. Perhaps, this accounts for why there is high rate of rural-urban migration and poverty among the able-bodied men and women in the recent times to seek for greener pasture in the cities.

Rural-Urban Migration: Rural dwellers migrate from rural areas to urban centres in search of jobs and also to enjoy the facilities available, thereby creating rural labour scarcity. Both farm and farm output are adversely affected.

According to Yahaya (2019) the lop-sided pattern of development during the colonial era was also sustained in the post-colonial era particularly with the discovery and production of crude oil as the major source of revenue in the country. Consequently, the quest for improving the quality of life and enhancing the economic capacity of the rural dwellers who formed majority of Nigeria's population had been jeopardized. Most of the rural population have extremely limited access to schools, health centers and safe drinking water (Yahaya, 2019:47).

However, other problems bedeviling development in the rural community which are:

- a) Agriculture and agrarian reforms, peasantry fragmentation, low per capita income, inability to access credit due to onerous collateral requirements, problems with storage and selling, and poor extension services are some of the factors mentioned in item
- b) Health and Nutrition: The majority of rural areas exhibit subpar hygienic conditions and medical services, which has led to malnutrition, communicable illnesses, and subsequent ailments.
- c) Development of the rural labor force: Given the employment opportunities in rural areas, the educational program for rural development is insufficient.
- d) Institutional Weakness: The absence of social institutions in the regions hinders development. Hospitals, banking institutions, and educational initiatives that cater to the educational needs of rural residents are just a few of these institutions.
- e) Uncontrolled Population Expansion: Although this issue is not exclusive to rural areas, its severity there is worrisome, particularly given that rural residents lack the means to sustain this level of expansion. The needs of this ever-growing population obstruct the minimal attempts at progress.
- f) Unfavorable View of the People: Rural residents first see themselves as rural before they see themselves as people. As a result, they do not make real attempts to strive for growth because they believed that progress was intended for individuals who were more important than themselves.

- g) Exclusive Corruption: The fabric of the Nigerian people has been eaten away by corruption.

This has sabotaged development efforts in the rural areas.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Of what effects is high population density **rural dwellers**.
2. In the words of Yahaya (2019), the lop-sided pattern of development during the colonial era in the post-colonial era was as a result of certain factor. Elaborate



2.5 Summary

We have covered the issues facing Nigeria's rural communities in this unit. The requirement for the development of such rural areas has also been covered. Therefore, it is important for relevant authorities to pay attention to the in order to direct efforts to develop Nigeria's rural areas, it is important to understand the fundamentals of rural development.



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2.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Vicious cycle of poverty as a problem of rural community development: The rural residents live in a circle of poverty. Low savings lead to low investments, which naturally leads to low capital formation. Low income is brought on by this. Programs and policies for rural development must address this.
2. Important reasons why rural areas should be developed:
 - i). Nigerians who live in rural areas generate the majority of their food.
 - ii) The overwhelming majority of Nigerians live in rural areas. This is true even if many people move from rural to urban areas.
 - iii) The majority of rural residents live in poverty, which need immediate action.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Effects of high population density among **rural dwellers**
It makes it challenging for rural residents to properly care for their children and their socioeconomic requirements.
2. According to Yahaya (2019) the lop-sided pattern of development during the colonial era was also sustained in the post-colonial era particularly with the discovery and production of crude oil as the major source of revenue in the country.

UNIT 3 PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND APPRAISAL OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 Definition of Plan
 - 3.3.1 Elements of planning
- 3.4 Rural development planning, implementation and appraisal.
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 3.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



3.1 Introduction

Anyone without a plan is setting themselves up for failure. An effective plan leads to an efficient implementation. Evaluation is required both during and after implementation to ascertain if the goals whether or not they have. Planning, implementing, and evaluating rural development are covered in this unit.



3.2 Learning Outcomes

After completing this module, you ought to be able to:

- explain the meaning of plan;
- describe the elements of planning;
- discuss rural development planning, implementation and appraisal.



3.3 Definition of Plan

Plan, according to Olanrewaju, (2010) is a statement of how a thing is to be done. It is the process of determining the course of action that must be taken in order to accomplish a particular objective or aim. It is a written document that outlines the tasks, deadlines, and financial resources needed to complete a set of objectives. Plans offer a logical strategy for reaching pre-selected goals. They coordinate everyone's efforts to accomplish the goals.

Self-Assessment Exercise 1

1. Define the term 'planning'?
2. Why is planning of rural development an indispensable activity?

3.3.1 Planning Elements

Planning is crucial for rural development. It might make or break the rural developer's success (s). The eventual result of a skillfully designed rural development operation typically meets stated goals. This is the first stage that requires expert advice and great caution. Depending on the program's aims, target audience, and nature, Either a long-term or short-term plan could be involved.

The following factors should not be overlooked when designing rural development initiatives generally by the planner(s):

1. Programs ought to be founded on the target group's current rural situations.
2. Programs should cater to the demands that the populace perceives.
3. It is important to take into account the populace's current cultural customs.
4. It is important to make use of the expertise of trained agents and professionals.
5. The area's leaders should be acknowledged and consulted.
6. Everyone in the neighborhood who is important should work together.
7. As a requirement for cooperation, there should be a carefully thought-out public education or sensitization effort.
8. Carefully evaluate the populace's fundamental needs.
9. The program's goals and objectives should be carefully chosen.
10. People's local resources should be evaluated and used as much as feasible.

3.4 Rural Development Project Plan, Implementation and Appraisal

Rural development planning, implementation and appraisal, according to Olanrewaju, (2010) involves the following stages:

- Needs assessment
- Objectives selection
- Prioritizing objectives
- Determining resources
- Programme design
- Programme implementation
- Evaluation (Appraisal)

Stage 1: Needs Assessment

This is the first stage of rural development plan. This entails determining the target group's perceived needs. The planner is attempting to identify the actual issues or demands of the rural community here. These requirements or issues may be important or immaterial. The planner can physically see the difficulties, such as terrible roads, inadequate health care, a shortage of water, unappealing residential areas, a subpar drainage system, etc. The planner cannot see the intangible issues, such as the exploitative relationships between renters and landlords, between communities, between money lenders and borrowers, between employers and employees, between intermediaries and rural farmers, etc. Such needs could be efficiently identified or assessed using survey method instruments. In other words, by using (1) a questionnaire, (2) an interview, (3) observation, or (4) a focus group discussion, the planner could ascertain what the demands of the rural population are (FGD). Such needs could be discovered and evaluated by a research professional.

Stage 2: Objectives Selection

Once the needs or problems of the rural community have been identified, the planner carefully draws out the objectives to be achieved based on the needs. If it is an educational need for instance, given the fact that there is a high illiteracy rate in the area, the objectives could be to achieve (a) Basic literacy (b) functional literacy (c) Secondary education e.t.c. If objectives are not wisely set, the programme may not be result-oriented.

Stage 3: Prioritizing Objectives

The set objectives in stage (2) have to be carefully arranged. With expert idea and the nature of the rural needs or problems at hand, the planner should arrange the objectives in a logical order or according to priority depending on how pressing a particular problem or need is. Which objective is to be achieved first and which is to be last? Should particular objectives be achieved simultaneously? All these should be determined at this stage.

Stage 4: Determining Resources

The fourth step is to choose the right resources required to reach the goals after having identified and prioritized the goals. Both the amount and quality of the resources should be taken into account. These resources could be both material and human. Experts in pertinent fields who are absolutely necessary to the program's success could make up human resources. Money, building materials, etc. are examples of material resources.

Stage 5: Program Design

A plan of action is created by the rural developer using the available people and material resources. He plans when and how the resources will be used. Dates are set aside for specific activities. Professional responsibilities and functions are spelled out in detail. The anticipated date of the complete program's completion is stated, et cetera. The design is decided by the first four steps and must be simple enough for everyone engaged in execution to understand.

Stage 6: Programme Implementation

This is the stage where action takes place. The material and human resources are put to use. It is the actual take-off stage. What has been designed in stage five is carried out, that is the actual commencement of activities to address the problem of the rural community.

Stage 7: Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of determining the extent to which stated objectives have been achieved. At this stage, the planner pauses and takes stock of how much have been achieved in relation to stated objectives. Evaluation could be formative and summative. Formative is an ongoing evaluation. As planned activities are being implemented, routine checks equally go on. Summative is end-of-programme evaluation. It is a final evaluation carried out at the end of the project. If the result of summative evaluation shows that particular objectives have not been achieved, the planner revisits the stages of the programme plan. Depending on the nature of the result of the evaluation, the planner may go back and start from stage one or any other stage as the case may be. This suggests the fact that the planning process of rural development is a cyclic process. It continues until the specified goals are successfully met. This cyclic process of programme plan is illustrated in figure 1:

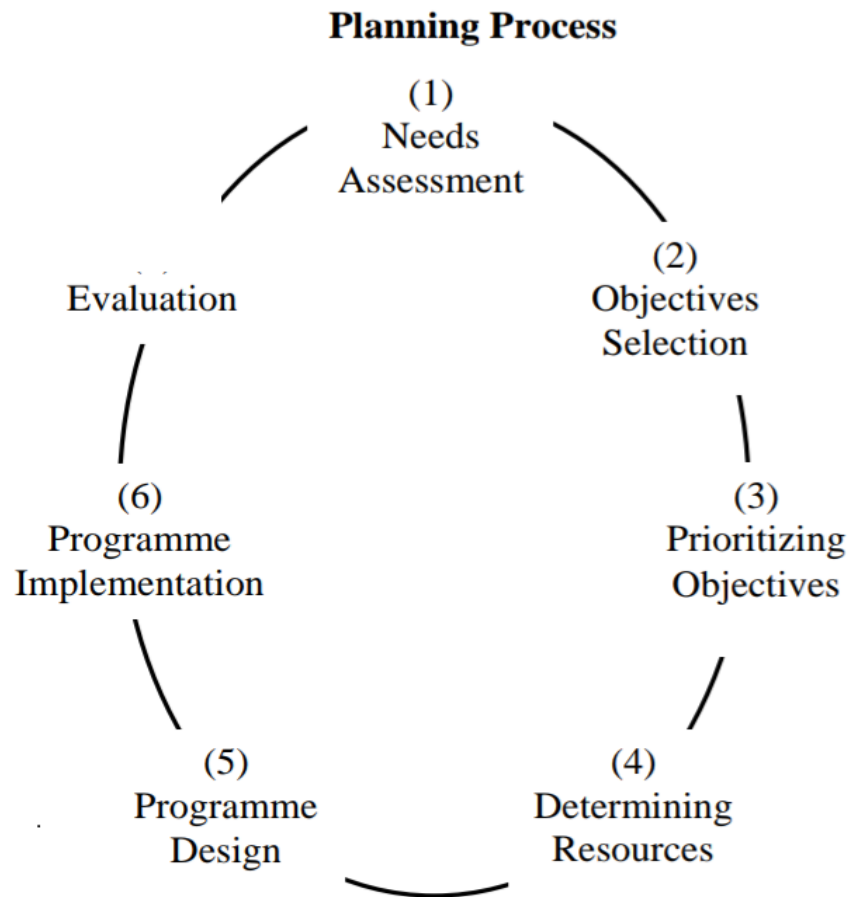


Fig. 1: The Planning Process (Olareswanju, 2010)

Self-Assessment Exercise 2

1. Explain three factors to consider when planning.
2. Identify five stages involved in rural development planning, implementation and appraisal.



3.5 Summary

The definition of planning has been covered in this section, specifically with regard to the rural development plan and its constituent parts. The planning, implementation, and evaluation phases for rural development have all been identified and explored.



3.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

Olanrewaju, B. (2010). *Fundamentals of management and administration*. Abuja: Sanjane Management Books.

Okonkwo, P.C. (2010). *Community and rural development strategies. Principles and practice*. Enugu: Impressium Publications.



3.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Definition of a plan: Plan is a description of how something should do this. It is the process of determining the course of action that must be taken in order to accomplish a particular objective or aim.
2. Why planning of rural development is an indispensable activity:

Plans offer a logical strategy for reaching pre-selected goals. Additionally, it focuses everyone's attention on attaining the goals.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Three factors to consider when planning (**three only**)
 - i) The target group's current rural conditions should serve as the foundation for programs.
 - ii) Programs ought to cater to the demands that the populace perceives.
 - iii) It is important to take into account the people's current cultural customs.
 - iv) It is important to make use of the expertise of trained agents and professionals.
 - v) The region's leaders should be acknowledged and consulted.
 - vi) Everyone in the neighborhood who is important should work together.
 - vii) A well-thought-out educating or sensitization program for the populace is essential for cooperation.
 - viii) It is important to properly evaluate the people's basic necessities.
 - ix) The program's goals and objectives should be carefully chosen.
 - x) The population's local resources should be evaluated and used as much as possible.
2. Identify five (5) stages involved in rural development planning, implementation and appraisal.

- a) Needs assessment
- b) Objectives selection
- c) Prioritizing objectives
- d) Determining resources
- e) Programme design
- f) Programme implementation
- g) Evaluation (Appraisal)

UNIT 4 VARIOUS COMMUNITY MODERNIZATION PROGRAMMES OF PAST AND PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Community Programmes in Nigeria
 - 4.3.1 Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER)
 - 4.3.2 River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)
 - 4.3.3 Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)
 - 4.3.4 National Directorate of Employment (NDE)
 - 4.3.5 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
 - 4.3.6 The Anchor Borrowers Programme (ABP)
 - 4.3.7 The Presidential Fertilizer Initiative
- 4.4 Challenges of Community Development Programmes
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 4.7 Self-Assessment Exercise(s) in the Content and Potential Solutions



4.1 Introduction

In Module 2 of the PAD 413 course, this is the fourth unit. The unit examines the numerous community modernization initiatives of Nigeria's former and current governments. The unit also examined the difficulties community development programs in Nigeria face.



4.2 Learning Outcomes

After completing this module, you ought to be able to:

- Analyze MAMSER in terms of its objectives, achievements and failures;
- Appraise RBDAs in terms of its objectives, achievements and failures;
- discuss NAIC in terms of its objectives, achievements and failures;
- understand NDE in terms of its objectives, achievements and failures;
- explain NHIS in terms of its objectives, achievements and failures;

- ascertain the ABP and Presidential Fertilizer Initiative of present administration of Muhammadu Buhari



4.3 Community Development Programmes in Nigeria

4.3.1 Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER)

Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER) was an exercise in political orientation in Nigeria undertaken by President Babangida as one of the recommendations of the Political Bureau headed by Dr. Samuel Joseph Cookey. The Bureau's task was to consult with thousands of Nigerians and recommend to the Armed Forces Ruling Council, a respectable and methodical transition program. The ruling council also wanted a national orientation to enunciate the abstract ideas in its economic policy and promote value orientation. MAMSER was inaugurated on July 25, 1987

Mission

The central goal of MAMSER was to cultivate support for the transitional program of the Government. It was also an avenue to educate the citizens about the political process, mobilize them to participate in up-coming elections and political debates, and also inculcate dependence on locally made goods and Nigerian products. Some of MAMSER'S official policies were as follows:

1. Re-orient Nigerians to shun waste and vanity.
2. Shed all pretenses of affluence in their lifestyle,
3. Propagate the need to eschew all vices in public life, including corruption, dishonesty, electoral and census malpractices, ethnic and religious bigotry (Burton, 2003).

Objectives of MAMSER

The machinery set up for achieving its aims and objectives is both a learning process and activity programme. As a learning process, MAMSER has, through workshops, seminars and the establishment of resource panels, sought to tap the immense intellectual resources of the academic and various professional, groups. As an activity programme, the 12-point mandate of the Directorate has been encapsulated into three closely-related programmes via Mass Mobilisation for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER) concerned with physical act of mobilisation, mass education under which a literate society by 1992 is the goal, political education on which platform a politically aware, conscious and enlightened third republic rests and its special

programmes for mobilising the military and the family (Kao, 2002). The goals of mass mobilisation for self-reliance, social justice and economic recovery is informed and guided by Nigeria's development objectives of building:

1. a united, strong and self-reliant nation;
2. a great and dynamic economy;
3. a just and egalitarian society;
4. a land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens; and
5. a free, democratic society.

Achievements of MAMSER

1. Achievement in elite masses on the upcoming election by then, to improve welfare to the citizens and to investigate and control corruption in the country.
2. Achievement in the Directorate's economic recovery programmes such as popularising the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), a programme in which the government has invested about 4.1 Billion for small-scale industries to thrive in the country.
3. Creating a conducive social and technological basis for sustainable development;
4. Transformation of production structures through agricultural and industrial development;
5. Facilitating the greatest possible development of agriculture-fed industries so as to ensure massive production of food and industrial raw materials;
6. Minimizing the phenomenon of external dependence and reliance on foreign aid;
7. Ensuring the fullest possible utilization of our human and material resources;
8. Transformation of the consumption pattern to reflect a selfreliant productive structure;
9. Elimination of mass poverty;
10. Creating opportunities for useful employment on a scale that will harness the potential of the unemployed.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Discuss three (3) achievements of River Basin Development Authorities in Nigeria (RBDA)
2. Identify three (3) objectives of Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC) and assess the extent to which the objectives have been achieved.

4.3.2 River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)

The River Basin Development Authorities were established to provide water for irrigation and domestic water supply, improvement of navigation, hydro-electric power generation, recreational facilities and fisheries projects. The basins were also expected to engender big plantation farming and encourage the establishment of industrial complexes that could bring the private and public sectors in joint business partnership.

Objectives of river basin development authorities in Nigeria

The objectives of RBDAs are as follows:

- i. To undertake comprehensive development of both surface and underground water resources for multi-purpose use;
- ii. To provide water from reservoirs and lakes under the control of the Authority for irrigation purposes to farmers and recognized association as well as for urban water supply Authority concerned;
- iii. The control of pollution in rivers, lakes, lagoons, and creeks in Authority's area in accordance with nationally laid standards;
- iv. To resettle persons affected by the works and schemes specified under special resettlement schemes;
- v. To develop fishes and improve navigation on the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons and creeks in the authority's area;
- vi. To undertake the mechanical clearing and cultivation of land for the production of crops and livestock etc.
- vii. To undertake large-scale multiplication of improved seeds, livestock and tree seedlings for distribution to farmers and for afforestation schemes;
- viii. to process crops, livestock products and fish produced by farmers in the authority's area in partnership with state agencies and any other person;
- ix. To assist the state and local governments in the implementation of rural development works (construction of small dams, provision of power for rural electrification schemes, establishment of grazing reserves, training of staff in the Authority's areas.

Achievements of river basin development authorities in Nigeria

The following are the achievements of RBDAs in Nigeria:

- i) The past governments has been able to help in agricultural development and increase food supply and aquatic activities
- ii) Reduction in the high level of drought
- iii) Food prevention and management control
- iv) There is a great increase in domestic water supply
- v) The past government were able to boost hydroelectric power supply

- vi) The river basins authorities have been able to bridge the gap between the rural and urban centers by taking development to the grass roots and discourage migration from the rural areas to the urban centers.
- vii) The creation of the RBDAs has motivated Nigerian Federal Government to facilitate and accelerate the production of food crops and mobilize the rural agricultural population throughout the country toward increased food production.
- viii) The RBDAs have been able to solve the problems of declining agricultural productivity and; for encouraging the diffusion of agricultural innovation to the rural areas in ways conducive to increased agricultural productivity and improved living standard of the rural dwellers.

4.3.3 Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)

From the very beginning, the scheme provided covered only two crop items namely, maize and rice, two livestock items namely cattle and poultry and some commercial businesses like farm building, machinery and equipment. The cover has since been extended to include more items namely; 21 crop items, nine items of livestock and 12 types of commercial business. And at the present; efforts are being intensified to increase the number of items under cover to include fisheries, perishable vegetables and more horticultural products. It equally designs specific covers to suit peculiar customer needs. For example, it has designed and implemented a special type of cover for agriculture or produce marketing loans as follows:

- i) Fire and special perils cover for property used as collateral security for marketing loans.
- ii) The burglary insurance cover for produce in storage;
- iii) Fire and special perils cover for produce, goods or other materials in storage, warehouses etc. Again, there are goods in transit policy and cash in transit.

Therefore, prospective clients can always approach any NAIC office, for the possibility of arranging special types of covers to meet their needs. NAIC has operational presence in the 36 states of the federation and FCT. There are five zonal offices to supervise these state offices. Plans are in the pipeline to open more field offices in the local government areas and districts. This was established for all categories of farmers. The scheme operates a mandatory cover which applies to the following:

- i. All agricultural loans from banks taken for all items insurable by NAIC.
- ii. All agricultural and agro-related projects which are assisted, supported or fully funded from public funds.

- iii. All direct and on-lending loans taken by all tiers of government for disbursement to farmers and agriculture projects for implementation.
- iv. All forms of loans for agricultural marketing purposes, by all banks and non-bank lending agencies, and
- v. All direct on-lending and investment loans disbursed by the Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB). The perils under cover for the crop sub-sector are drought, flood, windstorm, fire, pests and diseases. For livestock, the perils covered are death and injuries due to accident, disease, fire, lightning and other forms of natural disasters. However, it is very important to note that, losses caused by negligence or willful damages are not covered.

In the case of crops, the duration of cover ranges from germination to physiological maturity. However, tree crops such as cocoa and rubber are covered for one year at a time. Livestock, cattle and small ruminants are covered for one year at a time. In the case of poultry, however, the duration of cover is from one-day old to 52 weeks for layers and breeding birds extendable 72 weeks and from day old to 10 weeks for boilers. The duration of all other cover is one year except where specified. The approved premium rate for the scheme ranges between five per cent and eight per cent of the sum insured for crops and 3.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent for livestock. The applicable rating varies with the agro-ecological zone of the country.

The Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme is subsidized to the tune of 50 per cent by the federal and state government in the proportion of 37.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent of the premium payable. This subsidy is applicable only on food crop and livestock items while commercial rates are charge for non-food items. Claim payment is one of the most important functions of any insurance outfit. In NAIC, claims are treated and paid with dispatch. Insured are always encouraged to report claim incidence promptly to enable verification and commencement of processing. The indemnity for crops is based on the approved input costs, less the value of the crops harvested if any. For the livestock indemnity is the value of the animal, at the commencement of the policy, plus the approved inputs costs. NAIC offices nationwide are the main reporting point of claims. The scheme continues to gain acceptance as evidenced by the increasing number of new participating farmers and most of them that suffered losses have been indemnified. The value of risk taken by NAIC since inception as at the end of 2003 was N80 billion, which were adequately covered by local and international Reinsurance treaties. The vast scope of coverage, the huge volume of risk taken up by NAIC and the 50 per cent subsidy given by the Nigerian government makes the Nigerian Agricultural Scheme recognized by many countries and the

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations as a major contribution towards self-sufficiency in food production and as a scheme to be replaced in other parts of the world.

The Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation is different from others and is always there for the farmer, NAIC, unlike other conventional insurance must within reasonable time pay the appropriate compensation sufficient to keep the farmer in business after suffering a loss. Any delay could force the farmer out of business in no time.

Objectives of Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)

- a) To implement, manage and administer the Agricultural Insurance Scheme.
- b) To subsidize the premiums chargeable on selected crops and livestock policies from the grants obtained from the Federal and State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory;
- c) To encourage institutional lenders to lend more for agricultural production having regard to the added security for their loans provided by the Corporation;
- d) To promote increased agricultural production generally in order to minimize or eliminate the need for ad-hoc assistance previously provided by Governments during agricultural disasters;
- e) To carry on insurance business on normal commercial basis and without subsidies on premiums as insurers of buildings, machineries, equipments and other items which form part of the total investment on farms and to reinsure this aspect of its operations through well-established channels with reputable reinsurance companies;
- f) To operate other types of insurance business as may be permitted by the Commissioner of Insurance at competitive premiums and
- g) To do anything or to enter into any transaction which in the opinion of the Board is calculated to facilitate the due performance of its functions?

4.3.4 The National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was established in November 1986. It began operations fully in January 1987. The birth of the Directorate was predicated on the effects of the economic recession of the 80s which led to a drastic reduction in capacity utilization and consequent outright closure of industries in Nigeria. Equally, other macro-economic policies of the government of the day such as structural adjustment programme (SAP), devaluation of the Naira, privatization and commercialization of the economy, etc, resulted to massive job losses in both the public and private sectors of the economy. According to the

Annual Report of the NDE 2013, unemployment rate had risen from 4.3% in 1985 to 7.0% at the beginning of 1987 because of the situation earlier stated.

Objectives of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

The Directorate was empowered to operate as an employment creation agency statutorily charged with the responsibility to design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment with the following mandate:

1. To design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment;
2. To articulate policies aimed at developing work programmes with labour intensive potentials;
3. To obtain and maintain a data bank on employment and vacancies in the country with a view to acting as a clearing house to link job seekers with vacancies in collaboration with other government agencies and
4. To implement other policies as may be laid down from time to time by the board established under section 3 of its enabling law.

The Directorate commenced operations in January 1987 with visible presence in all the states of the federation. In order to fulfill its statutory mandate the NDE introduced four major areas of intervention towards mass job creation for the unemployed in Nigeria as follows:

1. Vocational Skills Development
2. Entrepreneurship Development
3. Agricultural Skills Training and
4. Public Works Programme

Since unemployment is dynamic in its forms and patterns, regular innovative strategies are required to tackle it effectively. To this end, any other innovation can be effectively situated within the framework of any of the four major areas of intervention.

All the various employment creation programmes of the NDE are designed to provide training in critical skills required to make an unemployed person either employable or to become self-employed. Emphasis is placed on self-employment as against paid employment in order to stimulate entrepreneurship and wealth creation. To support this concept, the Directorate provides demonstrative soft loans to outstanding beneficiaries of its various programmes.

Structure of the NDE

From inception, the NDE functions under a board of directors fully supported by a Chief Executive Officer and a management team. It has functional offices in all the states of the federation as well as the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja). These offices serve as implementation channels for all programmes of the agency at the grassroots level. Recently, a zonal structure was introduced to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of programme delivery across the country. Each of the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria has a zonal office headed by a director who coordinates programme delivery and effective administration of the state formations within a zone.

Achievements of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

For more than three decades now, the NDE, through the machinery of skills acquisition in vocational, agricultural, entrepreneurial and activities in the public works sector as well as collaborations with both local and international organizations and private individuals, has impacted a total of 5,625,930 unemployed Nigerians. This does not include the over 9 million persons counselled over the period.

4.3.5 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Life expectancy especially in sub-Saharan Africa has dropped due to inappropriate diet, lack of exercise and mostly stress. Health care quality, quantity and costs have equally deteriorated that the World Health Organization (WHO) and other human organizations have been ringing the alarm bells of imminent danger to citizenry in developing countries like Nigeria. To meet this challenge, the Government of Nigeria constituted various panels whose recommendations culminated in the enactment of the National Health Insurance Scheme Act, 1999 (NHIS Law).

According to the Government of Nigeria, some of the reasons for establishing the NHIS include:

1. The poor state of the nation's health care delivery systems.
2. Excessive dependence and pressure on the Federal Government to finance the entire health care delivery system in Nigeria.
3. Rising costs and under-funding of health care delivery.
4. Poor integration of health facilities in the health care delivery system.

NHIS, as the name implies, is a kind of insurance scheme where many individuals or "Insured" pool their resources – i.e. contributions - together for the protection of anyone in the group who might fall ill within the period of the insurance.

The drivers of the scheme are called Health Management Organisations (HMO). The providers of the actual medical services are professionals called Health Care Providers.

The objectives of National Health Insurance Scheme

The objectives of NHIS include:

- i) Ensuring that every Nigerian has access to good health care and health care delivery services.
- ii) Protecting Nigerians from the financial hardship of huge medical bills whenever they visit our hospitals.
- iii) Managing the rising cost of health care services in Nigeria.
- iv) Ensuring equitable distribution of health care costs among different income groups.
- v) Ensuring adequate distribution of health facilities all over Nigeria.
- vi) Ensuring efficiency in health care services both in the public and private sectors.
- vii) Improving and harnessing private sector participation in the provision of health care services.
- viii) Maintaining high standard of health care delivery services within the scheme.
- ix) Ensuring equitable patronage of all levels of health care.
- x) Ensuring the availability of funds to the health sector for improved services.

The workings of NHIS

HMOs are required by the NHIS Law to collect contributions from patrons to the scheme and maintain an efficient pool of Health Care Providers (Hospitals, Clinics, Dental and Optical Clinics, etc). Contributors to NHIS, on regular payment of their contributions, are entitled to visit the appointed Health Care Providers, appointed by their HMO, whenever they are ill or require medical advice or attention. Note that the HMOs are required by Law to ensure that the highest quality and quantity of health care services are provided by their appointed Health Care Providers.

To guarantee financial adequacy of the scheme, the NHIS Law requires all HMOs to have approved, a comprehensive insurance cover to the tune of N100 Million; from this insurance cover, the HMO is indemnified against incidents of defaults in settlement of claims by Health Care Providers or by patrons of the scheme that is insured persons like you.

Registration and contributions of employers and employees

All employers having ten or more than ten employees are required to register their companies and their employees with a HMO and to pay to the designated HMO contributions at such time and manner as provided in the guidelines issued by the NHIS Council or as agreed to with the HMO where there is no guideline from the NHIS Council. Employers are forbidden by the NHIS Law from deducting their share of NHIS contributions from their employees' wages and or emoluments.

Self-employed people or others who are described as "Voluntary Contributors" under the NHIS Law and who want to enjoy the benefits of the scheme are permitted to register and participate in the scheme by choosing a HMO of their choice.

Benefits under NHIS

Persons registered under the various NHIS schemes are entitled to enjoy insured benefits based on the contract that they have entered into with their appointed HMO. Common services envisaged and enumerated under the NHIS Law include:

- a. Defined elements of curative care.
- b. Prescribed drugs and diagnostic tests.
- c. Maternity care for up to four live births for every insured person.
- d. Preventive care including immune station, family planning, ante natal and postnatal care.
- e. Consulting with defined range of specialist.
- f. Hospital care in a private or public Hospital in a standard ward.
- g. Eye examination and care, excluding test and actual provision of spectacles.
- h. A range of prosthesis and dental care as defined by the Council.

Failures of NHIS

The immediate problems with NHIS include:

- i) There is a limitation on the scope of services and preferences of medical professionals that contributors to the Scheme can access and enjoy.
- ii) There is also inadequate publicity on the existence and benefits of the Scheme; this is especially amongst members of the informal sector of the economy who constitute a vast majority of the economy.
- iii) There are still a very small number of participants/contributors to this scheme and this is because of low per capital income in Nigeria. In comparison, the current high rate of contributions by

HMOs is a disadvantage of spreading the net and having more participants.

- iv) The Public Officers Protection Law requires special notices and procedures before law suits can be brought against members of NHIS Council and their staff. The application of this Law to this scheme is unfortunate as the Public Officers Protection Act is an archaic colonial legislation. It is suggested that this provision be removed and substituted with a kind of insurance indemnity covering exposures such as this.

4.3.6 Anchor Borrowers Programme (ABP)

The Anchor Borrowers Programme (ABP) of the Central Bank of Nigeria, launched by President Muhammadu Buhari on November 17, 2015, has made available more than 200 billion Naira in funding to more than 1.5 million smallholder farmers of 16 different commodities (Rice, Wheat, Maize, Cotton, Cassava, Poultry, Soy Beans, Groundnut, Fish), cultivating over 1.4 million hectares of farmland (FAO, 2015).

The ABP has substantially raised local production of rice, doubling the production of paddy as well as milled rice between 2015 and 2019.

Between 2016 and 2019, more than 10 new rice mills came on-stream in Nigeria. Many of the existing Mills have expanded their capacity; several new ones are under construction (Dankumo, Riti & Ayeni, 2015).

More than a billion dollars of private sector investments in the production of Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Poultry, Animal Feed, Fertilizers, etc, since 2015.

However, while it is evident that Nigeria's rice production has increased significantly following the launch of the ABP policy under the Buhari-led administration than under any other administration since 1999, price of rice, a major staple among Nigerians, among other staple foods has seen astronomical increase in the last six years than in any other years in the history of the country (FAO, 2015).

The prices of major legumes (beans, groundnut, soy beans) and cereals (rice, maize, sorghum, and millet) in Nigeria rose at an average of about 98.85 and 99.9 per cents respectively with no appropriate measures put in place to curtail the situation.

4.3.7 The Presidential Fertilizer

The Presidential Fertilizer Initiative, PFI (which involves a partnership with the Government of Morocco, for the supply of phosphate, as well as technical assistance), has resulted in the revitalization of 14 blending

plants across Nigeria. The Presidential Fertilizer Initiative was launched in January 2017.

As part of the PFI, in 2018 Nigeria and Morocco signed a Memorandum of Understanding (between OCP of Morocco and the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority) on the establishment of a Basic Chemicals Platform, specifically to develop a significant Ammonia Production Plant in the Niger Delta to boost agricultural production and rural development (FAO, 2015).

More than a million metric tonnes of fertilizer produced since 2017. This translated to distribution of more than 18 million 50kg bags of NPK fertilizer in the first three years of the PFI). 22 blending plants resuscitated (combined installed capacity of more than 2.5m MT). Price reduction from 9,000-11,000 per bag, to 5,500. FX savings of \$150m annually through the substitution of imported components with locally manufactured ones. Subsidy savings of 50 billion Naira annually.

4.4 Problems of Rural Community Development Programmes

- 1 The mechanistic nature of decision taking and non-involvement of the community in decision making process for programme initiation and implementation incapacitates the potentials of the communities. According to Ibietan and Oghator (2013) top-down approach of decision making and programme initiation typifies not only donor-driven, and limited in nature, but tend to undermine the benefiting communities. Particularly communities are hardly involved at the policy design or implementation stage, thereby excluding them as participants and stakeholders in such plans programs and projects.
- 2 Problem of loss of control over development process do occur because of lack of understanding and utilization of the programme by the benefiting communities.
- 3 Many community development programmes are without adequate planning. They lack the needed proper cost estimate and structural designs.
- 4 Many communities do not understand the socio-environmental consequences or implications of the projects that they initiate. As such many of such programmes do not survive (Uba, 2018).
- 5 The impact of programmes on the community is minimal as a result of poorly implemented projects that do not survive thereby leaving the people in excruciating poverty.
- 6 Sometimes Leadership crises exist in certain communities such as, fund misappropriation thereby impeding the progress and further development of community projects.
- 7 The lack of expertise in maintenance services often renders some

community programmes diminished in value and dead. Thereby leading to a waste of resources.

- 8 Politic considerations often affect the siting of some public programmes and also affect public support for some community projects. The Implementation of the development program me itself is also affected by politics.
- 9 The problem of implementation. Arising from poor supervision also exists and constitutes one major problem to community programme execution. Adelakun (2013) asserts that many development policies are poorly implemented due to poor supervision. Thus some water taps project in many communities remain unfunctional since after their installation.
- 10 Armed conflicts in certain communities ranging from ethnic, communal, and religious issues also hinders many community programmes. It creates the absence of an enabling environment sustainable development in such community.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What are the reasons for the establishment of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)?
2. What is the common challenges affecting rural community programmes as identified by Ibietan and Oghator (2013)?



4.5 Summary

In this unit, we have explained the objectives, achievements and failures or weaknesses of community modernization programmes of past and present governments of Nigeria such as Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs), Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Anchor Borrowers Programme (ABP) and Presidential Fertilizer Initiative. In addition, the unit also examined the general challenges associated with rural community development in Nigeria.



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4.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. The following are the achievements of RBDAs in Nigeria (**three only**)

- i) The past governments have been able to help in agricultural development and increase food supply and aquatic activities
- ii) Reduction in the high level of drought
- iii) Food prevention and management control
- iv) There is a great increase in domestic water supply
- v) The past government were able to boost hydroelectric power supply.
- vi) The river basins authorities have been able to bridge the gap between the rural and urban centers by taking development to the grass roots and discourage migration from the rural areas to the urban centers.
- vii) The creation of the RBDAs has motivated Nigerian Federal Government to facilitate and accelerate the production of food crops and mobilize the rural agricultural population throughout the country toward increased food production.
- viii) The RBDAs have been able to solve the problems of declining agricultural productivity and; for encouraging the diffusion of agricultural innovation to the rural areas in ways conducive to increased agricultural productivity and improved living standard of the rural dwellers.

2. NAIC has the following objectives (**THREE ONLY**)

- a) To implement, manage and administer the Agricultural Insurance Scheme.
- b) To subsidize the premiums chargeable on selected crops and livestock policies from the grants obtained from the Federal and State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory;
- c) To encourage institutional lenders to lend more for agricultural production having regard to the added security for their loans provided by the Corporation;
- d) To promote increased agricultural production generally in order to minimize or eliminate the need for ad-hoc assistance previously provided by Governments during agricultural disasters;
- e) To carry on insurance business on normal commercial basis and without subsidies on premiums as insurers of buildings, machineries, equipments and other items which form part of the total investment on farms and to reinsure this aspect of its operations through well-established channels with reputable reinsurance companies;

- f) To operate other types of insurance business as may be permitted by the Commissioner of Insurance at competitive premiums and
- g) To do anything or to enter into any transaction which in the opinion of the Board is calculated to facilitate the due performance of its functions?

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Reasons for establishing the NHIS include:

- i). The poor state of the nation's health care delivery systems.
- ii). Excessive dependence and pressure on the Federal Government to finance the entire health care delivery system in Nigeria.
- iii) Rising costs and under-funding of health care delivery.
- iv) Poor integration of health facilities in the health care delivery system.

2. Ibietan and Oghator (2013) top-down approach of decision making and programme initiation tend to undermine the benefiting communities particularly communities are hardly involved at the policy design or implementation stage.

UNIT 5 FINANCING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Definition of Finance
 - 5.3.1 The meaning of rural financing
 - 5.3.2 Objectives of promoting rural finance
 - 5.3.3 Indigenous self-help organizations in rural financing
 - 5.3.4 Rural savings and capital formation
- 5.4 The nature of Nigerian rural financing system
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



5.1 Introduction

The concept of rural finance maybe new to many people who are used to finance. Some people who thought that it is an abstract concept has seen that it is a reality that they experience daily. Finance is the livewire of any project, whether it be rural or urban, whether public or private project. Without finance, it would be difficult to execute any meaningful project. This unit focuses, among others, on the meaning of finance and rural financing, objectives of promoting rural financing, indigenous self-help organizations, rural savings and capital formation as well as the nature of the Nigerian rural financing system.



5.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the meaning of finance;
- explain the meaning of rural financing;
- enumerate the objectives of promoting rural finance;
- discuss indigenous self-help organizations in rural financing.
- explain rural savings and capital formation.
- analyze the nature of Nigerian rural financing system



5.3 Definition of Finance

Finance, according to Nwobi (2006) is the raising of funds by individuals, cooperative enterprises, firms, governmental or nongovernmental organizations for the day to day running and management of their businesses. As a discipline, finance is merely a body of facts, principles and theories which deals with raising and using of money by individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, firms and cooperatives to accomplish a task.

5.3.1 The Meaning of Rural financing

Rural financing according to Nwobi, (2006) encompasses the financial side of almost all economic processes of rural areas. This includes all that involves savings, financing and insurance of financial risks. Rural financial system includes all savings and financing opportunities and thus, the financial institutions which provide savings and financing opportunities as well as valid norms and models of behaviours related to the financial system.

Rural financial services is about providing financial services - secure savings, credit, money transfer services for remittance and insurance in rural area. The ability of rural households to make long term investments to ensure time-patterned income flow is shaped by an economy's financial services. The efficient provision of loans, deposits, payments and insurance services encourages rural entrepreneurship, helps the rural economy to grow and reduce poverty (Reichmuth, 2007). Today's financial system approach to rural finance recognizes that sustainable institutions offering a menu of financial services priced to cover cost reach the greatest number of rural producers and enterprises.

Self-Assessment Exercise 1

1. What do you understand by rural financing?
2. Explain two objectives of promoting rural finance.

5.3.2 Objectives of Promoting Rural Finance

The objectives of promoting rural finance according to Nwobi (2006) are as follows:

- i) The first intermediate objective with direct effect on the target groups is the development of accessible financial institution. Accessibility, in this context refers to the type of products or services, the business policies and the location of the financial institutions. In those

areas where there are no financial institutions, this secondary objectives consists of building them up. In areas where rural financial institution already exists, the secondary objective is to motivate them and make them able to accept power segmental of the population as customers.

ii) The second intermediate objectives which is directly related to the target group is to strengthen the efficiency, stability and autonomy of those pre-existing and newly formed financial institutions which are oriented towards the target group. This secondary objective namely, creating and strengthening financial institution for the target groups requires that such institution pursue the following specific tasks:

a. The target group must be trained on how to handle money and credit and learn how to contact the financial institutions.

b. Investment opportunities must be opened up for saving which already exist, so that the savers may generate interests.

c. Income generating and possible job creating investments which the target groups previously could not finance should be made possible.

d. Financial institutions are also to provide services in the strict sense.

e. g. the form of business consulting services, which introduces innovation and handle insurance scheme or arrange contracts with insurance companies.

e. Savings and credit opportunities are to be provided for self-help projects.

iii) In addition, there are secondary objectives in the promotion of rural finance which are only indirectly oriented towards the target groups. They are not direct to the extent that they do not involve any direct contact between the target groups as savers and borrowers and the financial institutions being promoted.

iv) One intermediate objective is the improvement in the supply of financial services to the instrumental target groups. Many investment in small scale and medium scale enterprises belonging to proprietors who are not themselves members of the target groups are only feasible if there is a sufficient and inexpensive supply of credit.

v) The last secondary objective of indirect relevance to the target groups is the creation of linkage between informal financial institutions directly accessible to the target group and the formal financial infrastructures. The deposits of the funds of an informal savings association in a bank for example could provide members with an indirect interest income which savings association usually do not provide.

5.3.3 Indigenous Self-Help Organizations in Rural Financing

Cooperative movements have been accepted as self help activities, even before the introduction of cooperative by the colonial masters. Self help is a way of helping oneself through the help of the fellow men working together. Various self help organizations were formed by people to help themselves, their economic and social problems such as walling of

compound, building of residential houses, planting and harvesting of crops. Sometimes these self-help organizations buy some iron or plastic chairs, canopies and hire them out to render assistance to their members. This in other words means that they render services to people and help members to earn some income indirectly (Ojo, 2002). Self-help organizations that are found in rural communities include:

- a. Social clubs
- b. Age grade
- c. Youth club
- d. Religions organizations
- e. Development unions Cooperative societies.

All the above self-help organizations are regarded as social organizations.

Social club

The formations of social club have no age bracket. The involvement of the youth is highly noticed in this area. Social club, according to Nwobi, (2006) embarks on meaningful development projects in their various communities. Social clubs are noted for bringing into existence some amenities that will make life meaningful to the rural communities. This, they do by investing in some valuable projects which yield some good amount of money. One striking feature of the social club is that the members are usually resident in the urban areas but labour to uplift the rural areas.

Age grade

The institution of age grade is common in Igbo land and they play important role in community development. Young men and women are required in the areas where age grade operate to join as one group. One of the objectives of this requirement is to place each person in a group of progressive minds whose ideas are centered on the development of the individual and community. Age grade in various communities embark on different developmental projects like installation, pipe borne water, electrification, building schools, civic centers etc. It is therefore a potent tool for development. The instrument of age grade organization has been used in various communities to maintain peace. The funds for building some of the above mentioned projects are raised through free-will donations, levies, sale of farm produces, cash realized from dancing activities etc.

Youth club

The youth clubs are reservoir where resources could be drawn. The population usually referred to as youths are physically strong, mentally alert and progressive in thought. Youth development is the job of

improving the energetic segment of the population through programmes to make them good citizens who will contribute to the development of the community. Youth in the Nigerian traditional societies are given social and political recognitions. Men within the age of youth are usually organized and given special duties by the community. Youths are required to defend the society in times of war. They also partake in economic activities like farming, fishing, hunting etc. This means that the youths provide the main source of labour on which community development depends.

Religious organizations

Religious organizations are some of the organizations found within the religious group. They include women organizations, men organizations, Christian girls and boys. All the above mentioned groups, though are seen within the church, they play a vital role in rural community development by rendering financial assistance. The Christian girls for example buy canopies and chairs which they hire out to make money and give them free to their members. The Christian boys on their own part buy musical instruments and play the gospel bands in the village activities and gatherings and raise funds from it.

Development unions

These groups are usually made up of able bodied men and boys. The tasks of the development union are related to the age grade and the youth club. Apart from defending the rural community, the development unions organize themselves and do one kind of launching or the other to enable them erect town halls for the village activities so as to boost the condition of the society. The development unions also raise money to construct feeder roads and build bridges across the rivers that lead to the village farms. They also award scholarship to some brilliant wards in the town.

Cooperative as a self help organization

Self-help implies members in a group helping each other to solve each other's problems. Self-help can be said to be based on group solidarity or mutual assistance. Cooperatives as self help organizations therefore means that they are organizations which are formed by a number of persons with the aim of helping themselves, solve their economic problems and thereby achieving a degree of self-reliance through joint and mutual action or aid. In fact, every form of cooperation implies help and self reliance (Nwobi, 2006).

5.3.4 Rural Savings and Capital Formation

Mobilization of saving is an important source of fund for lending in the rural sector. The rural communities in most cases have nothing to save, since they don't even have enough to eat. The beginning of any serious discussion about savings and capital formation should center on working out a model where by funds from government, private and urban areas should be channeled to the rural areas. In order to stimulate internal generation of capital, the major factor limiting the tapping of rural saving is the meager disposable income. Because of low-income and because many investors run away from doing business in the rural areas, the rural dwellers have not formed the habit of saving.

Saving institutions in the rural areas, according to Nwobi, (2006), could be stimulated by:

- i. Opening rural banks with saving facilities.
- ii. Developing a saving - borrower relationship.
- iii. Adopting simple and convenient system of servicing deposits.
- iv. Insurance of deposit up to a certain level to promote public confidence.
- v. Educating the rural people to improve their living conditions and to encourage them to use banking facilities.
- vi. Encouraging rural banks to re-invest a greater proportion of their profit on rural projects.
- vii. Crediting an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust between the bank and the community in which it operates.

As argued by Nwobi, (2006), the advantages of rural financing are as follows:

- i. Inculcating the habit of contributing, saving in the members and depositing same with formal financial institutions.
- ii. The accumulated savings deposit with banks could become collaterals loans granted to members.
- iii. Enhancing the viability and liquidity position of the rural banks through deposit accumulation.
- iv. Reduction in default rate as saving mobilized could be used to offer outstanding loans when the need arises.
- v. The transformation of informal to formal rural financial system with all the benefit deniable there from.

5.4 Nature of Nigerian Rural Financing System

Nigeria rural sector can be said to consist of all economic activities outside the urban community. Akinbide cited in Nwobi, (2006) stated that rural settlement can be regarded as those whose population engage primarily in economic activities involving the direct and indirect

exploitation of the land by undertaking crop production, animal husbandry, fishery, food processing and cottage industries including rural crafts, mining, trading and transportation services. Mbagwu (1978) cited in Nwobi, (2006) says that many people believe that rural communities like in Nigeria are characterized by traditional agriculture such as gathering, hunting and fishing practice. As a result of this, people give thought to the existence of primary sectors in the occupational mix of the rural population of the country. He recognized the existence of traditional industries which exist side by side with agriculture in the rural sector.

Olashore (1979) cited in Nwobi, (2006) explained that economic indicators showed that about 70 percent of the populations of Nigerians live in the rural areas and most of them have been denied access to banking facilities. The significance of this lack of access to banking facilities is better appreciated when one realizes that the bulk of the rural population is engaged in agriculture, handicraft and other basic small-scale industries. Therefore, in recognition of the nature of the rural sector and the role banks are expected to play, the need for rural banking.

The objective of rural financing is to encourage banking habit among the rural population. To provide services such as use of cheques as instrument for payment, opening of letter for payment, opening of letter of credit, money transfer advisory services, issues of drafts and collection of bills also will help directly in fostering of productivity by offering borrowers a variety of technical services. These might include financial advice, assistance with formulation of loan proposals, guidance in the setting up a system of accounts, help in the supply of equipment and help in the establishment of marketing facilities and increase the banking density in the country.

According to Nwobi, (2006), the Nigerian rural financing system includes the following:

Specialized institution

The federal government of Nigeria has at various times decided to establish some specialized institutions to cater mainly for the banking needs of some segment of the society such as petty traders, peasant, farmers and deprived communities. The banks, which have been established to serve these need include the Community Banks, Urban Development Banks and Cooperative Banks.

Community banks

Community bank in the Nigeria context is defined as a self- sustaining financial institution owned and managed by a community or group of

communities to provide financial services to that community. Rural investors can obtain loan with ease and invest on the rural projects. The small-scale farmers constitute the greatest percentage of the customers of the bank and operators are opportuned to seek for loan. The body charged with the duty of receiving and processing applications for the establishment of community banks is the National Board for Community Banks (NBCB). The first community Banks commenced operation in December 1990.

Urban Development Bank (UDB)

Several Nigerian cities experienced problems in inadequate housing, transportation, electricity and water supply in order to create a greater capacity to deal with these problems. The federal government established the Urban Development Bank through Decree No. 51 of 1992. Urban Development Bank therefore was established to finance and foster the rapid development of urban and rural infrastructure throughout the federation. This is done through the provision of medium and long finances. The bank was expected to operate strictly as an independent institution and to provide financial assistance to both public and private sectors of the economy for the development of housing, mass transportation and public utilities.

Cooperative bank

This is a financial institution specially set up to offer greater access to savings and borrowing facilities for cooperative societies and their members at relatively cheap interest rates. A cooperative bank can be defined as a cooperative society carrying out business as other banks but in such a manner that they fill the financial gaps created by the conservative financing practices of other commercial banks. Cooperative Bank has undergone several transformations both in name and functions. It was formerly Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB), later changed to Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural development Bank (NACRDB) and now Bank of Agriculture (BOA).

Objectives of cooperative bank

Cooperative bank has among other things the following objectives:

- i. To operate as a secondary financing agency for securing finance from available resources to cater for the needs of the registered cooperative societies within its operational area.
- ii. To promote thrift among its members by offering them an opportunity to accumulate their savings.
- iii. To develop, assist and co-ordinate the financial aspect of registered societies within the area of operation.

- iv. To have power to accept savings and / or deposits from members.
- v. To have the power to contract financially with the approval of the Registrar on behalf of cooperative societies and to pledge assets of the societies.
- vi. To have the power to invest or dispose of the surplus funds of the societies in the overall interest of the cooperative movement.
- vii. To have the power to borrow for the purpose of its business from other sources with the approval of the Registrar.
- viii. To have the power to acquire assets of any nature in the interest of the bank considered necessary and conducive to the nature of their business.
- ix. To harness all available resources within the cooperative movements for the overall benefits of all the members and to undertake other work that will promote the cause of cooperation.

Self-Assessment Exercise 2

1. Discuss three benefits of rural financing.
2. Define community banks in the Nigerian context



5.5 Summary

In this unit, we have explained the meaning of finance and the meaning of rural financing. We have also identified the objectives of promoting rural finance. Indigenous self-help organizations in rural financing have also been discussed. Rural savings and capital formation as well as the nature of Nigerian rural financing system over the years have been explained. In the next unit, the problems of rural development in Nigeria will be discussed.



5.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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5.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning of rural finance: Rural finance encompasses the financial side of almost all economic processes in rural areas. These include: everything which involves savings, financing and insurance of financial risks.

2. Objectives of promoting rural finance according to Nwobi (2006) (TWO ONLY)

i) The first intermediate objective with direct effect on the target groups is the development of accessible financial institution. Accessibility, in this context refers to the type of products or services, the business policies and the location of the financial institutions. In those areas where there are no financial institutions, this secondary objectives consists of building them up. In areas where rural financial institution already exists, the secondary objective is to motivate them and make them able to accept power segmental of the population as customers.

ii) The second intermediate objectives which is directly related to the target group is to strengthen the efficiency, stability and autonomy of those pre-existing and newly formed financial institutions which are oriented towards the target group. This secondary objective namely, creating and strengthening financial institution for the target groups requires that such institution pursue the following specific tasks:

a. The target group must be trained on how to handle money and credit and learn how to contact the financial institutions.

b. Investment opportunities must be opened up for saving which already exist, so that the savers may generate interests.

c. Income generating and possible job creating investments which the target groups previously could not finance should be made possible.

d. Financial institutions are also to provide services in the strict sense.

e. g. the form of business consulting services, which introduces innovation and handle insurance scheme or arrange contracts with insurance companies.

e. Savings and credit opportunities are to be provided for self-help projects.

iii) In addition, there are secondary objectives in the promotion of rural finance which are only indirectly oriented towards the target groups. They are not direct to the extent that they do not involve any direct contact between the target groups as savers and borrowers and the financial institutions being promoted.

iv) One intermediate objective is the improvement in the supply of financial services to the instrumental target groups. Many investment in small scale and medium scale enterprises belonging to proprietors who

are not themselves members of the target groups are only feasible if there is a sufficient and inexpensive supply of credit.

v) The last secondary objective of indirect relevance to the target groups is the creation of linkage between informal financial institutions directly accessible to the target group and the formal financial infrastructures. The deposits of the funds of an informal savings association in a bank for example could provide members with an indirect interest income which savings association usually do not provide.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Benefits of rural financing (TWO ONLY)

- i. Inculcating the habit of contributing, saving in the members and depositing same with formal financial institutions.
- ii. The accumulated savings deposit with banks could become collaterals loans granted to members.
- iii. Enhancing the viability and liquidity position of the rural banks through deposit accumulation.
- iv. Reduction in default rate as saving mobilized could be used to offer outstanding loans when the need arises.
- v. The transformation of informal to formal rural financial system with all the benefit deniable there from.

2. Definition of Community Bank: Community bank in the Nigeria context is defined as a self- sustaining financial institution owned and managed by a community or group of communities to provide financial services to that community. Rural investors can obtain loan with ease and invest on the rural projects. The small-scale farmers constitute the greatest percentage of the customers of the bank and operators are opportuned to seek for loan.

MODULE 3

Unit 1	Rural Community as a Unit of Social Change
Unit 2	Micro-Approaches to Social Change
Unit 3	Macro-Approaches to Social Change
Unit 4	Dimension of Innovations
Unit 5	Models of Rural/Agricultural Development and Their Relevance to Nigerian Situations

UNIT 1 RURAL COMMUNITY AS A UNIT OF CHANGE

Unit Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Definition of a Community
 - 1.3.1 Types of Communities
 - 1.3.2 Settlement Patterns in Rural Communities
 - 1.3.2.1 The Clustered or Nucleated Settlement
 - 1.3.3.2 Scattered or Dispensed Settlement Patterns
- 1.4 Concept of Social Change
 - 1.4.1 Sources of Social Change
 - 1.4.2 Factors Affecting Social Change
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



1.1 Introduction

Change, which is a significant alteration in the way of life of a people, is constant, ever occurring. This change does not occur in a vacuum. There is always a unit or system within which changes take place. Some changes are man-made whereas others are accidental and thus not giving man any chance to plan for it. The understanding of the concept of change and the various factors that affect change will help in the management of change.

Most rural dwellers are fatalistic, which implies that they resign to fate in the face of eminent change. This is sometimes as a result of ignorance. There are some instances where government and nongovernmental agencies have tried to prevent the effects of accidental change. This has given rise to minimal results as a result of the low level of understanding of the ministry for planning for change in the part of those affected by

change. This unit essentially, sets to provide this understanding to you, so you can be providing this all-important knowledge to members of your communities to make planned change effective as well as helping to adjust to accidental change.



1.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- define the concept of community
- define rural community
- explain settlement patterns
- define the concept of social change
- list and explain the factors affecting change.



1.3 Definition of Community

The term community is used extensively in peer reviewed literature, though it is used differently by researchers across various disciplines. A better understanding of community, as an object of study, is needed to help guide policy, supports and services planning, and to build inclusive communities.

Sztompka (2012) see community as a group of people that interact and support each other, and are bounded by shared. experiences or characteristics, a sense of belonging, and often by their physical proximity. To Weinstein (2010), a community is an aggregation of families habitually living together within a definite geographical location more or less rooted in the soil they occupy, living in a state of mutual interdependence, supporting some basic social institution and having some measure of political autonomy in relation to other community. The term community has equally been used to denote something both geographical and psychological. Geographically, it denotes specific area where people cluster. Psychologically it implies shared interests, characteristics or association as in the expression “community of interests”. However, there is a sociological definition of the term that combines the two meanings and denotes a people within a common locality having shared interests and behavioural patterns. Such shared interests and behavioural patterns manifests, mainly in the areas of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services; socialisation; social control; social participation and mutual support. A community is essentially characterised by the organisation of these functions on a locality basis.

The word rural is a normative term that has a subjective interpretation. It is measured by the availability of certain basic amenities that can improve living standards, population and infrastructural development.

Rural community therefore can be carried out to mean the aggregation of people whose population are low and at very low levels of infrastructural development.

Every urban community is serviced by rural communities.

Consequently, the rural community should be the hob of transformation as any change inthe rural community is a change of development in the urban centres. This unit teaches the rural community as a major entity of change and development.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What do you understand by ‘community’?
2. Discuss “the deprived” as a form of people living in a community.

1.3.1 Types of Communities

Communities vary substantially in the degree to which their members feel connected and share a common Identity as explained by Walter (1990) cited in Booth (1994), different types of communities are found, focusing on the distinctive characteristics and problems of central cities, suburbs and rural communities. These are as follows:

Central cities

Urban life is noteworthy for its diversity so it would be a serious mistake to see all city residents as being alike. Walter has distinguished five types of people found in cities:

1. **Cosmopolites:** These residents remain in cities to take advantage of unique cultural and intellectual benefits. Writers, artists, and scholars fall into this category.
2. **Unmarried** and childless people: Such people choose to live in cities because of the active nightlife and varied recreational opportunities.
3. **Ethnic villagers:** These urban residents prefer to live in their own tight-knit communities. Typically, immigrant groups isolate themselves in such neighborhoods to avoid resentment from well established urban dwellers.
4. **The deprived:** Very poor people and families have little choice but to live in low-rent, and often rundown, urban neighborhoods.
5. **The trapped:** Some city residents wish to leave urban centers but cannot because of their limited economic resources and prospects.

Walter includes the ‘downward mobiles’ in this category—people who once held higher social positions, but who are forced to live in less prestigious neighborhoods owing to loss of a job, death of a wage earner, or old age. Both elderly individuals living alone and families may feel trapped in part because they resent changes in their communities. Their desire to live elsewhere may reflect their uneasiness with unfamiliar immigrant groups who have become their neighbors.

These categories remind us that the city represents a choice (even a dream) for certain people and a nightmare for others. Suburbs The term suburb derives from the Latin *suburbe*, meaning under the city. Until recent times, most suburbs were just that—tiny communities totally dependent on urban centers for jobs, recreation, and even water. Today, the term suburb defies simple definition. The term generally refers to any community near a large city—or as the Census Bureau would say, any territory within a metropolitan area that is not included in the central city (Booth, 1994).

According to Richard (2006), three social factors differentiate suburbs from cities. First, suburbs are generally less dense than cities; in the newest suburbs, no more than two dwellings may occupy an acre of land. Second, the suburbs consist almost exclusively of private space. For the most part, private ornamental lawns replace common park areas. Third, suburbs have more exacting building design codes than cities, and those codes have become increasingly precise in the last decade. While the suburbs may be diverse in population, their design standards give the impression of uniformity.

Again, in contrast to prevailing stereotypes, the suburbs include a ‘significant’ number of low-income people from all backgrounds. Poverty is not conventionally associated with the suburbs, partly because the suburban poor tend to be scattered among more affluent people. In some instances, suburban communities intentionally hide social problems such as homelessness so they can maintain a “respectable image”. Soaring housing costs have contributed to suburban poverty, which is rising at a faster rate than urban poverty (Williams, Fenley & Williams, 2006).

1.3.2 Settlement Patterns in Rural Communities

Settlement patterns are usually related to the following factors:

- The natural physical condition such as topography, soil type, water availability, vegetation types that can determine their economic activities.
- Social conditions including family organisations need for security

and economic arrangements.

- The nature of the existing agricultural economy.

All these factors largely influenced the settlement patterns of rural community, whether they are to have scattered, nucleated or line settlement.

The two major types of settlement patterns in Nigeria are clustered or nucleated and scattered settlements.

1.3.2.1 The Clustered or Nucleated Settlement

This refers to the thickly populated urban centres typical of Yoruba towns, Hausa and Nupe villages. They consist of clusters, contiguously located compounds each of which might be separated by mud walls or fences.

This type of settlement has its origin from the people's need of defence in the past. Their farms are located outside the villages. Farmers have to walk long distances to go to their farms every morning. In some cases, farmers had to establish farm camps where they spent parts of the week and then return to the main villages on weekends and festivity days.

The advantages of this type of settlement include:

- a. Security from enemies
- b. Closer social association
- c. Easier transmission of information on innovation within a short period of time
- d. Enhancement of efficient utilisation of social amenities.

Some of the disadvantages, on the hand, are:

- e. Easy transmission of infectious diseases
- f. Farmers experience drudgeries at work since they have to travel long distances to get to their farms
- g. It may encourage gossips and
- h. May complicate sanitation problems.

1.3.2.2 Scattered or Dispensed Settlement Patterns

This type of settlement pattern consists of round houses set in the individual landholdings. The concept of blood relationship runs through grouping of habitations everywhere. A number of people from one extended family occupy dwellings along a single branch path forming a ward and a number of such wards scatter over the entire territory owned by a particular village. This is typical of Igbo, Tiv and Ibibio settlements.

Some of the reasons for this pattern of settlement then are:

- i) the pacification of Eastern Nigeria in 1910, abolition of slave trade and tribal wars and the consequent removal of fear of attack by enemies
- ii) The bid to resist the colonial government's imposition of free labour upon the people
- iii) Increased demand for farm land due to increase in population, and
- iv) The lessening of family ties due to modern and extra territorial influences.

1.4 The Concept of Social Change

Social change is a continuous process in which alterations in human relationship occur. It is the significant alteration of social structures involving patterns of social action and interaction, including consequences and manifestations of such structures embedded in norms, values, cultural products and symbols. Social change may assume either of the following forms:

- (a) Modification in human attitudes and behaviour pattern as a result of education
- (b) Alterations in social conditions as a result of changes in policies of a social organisation
- (c) Effecting reforms in major legal and functional systems
- (d) Changes in the material culture. Social change touches all aspects of societal life and may manifest as:
 - (i) economic change
 - (ii) political change
 - (iii) technological change
 - (iv) cultural change and behavioural change.

The introduction of social change into any system involves the uplifting of the equilibrium of the subsystem.

Social change may be planned or unplanned. Planned change entails the direct human introduction in the shaping and direction of change toward a predefined goal. Accidental change or unplanned change is that which happens suddenly, usually through the uncontrollable acts of nature thereby affording man no chance to plan before it occurs, e.g. earth quake, flood, locust infestation, bird flu, etc.

Social change may be total or segmental. Total change refers to that which covers wide range of activities and may lead to a complete transformation of a people's way of life. Conversion to Christianity for instance requires a change from traditionalism; farm mechanisation calls for a change from

the traditional way of farming. Segmental change as the name implies, refers to a change covering only a particular sector of human life and may call for total transformation.

1.4.1 Sources of Social Change

Social changes are brought about mainly through invention, diffusion and discovery.

Invention involves the combination of existing cultural traits to fashion new things and the rate at which this takes place is directly proportional to the strength of the existing cultural basis.

Discovery refers to the sharing of perception of the fact, object or relationship which has always existed, but was not known or people were not conscious of its implications. Discovery can help the cultural base in a social system and so it can help invention.

Diffusion involves a spread of information from the source, inventor or the organiser of that information to other members of the society with minimal or no knowledge of the existence of such information. Cultural diffusion can take place at both the material and non-material levels. Diffusion has been largely facilitated by:

- (i) increased and more efficient communication system;
- (ii) The rate at which people can travel and
- (iii) Availability of experts in the relevant field of expertise. Other sources of change in rural Nigeria are:
 - a. religious constitution
 - b. urbanisation
 - c. government policies
 - d. use of science and technology.

1.4.2 Factors Affecting Social Change

Several factors are responsible for the rate of societal changes. To Hettne (2000), these factors are, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Physical environmental factors: these may include climatic changes, soil erosion, landslides and or earth quakes.
- b. Migration and population change: Refers to the movement of people from one place to another. This will bring about cultural diffusion and consequent integration.
- c. Openness of a particular social system to other social systems. Some societies are more open to others thus more amiable to

- change.
- d. Perceived Needs: if the change being introduced is perceived as needful in the society, it will modify its system to suit it.

Self-Assessment Exercise 2

1. What do you understand by 'community'?
2. Discuss "the deprived" as a form of people living in a community.



1.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) Rural community consists of families, deriving mutual benefits and influencing one another.
- ii) Social change is a continuous, never-ending process which modifies the social system.
- iii) Change is either total or segmented, affecting wide range of activities or a particular case respectively.
- iv) Changes are affected by both external and internal factors.



1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

- Booth, D., ed. (1994). *Rethinking social development: Theory, research, and practice*. Harlow, UK: Longman.
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- Williams, S.K.T.; Fenley, J. M. & Williams, C. E. B. (2006). *A Manual for Agricultural Extension Workers in Nigeria*. Ibadan: University of Ibadan Press.



1.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. **Definition of Community:** A community is a group of people that interact and support each other, and are bounded by shared. experiences or characteristics, a sense of belonging, and often by their physical proximity.

2. **The deprived:** Are very poor people and families have little choice but to live in low-rent, and often rundown, urban neighborhoods.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. **Meaning of Social change:** Is a continuous process in which alterations in human relationship occur. It is the significant alteration of social structures involving patterns of social action and interaction, including consequences and manifestations of such structures embedded in norms, values, cultural products and symbols.

2. Two factors influence settlement patterns in rural Nigeria (2 ONLY)

- i) **Physical environmental factors:** these may include climatic changes, soil erosion, landslides and or earth quakes.
- ii) **Migration and population change:** Refers to the movement of people from one place to another. This will bring about cultural diffusion and consequent integration.
- iii) **Openness of a particular social system to other social systems.** Some societies are more open to others thus more amiable to change.
- iv) **Perceived Needs:** if the change being introduced is perceived as needful in the society, it will modify its system to suit it.

UNIT 2 MICRO-APPROACHES TO SOCIAL CHANGE

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Meaning of Micro Approach
 - 2.3.1 Symbolic Interaction
 - 2.3.1.1 Criticism
 - 2.3.2 Ethno Methodology
 - 2.3.2.1 Criticism
- 2.4 Exchange Theory
 - 2.4.1 Criticism
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



2.1 Introduction

Previous units of this course have explained the fact that social change can only take place within a social system. The fact that community is a unit of change is discussed in unit three of this module. If social change takes place only within a social system, what then is a system?

A system consists of a set of interdependent units that interact with each other in order to perform one or more functions. In any system, the web of interactions is as important as the parts or units that are interacting, because they are interdependent. Change within a unit or a part of a system is what is referred to as micro change. In this unit; micro approaches to social change implying changes in a system through specific or definite parts of that system is discussed. These different approaches have their specific micro theoretical orientations. The details of these theories will be used to give specific explanation to a particular approach.



2.2 Learning Outcome

This unit intends to teach you the specific micro level theories of social change which can be used to explain the experiences of changes at the micro level.



2.3 Definition of Micro Approach

A micro theory is one which focuses on individuals and small groups and the interactions between them, rather than focusing on large structures, patterns and conflicts across the whole of society.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is a micro-approach to social change?
2. Highlights the basic tenets of ethnomethodology?

2.3.1 Symbolic Interaction

Though, it was influenced by Weber, this school of thought is mostly indebted for its existence to the intellectual activities at the University of Chicago during the first quarter of this century, and particularly to the systematic thinking of the social philosopher Herbert Mead who was largely influenced by the works of Dewey. Dewey insisted that human beings are best understood in relation to their environment (Brennan, Binney, Parker & Nguyen, 2014).

Symbolic interactionism starts with the premise that interaction is the primary social process. This interaction takes place through symbols, representations that have agreed upon meanings. Herbert Blumer who was a devotee of Mead noted that symbolic interactionism is a study of human group life and conduct. To explain this, he came up with three core principles:

- i) meaning
- ii) language and
- iii) thought

These core principles lead to conclusions about the creation of a person's self and socialisation into larger community.

The first core principle of meaning states that humans act toward people and things based upon the meanings that they have given to those people or things. The second core principle is language. Language gives human means by which to negotiate meaning through symbols. It is by engaging in speech acts with other symbolic interactions, that humans come to identify meaning, or naming, and develop discourse. The third core principle is that of thought. Thought marks each individual's interpretation of symbols. Thought, based on language, is a mental conversation or dialogue that requires role taking or encouraging

different points of view (Brennan, et al., 2014).

Symbolic interactionists focus on the issue of identity, particularly the sense of self, which they argue is a sound product. They analyse the social process through which identity develops; primarily meaningful social interaction. They also focus on the nature of social interaction and how it occurs within a context of socially relevant understandings and considerations.

However, they point out that rather than being static, this social background is a dynamic process of shifting and emergent meanings that derive from the previous experience of the participants, from the social content of the situations, and from the relevant features of the specific interactional encounter.

This perspective emphasises individuals' active role in their own development; it does not see people as passive elements in society rather as being selective and responsive to social situations and processes in their lives.

2.3.1.1 Criticism

Symbolic Interactionism has been criticised for ignoring the more formal and organisational agents of social life. How interpersonal interaction and a sense of identity are affected by large scale social forces is not significantly accounted for in this perspective. Critics argue that symbolic interactionism over-emphasises the cognitive aspects of social life, ignoring the rich emotional basis of human existence. The key concepts of this perspective, such as 'self', are seen as too imprecise and not capable of measurement and analysis.

2.3.2 Ethno Methodology

Ethnomethodology is the study of the process by which meanings are created and shared. Ethnomethodologists derive much of their orientation from the work of Alfred Schutz and Harold Garfinkel. From the ethnomethodologists' point of view, there is no ordered social world unless the participants agree upon it. Together, people construct world, how they communicate that view to others, and how they understand and explain regularities. Much of ethnomethodological analysis excurses the narrative and mundane aspects of social life, such as telephone conversations. In fact, "conversational analysis is a style of ethnomethodological research.

Ethnomethodology reminds sociologists not to take for granted an ordered social world. It tries to clarify how social order is constructed and how people view it (Fry, 2014). Ethnomethodology, like symbolic

interactionism stresses the importance in research of taking a phenomenological point of view, of seeing the world through the eyes of the respondents.

2.3.2.1 Criticism

Ethnomethodology has been criticised for:

- a. isolation from much of sociological analysis, and
- b. its failure to link up with the main currents of sociological thought.

2.4 Exchange Theory

This theory is derived in part from economics and behavioral psychology. It viewed social life as a process of social bargaining and negotiation, interaction proceeds on the basis of cost/benefit analysis. If the benefits derived from an interaction are greater than the efforts put into maintaining it, the interactions will continue. If not, it will be terminated. Nowadays, however, exchange theory has become more sophisticated. It now acknowledges the constraints in interaction. We are not always free to do what we want with others; there are customs and practice that circumscribe our actions (Mandoza & Napoli, 1977).

Exchange theory is used to study transitory encounters as well as more enduring relationships like friendship and marriage. It provides a different way of understanding the factors that sustain or weaken these relationships.

2.4.1 Criticism

- i) Exchange theory's basic assumptions are untenable.
- ii) Exchange theory assumes that much of life is guided by a "hedonistic calculus" whereby people seek to maximise pleasure and eliminate pain. But often people do things that maximise pain or at least increase tension.
- iii) Exchange theory does not account for acts of love or heroism, where the individual's goals are subordinated to the needs of others.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Itemize two critics of Ethnomethodology approach of social change.
2. Describe the social perspectives of exchange theory?



2.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) Micro approach to social change is an approach toward changing the entire social system via the components of that system.
- ii) Micro approaches are embedded in the main theories and an understanding of these theories in an understanding of the approaches.



2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

Brennan, L. Binney, W., Parker, L., T Aleti Watne, Nguyen, D. (2014). *Behaviour Change Models: Theory and Application for Social Marketing*, Edward Elgar Publishing: Cheltenham UK.

Fry, M.L. (2014). Rethinking social marketing: Towards a sociality of consumption', *Journal of Social Marketing* (in press).

Mandoza, M.G. & Napoli, V. (1977). *Systems of Society: An Introduction to Social Science*. Canada: Health and Company.



2.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Micro approach to social change is an approach toward changing the entire social system via the components of that system.
2. basic tenets of ethnomethodology
 - i) Ethnomethodology reminds sociologists not to take for granted an ordered social world.
 - ii) It tries to clarify how social order is constructed and how people view it.
 - iii) Ethnomethodology, like symbolic interactionism stresses the importance in research of taking a phenomenological point of view of seeing the world through the eyes of the respondents.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Two critics of Ethnomethodology approach of social change:
 - i) isolation from much of sociological analysis, and
 - ii) its failure to link up with the main currents of sociological thought.
2. Social perspectives of exchange theory
Exchange theory viewed social life as a process of social bargaining and negotiation, interaction proceeds on the basis of cost/benefit analysis.

UNIT 3 MACRO-APPROACHES TO SOCIAL CHANGE

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 Meaning of Macro-Approach to Social Change
 - 3.3.1 Structural Functionalist Theory
 - 3.3.1.1 Criticism
- 3.4 Conflict Theory
 - 3.4.1 Criticism
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)



3.1 Introduction

Every society contains a variety of sub-systems which are interdependent. Where the analysis takes care of the total system, it is referred to as macro analysis. In other words, if an approach of planned change targets the whole system, it is said to be a macro approach. Like what has been explained already in unit one, these approaches are explained via theories. In this unit, therefore, some main theories of change will be discussed to guide your understanding of main approaches.



3.2 Learning Outcomes

The objective of this unit is to make the student understand the theoretical orientation of championing a change that involves the entire or total system of a community, institution or even a nation.



3.3 What is Macro Approach to society

Macro approach is a large-scale approach, emphasizing the analysis of social systems and populations at the structural level, often at a necessarily high level of theoretical abstraction (Henri, 1949).

This macro approach to social change is adopted by some international foundations aiming to change economic and political conditions. These fundamental themes of resources, power/politics, and cultural factors reappear, in a sense, in theories of organizational change.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What do you understand by macro approach of social change?
2. Highlights the basic perspectives of structural functionalist theory

3.3.1 Structural Functionalist Theory

The proponents of this theory are Bronislaw Malinowski an anthropologist, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton, and Kingsley Davis - all sociologists. The basic premise of this theory is that we cannot explain various phenomena particularly, social structures, in terms of their consequences. For example, one cannot explain the practice of magic among Trobrian Islanders in terms of the sense of control it gives them over those activities that are both important and uncertain.

An element in this perspective is the notion of system, the idea that the various elements of society are related to one another in such a way that a change in one leads to changes in the others. In the case of Islanders Malinowski argues that any analysis of this society must take into account the tie between the practice of magic and the economic impact of fishing in the entire community (Henri, 1949).

In his view, society is a relatively stable, well integrated social system whose members generally agree on basic values. Society tends to have disequilibrium effects; change tends to be frowned upon unless it occurs slowly enough to allow the system time to adjust. Social service aspects of political machineries, for example, in distributing food to the poor and helping them deal with the complexities of public welfare and public social structures, are functional for society. But Merton argues that some can be eliminated with significant effects, for example, Costa Rica gets by with no military institution. In other cases, there may be functional equivalents to a particular social structure. For example, in the 1960s and 1970, many young people viewed communities as functional equivalents to the family (Merton, 1949).

3.3.1.1 Criticism

- a. Some of the primary elements of the theory involve circular reasoning. To argue that a structure exists because it fills a certain need and that because it fills a need it therefore must exist, adds little to our understanding, they point out.
- b. Structural functionalism views stability as all important and decrying social change as disruptive. The structural functionalists view is inherently conservative. The functionalists are seen as supporting the

status quo but change is both necessary and desirable.

3.4 Conflict Theory

The basic orientation of the conflict theory derived from Marx's work focuses on the conflict and competition between various elements in society. The Marxist version looks at competition between social classes. Many contemporary conflict theorists focus on conflict between racial, ethnic and religious groups as well as on gender and class conflict. Conflict theorists note the seminal work of Simmel who pointed to division as well as to the consensual forces in society. Societies, he argued, have both associative and dis-associative pressures, and the relative weights of these pressures will vary at different times.

Lewis, a major contemporary theorist influenced by Simmel argues not only that conflict is inherent in society, but also that under some conditions, it scores very positive findings. Conflict may help to clarify certain key values. Multiple group affiliations, which functionalists see as weakening consensus, are viewed by Lewis as a mechanism for maintaining some level of stability by preventing a single axis of cleavage in society. Our belonging to different classes, ethnic groups, religious and even genders keeps any one of these from dividing society into two mutually exclusive and continually working groups or camps. The social fabric is kept from being torn apart by divisive forces because of our varied and interconnected identities (Lewis, 1956).

Whereas, the functionalists decry change, conflict theorists tend to welcome it. Where functionalists see positive consequences of existing social arrangements, conflict theorists look for winners and losers and assume both exist. In essence, conflict theorists tend to have a more dynamic view of society and positive view of change.

3.4.1 Criticism

Conflict theorists point to its tendency to focus on the divisive and conflictive aspects of social living, while ignoring the many harmonies and consensual processes that bind hundreds of a society together.

Conflict theorists are considered political radicals applauding change if not formulating change irrespective of its consequences.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Discuss one (1) shortcomings of structural functionalist theory
2. Itemize the basic shortcoming of the conflict theory.



3.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) Macro approach to social change is a change involving the total system.
- ii) There are two grand theories of macro approach to social change which are structural functionalists and conflict theory.
- iii) These theories are direct opposite which one is advocating for structural continuity, the other insists on change in the status quo.



3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

Henri, P. (1949). *Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 186.

Lewis, A. C (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*, Glencoe, Ill.; London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Merton, R. K. (1949). 'The Machine, The Workers and The Engineer', *Social Theory and Social Structure*, Glencoe, 317-28.



3.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning of macro approach of social change

Macro approach is a large-scale approach, emphasizing the analysis of social systems and populations at the structural level, often at a necessarily high level of theoretical abstraction

2. Basic perspectives of structural functionalist theory

- a. The basic premise of this theory is that we cannot explain various phenomena particularly, social structures, in terms of their consequences
- b. the idea that the various elements of society are related to one another in such a way that a change in one leads to changes in the others
- c. Society tends to have disequilibrium effects; change tends to be frowned upon unless it occurs slowly enough to allow the system time to adjust

Answers to SAEs 2

1. shortcomings of structural functionalist theory (ONE ONLY)

i) Some of the primary elements of the theory involve circular reasoning. To argue that a structure exists because it fills a certain need and that because it fills a need it therefore must exist, adds little to our understanding, they point out.

ii) Structural functionalism views stability as all important and decrying social change as disruptive. The structural functionalists view is inherently conservative. The functionalists are seen as supporting the status quo but change is both necessary and desirable.

2. Shortcoming of conflict theory

i. Conflict theorists point to its tendency to focus on the divisive and conflictive aspects of social living, while ignoring the many harmonies and consensual processes that bind hundreds of a society together.

ii. Conflict theorists are considered political radicals applauding change if not formulating change irrespective of its consequences.

UNIT 4 THE DIMENSION OF INNOVATIONS

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Meaning of Innovation
 - 4.3.1 Sources of Innovation
 - 4.3.1.1 Top-Oriented Innovation (Linear model)
 - 4.3.1.2 Bottom-Oriented (End-Users Innovation)
 - 4.3.2 Objectives of Innovation
- 4.4 Dimensions of Innovation
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



4.1 Introduction

Innovation is another level of change. So many times, it is resisted for several reasons. A possible reason for strict resistance of innovation is fear of interference to the status-quo. Most people assume that innovations are conscious efforts to eliminate what is known and used over a long time. Some strive for far distorting cultural artifacts and values. These causes of resistance may be due to the perception of innovation as an entirely new idea in the real sense of the word, such that its acceptance may lead to waste of already invested resources, as you may have to switch over to the “new” products. Innovation does not necessarily refer to an entirely new idea. Such an idea may have been there, but as you use it, you may discover a better way to do it to achieve a better result. This unit is designed to make you understand the objectives of innovation and the various parts of life it can affect.



4.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- define the concept of innovation with a view to promoting it
- state the various facets of life that innovation can occur
- originate an innovation from your already existing practice.



4.3 Meaning of Innovation

An innovation is an idea, practice, or object perceived as new by an individual. It matters little, so far as human behaviour is concerned; whether or not the idea is objectively new as measured by the lapse of time since its first use or discovery. It is the perceived or subjective newness of the idea for the individual that determines his reaction to it. If the idea seems new to the individual, it is an innovation. The term also refers to a new way of doing something. It may refer to incremental and emergent or radical and revolutionary changes in thinking, products, processes or organisations.

In many fields, something new must be substantially different to be an innovation, not an insignificant change, e.g. in arts, economics, business and government policy. In economics, the change must increase value, customer value, or producer value. The goal of innovation is positive change, to make someone or something better. Innovation leading to increased productivity is the fundamental source of increasing wealth in an economy.

Colloquially, the word innovation is often synonymous with the output of the process. However, economists tend to focus on the process itself, from the organisation of an idea to its transformation into something useful, to its implementation and on the system within which the process of innovation unfolds (William, Feuley & Williams, 1984).

The “new” in an innovative idea need not be viewed simply as new knowledge. An innovation might be known by the individual for some time, but he has not yet developed a favourable or unfavourable attitude to it, nor has adopted or rejected it. The newness aspect of an innovation may be expressed in knowledge, attitude, or regarding a decision to use it.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Define ‘innovation’?
2. Identify five (5) objectives of innovation?

4.3.1 Sources of Innovation

It is important to note that although innovation may have several sources, it emanates mainly either from the top or from the bottom.

4.3.1.1 Top-Oriented Innovation (Linear model)

This is the traditionally recognised source of innovation which is expert (manufacture innovation). This is where an agent (person, business, scientist or any expert) innovates in order to sell the innovation. Under this, it is believed that, the innovators are exclusive reservoirs of knowledge. This type of innovation has been achieved over the years through research and development. Usually, the more radical and revolutionary innovations have emerged from research and development (Rogers & Shoemaker, 1971).

4.3.1.2 Bottom-Oriented (End-Users Innovation)

This type of innovation has just started gaining popularity, as no one expects that an end use of any product can initiate another idea. This is where an agent develops an innovation for their own use because existing products do not meet their needs. This type of innovation has been identified by experts as, by far, the most critical type of innovation since it originates from beneficiaries.

This is especially so because, a great deal of innovation is done by those actually implementing and using technologies and products as part of their normal activities. Some innovators may become entrepreneurs, selling their products, they may choose to trade their innovation in exchange for other innovations, or they may be adopted by their suppliers. Nowadays, they may also be chosen to freely reveal their innovations, using methods like open source. In such networks of innovations, the users or the communities of users can further develop technologies and reinvent their social meaning.

4.3.2 Objectives of Innovation

Like any other human venture, innovation is an intervention programme; that is why it is considered positive. It has the following objectives to human existence:

- i) improved quality
- ii) creation of new markets
- iii) extension of the product range
- iv) reduced labour cost
- v) improved product process
- vi) reduced materials
- vii) reduced environmental damage
- viii) replacement of product/services
- ix) reduced energy consumption
- x) conformance to regulation.

4.4 Dimensions of Innovation

Innovation can come in different sectors of human existence. Some of these dimensions are discussed here:

(i) Economic Dimension

This is basically reflected economic relations of the people with respect to approach towards economic transaction and as they have assisted in bringing to bear in the people's life the fundamental objectives of innovations.

(ii) Political Dimension

This involves changes in the distribution and operating mechanism of social and political power. For example, this can be seen to be evolutionary from the Obas and Chiefs as traditional sole authority to democratically elected counselors of parliamentary to military regime.

(iii) Cultural Dimension

This is a broader term used to describe all changes occurring in any part of a culture or non-material facts of life such as values and beliefs. Cultural change involves alterations or modification in the way people perceive and relate to the environment. For example, pride in weaving of Nigeria National dress or preference for traditional Apala or Fuji music to foreign music.

(iv) Technological Change

This deals with continuous process of change within the technical material and physical practices in a culture, e.g. change from traditional cutlass and hoe agriculture to mechanised system of farming. This has been the view of technological change for many years which is the introduction of machines. Today, agricultural technology is viewed as representing much more than only mechanisation. It now includes:

- (i) introduction of new farm inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, irrigation system
- (ii) introduction of new techniques or practices such as new planting and cultivation techniques, crop rotation, improved storage system.

(v) Behavioural Dimension

This refers to modification in the behaviour of individual as a result of changes experienced in their economic life, political system, cultural and technological innovations. These changes can modify the interaction both

at the level of individuals and the community at large, thereby giving them a new identity.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Why is Behavioural dimension is often refer to as “modification in the behaviour of individual”?
2. Discuss ‘Behavioural dimension’ as a form of Innovation.



4.5 Summary

In this unit, you learnt that:

- i) Innovation does not refer to something that is necessarily “new” in the real sense of the word.
- ii) Innovation is more critically initiated from the users of a product.
- iii) The fundamental objective of innovation is to bring about improvement in the living standard of the people.
- iv) There are five basic dimension of innovation.



4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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4.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning of Innovation: Innovation is an idea, practice, or object perceived as new by an individual. It matters little, so far as human behaviour is concerned; whether or not the idea is objectively new as measured by the lapse of time since it first use or discovery.
2. Five objectives of innovation (FIVE ONLY)
 - i) improved quality
 - ii) creation of new markets

- iii) extension of the product range
- iv) reduced labour cost
- v) improved product process
- vi) reduced materials
- vii) reduced environmental damage
- viii) replacement of product/services
- ix) reduced energy consumption
- x) conformance to regulation.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. This is a result of changes experienced by individual's life, political system, cultural and technological innovations.
2. Behavioural Dimension: This refers to modification in the behaviour of individual as a result of changes experienced in their economic life, political system, cultural and technological innovations.

UNIT 5 MODELS OF RURAL/ AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, RELEVANCE AND CONSTRAINTS TO NIGERIAN SITUATIONS

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Functional Components of Rural Development
 - 5.3.1 The Extension Approach
 - 5.3.2 The Package Approach
 - 5.3.3 The Contract-Farming Approach
 - 5.3.4 The Integrated Regional Development Approach (IRDA)
 - 5.3.5 Community Development Approach (CDA)
- 5.4 Constraints Confronting Rural Agricultural Development Models
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



5.1 Introduction

Every country that is interested in development must have its own indigenous model based on its own socio-cultural circumstances. Models are approaches adopted for development. It must be understood that these approaches cannot be continually used. Rural development efforts have failed over the years probably, because of adopting alien approaches which are not necessary or suitable for our environment.

This unit should make you understand the best approach for rural/agricultural development having reviewed some development approaches by the government and their attendant problems. The student should at the end of this unit understand why these approaches have not succeeded, as well as their proliferation. This unit teaches the different development approaches as they affect the unique Nigerian rural system.

Models are also referred to as policies and or approaches. It is a blueprint or even principles laid down for achieving a goal. Sometimes, models are put in the form of a schema to convey the relationship between variables that are expected to interact to bring about achievement of stated objectives.

Rural community development is synonymous with agricultural development, as agriculture is rural. Any effort therefore at developing

agriculture is ultimately an effort of rural community development. It is the stated methodology for rural development either by government or non-government agencies. In order to ensure the success of a model, it must be developed based on the cultural tenets of the people using the participatory approach (bottom–top); otherwise such projects/ programme will only become a historical movement as it will be starved of community support. Consequently, any agency interested in community development must as a matter of necessity understand the socio-cultural environments of the beneficiaries (Cadno, 2017).

The basic objective for community development is to improve the living standards of the people by empowering them through the provision of fundamental infrastructures to support their production and productivity.



5.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- identify different development approaches
- state the principles of rural development approach
- identify the various components of rural development approach.



5.3 Functional Components of Rural Development

Rural/Agricultural development systems have 6 functional components.

- (i) **Production:** This refers to the practical act of the people with respect to crop/livestock production and marketing.
- (ii) **Supply and Credit:** This component concerns itself with the acquisition of basic inputs including finances.
- (iii) **Marketing:** involving every activity that ensures that whatever is produced gets to the final consumers (processing, storage, distribution).
- (iv) **Research:** This has to do with investigation into how best the people can be served and at the same time improving the lives of the people. It may involve discovering facts and other developmental approaches.
- (v) **Extension:** This is the outreach component of the system. It is charged with the responsibility of transferring the products of research to the producers as well as feedback to the researchers.
- (vi) **Regulation:** This is essentially the management component; it is concerned with productive resource allocation; as well as rules for development. It houses the quality control aspect.

Since this is a system, weaknesses suffered by any of the components or linkage have the tendency to disrupt development. In designing a development model, consideration must be given to these components from the onset to guide against jeopardising development objectives (Cadno, 2017).

It has been pointed out earlier that rural development is synonymous with agricultural development in considering models for rural community development. Consequently, 4 of such models: autonomous extension, package approach, contract farming approach and integrated rural development approach are essentially agricultural development models.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is a model.
2. What are the guiding principles of rural development?

5.3.1 The Extension Approach

The basic assumption behind this approach is that absence of technical knowledge at the farm level. The gap between sources and users of technology could be closed by agricultural extension service which is charged with the responsibility of innovation information dissemination. Both the United States Agency for International Development(USAID) and British Colonial Government approaches are discussed in this section to enhance the understanding of this responsibility.

USAID Model

It was based upon the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal extension service and land grant Colleges. This was introduced into Latin America and part of South East Asia in the two decades after the Second World War. Independent extension services were set up. The typical programme in a country included expatriate specialists in extension methods, rural youth training, home economics and the use of communication media. Agencies were established in the rural areas.

The service was normally organised outside the regular government bureaucracy with the purpose of ensuring freedom for the extension staff. Extension workers were discouraged from becoming involved in marketing, farm credit or the distribution of supplies. Also, agricultural research did not feature strongly in the technical assistance programmes of the 1950s and 1960s. It was assumed that there was a large amount of useful information that was not being put into practice, and that impressive results could be achieved without basic research and trials in the farmers'

field.

Agricultural extension services as an autonomous service in most former British Colonies, under the Ministry of Agriculture, operates fairly independently although subject to national agricultural policy. Colleges and universities give pre-service professional training and rarely integrated with the extension service.

5.3.2 The Package Approach

This is based on the knowledge that success in farming depends on the interaction of several practices and inputs. When combined, they give increase yields. For any crop or livestock husbandry, there are a number of operations involved. Lack of attention to the correct method and timing at any one stage of the operation can result in poor returns.

A successful package programme has the following features:

- (i) Linking research, extension and the producer to provide an improved, locally adapted technology.
- (ii) Linking producer to a combination of services: supply and credit for seed, fertiliser, insecticides, etc. and marketing (e.g. price support, storage and transport).

The logic of the package idea is that inter-related resources, when applied by the farmers in combination, yield more than the sum total of the outputs produced by the resources when applied individually.

5.3.3 The Contract-Farming Approach

In this approach, the farmer is given incentives to participate. He is encouraged to work in his own time, on his own land, for his own benefit. The system was adopted by colonial governments to increase the quantity of export crops produced by small holders.

The approach is socially more acceptable than the plantation system in which the owner has direct control over land and labour. In most schemes of the contract farming, a company or even state, corporation provides advice, farm inputs, credit and marketing services to small holders in return for farm produce of a certain minimum quality or grade.

This approach is characterised by close integration of all the functions of agricultural system production, research, extension, supply and credit, regulation and marketing for the production of a single crop (European Union, 2018).

In developing countries, the success of contract-farming is usually dependent on the company having a monopoly over the supply of seed and planting material, marketing and processing. Contract-farming is therefore limited to export crops such as sugar, tea, cocoa, rubber, tobacco, cotton, and oil palm for which special processing is required and for which local demand is very limited.

5.3.4 The Integrated Regional Development Approach (IRDA)

The IRDA is based on the assumption that a critical minimum effect is needed to make a noticeable impact in a relatively short period. Its purpose is to overcome stagnation and ease social problems among traditional farmers in a particular region or district by a concentrated and comprehensive effort.

Integrated regional development programme usually focuses on improving traditional agriculture, especially extension services, supply, credit and marketing. But, in order to make investment in these activities effective, improvements are sought in social services as well, particularly in health and education.

Factors for IRDA Programmers

- (i) It depends on financial aid from outside the country.
- (ii) A team of specialists – nationals of foreign experts are needed to cooperate closely with the local population and existing administration.
- (iii) A special executive body, with a considerable degree of local autonomy and authority is usually necessary and agencies are effectively coordinated.
- (iv) Special financial powers may be needed to carry out the commercial transactions involved in the buying and selling of farm inputs or the purchase and resale of crops and livestock.

Constraints of IRDA

Money and specialists are usually too scarce in developing countries to allow the adoption of this approach nationwide.

The concept integrated development became fashionable in the early 70s and later began to suffer neglect.

5.3.3 Community Development Approach (CDA)

Community development (CD) is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the

initiative of the community. CD operates primarily through enlistment and organisation of self-help and cooperative effort on the part of the community but usually with technical assistance from government or voluntary agencies.

CD is preferred to the traditional extension process because problems of agriculture and home economics are so interwoven with those of health, transportation, marketing, etc. That is, the way a programme which incorporates all these better facilitate progress in agriculture. People are also likely to respond to programmes which are group-oriented. In the CD approach, greater emphasis is on groups and group activities than on the individual and individual activities.

Principles of Community Development

Some guiding principles in community development are:

- (a) Help the people to discuss, recognise and define their needs.
- (b) Involve the people in planning and actions necessary to satisfy their needs.
- (c) Encourage the people to assume increasing responsibility for those actions.

If we substitute farmers for people, we obtain same ideals of the meaning of CD approach and agricultural extension.

Objectives of Community Development

- (i) To persuade people, that by their own efforts, they can do much to improve living condition by the wise and effective use of community resources, material and human
- (ii) To develop cultural needs, social welfares, etc.
- (iii) To encourage every individual to participate in community affairs, especially in those matters relating to his or her livelihood.
- (iv) To develop the community; women as well as men, poor as well as less poor, labourers and tenants as well as land-owner.

As agricultural production is only one aspect of rural life, community development approach also requires close cooperation with other rural development agencies. CD requires also that the extension worker is trained in group work and is well disposed towards the people he is supposed to help.

5.4 Constraints Confronting Rural Agricultural Development Models

Back in 1983, it was recognized that rural development programming in Nigeria had failed to make rural man the centre-piece of rural development. According to a report by Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD, 1983) in Nigeria, with the focus on surplus extraction and material things, rural man was relegated to the background and he appeared to have only mattered to the extent that he produced the rural surpluses. In Agriculture, for example, projects were formulated in terms of physical targets such as quantities of fertilizers to be sold, output, and so on almost to the total neglect of producer income targets. The basic need matrix of Nigeria's rural majority up to 1990 was outlined by FDRD to be elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, nutrition and housing. Actually, the rural majority is a neglected group, constituting 75 percent of the total population (Tenuche & Ogwo, 2005).

Development projects and plans formulated with so much care and intelligence often fail drastically in the Third World Countries. Many development studies indicate a variety of constraints, among which the most pervasive one is the non-participation of the masses in the development effort (Soubbotina, 2004). The unfortunate reasons are that the role of local knowledge and indigenous capacity in the planning and development process is ignored. The consequence is that the human potential is largely untapped.

There also exist wide inequalities in access to resources which lead to poor income, low productivity and poor standards of living. This situation has been brought about largely by failure to properly identify the needs of the rural community as well as the lack of assessment of its resources and potentials. Most villages in Nigeria today may never be studied by respective experts to determine what natural resources might abundant in particular areas. Tenuche and Ogwo (2005) opines that the inadequacy of in-depth research, particularly policy research in agriculture, health and education that is related to the whole concept of rural development, is a great set-back to any long-term programme of structural economic transformation oriented towards the improvement of the levels of living of the rural dwellers. However, one is tempted to question the logic of the conventional approach which identifies the solution to the problem of welfare with economic growth and industrialization. Truly, increases in agricultural production would not automatically solve rural welfare, economic or social problems.

Economic growth strategies have actually increased the economic welfare problem of the rural population in many Third World Countries (Onah,

2006).

The basic needs approach propounded by the World Bank in 1978 which regards the pursuit of basic needs as a principal objective of development requires that emphasis should be placed on rural –based development strategy and provision of public services including those of health, education, water supply, roads and electricity. Proponents of structural economic transformation argue, however, that improvement in the production system would raise the earning capacity of the rural dwellers and this would, in turn, lead to great improvements in the general living standard (Onah, 2006).

Nigeria ranks among the low income countries in the world. Rural development scholars have attributed the weakness of the rural development process to a number of bottlenecks (Muoghalu, 2001). Some of the major problems which these experts identify are listed below:

- i. Lack of adequate information on the role, impact and effects of the social attributes and characteristics on rural development process;
- ii. A growing apathy to labour-intensive primary production, suboptimal physical energy to work arising from ageing and youthfulness of the rural labour force, as well as inadequate nutrition from ingested foods;
- iii. Traditional customs, mores and taboos as well as foreign customs tending to create a mongrel and complicated set of behaviors and attitudes;
- iv. Weak or inadequate training of people in rural development;
- v. Ignorance of the taxonomy or the mapping of the location, form of occurrence, characteristic features, magnitude and arrangements of the natural resources of the area;
- vi. Absence of attractive social, physical and institutional infrastructures in the rural areas;
- vii. non-involvement of the grassroots in the rural development planning process;
- viii. Poor funding of rural development activities or projects;
- ix. Operation of fatalism and political powerlessness among the poor; and
- x. Inadequate dissemination of information on rural development, created by poor documentation and information preservation retrieval processes.

These problems constitute the most formidable cog in the wheel of rural development.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Itemize two factors of IRDA programme.
2. Discuss two objectives of community development.



5.5 Summary

In this unit you have learnt that:

- a. There are several rural development models.
- b. Each rural development is location specific.
- c. There are major guiding principles for rural development model design.
- d. Rural community development are faced with plethora challenges.



5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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5.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning models: Models are referred to as policies and approaches. It is a blueprint or even principles laid down for achieving a goal.
2. Guiding principles of development:
 - a. Help the people to discuss, recognise and define their needs.
 - b. Involve the people in planning and actions necessary to satisfy their needs.
 - c. Encourage the people to assume increasing responsibility for those actions.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Factors for IRDA Programmers (**TWO ONLY**)
 - i) It depends on financial aid from outside the country.
 - ii) A team of specialists – nationals of foreign experts are needed to cooperate closely with the local population and existing administration.
 - iii) A special executive body, with a considerable degree of local autonomy and authority is usually necessary and agencies are effectively coordinated.
 - iv) Special financial powers may be needed to carry out the commercial transactions involved in the buying and selling of farm inputs or the purchase and resale of crops and livestock.
2. Objectives of community development (**TWO ONLY**)
 - i) To persuade people, that by their own efforts, they can do much to improve living condition by the wise and effective use of community resources, material and human
 - ii) To develop cultural needs, social welfares, etc.
 - iii) To encourage every individual to participate in community affairs, especially in those matters relating to his or her livelihood.
 - iv) To develop the community; women as well as men, poor as well as less poor, labourers and tenants as well as land-owner.

MODULE 4

Unit 1	Approaches to Rural Development
Unit 2	Rural Education and development
Unit 3	Social Infrastructures and rural development
Unit 4	Rural Community and its youth developments
Unit 5	Attitudes of local government staff towards rural development

UNIT 1 APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT**Unit Structure**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Approaches to Rural Development
 - 1.3.1 Current Situation and Issues in Rural Development: Importance of Poverty Reduction
- 1.4 International Trends of Rural Development Approach
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content.

**1.1 Introduction**

In order to effectively develop the rural areas, different ways of going about it are adopted. In other words, rural development is being viewed from different angles. This is what is referred to as approaches to rural development. This is perhaps because different problems require different solutions and modalities of providing the solutions. This unit will take a cursory look at the various approaches to rural development.

**1.2 Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- Identify and discuss different approaches to rural development.

**1.3 Approaches to Rural Development**

There are basically three approaches to rural development according to Filani (2000). These are:

- i) Reformist approach
- ii) Structural approach
- iii) Technological approach

Reformist approach

In this approach to rural development; emphasis is given to behavioral change of the rural farmers. In addition, efforts are made to find ways and means by which the farmers can play an important part in rural development programmes and projects through improvement in their attitude towards such programmes. The Reformist approach to rural development therefore emphasizes the participatory involvement of farmers in reforming the rural areas. The farmers are thus sensitized, mobilized and engendered in specific ways to get actively involved in such a developmental process.

Technological approach

This approach emphasizes the technological transformation of different aspects of the rural society particularly agricultural production. This could mean a shift from the use of local, farming implements to the use of semi-modern technology. The technological approach to rural development is emphasized by agricultural extension. The technology required for rural transformation include among others, improved farming practices, improved seedling, storage systems (facilities), insecticides, pesticides and fertilizer.

Structural approach

The structural approach to rural development seeks to transform the existing economic, social and political relationships in such a way that those who were previously disadvantaged find their positions changed. The social, political and economic relationships that need to be changed include the relationship between Landlords and Tenants, between poor peasant farmers and money lenders, between farmers and traditional rulers, between poor peasant farmers and middlemen. The structural transformation of rural communities is attained through what is known as Agrarian Reforms (agricultural reforms) most of which are concerned with land distribution. It should be noted that none of these three approaches is adequate in rural development when considered on its own. A meaningful rural development programme must therefore consider all the three approaches as one package of programme. In other words, a meaningful rural development programme should recognize and put the three approaches to use.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Discuss “technological approach” of rural development.
2. Which rural development approach will you apply in your area and why?

1.3.1 Current Situation and Issues in Rural Development: Importance of Poverty Reduction

The overall purpose of development assistance is to improve the livelihoods of citizens in recipient countries, especially the impoverished (Okonkwo, 2010). Poverty reduction is internationally recognized as an important assistance issue. For example, in 1996 the DAC set a clear achievement goal in its action policy to reduce poverty. Development cooperation focusing on rural development is a very important component for poverty reduction for the following reasons:

- 1) Approximately three-quarters of the world's impoverished live in rural areas.
- 2) Many poor people in cities are migrant workers and farmers who have left rural areas. Therefore, if living standards and income generations in rural areas are enhanced and rural immigrants to cities return to rural areas, excessive population influxes to cities should be reduced, causing poverty in the cities to decrease.
- 3) Improvement of rural areas can be a safety net when there is a lack of job opportunities in cities due to depressed economic conditions.

Also, many governments in developing countries have recently been shifting to decentralization in order to adequately deal with local needs. Due to the necessity for an active local economy within decentralization, rural development is receiving increasing attention.

The main actors of development activities are also changing. Since the end of 1980s, many developing countries' governments have shifted from bureaucrat-oriented to public-oriented bodies. Therefore, bureaucrat-oriented development approaches such as "large-scale farm development and agricultural modernization" are changing to people-centered approaches to rural development with a focus on establishing a system to facilitate community participation and the effective use of local resources. This in turn requires flexible, tailored cooperation from donors based on local conditions.

1.4 International Trends of Rural Development Approach

Many assistance organizations emphasize poverty reduction as an important international assistance goal. The number of organizations which focus on rural development as a way to reduce poverty has grown with the realization that most impoverished groups live in rural areas (Nwobi, 2006). The major international trends for poverty reduction and rural development are below.

The **World Summit for Social Development** held in Copenhagen in 1995 declared the goal to reduce absolute poverty in the world by half through people-centered social development.

As a result of this conference, the goal of **reducing the ratio of the poor by half between 1990 to 2015** was adopted at the **DAC High Level Meeting** of OECD in 1996. In addition, the UN General Assembly (Millennium Summit) in 2000 promoted this effort as one of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with the World Bank and IMF also promoting the target (Hobo, 2016).

As a result of this international trends towards poverty reduction, the number of organizations engaging in rural development has increased. For example, the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** is shifting its development assistance focus to fighting poverty and the World Bank is developing a new strategy for rural development in addition to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). **The Department for International Development (DFID)** in the United Kingdom adopted the Sustainable Livelihood concept as an alternative development approach to existing rural development and for effective anti-poverty programs. Moreover, most NGOs regard rural development as effective in reducing poverty and have expanded their activities to include remote rural areas such as areas in Southeast Asia (World Bank, 2001).

Community participation has been recognized as an essential asset in the promotion of the independence of local people with many organizations implementing multi-sectoral activities based on local conditions, such as activities in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries as well as in non-agricultural income generation, education, health care and hygiene or infrastructure improvement (Asian Development Bank 2011).

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What are the achievements of international approaches towards poverty reduction particularly at the community level?
2. What are the reasons why development cooperation focuses on rural development as important component for poverty reduction.



1.5 Summary

In this unit, we have discussed the approaches to rural development and pointed out that no one single approach will suffice so a combination of all the approaches is more ideal. In the next unit, planning,

implementation and appraisal of rural development projects will be discussed.



1.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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1.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. **Technological approach of Rural development:** This approach emphasizes the technological transformation of different aspects of the rural society particularly agricultural production. This could mean a shift from the use of local, farming implements to the use of semi-modern technology.

2. Which rural development approach will you apply in your area and why?

The appropriate approach here will be **Reformist approach**. This is because, rural areas constitute 70 percent of the entire population which are dominated by farmers. Therefore, this approach gives emphasis to behavioral change of the rural farmers. In addition, efforts are made to find ways and means by which the farmers can play an important part in rural development programmes and projects through improvement in their attitude towards such programmes. The farmers are thus sensitized, mobilized and engendered in specific ways to get actively involved in such a developmental process.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Identify two achievements of international approaches towards poverty reduction particularly at the community level? (TWO ONLY)

- i) As a result of this international trends towards poverty reduction, the number of organizations engaging in rural development has increased.
- ii) Most NGOs regard rural development as effective in reducing poverty and have expanded their activities to include remote rural areas such as areas in Southeast Asia.
- iii) Community participation has been recognized as an essential asset in the promotion of the independence of local people with many organizations implementing multi-sectoral activities based on local conditions, such as activities in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries as well as in non-agricultural income generation, education, health care and hygiene or infrastructure improvement.

2. reasons why development cooperation focuses on rural development as important component for poverty reduction

The number of organizations focus more on rural development as a way to reduce poverty has grown with the realization that most impoverished groups live in rural areas.

UNIT 2 RURAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Rural Education
 - 2.3.1 The rural area
 - 2.3.2 Education of rural women
- 2.4 Gender Analysis as a Basis for Understanding the Role of Women
 - 2.4.1 Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



2.1 Introduction

A student in this unit will learn about rural education and how it transforms the rural areas. Women education is highlighted as an integral part of rural education. Most poverty and deprivation is found in the rural areas, due to the sparse population pattern of rural population and the concurrent problem of poor communication network due to difficult terrains. Also, there are several logistic problems in providing the rural dweller with their fair share of education.



2.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit a student should be able to;

- Discuss the provision of formal education to rural education
- Discuss the various difficulties associated with rural education
- State the relevance of women education to rural development.



2.3 Rural Education

The important of education in an individual life cannot be over emphasized. It has long been acknowledged that education greatly affects an individual's life chances. This is confirmed by the high rates of income return to education. It is however reasonable to assume that the accessibility to the school will be an important factor making for its utilization. The rural areas are as deprived in education as they are in other

respects. Two sets of statistics could illustrate this; The first is the figure of literacy and Secondly the proportion of children of primary school age who are attending school. The rural areas present a picture of severe and growing educational under- development. This impairs social economic and political development of the rural community which are already desperately poor and frustrate other possible aim for education, connected with the wider definition of development such as social justice, personnel development of the people, the position of women and even levels of sickness and mortality. However, education is the action or process of educating or of being educated, also: a stage of such a process. b: the knowledge and development resulting from the process of being educated a person of little education. It is regarded as the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools.

According to Lazarev (2017) “Education is the socially organized and regulated process of continuous transference of socially significant experience from previous to following generations. The main way to receive an education is to take a course of training in the system of educational institutions”.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Define the term Education.
2. Identify two challenges associated with rural education?

2.3.1 Rural Areas

The rural areas are comparatively under privileged. This partly reflects the fact that rural families are also poor and partly the general bias in favor of the urban areas occasioned by the dual economy of Nigeria like any other developing country. The disparity emerges in primary school environment that are lightly skewed in favor of the urban centers. This urban bias is even more pronounced at the higher levels of education. The first step towards securing social justice in the education sector of the rural population would be to devote more attention to the primary as compared with the higher levels of education. But a solution was however found by the Federal Government with the establishment of Universal Basic Education (UBE) of the present administration, amongst others to boost basic education in the rural area and to reduce the urban- rural disparity in the provision of education.

2.3.2 Educating the Rural Women

The rural woman is besotted with a lot of problems amongst which is lack of education. Resistance to the provision of education for rural women sometimes, is the result not only of their general state of subjugation but also of the fact that the role which is assigned to them does not seem to imply any need for education. In addition, rural women, when they marry by custom go to live with their husband's families. To spend time and money in educating a doctor who is going to take whatever she has gained away in marriage and a benefit to her immediate family. However, quite apart from the considerations of social justices there is a strong case on pragmatic grounds for giving some priority to female education the rural women constitute a substantial proportion of the population. Educating them therefore would release and inform the constructive abilities of a substantive part of the rural population. It is also believed that both the health and nutrition of children are better where women have received some education. There is also a link between female education and lower fertility. All these are desirable for their own self improvement as well as having their contribution to make to economic and social transformation of the rural sector.

2.4 Gender Analysis as a Basis for Understanding the Role of Women

Gender is based on the social relationship between men and women, particularly the distribution of roles in the productive and non-remunerative processes and responsibilities in the organization of society (CTA, 2000). Gender roles refer to the distribution of roles and responsibilities between men and women, conditioned by sociological, political, cultural, historical, economic and geographical factors. In the past, development activities were targeted at men on the assumption that men and women would benefit equally from these activities. This assumption proved to have been poorly conceived.

Throughout the 1970s, however, specific plans of action were adopted which brought women's issues to the fore, outlining the steps to be taken to promoted the role of women, Women were to be integrated into development as their contributions were sought to enhance the development processes in order to make it more efficient.

The development of participatory field research techniques has led to a better understanding of the different needs, priorities, responsibilities, resources and activities of men and women. The involvement of women calls for a transition from integration to mainstreaming- women's agenda and women as individual participants in development are central in the

construction of policy and programme activities (Obinne, 2002) Thus, women and men jointly re-orient the mainstream:

3.5.1 Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis

The socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) is a participatory programme with the goal of incorporating socio-economic and gender analyses into policies, programmes and projects resulting in development that is responsive to local people's needs and situations. There are three main elements of the SEAGA programmes, namely:

1. **Socio-Economic factors:** these include the economic, social, institutional political, environmental and demographic factors (and the links between them) that influence development in practice;
2. **General Analysis:** the study of the different roles of men and women aimed at understanding what they do, what resources they have and what their needs, responsibilities and priorities are;
3. **Participation:** a process of communication between local people and policy makers or development agencies, in which the local people take the leading role in analyzing the current situation and planning, implementing and evaluating development activities.

These include:

- a. **Field level** – which focuses on women, men and children as individuals, on socio-economic differences among households, and on communities as a whole;
- b. **Intermediate level**-focuses on structures such as institutions and services that operationalize the links between the macro and field levels, including communication and transportation systems, credit institutions and extension, health and education services;
- c. **Macro level** – focuses on policies and plans (international and national) relating to economic and social issues, including trade policies and national development plans;
- d. **Stakeholders** – all those who stand to gain or lose, directly or indirectly, given a particular development activity, programme or policy. They may be women or men, communities, social groups or institutions of any size and from any level of society (FAO, 1996).

Methods which development experts believe would attract women should be taking advantage of while applying any participatory methodology. These are been listed below (Obinne, 2002):

- a. Women naturally like to meet and learn something new in groups;
- b. Organized women's force can be very potent-women like organizations such as women extension or home makers' clubs;

- c. Women like to perform activities manually;
- d. Women enjoy personal attention, particularly when the development workers call on them at their homes;
- e. They enjoy tours to observe other people's activities; and f. Women also like good demonstration of activities.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Why are the importance in educating the rural women?
2. What do you understand by socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA)?



2.5 Summary

This unit was solely about the education of the rural women and the perceived impacts. It also made a critique on the phenomenon of rural education and discussed also the disparity between urban and rural education. The unit analyses gender as a basis for understanding the role of women



2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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2.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Education is the action or process of educating or of being educated. It also refers to the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools.
2. Challenges associated with rural education?
 - a. The rural areas are comparatively under privileged.
 - b. There is a general bias in favor of the urban areas occasioned by the dual economy particularly in a state like Nigeria. The disparity emerges in primary school environment that are lightly skewed in favor of the urban centers.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. importance in educating the rural women
 - i) Educating the rural women therefore would release and inform the constructive abilities of a substantive part of the rural population.
 - ii) It is also believed that both the health and nutrition of children are better where women have received some education.
 - iii) There is also a link between female education and lower fertility.
2. Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA): Is a participatory programme with the goal of incorporating socio-economic and gender analyses into policies, programmes and projects resulting in development that is responsive to local people's needs and situations.

UNIT 3 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 Social Infrastructure
 - 3.3.1 Medical and health facilities
 - 3.3.2 Potable water and rural electrification
 - 3.3.3 Education
- 3.4 Meaning and Nature of Leadership
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



3.1 Introduction

Social infrastructure support sustained Economic growth and improve quality of health and living conditions. In this unit you will learn about social infrastructure and rural development. There will be a special focus on the provision of medical and health facilities, potable water supply, rural electrification and education.



3.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit students should be able to:

- Explain what constitutes social infrastructure.
- Assess the importance of social infrastructure in the development of the rural areas.
- state the meaning and nature of leadership
- discuss nature of leadership in rural development programmes as well as the problems associated with the use of local leaders in change and development programmes



3.3 Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructures remain the core element of rural welfare. This effort to raise rural welfare must necessarily go beyond the traditional and limited approval of raising per capital income through agricultural

development project to the provision of the rural basic needs in term of health and medical facilities, electricity, potable water and schools. Rural Nigerians must be appreciated beyond their roles as mere producers of food and fiber for the needs of the urban economy to their roles as consumers and citizens equally entitled like their urban counterparts to the good things of life (Enyi, 2014).

In general, the technologies used in rural areas in states such as Taiwan and Philippines have been less capital-intensive, smaller-scale, more self-reliant in the use of local materials, and more oriented toward appropriate products than those adopted in urban areas. The main source of this growth was from consumption linkages (including public services).

Consumption linkages accounted for two-thirds of the increase in rural nonagricultural employment in Taiwan and four-fifths in the Philippines. However, as agricultural production increased, the largest percentage increase was in forward linkages. Although forward linkages created more rural employment than backward linkages in both countries, backward linkages were relatively more important in Taiwan than in the Philippines. More rural industries that were not linked to agriculture developed in Taiwan.

As average farm income increases, nonagricultural income in rural areas tends to rise at an even faster rate. Consumption linkages are higher when the farm income gains are equitably distributed because high-income households save more of their income and consume more goods that are produced in urban areas or are imported while low-income households spend more on food and locally produced goods. The distribution of agricultural income is affected by the size composition of farms, labor-intensity of the technologies used, and nature of the market for the crop.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is social infrastructure?
2. What appropriate technologies do we need for sustaining rural based industrialization?

3.3.1 Medical and Health Facilities

In addition to realizing new income opportunities through production for the market, rural dwellers want to be rescued from the savages of disease, malnutrition and ignorance. The health status of rural dweller is seriously impaired by such factors as their sources of drinking water, house types environmental sanitation, personal hygiene, nutritional status and literacy level (Diri, 2013).

3.3.2 Portable Water and Rural Electrification

Majority of the inhabitant of the rural areas obtains their drinking water from streams, rivers with only a negligible number having dug- wells and boreholes. Adequate power supply is a pre-requisite for both economic and socio political development of any country. It is for this reason that some communities stretch their resources beyond tolerable limits to find money to electrify their villages (Akinleye, 2007).

3.3.3 Education

Formal and informal education imparts the ability to read and write and thereby enhances the production in two ways; First, famers are better able to understand and apply new economic information such as fertilizer, plant diseases and seed quality. Others are pest control instructions, machinery operation and maintenance. Secondly education enhances the knowledge that rural dwellers have of the nutrients value of food thereby maximizing their nutritional and social welfare. Finally, education gives rural people dignity, self- respect and sense of belonging.

3.4 Meaning and Nature of Leadership

3.4.1 Meaning and Nature

According to the Advanced Leaders' Dictionary of Current English, a leader is "the person who controls, directs, influences people's judgments, have ability to settle dispute, control the material and economic resources of a place or community". A leader usually initiates interaction with other members of a group; he initiates interaction more frequently than any one else in a group; and he moves the group towards group goal." He first perceives the group's needs far ahead of others and, therefore, plans and enlists the co-operation of others in its implementation. A person is a leader in any social situation in which his ideas and actions influence the thoughts and behaviour of others. The concept of a leader, therefore, implies role-playing for sometime.

Leadership involves an exercise of influence on the feelings and actions of others in order to accomplish a task or achieve a set of objectives. It includes making decisions on behalf of a particular group, advising, giving information, showing examples, expressing opinion and lending support as well as exercising authority.

Leadership, in essence, is simply influencing the attitudes and actions of one or more persons, leading toward the achievement of some purpose or goal. It is the activity of influencing people to cooperate towards some

goals which the people find desirable. The local leaders are, thus, an accepted group member who moves the group toward its goal. He is an individual whose ideas and actions influence the thoughts and behaviours of others.

Leadership, thus, reflects a relationship between people or between a person and group members. It is something earned. It is bestowed because, without having been given permission or support by the people concerned, it does not exist. A leader is only one who has followers or influence among people, based upon their judgment about his accomplishment, nature and potentiality, and the needs of the particular leadership job at hand.

Leadership is generally accomplished through various ways, viz; imparting knowledge, giving advice or suggestion, expressing a belief or opinion, making decisions on behalf of groups, providing assistance, exercising power, lending approval or support, and, also, by example or demonstration.

Most leadership positions call for some degree of decision making, may call for knowledge and skills about particular programmes and group operations; some call for power or even authority. All leadership positions require having a real concern for others on the part of the leader, consciously or unconsciously, if one is to really function as a truly effective leader; otherwise, one would not have followers. Leadership is based upon service to and support from people.

Leadership development is increase in the involvement of people, increase in their ability to carry out responsibilities or otherwise function in given leadership roles, and increase in their own personal growth as a result of their greater participation or involvement. People grow in leadership through experience and training.

3.4.2 Problems Associated with Use of Local Leaders

There are certain problems encountered when using local leaders, namely:

- a) Local leaders may not have enough time after training to enable them to be effective in extension programme.
- b) Local leaders may not be good teachers and may, therefore, not be effective in imparting knowledge to the people.
- c) They may not give correct interpretation to the programme, thereby reducing the credibility of the extension agent.
- d) They may introduce their opinion and value judgment to the programme.
- e) Much time is required on the part of the extension agent to locate and train local leaders.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What is the importance of social infrastructures in the transformation of rural areas?
2. Itemize two problems associated with the use of local leaders in community development.



3.5 Summary

The units dealt with the element of social infrastructure and have argued that provision of social infrastructure holds the key to the attainment of the objective of the rural development which is the improvement in the quality and standard of living in the rural areas. The unit also discusses the leadership influence on the attitudes and actions of others towards a goal desired by the people. However, a few problems militate against the use of local leaders in change programmes.



3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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3.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning of social infrastructure: Social infrastructure can be broadly defined as the construction and maintenance of facilities that support social services.
2. Appropriate technologies for sustaining rural based industrialization: Appropriate technologies for sustaining rural based industrialization is **small-scale technology**. Compared to conventional technologies, appropriate technologies typically are less capital intensive; more labor intensive; less dependent on scarce foreign exchange for imported goods; and easier to operate, maintain, and repair. Examples are such small-scale technologies for extracting edible oil from seeds and nuts.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. importance of social infrastructures in the transformation of rural areas:
Social infrastructure plays an important role in both the economic development of the rural areas and quality of life. Social infrastructure enhances social wellbeing and furthers economic growth of grassroot populace by providing basic services and facilities which allow businesses to develop and flourish.
2. Challenges associated with the use of local leaders in rural development (**TWO ONLY**)
 - a) Local leaders may not have enough time after training to enable them to be effective in extension programme.
 - b) Local leaders may not be good teachers and may, therefore, not be effective in imparting knowledge to the people.
 - c) They may not give correct interpretation to the programme, thereby reducing the credibility of the extension agent.
 - d) They may introduce their opinion and value judgment to the programme.
 - e) Much time is required on the part of the extension agent to locate and train local leaders.

UNIT 4 RURAL COMMUNITY AND ITS YOUTH DEVELOPMENTS

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Community Development
 - 4.3.1 Self help
 - 4.3.2 Two-way Communication
- 4.4 Youth Participation in Community Development Programmes
 - 4.4.1 Development Alternative
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



4.1 Introduction

This unit will examine how youth in the rural areas are fused into the framework of community development and become active participant for the overall development of the rural community. Community development has long been employed to co-opt local population behind new practices ranging from health and hygiene on the one hand, to farming methods on the other. Its use in this way, though pragmatically useful will probably be no more important in the long run than its value in two other respect respects:

1. Strengthening the sense of community solidarity in a locality in order to make community action more effective.
2. Increasing the local participation in the formulation and implementation of official policies.



4.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, a student should be able to,

- Define the term “community development”
- Have a better understanding of community development.
- Evaluate the role of the rural youth in the organization and execution of community development projects.



4.3 Community Development

This is a process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress. This complex of processes made up of two essential elements; the participation of the people themselves in effort to improve their level of living with their initiatives and the provision of technical and others in ways which encourages initiative, self-help and mutual help and make these more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvement.

Community development in the words of Kuponiyi (2008) helps local community residents to identify unmet needs. It seeks to build capacity by improving skills and knowledge for individual and community as a whole. Central to the idea of community development is that it allows community residents to come together to plan, generate solutions and take action towards developing the social, economic, environmental and cultural aspects of community. The whole process of community development according to emphasizes the importance of participation as a means of strengthening local communities. Finally, community development occurs when people strengthen the bounds within their neighborhoods, build social networks, and form their own organizations to provide a long-term capacity for problem solving. The foregoing shows that every community development programmes should be aimed at changing an undesirable situation. Given that the youth population is on the high side in Nigeria communities, programmes directed at them become imperative and with their full, active and frequent participation, capacity for a long term problem solving can be developed (Akinbile, Ashimolowo & Oladoja, 2006).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is community development?
2. Itemize two characteristics of rural community?

4.3.1 Self-Help

Development is meaningful where the masses of the people remain helpless. The aim of community development is to stimulate self determination through self-help. By self-help members of community can also provide themselves with amenities such as classroom, borehole, good roads which might not otherwise be available to them.

4.3.2 Two Way Communication

The essence of good communication cannot be over emphasized here. The contradictions in community development can only be resolved by incorporating in the planning process a strong vertical line of two-way communications and a clear hierarchy in which decisions of different degrees of generality can be made at different levels, in consultation with the people themselves at village level or with their representatives at higher levels. There is an inevitable tension between the decentralized decision making inherent in community development and the reconciliation of divergent local trends and interests in a national plan for development.

4.4 Youth Participation in Community Development Programmes

Various scholars have clearly points out the efficacy of youth participation in community development programmes. For instance, Hackett (2019) and Gilchrist (2004) succinctly observed that — participation helps youth in planning and acting together for the satisfaction of their felt needs through organized efforts to acquire skills and the concepts required for their effective participation in the problem solving processl.

Young people constitute clear assets to community development programmes when they are positively empowered to be active citizens. Supporting and including young people in development processes is critical for several reasons: firstly, youth have experience, knowledge, and ideas that are unique to their situation, enabling them to offer key insights and perspectives on development that adults cannot; secondly, in many communities, youth make up the majority of the population; as a result, youth voices can be crucial expressions of overall community needs; and lastly, regardless of their current status, young people are the future custodians of their environments and leaders of their peers. A failure to promote youth development – and roles for youth in community development programmes – will negatively affect countries across the world, whereas engaging youths in community development programmes, such as taking active participation in the project planning and implementation encourages them to learn peaceful means of impacting their communities and the world.

Youths according to Israel, Coleman and Ilvento (2013) have been noted for active involvement in community affairs, greater social propensity, faster reaction, time, innovative and prowess, it becomes necessary to exploit their active features for progressive change in the community through active and meaningful participation in programmes directed

towards their development. Youths therefore needs proper harnessing so that they can maintain reliable status quo in their locality. It is easier for them to speak with one voice when they are brought together; that is why youth's participation in the various community development programmes will yield progress.

4.4.1 The Development Alternative

The rural society is often based on age grading, providing both peer group support and a means by which the young maybe inducted into the skills traditionally thought necessary for the adults. Government ought not to allow infatuation with modernization to prevent it from using this indigenous youth services as a means of bringing about desirable forms of development in the village. There is every justification for giving special attention to the needs of the rural youth. They represent the majority of the population, the majority of the unemployed and the future of the country. In doing this, the assistance of the indigenous leadership of the village communities the chiefs and the elders, should also be enlisted. The youths should be trained in activities directly relevant to the villages' own development aspiration and where feasible, in roles which they can continue to perform within their communities after their training is completed.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

- 1 What role do you think the rural youth can play in the organization and execution of community development project?
2. Why is two-way communication important in rural development?



4.5 Summary

The subject of rural development is community development and self-help efforts. The improvement of agriculture and the provisions of labour intensive employment within the rural communities are necessary tools in the empowerments of the rural youths.



4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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4.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Meaning of Community Development:
This is a process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.
2. two characteristics of rural community (**TWO ONLY**)
 - a) Communities are smaller in size and sparsely populated (i.e the density of population is less).
 - b) The population shows homogeneity of language, culture, customs etc.
 - c) The main occupation is agriculture.
 - d) People live in close contact with nature.
 - e) Slower means of communication.

Answers to SAEs 2**1. Role of youth in community development project:**

The youth have a storage formation where they come together and talk on pressing issues concerning the community. This include joining a Surf Life Saving Club, a scouting group or a local environmental or clean-up group; helping with a primary school play, or coordinating or coaching junior sport. They help in keeping the law of the land and try to influence the decision of the leaders through their reactions.

2. Why two-way communication is important in rural development:

Through two-way communications, community development can be achieved by incorporating in the planning process a strong vertical line and a clear hierarchy in which decisions of different degrees of generality can be made at different levels, in consultation with the people themselves at village level or with their representatives at higher levels.

UNIT 5 ATTITUDES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF TOWARDS RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Attitude of Local Government Staff
 - 5.3.1 The Strategy of Development from Below
 - 5.3.2 Rural Community Development and Local Government
 - 5.3.3 General Attitude Towards Development
 - 5.3.4 Attitudes Towards Community Development
- 5.4 Influence of Local Leadership
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



5.1 Introduction

The focus of discussion in this unit is on development from “below” its strategy and attitudes towards community development from the perspective of local government staff and the general public. Development from below is gaining wide recognition as strategy for accelerating social economic progress among leaders and the people of the developing nations. The skills knowledge and capacities of people estimate important resources in self-help efforts therefore in our analysis; attention would be given to the means of improving and utilizing human resources in rural and community development undertakings.



5.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, a student should be able to;

- Explain the strategy of development from below
- Assess the attitudes of the local government staff as well as the general public to rural development efforts



5.3 Attitude of Local Government Staff

5.3.1 The Strategy of Development from Below

Development from below has gained wide recognition as a strategy for enhancing social economic development in our time. This trend is currently manifested by the government's commitment to be more responsive to the needs of the people. The Federal government guidelines for the reform of the local government system provides a framework for the decentralization of some important functions of state government to local governments in order to harness local resources for accelerated development. To archive its major objectives, the functions of local government bodies were based on; a detailed local knowledge for efficient performances, community responsiveness and participation, significant use of discretion of understanding of individuals (Udoh, 2012).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is the rationale for 'development from below' approach?
2. What is your assessment of local government staff on community development?

5.3.2 Rural Community Development and the Local Government

Community development stimulates the self-help efforts of the people with reliance as much as possible on their own initiative to bring about a closer association between that effort and services of the government. A local government on the other hand is a statutory body with legal powers to tax, regulate and promote local activities and allocates resources. It is to the local authority that the community often looks up for assistance in providing materials and advice in the process of executing community projects. Local government are typically expected to provide the equipments, funds for their completion and future maintenance of such projects similarly to discharge their duties effectively. Local government needs the support of a participating and co-operative public. The close interdependence of local government suggests that a chief requirement for the successful implementation of community programmes is the existence of strong and popular local government institutions. The execution of this function may call for a shift in the primary role of government from one of maintaining law and order to one of working with and helping people to achieve their objectives. The need for the guidance, direction and assistance of local authorizes in these programmes can be the essential components for the successful initiation and conduct of community development activities (Amucheaz, 2010).

5.3.1.3 General Attitude Towards Development

The general attitude possessed by officials with respect to the nature of developmental activity and social change, shapes and conditions the decision reached and the approaches pursued by government administrators is becoming an increasingly important factor in Nigeria as national policy seeks to engage active grass root participation in social and economic development.

5.3.1.4 Attitude Towards Community Development

Community development aims to improve the material and social conditions of people through local action. This approach to development generally attempts to strike a balance between satisfying demands for amenities and the need to raise the income and productivity of the rural sector of the society. In many places, government offices only assume that the end result of community development is materials' improvement. As a result, great emphasis has been placed on infrastructure, such as the building of roads, schools, dispensaries, community halls while insufficient attention is given to improved methods of farm production or to basic educational programmes. Even though physical improvements are essential aspects of community development, in a broader sense and encompasses efforts to promote the growth of the people themselves through education, training and a broadening of horizons (Lynn, 2015).

5.4 Influence of Local Leadership

Influence is the ability to affect either positively or negatively the decisions, feelings, and aspirations of members of a group. Local leaders can exert influence based on personal qualities in relation to honesty, humility and simplicity. The combination of these makes a leader more acceptable and influential. Acceptability and rejection of leaders are not determined by the cordiality or antagonisms of the individual's treatment of his fellows, nor evidently is the treatment of the individual by this fellow much affected by the degree to which he is already being accepted or rejected by them. This treatment is a reaction to some or all his behaviours but it is difficult to measure what these behaviours are. Commitment, purposefulness and willingness to make personal sacrifices and to put the interests of the group above his personal interests can make a leader influential. Leaders and their bases of influence and power can be identified through informal or formal studies. The methods involved are the **positional**, **decisional**, and reputational techniques. In the **positional** technique, individuals in the community with positions of power are given recognition as leaders. The **decisional** technique recognizes individuals that have been involved in the decision of issues in the past as leaders. This technique has the weakness of leaving out

initiators and concentrating on the implementor of actions. The reputation technique is a socio-metric study in which informants are asked to identify and rank the most influential people in the community. This technique has some weaknesses which include inadequate perception of leaders by respondents.

In Nigeria today we have traditional (leadership positions based on past tradition of the people) and modern leaders.

Traditional Leaders include village heads, ward heads, extended family and family heads, diviners, local association leaders and local professional leaders. The bases for power of the traditional leaders are legitimacy and personal characteristics.

Modern Leaders include local government chairmen and secretaries, government officers, law enforcement agents, politicians and retired elites, successful businessmen, and non-traditional religious leaders. Modern leaders have legitimate power assigned to their official positions, such as influencing administrative, economic, social and welfare matters that affect the community.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. In brief, differentiate rural community from local government.
2. Who do you refer to as 'Modern Leaders' in local government affairs?



5.5 Summary

The unit have systematically analyzed attitudes toward rural and community development held by local government officials and the general public. As leaders get involved in the daily coordination of rural development activities, they influence the way rural areas operates. One important solution is to train leaders in appropriate skills and abilities.



5.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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5.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Rationale for ‘development from below’ approach:
It is a strategy created by the federal government as guidelines for the reform of the local government system to provide a framework for the decentralization of some important functions of state government in order to harness local resources for accelerated development.
2. Appraisal of local government staff on community development:
The general attitude possessed by officials with respect to the nature of developmental activity and social change is virtually poor, insufficient attention is given to improved methods of farm production or to basic educational programmes.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Differences between rural community and local government:
Community development stimulates the self-help efforts of the people with reliance as much as possible on their own initiative to bring about a closer association between that effort and services of the government. A **local government** on the other hand is a statutory body with legal powers to tax, regulate and promote local activities and allocates resources.
2. **Modern Leaders:** Include local government chairmen and secretaries, government officers, law enforcement agents, politicians and retired elites, successful businessmen, and non-traditional religious leaders. Modern leaders have legitimate power assigned to their official positions, such as influencing administrative, economic, social and welfare matters that affect the community

MODULE 5

Unit 1	Problems of Institutions and Infrastructural Community
Unit 2	Case Studies of Rural and Community Development in Nigeria
Unit 3	Community Development in Other Developing Countries
Unit 4	The Future of Rural Communities in Nigeria
Unit 5	Techniques of Motivating Society for Social Actions Through Community Development

UNIT 1 PROBLEMS OF INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Agriculture and Rural Development
 - 1.3.1 Agricultural Extension as an Institutional Support to Community Development
- 1.4 Problems of Institutions and Infrastructural Development
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



1.1 Introduction

Over the years, there has been a long struggle to institutionalise infrastructural provision for rural settings. This will make it possible for people in the rural communities to have access to the same social infrastructures as their urban counterparts. The effort manifested in the proliferation of different organs of government charged with the responsibility of ensuring the provision of such infrastructural facilities. Each agent or agency was not and is still not able to meet its mandate due to certain problems.

In this unit, you will learn about some of the problems, how efforts were made to solve them and how these efforts have not yielded the desired dividends.



1.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- define infrastructure
- state the various problems militating against infrastructural development
- trace agricultural extension as a major institutional support for infrastructural development.



1.3 Agriculture and Rural Development

The quantity of capital employed and its financing are significant determinants of the productivity and efficiency of the agricultural enterprises (among others). The capital which is either in the form of finance or in other forms that are capable of boosting human productivity when institutionalised is what is referred to as institutional factors/supports. This can also be in the form of external or internal support. Bank loans can be ranked among the most important external resources. Bank loans are a cornerstone by planning cash flow on both the production level and the investment level. The credit market is however, characterised by the asymmetric information that may result in credit rationing.

The nature of agricultural and rural development activities reinforces the asymmetric information between farmers and banks and thus increases the likelihood of the external credit rationing occurrence. In the case of bank loans and farmers, one may also take into consideration the limiting collaterals, which may result in an internal credit rationing. The constraining factor for obtaining bank loans on the part of farmers necessitate an institutionalised support which is not only in the area of money capital but others such as extension training and other agricultural input supplies.

About twenty years ago, there was limited support from government and educational institutions in Washington State for organic and sustainable agriculture. Now these institutions do everything from conducting organic research to addressing organic trade barriers. The growth in organic and sustainable agriculture in Washington State has been phenomenal. The State's organic food industry has grown a hundred fold since 1988. Farmers' markets are thriving and provide gathering places that improve the quality of life of the social system as well as providing economic wellbeing for many small farmers. Community supported agriculture supports dozens of farms throughout the State. Domestic and

export markets have expanded and provide markets for hundreds of organic farms.

In order to institutionalise support for community development, Omale (2005) notes that in the political process, leadership was provided by many people who were outside institutional structure but were not shy about advocating for institutional change. They worked countless hours attending meetings, meeting with legislators, testifying at legislative hearings, writing letters, and making phone calls. Success also depended upon allies within the institutions that listened and worked within institutional structure for change. Institutional change does not happen overnight and requires persistence and perseverance.

The first step in creating change within government institutions is legislative, getting the authorisation for a programme. The second step is obtaining funding for the programme. Without funding, legislation is not worth very much. Obtaining funding requires building alliances with government agencies using the media to promote your programme, building alliances to gain allies within the political process, and working the legislative process through attending hearings and meetings with legislators. It is also critical to avoid making enemies that can easily derail all of your work. The final step requires working closely with agent staff to ensure the intent of the legislation is implemented and not watered down by incompetence or indifference.

One key element in the success for institutional change is in knowing who to work with within government agencies. There are many allies of organic agriculture within government agencies. Teaming up with these individuals can make a big difference in creating institutional change. It is also important to know whom to collaborate with and when to fight. Collaboration requires meeting with governmental leaders, respecting their positions and constraints and having an open mind about working with government agencies.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Define agricultural extension.
2. Itemize two basic characteristics of agricultural extension.

1.3.1 Agricultural Extension as an Institutional Support to Community Development

In a country's rural and agricultural development process, agricultural extension workers are expected to help farmers and rural people to identify and analyze their production problems, make them become more

aware of the opportunities for improvement in standard of living. The role of agricultural extension workers involves disseminating information on agricultural technologies and improved practices to farm families and ensuring farmers' capacity building through the use of variety of communication methods and training programmes. It is through education and communication that agricultural extension agents are able to bring about changes in farmers knowledge, attitude and skills which help to put farmers in a frame of mind that is conducive for adopting proven agricultural innovations (Adedoyin, 2006).

In the current dispensation, the role of agricultural extension is more as a process of helping farmers to make their own decision by providing them a range of options in a given innovation from which they can chose, and by helping the farmers to develop insight into the consequences of each option.

This rather important role of agricultural extension as expressed above is not properly performed in the rural communities of our developing countries – because of certain problems facing the service. The uniqueness of developing countries also determines the nature of some of these problems. An understanding of the nature of agricultural extension can help appreciate the problems better. Consequently, some basic characteristics of agricultural extension are highlighted below:

(a) The control and direction of the activities of agricultural extension systems in developing countries are usually from top to bottom, with the professional extensionists at the operative level carrying out highly regimented activities.

(b) The extension systems are typically entrenched as part of parastatal of the ministry of agriculture. They often exist as independent establishments, separate from agricultural research or teaching institutions and have few bureaucratic linkages with other agencies to facilitate the flow of technical information and research findings into the extension systems.

(c) Professional development activities, training, motivation and support funds for agricultural extension workers are limited.

(c) The systems are subject to intensive political control.

(d) Agricultural extension workers in many developing countries are expected to perform a wide range of non-extension duties that include regulatory functions or enforcement of governmental rules and supply services.

1.4 Problems of Institutions and Infrastructural Communities

A myriad of problems are known to plague agriculture and rural development in developing countries. These problems vary with countries and communities because of the peculiarities of the various communities (Ndagara, 2005). However, a lot of problems are common to the different communities in developing countries because of the similar socioeconomic milieu. Some of the problems but certainly not limited to these, are discussed below:

(a) Inadequate and Instability of Funding

Rural community infrastructural development requires adequate funding to ensure successful service delivery. Rural development programmes are usually extensive in nature in terms of recurrent budget. Due to poor foreign exchange earnings and low domestic product of developing countries, they are unable to provide adequately the needed funds for development. The problem of inadequate funding many decades ago still persists till today. The trend of funding can even be described as erratic because of the irregular manner of funding in which some years witness good funding through assistance from international organisations and some years are characterised by gross under funding.

(b) Poor Logistic Support for Field Staff

This has to do with the problem of planning and organisation that is needed to carry out large and difficult operation as an extension service. It also pertains to skill of moving personnel and supplying them with working materials. The major problem as far as logistics are concerned is transportation of people and materials meant for community development due to poor road network where services can be rendered on a daily basis. Mobility of field staff is vital in operating an efficient agricultural extension service.

(c) Insufficient and Inappropriate Agro Technologies

The development of relevant agricultural technologies appropriate to farmers' needs in a country depends in part on the expertise of her agricultural scientists. The technical strength of agricultural scientists/researchers in the developed countries and the unit of sophisticated equipment availability are evident in the more complex and profitable techniques directed to farmers in those countries.

Most of the technological recommendations from researchers to extension officers in developing countries are not beneficial economically and not

so appropriate for on-farm level application. Some of the innovations released to the agricultural extension system and most of those published in journals in the developing world do not directly meet farmer's needs and some are socially unacceptable technologies to the resource-poor farmers.

A lot of initiative and skill are then required on part of the extension workers to try some of the irrelevant technical practices in local conditions in order to adapt them to the traditional farming systems of the people and their circumstances. In this era, it is imperative that more sophisticated, more economically and socio-culturally acceptable technologies be made available from research system for introduction to farmers in developing countries.

(d) Dilution of Development Agents Specific Responsibility using the extension agent as a case study, it will be noted that a preponderance of non-extension agents in certain developing countries has been a bane of extension service delivery. In most cases, agricultural extension agents are saddled with the responsibility of writing applications for credit and subsidies for farmers, filling in many questionnaires and forms or data collection for headquarters, setting up and maintaining demonstration plots, and distributing supplies to farmers that require critical farm inputs.

The extension agents may be the only government officer operating at the local level and may be assigned various tasks such as helping to ensure that government rules and regulations on environmental issues, land use and proper use of rural infrastructure are enforced or adhered to. The implication of the inclusion of these other non-extension tasks in responsibility of agricultural extension agents is that very little time is left for meeting typical agricultural and rural development obligations for farmers. The dilution of the specific responsibility of extension agents will also affect the time left for the in-service training of this cadre of workers by subject matter specialists. They may be compelled by circumstances to temporarily abandon the maintenance of on-farm small plot adaptation trials on farmer's fields in order to cope with the non-extension tasks given them. Rather than performing purely educational functions in the agricultural domain, the extension agents find themselves performing educational, regulatory and supply function. This is usually the case with development agents and agencies. Therefore, to ensure an effective agricultural extension system, it is important for change agent system to focus purely on assisting farmers with utilisation of improved farming practices while the work of input and credit supplies and those of enforcing government regulations are handled by other workers or organs charged with that responsibility.

(e) Lack of Clientele Participation in Programmes

The management of agricultural extension systems in developing countries is such that agricultural programmes for farmers are planned by experts in an extension agency and decisions are taken by senior staff at the top who tend to be out of touch with local problems and the day to day difficulties facing the farmers and the extension agents. There is very little feed-back to programme planners and decision makers because extension supervisors and intermediate staff are reluctant to pass back information which might imply criticism of senior officer.

Those given the responsibility of programme planning and development hardly identify with farmers and their anxieties. In many developing countries, too little attention is paid to the understanding of farm-level realities. So, extension programmes are developed without diagnosis of the constraints of farming and rural development. In most cases, farmers who constitute extension clients are not involved in planning the extension programmes. Relying on only the reliability superficial observations of field officers or arm chain deductions and ready generalisation of programme planner is a mistake.

(f) Instability of Rural and Agricultural Development Policy

Over the years of government presence in agricultural extension in Nigeria, policy institutional and programme instabilities have bedeviled its operation. The beginning of institutional backing for extension in Nigeria was in 1912 in which Southern and Northern Nigeria had departments of Agriculture and itinerant agricultural agents were used. This institutional beginning fell into embryonic stage of extension between 1893 and 1920, while 1921 – 1950 were characterised by the intervention period that saw the Second World War and less activity, but agricultural extension activities and training programme increased between late 1930s and mid 1940s. The period of “pupilage” in extension which covered 1952 to 1969 culminated in Federal Government involvement in extension with the establishment of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in 1964. This period witnessed a number of re-organisation: from the use of specific commodity extension, through farm settlement scheme strategy to Ministry- operated extension in the 1960s and 1970s, and later the use of National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP). There have been changes in policy that guide extension services and there were institutional changes leading to abrogation of previous programmes and the establishment of new institutions.

From 1976 to 1990, River Basin and Rural Development Authority operated extension service, then National Agricultural Land Development

Authority (NALDA) operated extension services from 1991 – 2000. In the 1980s to 2004, the Training and Visit (T & V) era, there was the state-wide Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) under which agricultural extension operates. This removed agricultural extension from the direct operations of state Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources and created state Agricultural Development Programmes and a unified agricultural extension system came into being in 1990.

The various extension programmes tied to different development schemes in the above historical brief, policy instabilities occurred such that extension personnel had to adjust to the different policy shift, modification and reversals of extension policy thrust. These changes affected the entire programmes and consequent strategies negatively. There is therefore, an advocacy for a consistent rural and agricultural development to enhance development based on the felt needs of the people.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Discuss the insufficient and inappropriate Agro technologies as institutions and infrastructural challenge in community development.
2. In a sentence, what roles does agricultural extension workers in developing countries play in rural community development?



1.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) Agricultural extension is a major tool for rural development in Nigeria.
- ii) Rural development policy has been unstable.



1.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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1.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Definition of Agricultural Extension: Agricultural extension is another name for agricultural advisory services. In practical terms, extension means giving farmers, small holders in developing countries – knowledge of agronomic techniques and skills to improve their productivity, food security and livelihoods.

2. Two Basic characteristics of agricultural extension are;

(TWO ONLY)

- (a) The control and direction of the activities of agricultural extension systems in developing countries are usually from top to bottom, with the professional extensionists at the operative level carrying out highly regimented activities.
- (b) The extension systems are typically entrenched as part of parastatal of the ministry of agriculture.
- (c) Professional development activities, training, motivation and support funds for agricultural extension workers are limited.
- (d) The systems are subject to intensive political control.
- (e) Agricultural extension workers in many developing countries are expected to perform a wide range of non-extension duties that include regulatory functions or enforcement of governmental rules and supply services.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. **Insufficient and Inappropriate Agro Technologies:** deals with some of the innovations released to the agricultural extension system in the developing societies which do not directly meet farmer's needs and some are socially unacceptable technologies to the resource-poor farmers.

2. Expected roles of agricultural extension workers in developing workers in rural community development:

Agricultural extension workers in many developing countries are expected to perform a wide range of non-extension duties that include regulatory functions or enforcement of governmental rules and supply services.

UNIT 2 CASE STUDIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Rural Community Development in Perspective
 - 2.3.1 National Accelerated Food Production (NAFP)
 - 2.3.2 Peoples' Banks and Community Banks
 - 2.3.3 Better Life Programme
 - 2.3.4 Family Support Programme (FSP)
 - 1.3.5 Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)
 - 1.3.6 The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS)
 - 1.3.7 The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDA)
 - 1.3.8 The Green Revolution Programme
 - 1.3.9 Better Life Programme (BLP) For African Rural Women
- 2.4 Buhari Agricultural Development Initiatives
 - 2.4.1 Factors Responsible for the Failure of Past Rural Development Programmes and Policies in Nigeria
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



2.1 Introduction

Most definitions of the concept of development have not accounted for the basic ideas or concepts of development. They have concentrated attention on how to measure it. It is possible to see development as a matter of productivity not minding how productivity is measured. Productivity may be viewed as being limited to economics but extends to socio-political spheres as well. In economics for instance, productivity is defined as the capacity for the production of goods and services. In social relation, productivity implies the production of esteem and defence and in the political world; productivity refers to the increase and distribution of authority.

According to Dudley Seers, development is a normative concept with the aim of actualising the potential of human personality. To actualise this he identified three pre- conditions:

- i) an adequate income to purchase the physical necessities of life, (food, shelter and clothing)
- ii) employment of meaningful productive role in society, and
- iii) equality.

Development may mean terminal condition on one hand, and on the other hand, it refers to a process of successive approximation where one arrives at an end-point. Development includes all changes a social system is subjected to when moving from a condition considered unsatisfactory to a condition that is comparatively better. This state of life according to Ozoani (2019) has no regard for the wishes of the individuals and sub-systematic components of the system.

Development essentially is a continuous process of generating and efficiently allocating resources for achieving greater socially satisfying needs. This essentially comprises two interrelated components: increasing the available resources in a community and increasing the utility of those resources. Within the structure of national development, the special attention being paid to rural development evolved from early thoughts on the role of agriculture in industrialisation. Prominent theoreticians in economic and broader social science literatures have paid special attention to issues of agricultural and rural development and their interaction with industry and urban development.

Rural community development is a process by which a set of technical, social, cultural and institutional measures are implanted with and for the inhabitants of rural areas with the aim of improving their socioeconomic conditions in order to achieve harmony and balance both on the regional and national levels. It can also be defined as the far reaching transformation of social and economic structures, institutions, relationships and process in any rural community. Jibowo (2005) notes that rural community development is concerned with the economic aspects of rural community and lay more emphasis on integrated technical assistance from the government.

Community development is thus a conscious and deliberate effort oriented at helping communities recognise their needs, and to ensure increasing responsibilities for solving their problems thereby increasing their capacities to participate fully in the life of the nation. Community development is a process oriented and covers an array of activities. It laid emphasis on self-help by citizens and initiates a people-directed process which is based on their own perception of their needs. It is important to note that community development recognise the necessity for creating a rural community in a process that will utilise the existing social structures that will help create new organisation and institution when needed.



2.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand various Rural Community Development programmes such as;
 - National Accelerated Food Production (NAFP)
 - Peoples' Banks and Community Banks
 - Better Life Programme
 - Family Support Programme (FSP)
 - Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)
 - The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS)
 - The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDA)
 - The Green Revolution Programme
 - Better Life Programme (BLP) For African Rural Women
 - Buhari Agricultural Development Initiatives
 - Factors Responsible for the Failure of Past Rural Development Programmes and Policies in Nigeria



2.3 Rural Community Development in Perspective

The colonial office in Britain 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 change and economic change. In pursuance of these goals, rural development centres were set up in some of the colonies where skills in house building, carpentry, shoe repairing and various handcrafts were taught. However, the programme objective faced some problems as the trained personnel refused to stay in the rural areas and instead went to the burgeoning city centres. Nonetheless, community development notion was pursued very vigorously in Gold Coast especially and it was here that national organisation on rural development and social welfare was fully developed.

Generally, development is brought about via certain programs. For these programs to realise their goals, there is a dire need for proper planning of such programs. Planning can be viewed as a conscious effort to use our resource and organisational abilities more efficiently through the use of basic principles and procedures. This varies with individual nations.

Having set the stage for the understanding concept of community development, it is time to discuss the same rural development approaches

in Nigeria and other developing countries.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Itemize five rural development programmes in Nigeria.
2. Discuss three (3) objectives of Better Life Programmes

Rural Development Programmes in Nigeria

Successive Nigeria governments have made concerted efforts towards the development of rural communities in Nigeria. This is because the various leaders believed that in order to achieve any meaningful development, the rural sector and in fact, the rural people, must be empowered. Rural community development has been defined as any effort targeted at the improvement of rural economy such that the socioeconomic status of the rural dwellers can be enhanced. A few examples of rural development programmes in Nigeria are discussed below:

2.3.1 National Accelerated Food Production (NAFP)

This project was launched in 1973 as a national network of agro-service centres created to facilitate the distribution of tractors and machinery services to farmers to support the promotion of improved packages of technology development by various research institutes under the NAFPP. The original policy intention is to put these centres in the mainstream of rural development plans.

2.3.2 People's Bank and Community Banks

This was Federal Government policy to liberalise access to credit by the poor in 1989. The operation of the people's Bank faced a number of problems like any community development efforts, among which are the unsustainable rate of branch expansion, the dependence on government for funds and weak management as a result of which its effectiveness in alleviating the problems of the poor remains insignificant. Even so, the peoples' Bank is no more.

As a result of government continued effort, the peoples' Bank was merged with the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB) to form the Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB).

The establishment of community banks was intended to inculcate the banking habit in rural areas and providing needed banking services to

members of their community. Although, the community banks can be said to have recorded some successes, it will be fool hardy to believe that it has actually improved the living standards of the rural poor who are supposed to be the target group. For instance, most of those that benefited from the community banks are businessmen with medium scale business enterprises. The poor with no collateral and adequate deposit base were largely unable to meet their credit needs from these banks. Apart from this, a large number of these banks are located in the urban areas and most of their services are directed to the urban with less credit risks.

2.3.3 Better Life Programme

This is yet another programme for rural community development in Nigeria. It was established in 1987 with a view to empowering women and the development of the rural areas. It was to ensure good environmental condition such as recreational centres for optimum performance. It transformed to Family Support Programme with the same intention or objective of encouraging rural dwellers and especially women to improve their standard of living. Through this programme, the success noticed and desires to improve living standards were plausible. The programme, however, suffered the same fate like others as political powers change from one person to another.

The major concern of the Better Life Programme is improving the lives of rural women within the communities which constitute the largest and most exploited group of the total rural population. It is the binding force for most of the ambitious projects and programs which the administration has set in motion. The Better Life Programme recognised the consensus of the large population of women as rural dwellers which constitute majority of our labour force. These women work as mothers and wives as well as true bread winners engaged in trading and farming.

The objectives of Better Life Programme were:

- (i) To promote the welfare and full utilisation of women in human resources development along with the promotion of responsible motherhood.
- (ii) To stimulate action aimed at improving the political, cultural, social and economic status of women as well as support nongovernmental organizations.
- (iii) To provide modern amenities like those enjoyed in the towns, it was hoped that rural communities could be made attractive. The development of small scale industries and introduce new technology. This is to reduce the problem of employment in the rural areas.
- (iv) To formulate and propagate the moral values within the family units.

- (v) To promote the interest of women in the social front to ensure that, they are not relegated to the background.
- (vi) To improve the home life and general status of women in rural communities.
- (vii) To encourage cooperative activities among women while also working towards the total elimination of all social and cultural values which discriminate against and dehumanised womanhood.
- (viii) To encourage acquisition of skills, knowledge and positive effect in agriculture, house management, health education, industrial sectors and cooperative societies.

Better Life Programme played important roles in Nigeria's women and economy. As the women started this programme, there were changes in their standard of living and also it raised their social status.

Generally, Better Life Programme aimed at human development through the encouragement of optimal resource management and which generally works with women as its audience would seem to have relevance to women's lives.

2.3.4 Family Support Programme (FSP)

FSP was given birth to when the Babangida administration was toppled by General Abacha. The Better Life Programme being the brain child of Mrs. Babangida naturally died and was replaced by FSP, chaired by Mrs. Abacha.

The FSP focused on the status and welfare of children especially in rural communities. The programme aimed at improving the experience of women in development programme. This was mainly done by broadening its scope and sharpening its focus. The overall aim of the FSP was to improve and sustain the family cohesion through the promotion of social and economic well-being of the Nigerian family for its maximum contribution to national development and to promote policies/programs that strengthen the observance and projection of human rights, the advancement of social justice and human dignity. The specific objectives of FSP were:

- (i) To promote decent health care delivery in reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity through improved health care system.
- (ii) To eradicate negative social and cultural factors affecting women and children.
- (iii) To assist families identify economically viable enterprises for income generation, and to provide technical and financial support for their implementation.
- (iv) To assist families increase their agricultural productivity as well as improving their internal status.

- (v) To carry the public enlightenment campaign to sensitise the general public on matters of human decency, civic responsibilities and concern for the welfare of the disadvantaged.
- (vi) To establish a family round-table for promotion of discipline, morality and family cohesion through projects such as girl child scheme; the boy-drop-out and the children in distress.
- (vii) To enhance the capacity of parents to act as role models to their children through various means including guidance and counselling.
- (viii) To help family members learn more about the psychological dynamics of families as units on which more effective social organisation and responsibilities can emerge.
- (ix) To create, arouse and sustain the interest of government, the Nigerian people and international organisations on the activities of FSP.
- (x) To sensitise government on the need to provide adequate shelter for all Nigerians.
- (xi) To promote the maintenance of high moral standards of the nation as well as responsive action against policies and trends, both foreign and local, that may militate against such standards.
- (xii) To promote and improve on the welfare of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the community.
- (xiii) To carry the public enlightenment campaigns to sensitise the general public on matters of human decency, civil responsibility and concern for welfare of the disadvantaged.

2.3.5 Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)

DFRRI was established in 1986 with a determined focus on the development of the entire rural areas of Nigeria in order to improve the quality of life of the rural dwellers. It was charged with a mandate of rural infrastructural development in the areas of feeder, roads construction to open up the rural areas. Emphases were also placed on how to add value to food production, so storage facilities and other post harvest processing facilities were provided.

DFRRI recorded successes as the rural areas bubbled back to life with cottage industries springing up on the heels of rural electrification; the rural people could diversify their business venture from mainly turning to rendering services which was able to resolve the human sense of dignity. In 1994, however, DFRRI with its attendant benefits also went the way of other development institution already discussed. There are several other rural development programmes in Nigeria as each administration has a different approach towards rural development but the common feature to all these initiatives is that inconsistency occasioned by unstable polity.

2.3.6 The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS)

The Agricultural Development Programme is a World Bank assisted programme in conjunction with the Federal and State Governments. The programme officially started in 1975 in the Northern Nigerian towns of Gombe and Gusau with two pilot projects (Jibowu, 2005). The principal aim of ADP was to boost the productivity of the peasant farmers through supply of farm inputs, extension services, construction and maintenance of rural roads. It also fostered the establishment of cooperatives. This became necessary because of the need for the application of knowledge and skills in all significant aspects of agriculture.

The activities of ADP in Nigeria spread over three thematic areas; provision of rural infrastructural facilities, conducting worthwhile trainings on improved agricultural technologies and supply of farm inputs. This program was made up of Extension/technology transfer, Adaptive research, input supply and other rural infrastructural provision. Other major operational components of the ADP's include the Training and Visit as well as the Unified Agricultural Extension System. The achievements of the projects in the two northern states further encouraged other state governments to embark on more of such projects and this led to the establishment of 31 nationwide ADPs in Nigeria.

Today, the ADPs in majority of the states stand just as symbols of past glory. Auta & Dafwang, (2010) reported that the programme was successful in Bauchi, Kebbi, Kano, Kogi and Lagos states because they enjoyed excellent funding status from their respective state governments which led to the effective performance in these states. They further revealed that 63.6% of the states that adopted ADP suffered inadequate funding and this resulted in retrenchment of staff, inability to meet the required logistics, maladministration and unimpressive extension services nationwide.

2.3.7 The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDA)

This programme was launched in 1976 during General Olusegun Obasanjo's regime as a result of the negotiations between the United Nations (UN) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) on the existing abundant water resources in the country and its possibility of increasing agricultural productivity. The programme focused on establishing twelve River Basin Development Authorities (Ayoola, 2001). The objective of the programme is to enhance the economic potentials of the existing water bodies focusing mainly on undertaking comprehensive development of both surface and underground water resources for multipurpose use; providing water from reservoirs and lakes for irrigation purposes to rural farmers, controlling pollution in rivers in accordance with national laid down standards; developing fishes and improving navigation on the rivers

within the authority's area and assisting the state and local governments in the implementation of rural development works. Some of the RBDA's include: Sokoto-Rima basin, Hedejia-Jamaera basin, Upper Benue basin, Lower Benue basin, Cross river 1 basin, Anambra-Imo basin, Upper Niger basin, Lower Niger basin, The Niger Delta basin, The Benin-Owena basin, Ogun-Oshun basin and The Lake Chad basin. (Ayoade, 1988).

However, the aims and objectives of this intervention programme could not be achieved for the following reasons: exclusion of rural populace from decision making and implementation process, policy discontinuity, inadequate funding, neglect and abandonment by successive past military regimes and lack of understanding of its core mandates (Onwuanaze, 2009).

2.3.8 The Green Revolution Programme

The green revolution program was inaugurated by Shehu Shagari administration in 1980. The main idea was to hasten Nigeria towards self-sufficiency in terms of food production. This programme replaced OFN and it aimed at increasing food production and raw materials in order to ensure food security and enhance rural development through the use of modern farm inputs such as improved variety of seeds, fertilizers and tractors. The federal government provided agrochemicals, improved seedlings, irrigation facilities and credit facilities for small-scale business owners in rural areas and also improved marketing and favourable pricing policy for agricultural products.

Green Revolution programme could not achieve its objective of increasing food supply because there were delays in execution of most of the projects involved in the programme. The projects were not monitored and evaluated according to (Iwuchukwu & Igbokwe, 2012) therefore; it perished with the exit of its founders.

2.3.9 Better Life Programme (BLP) For African Rural Women

Better Life Programme for rural women was initiated by Her Excellency, Late Dr. (Mrs) Maryam Babangida (wife of General Ibrahim Babangida) in 1987 (Ozoani, 2019). BLP was conceived at a workshop organized by Late Dr. (Mrs) Maryam Babangida with an agenda of discussing relegation of rural women in national development. Its main goal was to make the rural woman become self-reliant and relevant to her family first and the society at large. The programme was designed to alleviate poverty by motivating and empowering rural women through adult literacy and skills acquisition training towards achieving better living standards (Obasi & Oguche, 1995). Other objectives of the program include; reducing maternal and child mortality rate by increasing basic healthcare

facilities for women, providing income generating opportunities in agriculture and cottage industries, integrating rural women into national development plans and developing educational training for women.

Though there were observable successes in very few states of the federation and the federal capital territory (FCT) such as the provision of more agricultural inputs to women farmers, provision of farmlands to rural women in Akwa-Ibom, Ondo and Kaduna states through local government councils and community heads for cash crop production, provision of loans and credit facilities to women, BLP centres also provided recreation and relaxation facilities for rural women after the day's work, provision of water pumps and irrigation pipes during dry season to women in the Northern parts of the country, agricultural extension services, workshops and seminars during which important techniques and new research methodologies were taught.

The programme also suffered a fate similar to that of DFFRI as political power changed from one person to another. The major setback of the programme was that most of its activities were concentrated in the urban communities. At the centre of these activities, the elite women living in the urban communities were more conspicuous than the rural women. Most of the glamorous and flamboyant activities of BLP were exhibited at the national and state capitals. The rural women who were the focal point of the programme were neglected and side-lined from the mainstream of events and activities of the programme. There were strict co-operative regulations for registration which included a lot of financial collateral that could not be met by most rural women that needed access to agricultural loans. Better Life programme later transformed into Family Support Programme (FSP) in 1994 and subsequently to Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) in 1996 under the administration of late General Abacha and his wife Mrs. Maryam Sanni Abacha with similar concepts and objectives like that of BLP, but rather than focusing on women alone, the programme embraced all members of the family. In spite of the good intentions and resources pumped into the programme, it turned out to be a colossal failure without any positive effect on the rural people.

2.4 Buhari Agricultural Development Initiatives

a. Anchor Borrowers Programme:

The Anchor Borrowers' Programme (ABP), established by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), was launched by President Muhammadu Buhari (GCFR) on November 17, 2015. It is intended to create a linkage between anchor companies involved in the processing and small holder farmers (SHFs) of the required key agricultural commodities. The ABP provides farm inputs in kind and cash (for farm labour) to small holder farmers to

boost production of these commodities. At harvest, the SHF supplies his/her produce to the Agro-processor (Anchor) who pays the cash equivalent to the farmer's account.

CBN Governor **Godwin Emefiele**, February 2018: "Since commencement of the (Anchor Borrowers) Programme in November 2015, the CBN in partnership with state governments and several private sector groups, have disbursed a cumulative sum of N55.526 billion to over 250,000 farmers who cultivated almost 300,000 hectares of farmland for rice, wheat, maize, cotton, soybeans, cassava, etc. "Five years into the implementation, the programme has contributed below expectations with less than 3 million indirect jobs estimated to have benefited.

b. Presidential Economic Diversification Initiative (PEDI):

Launched in July 2017, the Presidential Economic Diversification Initiative (PEDI) supports the revival of moribund industries (especially in Agro-processing) by facilitating new investments, reducing regulatory bottlenecks and enabling access to credit. PEDI has made breakthroughs in the agribusiness sector in Imo and Ondo States.

c. Food Security Council:

The Council, to be chaired by the President, was inaugurated on Monday, March 26, 2018.

It has as its members: Governors of Kebbi, Taraba, Plateau, Lagos, Ebonyi and Delta States; Secretary to the Government of the Federation; Chief of Staff to the President; National Security Adviser; Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Development; Finance; Interior; Industry, Trade and Investment; Water Resources; Environment; and Budget and National Planning; Chief of Defence Staff; Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; Directors-General of the Department of State Services and the National Intelligence Agency; and the Comptroller-General of the Nigeria Immigration Service.

The broad objectives of the Council include developing sustainable solutions to the farmers-herdsmen clashes; Climate Change and Desertification and their impact on farmland; grazing areas and lakes, rivers and other water bodies; oil spillage and its impact on Niger Delta Fishing Communities; piracy and banditry; agricultural research institutions and extension services and the problem of smuggling. The Council will also take interest in regional and global policies and trends that bear implications for food security in Nigeria.

2.4.1 Factors Responsible for the Failure of Rural Development Programmes and Policies in Nigeria

The stated objectives of successive rural development programmes were not achieved due to the following reasons:

a. Exclusion of Relevant Professionals and stakeholders in Policy Formulation, Planning and Implementation

One of the challenges identified in the implementation of rural development programmes and policy in Nigeria is the problem of poor policy formulation and implementation. It could be rightly said that policy makers in Nigeria are good at formulating policies to achieve sustainable development in rural areas as well as initiating the programmes. The missing link between these policies and programmes put in place to achieve development in the rural settings in Nigeria is as a result of the gap that exists between the government and the various stakeholders within the sector as well as lack of opportunities for decision making. In most cases the rural sociologists, agriculturists and more importantly the rural dwellers are usually sidelined during rural development policies and programmes formulation, planning and implementation. It is important to note that these various stakeholders are not only in better positions in identifying, planning and formulating policies and programs that will best suit the needs of the rural dwellers but also ensure that such policies and programmes are implemented to the letter. Non-participation of these stakeholders has been a serious impediment for the development of the rural sector in Nigeria, and by extension the increase in poverty level arising from the dwindling standard of the economic fortunes of the people in this group or sector.

b. Conflicting Programmes and Projects

Another problem militating against rural development in Nigeria is the conflicting role of projects and programmes. It is a common phenomenon in Nigeria to see an administration initiating similar and conflicting programmes and policies. Similarly, whenever there is a change of government, the new administration is in the habit of discontinuing with the programmes and policies put in place by the previous administration. For instance, Better Life Programme for Rural women initiated in 1987 was later transformed into Family Support Programme (FSP) in 1994 and subsequently to Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) in 1996 with similar concepts and objectives.

c. Policy Somersault and inconsistency

In Nigeria, despite the several policies and programmes towards rural development put in place by past administrations in the country, non-commitment and inconsistency on the part of these administrations have retarded the impacts of these policies and programmes on rural dwellers. In other words, notwithstanding the efforts exerted, the policies and programmes have not been fruitful to promote rural development in Nigeria and inconsistency has been identified as the cause of the failure. For instance, Auta and Dafwang (2010) noted that “Family Support Programme (1994) and Family Economic Advancement Programme (1996); Operation Feed Nation (OFN) and River Basin Development

Authorities (RBDAs) were initiated almost at the same time (1976). According to them, these sudden changes retards development and do not allow development policies and programs to fulfill their mission.

d. Corruption and Embezzlement

Corruption has been seen as a cankerworm that has eaten deep into the fabrics of the nation. This monster did not spare the rural development sector. The funds meant for the development of rural areas is either diverted to other areas or embezzled by government officials. So many developmental projects have not materialized simply because of the poor and corrupt human factor. Lack of social and political commitment has strangled many rural development policies and programmes.

e. Lack of adequate Monitoring and Evaluation

Government policy meant for development of rural areas, are not followed to the letter. There have been many policies designed to develop the rural areas but these programmes lack adequate monitoring and evaluation techniques. Usually, the government representatives charged with rural development stays at the nation's or states' capital from where they attempt to develop the rural areas.

f. Inadequate Manpower and Technical Know-how

The sector lacks adequate manpower such as rural sociologists who understand the “sociology” of the people. In other words, people's norms, values, beliefs etc. need to be taken into consideration when policies are formulated. In many cases development is not achieved in the rural areas because of lack of understanding of rural people's context of life and project. There are no mincing words that adequate skilled manpower in handling the policy and programme will not only bring about rural development but more importantly make the sustainable developmental goal a reality as envisaged by national and international organizations.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Who are the category of beneficiaries of Anchor Borrowers Programme
2. Account for the failure of rural development programmes in Nigeria.



2.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- i) Rural development programmes were duplicated mainly because of unstable polity.

- ii) None of these have actually met the needs of Nigeria as their life span was as long as the regime that introduced it.



2.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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2.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Five (5) rural development programmes in Nigeria (**FIVE ONLY**)

- i) National Accelerated Food Production (NAFP)

- ii) Peoples' Banks and Community Banks
- iii) Better Life Programme
- iv) Family Support Programme (FSP)
- v) Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)
- vi) The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS)
- vii) The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDA)
- viii) The Green Revolution Programme
- ix) Better Life Programme (BLP) For African Rural Women
- x) Anchor Borrowers Programme
- xi) Presidential Economic Diversification Initiative (PEDI)
- xii) Food Security Council

2. Three (3) objectives of Better Life Programmes:

- i) To promote the welfare and full utilisation of women in human resources development along with the promotion of responsible motherhood.
- ii) To stimulate action aimed at improving the political, cultural, social and economic status of women as well as support nongovernmental organizations.
- iii) To provide modern amenities like those enjoyed in the towns, it was hoped that rural communities could be made attractive. The development of small-scale industries and introduce new technology. This is to reduce the problem of employment in the rural areas.
- iv) To formulate and propagate the moral values within the family units.
- v) To promote the interest of women in the social front to ensure that, they are not relegated to the background.
- vi) To improve the home life and general status of women in rural communities.
- vii) To encourage cooperative activities among women while also working towards the total elimination of all social and cultural values which discriminate against and dehumanised womanhood.
- viii) To encourage acquisition of skills, knowledge and positive effect in agriculture, house management, health education, industrial sectors and cooperative societies.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. The Anchor Borrowers Programme (ABP): Is aimed at providing farm inputs in kind and cash (for farm labour) to small holder farmers to boost production.
2. Successive rural development programmes were not achieved due to the following reasons:

- i) Exclusion of Relevant Professionals and stakeholders in Policy Formulation, Planning and Implementation
- ii) Conflicting Programmes and Projects
- iii) Policy Somersault and inconsistency
- iv) Corruption and Embezzlement
- v) Lack of adequate Monitoring and Evaluation
- vi) Inadequate Manpower and Technical Know-how

UNIT 3 STUDIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 The Gezira Scheme in Sudan
- 3.4 The Ujama'a in Tanzania
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



3.1 Introduction

The word system is actually intertwined, implying that every part depends on another to make progress through information exchange. In order to compare rural development activities elsewhere in the developing nations, few case studies have been reviewed. This is to help in the cross fertilisation of ideas, as well as to observe how those countries have failed. It is hoped that as these reviews are done, you will be able to identify strength and weakness of those country's approaches so that you can explain why your country's system have made the kind of progress being experimented so far.



3.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the Gezria scheme in Sudan
- discuss the Ujama'a Vijinjini in Tanzania
- discuss the Animation Rurale in Côte d'Ivoire
- identify at least a few development models in other parts of the world.



3.3 The Gezira Scheme in Sudan

The Gezira is probably the earliest rural development project. The idea was conceived before World War I, although the beginning of the scheme proper was not until 1926. It was also the largest scheme of its kind in

Africa by 1982. Also, the technical or engineering side seemed basically quite simple.

The idea was to supply irrigation to the Gezira plain, which lies immediately to the South of Khartoum between the white and blue Niles. This was done by constructing a dam on the Blue Nile upstream from the plain so that water could be taken from it to irrigate a huge area by gravitation. Another important feature on the physical side was the fact that the soils were particularly suitable, being fertile and not liable to much leaching so that the canals did not need expensive things and were relatively easy to drain (Green & Haines, 2012).

A tripartite agreement was set up between the people who owned the land, the government and a commercial company which was established specifically to help manage the project and profit thereby. Ownership remained in the hands of the people, but the government hired the land, initially for a period of 40 years, and paid rent, although the areas required for canals, buildings etc. were bought outright. The whole system of land use was transformed into a single, efficient, irrigation system divided into regular, rectangular tenancies, of almost 12 hectares each. The owners of the land were then allowed to take up these tenancies. The tenants in addition to producing their own food; were to grow cotton, which was intended to generate the cash profits to be shared between the three parties of the agreement.

However, Gezira has not been without its critics, despite its boldness, its suspicious beginnings, its apparent economic and social soundness and its longevity. There are extensive hiring of labour by tenants heavy and continued indebtedness, unapproved irrigation methods and unequal access to water. The incomes of tenants are apparently not higher than incomes outside the scheme too. The problems seem to be mainly associated with the built-in rigidity and the organisation. The scheme failed to provide conditions necessary for a continuing improvement (Boothroyd & Davis, 2013).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What do you understand by the concept 'Ujama'a'?
2. Itemize two weaknesses of Gezira scheme.

3.4 Ujama'a in Tanzania

The ultimate aim of rural development policy in Tanzania has been to fashion a rural society and economy based on villages, which would engage in communal production with the common ownership of resources, particularly land.

The concept underlying the ideology of Tanzania development goes by the Swahili name 'Ujama'a', which literally means 'familyhood'. Ujama'a is a particular type of socialism that attempts to harness the tendencies towards communal living already existing in African rural society, especially in the extended family. These tendencies include common ownership of land, obligation to help those in need, communal labour and an egalitarian attitude towards the rights of the individual.

Conversely, the Tanzania strategy seeks to inhibit or reverse the momentum of growing economic and social inequality which is likely to arise, especially where land is relatively scarce. The main material advantage of the Ujama'a villages lies in the possibility of reducing the cost of providing services such as water supply, credit, medicine, education, extension and transport. Coercion of peasants to move to villages was widespread. Participation in communal farming was law. There was most marked resistance to being moved to villages in those regions where commercial crops were important and which were relatively well-off (Boothroyd & Davis, 2013).

3.4.1 Animation Rurale in Côte d'Ivoire

This strategy was most pronounced in the Francophone African countries (e.g., Côte d'Ivoire). Embarked upon in the early sixties, animation rurale has as its aim the spread of new methods to farmers. Côte d'Ivoire is a region which explains the typically African condition of relative land abundance, and farming system based on shifting cultivation.

The most outstanding feature of animation rurale was its attempt to induce farmers, in effect, to motivate themselves. The organisation of the programme was concerted by government and its agents and was based on research into better farming methods, but the idea of imposing advanced techniques farm above on 'backward' farmers was ruled out from the beginning.

The strategy started by the study of rural condition as they already were trying to discover what improvements might be feasible under those conditions.

Strictly, the term animation rurale only applied to the technique of making the rural community receptive to change by instructing, and generally arousing the interest of particular farmers – amateurs – selected by the villages themselves; the actual communication of new techniques to the villages was considered as something separate, i.e. extension proper. But in practice the distinction was blurred for obvious reason that farmers would not have been 'animated' by new techniques unless those techniques were seen to be clearly advantageous.

Thus the foundation of the programme was laid in the research done and in the sound altitude to research before animation rurale proper was begun (WHO, 2019). This included:

- (a) socio-economic survey carried out in a pilot survey.
- (b) commencement of development programmes with villagers; consisting of:
 - (i) introduction of short-duration alien cotton
 - (ii) theregrouping of fields into blocks, and
 - (iii) integration of animal husbandry with cultivation.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What is the idea behind Animation Rurale in Côte D'Ivoire?
2. Account for two key research programmes done prior to the introduction of Animation Rural in Côte D'Ivoire.



3.5 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt about the:

- i) Gezira scheme in Sudan as their earliest rural development efforts around Africa.
- ii) That the Ujama'a system was aimed at fashioning rural economy based on villages.
- iii) Animation rurale was intended principally to diffuse farming methods to farmers and cropping system based on shifting cultivation.



3.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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3.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. **Concept of Ujama'a:** Ujama'a is a particular type of socialism that attempts to harness the tendencies towards communal living already existing in African rural society, especially in the extended family. It is a concept that underlying the ideology of Tanzania development goes by the Swahili name 'Ujama'a', which literally means 'familyhood'.
2. Weaknesses of Gazira scheme: **(TWO ONLY)**
 - i) Gezira scheme is apparent economic and social soundness and longevity
 - ii) There are extensive hiring of labour by tenants heavy and continued indebtedness, unapproved irrigation methods and unequal access to water
 - iii) The incomes of tenants are apparently not higher than incomes outside the scheme
 - iv) The scheme failed to provide conditions necessary for a continuing improvement

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Animation rurale has as its aim to spread new methods to farmers. It is an attempt to induce farmers, in effect, to motivate them.
2. Laid down research programmes before animation rurale proper:
 - i) socio-economic survey carried out in a pilot survey.
 - ii) commencement of development programmes with villagers.

UNIT 4 THE FUTURE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN NIGERIA

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Future of Rural Communities
 - 4.3.1 External Intervention
 - 4.3.2 Organising Rural Development
- 4.4 Basic Indications of Rural Development
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



4.1 Introduction

The rural communities in Nigeria are basically referred to as agrarian societies - where the bulk of the nation's food supplies originates, this consequently houses all raw materials for industrial development. With these attendant rewards in rural communities, it is only rational to worry about its future.

The future of rural communities in developing countries will depend to a large extent on the political leaders in those countries including Nigeria to make both concerted and conscious efforts to mobilise enough courage to solve the problems facing it.

The possibility that agricultural extension will thrive in Nigeria in this 21st century is also dependent on efforts geared towards making the service to be more effective through the relevance of its contact to rural dwellers (farmers) alternative sustainable financing option, well trained and adequate staffing in the extension service to be able to cope with population of farmers and the use of participatory approach under stable policy and sustainable institutional arrangement.



4.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- state the future of rural communities
- list and explain intervention policies that are beneficial to these communities

- organise rural developments
- identify some basic indication of progress.



4.3 Future of Rural Communities

4.3.1 External Intervention

It is expected that in the years to come, most government policies will push aggressively to cut public expenditure and there will be a tendency to privatise extension service. The extent of this push will depend ultimately on the definition of the role of public agricultural extension in national or even rural development.

In the interim, however, it may be possible to exclude non-payers, particularly where the extension service covers techniques which cannot be directly copied by neighbouring farmers or market information which can be concealed or which is quickly outdated. In such cases, rural development information is likely to become a public good through diffusion via individual members of the community. The problem can be overcome by encouraging farmer associations which through membership fees are able to recover the costs of extension information. Where farming practices are more commercialised, the corresponding agricultural extension services needed to support these activities also become client and situation specific. Under such conditions, agricultural extension is a toll good and amendable to private provision and user charges. It is noteworthy that where agricultural extension involves technology that is non-excludable or can be easily replicated, there will be limited incentives for private supply and agricultural extension can be considered a common poor good (Nagya, 2001).

A possibility that can occur in the future is that private agricultural extension provision that will emerge in some developing countries will be those that are highly specialised and client-specific, and those involved with the sale of physical inputs. In some developing countries, government would be able to withdraw from public financing of agricultural and rural development services in some areas that would be adequately serviced by commercial bodies.

However, the public good nature of agricultural extension services would tend to be the major factor limiting privatisation and justifying continued government support. There will always remain development issues requiring public extension such as promotion of crop varieties, animal breeds, cropping practices, livestock husbandry, natural resource management, and environmental protection questions. Public support for agricultural extension will also be justified because benefits from

agricultural extension flow directly to producers via increased profits and indirectly to consumers via long term tradable commodity prices decreases resulting from technical change. All of these contentions regarding the future of agricultural and rural development will hold in poorer countries with greater force in some instances.

Another prospect of agricultural and rural development is the likely emergence of Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that will be willing to provide extension services in poor communities as an agricultural development aid. It is likely that information delivery could become a tool for market competition that will be used by private extension providers. In this context, it is also plausible that NGOs, agricultural cooperatives, farmers' associations, and chambers, of agriculture and commerce will be more active in providing agricultural extension services for the benefit of their members. It will be necessary in the future to re-evaluate the role of the state in the adoption and dissemination of agricultural innovations.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Identify two channels through agricultural extension system can thrive?
2. In spite the arable land which is suitable for agriculture, Nigeria is still bedeviled with how to convert this to economic empowerment. Why?

4.3.2 Organising Rural Development

Nigeria has a land area of 924,000km², 80% of which is suitable for agriculture which is the economic mainstay of the rural populace. The land is served by an enviable net-work of water resources and five distinct agro-ecological zones. What this connotes is that nature has already provided for self-sufficiency and swift development agriculturally and indeed in all sectors.

It is evident that a web of complex technical, managerial and political problems has constrained the rural community's ability to convert this potential to a veritable instrument of economic empowerment (Ekpo & Olaniyi, 1995).

The agricultural sector in periods after independence has performed creditably in making the required contribution to national development. However, over the years, the sector has witnessed a decline in its contribution to national development. Development economists have attributed the present economic level of development in Nigeria and of course the rural areas to the poor performance of the agricultural sector as

result of neglect on discovering oil; inconsistent and unfocused rural development policies. Since the oil boom period (1972–1975), agriculture’s contribution to national development has been erratic (about N24.4b to N27.85 between 1981 and 1955) growth rate of 3.24% and between 1990 and 1999 N35.28b and N47.95b contribution respectively were recorded putting the growth rate at 2.31%. This is so because Nigeria has a myriad of constraints militating against its development efforts. Principal among these constraints is the top sided perspective from which rural and agricultural development is viewed. All along, rural development problems/efforts have been viewed from the population aspect; it should also be reorganised and refocused to view development from the market price point of view.

The small-scale farmers dominate the agricultural production landscape and produces about 85% of the total production. These resources poor farmers are also characterised by strong dependence on agricultural labour market. Little forms of savings or storage facilities and cultural practices adopted are highly labour intensive.

4.4 Basic Innovations of Rural Development

Development is always perceived with a positive connection. It signifies advancement and progress, shifting from the existing state of affairs to a more positive, effective and efficient one. Rural development is greatly influenced by the socio-cultural and economic environments. However, the common denominator for environments is that, they all require further developmental activities (Adebayo & Okuneye, 2006). The reasons for the obvious absence of development in the rural-agricultural sectors are already known, what is left now is the political commitment to the development of basic indicators of rural progress which can be classified into five major innovations:

A. Infrastructure

- (i) Roads
- (ii) Market
- (iii) Water supply
- (iv) Health
- (v) Electricity

B. Housing

- (i) Type of houses
- (ii) Convenience
- (iii) Kitchen
- (iv) Rooming system

C. Education

- (i) Levels
- (ii) Ownership (private/public)
- (iii) Teacher – student ratio
- (iv) Facilities
- (v) Other infrastructures

D. Other social and economic facilities like halls, post office, police post, bank, telephone facilities, etc.

E. Level of industrialisation in term of the number of cottage industries, availability of economically active individuals and the main mode of transportation.

If the rural development plan is arranged in this way, progress will be recorded appreciably within a short period of time.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. What is development?
2. Itemize three basic rural infrastructural developments.



4.5 Summary

In this unit you learnt that:

- i) This future of rural Nigeria should be guaranteed since about 85 percent of this food needs are provided here.
- ii) There has been government and external intervention to help rural development.
- iii) Rural development plan is organised and followed naturally, with commitment from the people concurrently, it will be possible to transform the rural communities.



4.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources

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4.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Two channels through which agricultural extension system can thrive? (**TWO ONLY**)
 - i) The possibility that agricultural extension will thrive in Nigeria in this depends on the efforts geared towards making the service rural dwellers (farmers) to be more effective through the relevance contact.
 - ii) well trained and adequate staffing in the extension service to be able to cope with population of farmers
 - iv) the use of participatory approach under stable policy and sustainable institutional arrangement

2. **In spite the arable land which is suitable for agriculture, Nigeria is still bedeviled with how to convert this to economic empowerment. Why?**

This is because of the presence of complex technical, managerial and political problems that has constrained the rural community's ability to convert this potential to a veritable instrument of economic empowerment.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Definition of Development: It signifies advancement and progress, shifting from the existing state of affairs to a more positive, effective and efficient one.

2. Three basic rural infrastructural developments
 - i) Roads
 - iii) Market
 - iii) Water supply
 - iv) Health
 - v) Electricity

UNIT 5 TECHNIQUES OF MOTIVATING SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL ACTIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Meaning of Social Action
 - 5.3.1 Importance of Social Action
 - 5.3.2 Social Action and community development
- 5.4 Techniques for Motivating society for social actions
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Reading/Web Resources
- 5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s) within the content



5.1 Introduction

Motivation is very important in any activity. Different tasks require different methods of motivation. Similarly, different individuals require different methods to get them motivated. This has to do with individual differences and the nature of task on ground. In this unit, the various methods used in motivating society for social actions through community development are discussed.



5.2 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the meaning of social actions
- explain the meaning of community development
- list and discuss the methods of motivating society for social actions.



5.3 Meaning of Social Actions

Sociologists use the term social actions to refer to organized collective activities to bring about or resist fundamental change in an existing group or society (Richards, 2006). Harambos and Holborn, (2004) recognize the special importance of social actions when they defined it as —collective enterprises to establish a new order of life.

On the other hand, Social action is people coming together to tackle an issue, support other people, or improve their local area. It involves people giving their time and other resources for the common good, in a range of forms – from volunteering to community-owned services, and peer networks to community organising.

Social action is a method of social work meant for bringing about radical changes in the social structure. It denotes radical activism, which questions the existing basis of society and proposes alternatives. It aims at development of the democratic process through more effective communications, participation and sharing of decisions within the present administrative and economic system. Social action targets the achievement of specific reforms through community action in the form of pressure groups and consumer organisations. It helps in the promotion of community groups as a means to enrich the life of members by fellowship, self-help and community service (Singh, 1986).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. Define “social actions”.
2. Discuss the place of social action in community development.

5.3.1 Importance of Social Action

The relevance of social action as an important method of social work lies within the fact that it is meant for bringing about the essential changes in the social structure. It is very much needed in developing countries like India (Chakraborty, 1999). However, it is important to note that social action does not intend to 'change the social structure' itself but it aims to amend certain social processes inherent in the social structure which is detrimental to cohesive and harmonious social life. For instance, social action does not intend to call for abolition of institution of marriage but would aim at removing social evils like dowry system associated with it.

In many nations, including Nigeria, social actions have had a dramatic impact on the course of history and the evolution of the social structure. Consider the actions of Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Trade Unions, Bring Back Our Girls (BBOGs) group, Movement for the Emancipation of Niger-Delta (MEND) e.t.c. Members of each social action stepped outside traditional channels for bringing about social change, yet had a noticeable influence on public policy. Equally dramatic collective efforts in Eastern Europe helped to topple Communist regimes in a largely peaceful manner, in nations that many observers had thought were “immune” to such social change (Richards, 2006).

Even when they are unsuccessful, social actions contribute to the formation of public opinion. Moreover, functionalists view social movements as training grounds for leaders of the political establishment. Such heads of state as Cuba's Fidel Castro and South Africa's Nelson Mandela came to power after serving as leaders of revolutionary movements. How and why do social movements emerge? Obviously, people are often discontented with the way things are. But what causes them to organize at a particular moment in a collective effort to effect change? Sociologists rely on two explanations for why people mobilize: the relative-deprivation and resource-mobilization approaches.

5.3.2 Social Action and Community Development

The term 'community development' refers to a process meant to enhance conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with the active participation of the community people. Community development is a combination of two important aspects. First is people's participation and second is technical and financial assistance from the government agencies. Both these aspects are complementary to each other. Community development is not possible if any one of the aspects is missing. People's participation, their ability to cooperate and assimilate tied up with the technical know-how from government agencies is necessary to realize the goal of community development (Okonkwo, 2010).

Implementation of a community development programmes on a national scale requires adoption of consistent policies, specific administrative arrangements, recruitment and training of personnel, mobilization of local and national resources, research, experimentation and evaluation. So, community development is a process as well as the objective, the means and also the end. Let us now view its linkage with social action.

Community development as well as social action, have same inherent goal - overall development of the community. They both correspond to the basic needs of the community and all their activities are initiated in response to the expressed needs of people. Both these processes adhere to concerted action and the establishment of multi-purpose programmes for achieving the goal of full and balanced community development.

The identification, encouragement and training of local leadership is omnipresent in both the processes. Also, change in attitudes and behaviours of the community people are an important requirement for community development as well as social action. Social action as well as community development share a basic belief that greater reliance on the participation of women and youth in the process invigorates development

programmes, establishes them on a wide basis and secures long range expansion.

Community development aims at increased and better participation of the people in community affairs, revitalization of existing forms of local government and transition towards effective local administration where it is not yet functioning. Social action works for re-distribution of power and resources to achieve social justice. In fact, in communities where there is inequality and injustice, community development has to first rely on social action and once resources and powers are reallocated, then only constructive work has any meaning.

Sometimes, in order to achieve the objective of overall community development, some changes in the social system and institutions, that is social action, are required. To exemplify, poverty has remained one of the most pressing problems of our country. For more than two decades, many piece meal programmes were planned and implemented to a number of poverty-affected communities in the country to make a dent in the poverty problem. Still, the situation kept on worsening as the number of people living below poverty line sore. During late 70s and 80s, a rethinking was done on the whole concept and strategies of development, highlighting the need for structural changes in society, to bring about a substantial change in the standards of living of the masses which means greater access to essential services such as education, health, housing and employment. As a result, 'Structural Adjustment Programmes', Land Reforms, etc., were evolved. These strategies of radical change emphasize a more equitable distribution of resources and the organisation of people to strengthen their capacity for claiming a better deal in society (Okonkwo, 2010).

However, to be fully effective, communities' self-help projects require both intensive and extensive assistance from the government whereas social action is anti-authoritarian. Community development is done at the micro-level whereas the social cause for which social action is required, most often, has wider range. Lastly, the most basic factor in social action is a method of working with people in professional social work while in community development is the process and a goal to indulge in constructive and developmental work with people's participation and government assistance.

5.4 Methods of Motivating Society for Social Actions through Community Development

There are different methods of motivating society for social actions through community development. According to Berlson and Steiner (2004), these methods are:

- i) Enlightenment campaigns;
- ii) Reward system;
- iii) Persuasive talks;
- iv) Involvement of community members in decision-making process;
- v) Use of bottom-top approaches in determining developmental projects;
- vi) Involvement of local community in spontaneous community development activities;
- vi) Placing emphasis on community felt-needs.

According to Thomas and Thomas, Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is one of the best form of bringing society for social action. He further stressed that little progress will be made towards mainstreaming disability until community support is built up and the different sectors of society become actively involved in the process of change (Thomas & Thomas, 2010). CBR programmes can use community mobilization to bring together stakeholders in the community, e.g. people with disabilities, family members, self-help groups, disabled people's organizations, community members, local authorities, local leaders, decision- and policy-makers, to address barriers within the community and ensure the successful inclusion of people with disabilities in their communities with equal rights and opportunities.

His element focuses on how CBR programmes can bring people together to act and bring about change in the communities in which they operate (see figure below).



Fig. 1: Four steps of community mobilization

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1. Explain the meaning of community development.
2. Itemize three techniques of motivating community for social actions.



5.5 Summary

In this unit, we have discussed the meaning social actions, relevance of social actions in community development, the meaning of community development as well as the methods of motivating society to take social actions through community development.



5.6 References/Further Readings/Web Resources

- Berlson, B. & Steiner, G.A. (2004). *Human Behaviour: An Inventory of Scientific findings*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.
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5.7 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

1. Social action refers to people coming together to tackle an issue, support other people, or improve their local area. It involves people giving their time and other resources for the common good, in a range of forms – from volunteering to community-owned services, and peer networks to community organising.

2. The place of social action in community development:

The relevance of social action as an important method of social work lies within the fact that it is meant for bringing about the essential changes in the social structure.

Answers to SAEs 2

1. Meaning of Community development: Community development refers to a process meant to enhance conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with the active participation of the community people.

2. Techniques of motivating society for social actions through community development: (**ONLY THREE**)

- i) Enlightenment campaigns;
- ii) Reward system;
- iii) Persuasive talks;
- iv) Involvement of community members in decision-making process;
- v) Use of bottom-top approaches in determining developmental projects;
- vi) Involvement of local community in spontaneous community development activities;
- vii) Placing emphasis on community felt-needs.