EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN JABA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE

Leo Dodo Shanum, PhD
Department of Public Administration,
Kaduna Polytechnic
leoshanum4real@gmail.com

Mrs. Shallangwa Joseph Gana
Department of Public Administration,
Kaduna Polytechnic

Mrs. Halima Bello Kamal
Department of Public Administration,
Kaduna Polytechnic

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Abstract
The study is titled evaluation of the impact of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna state. The impacts of Non-Governmental Organizations on rural development in general are enormous and inexhaustible, and its activities cut across all sphere of human endeavors. In this regard, more is expected to be put in place by the growing number of NGOs in Nigeria, for the overall well-being of the society. This partnership agenda must be anchored on the fact that NGO will continue to play very important roles in rural development but these roles would vary and their success would be partly dependent on policies of government. Socio-economic development must therefore be conceived as a shared responsibility. In this context, the primary role of NGOs is to mobilize people and their resources at local, national and community levels to support self-sustained development especially at the rural areas. The major development contributions they play in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State varied in capacity. They plan and implement development programs on a limited scale, mobilize local resources and initiative, act as catalysts, enables or innovators, mediate in relations between government and the people, support and partner with government in providing local and rural development programs, act as agents of information and facilitate development, education, training and professionalization, as seen in some rural areas in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State. Data for this study were source through both primary and secondary sources of data collection. The data collected were analyzed objectively. The study found out that NGOs had contributed immensely to rural development in various aspects of lives in Jaba local government area of Kaduna. The paper concluded that NGOs significantly impacted rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna by supplementing government efforts in providing essential services, empowering local communities, and advocating for social change in the study. The paper recommended among many that Non-governmental organizations activities should be encourage by all a sundry due to its impact on rural development and NGOs presence should continue to be strengthen because its remain the backbone for rural development in Jaba Local Government Area.

Keywords: Development, impact, non-governmental, organizations, rural.

1.0. Introduction

The preponderance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is not peculiar to Africa or Nigeria alone; they now operate in many developing countries. The prevalence of poverty, diseases, unemployment, and inequality, among other issues, are the defining characteristics of most countries where these organizations exist and operate. Besides these unenviable attributes, the governments of these countries have been found to be corrupt and wasteful, and as such have failed to provide the basic necessities of life for their people. When these needs are provided at all, they are far from sufficient, as most of these countries are either overpopulated, as is the case with Nigeria, or not well-endowed resource-wise.

In Nigeria, there are many NGOs operating in different parts of the country, rendering various services aimed at putting smiles on the faces of the people. Some of these NGOs include the Initiative for Community Development, the Africa Initiative for Education and Economic Development, the Centre for Community Empowerment for the Underprivileged, the Rural Health Initiative, the Society for Community Development, the Poverty Alleviation Trust Foundation, the Poverty Alleviation for the Poor Initiative, and the Center for Responsive Leadership and Transparency, among others. The proliferation of these NGOs, according to Weishbrod (1975), is due to performance failure on the part of the state. Rather than describing Nigeria as the largest economy in Africa, Maier (2000,) preferred to describe Nigeria as the largest failed state in the Third World. Thus, rather than engendering development, the government of Nigeria, like most African countries, has reduced public offices to private property and platforms for the primitive accumulation of state wealth for self-aggrandizement.

The importance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as key actors for poverty reduction and promoting sustainable development especially in rural communities have been repeatedly emphasized in the rural development and economic literature. This importance resonates from multiple perspectives. Market failure theorists, for instance, suggest that the poverty reduction relevance of NGOs emerges from the disinterest of businessmen to provide services to poorer segments of society who usually do not have the resources to afford such services that will provide benefits to the entrepreneur, as well as the growing inefficiency of governmental organizations to provide for the same type of needs.

Under such circumstances, NGOs emerge to provide services that meet the demands of the poor (Hansmann, 2021). Supply-side theorists perceive NGOs as outlets for goodwill behaviour, dissemination of own ideas, and a means to promote conceived socially accepted values and norms of behavior (Rose-Ackermann, 1996; Steinberg, 2006). Social values as used here represent an enduring belief that a conceived end-state by the nonprofit managers is essentially different to a preferable, generally accepted or conventional agreed way of life (Rokeach, 1973). If individuals or communities have their conception of this end-state, they are motivated to create NGOs that practically allow them to direct their activities towards their preferred end state. If individuals or communities have their conception of this end-state, they are motivated to create NGOs that practically allow them to direct their activities towards their preferred end state. This is more glaring, especially when states fail, are dysfunctional or do not function properly (Rose-Ackermann, 1996; Jegers, 2014), or when state and other resources are very limited (Tchakoa and Nji, 1999). Integration theorists view NGOs as institutional responses to the shortcomings of specialized labour markets. NGOs then emerge to stimulate the compensation of shortcomings at the market place through self-propelled activities promoted by such organizations (Steinberg, 2006; Valentinov, 2009)

The task of addressing the work and impact of NGOs in development in Nigeria must begin with the issue of definition. Today, the term NGOs invokes a wide scope of organizations of different origin, size, programs, role, strategy, funding, linkage evaluation, ideology, etc. Organizations operating under this umbrella are wide and varied with complex and innumerable parameters. The term NGOs cover a large variety of groups ranging from community groups, grassroots activist groups, research organizations, advocacy groups, corporate think-tanks, and emergency/humanitarian relief focused groups, etc. The terms is often used loosely sometime idealistically and sometimes pejoratively, and at different times, interchangeably with different names such as civil society, private voluntary organizations, charity, non-profit institutions, etc.

The exponential growth of NGOs on the continent coincided with this changing philosophy of development but it would be false to suggest that the framework of growth was simply internally inspired.

The end of the Cold War in the late 1970s and 1980s made it easier for NGOs to operate. Communication advances, especially the internet, helped to create new global communities and bonds across state boundaries among like-minded people. Globally, resources available had increased considerably with growing professionalism and increasing employment opportunities in NGOs. The media ability to inform more people about global problems along with visual images imported by television, internet and, of late, the social media created broader awareness impelling the public to demand that governments and their private sector take action of some sort to alleviate problems and sufferings. Externally also, NGOs developed as part of a larger neo-economic liberal and political agenda, known as the Washington Consensus, pushed around and spearheaded by the US and Western governments. This agenda tended to minimize the role of the state in providing social services such as health and education and to push funding towards NGOs as an alternative to the State.

The role of development nongovernmental organizations (DNGOs) in driving change, servicing the very poor and reducing poverty especially in rural areas in developing countries has been generally affirmed in the rural economics literature. This romantic image accounts to a large extent for the exponential numeric growth observed in the sector, and for burgeoning research on the subject by rural development economists.

The reality therefore, is that NGOs play and will continue to play a role that complements that of states and government. They occupy spaces that governments either cannot or would not fill and, often, produce social services that can support those provided by governments. Yet, the first important lesson for the development enterprise in Kaduna state is that realization that NGOs cannot replace government or constitute an alternative to it in a holistic sense.

Consequently, a government civil society private sector coalition constitutes a useful axis for developing an effective NGO development agenda in the state. This is not to suggest unanimity of aims and objectives or the need for concurrence particularly on socio-political issues and programs. NGOs particularly in social realms may have the need, at times to project itself in opposition, but should do so as loyal opposition in the image of parliamentary democracy. NGOs have a reputation for facilitating development in rural areas. In developing countries, where there is a general belief that the rural populations will benefit if resources are channeled through projects (Alix, 1998).

One of the greatest challenges to aid agencies and governments in developing countries is food insecurity particularly in those areas which are agriculturally marginalized. NGOs of various types and sizes emerging throughout Nigeria with a concern of developing rural areas now constitute promising tasks. Over the last decade the NGO movement has matured and gained momentum however with mixed support from government. NGOs have quickly moved to centre stage in sustainable rural development.

This partnership agenda must be anchored on the fact that NGO will continue to play very important roles in rural development but these roles would vary and their success would be partly dependent on policies of government. Socio-Economic development must therefore be conceived as a shared responsibility. In this context, the primary role of NGOs is to mobilize people and their resources at local, national and community levels to support self-sustained development especially at the rural areas. The major development contributions they play in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State varied in capacity. They plan and implement development programs on a limited scale, mobilize local resources and initiative, act as

catalysts, enables or innovators, mediate in relations between government and the people, support and partner with government in providing local and rural development programs, act as agents of information and facilitate development, education, training and professionalization, as seen in some rural areas in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

The role orientations of NGOs vary in this context. They came to Jaba local government area of Kaduna State as charitable organizations or as capacity builders or empowering organizations that help the people to develop a clear understanding of social, political and economic factors affecting their lives and to help develop appropriate skills and responses for tackling them. The scale of operations in this regard could be of varying sizes. They operate be community based organizations to fast tract rural development in the local government under study but not with certain challenges.

As part of this coalition effort, in Kaduna State NGOs had assume responsibility for areas of activity that would add value to governmental efforts and address specific needs of society. They encourages access by grassroots community to information, promote popular participation in governance and development, provide assistance for popular organization, reinforce the institutional capacity of grassroots organizations and support and provide impetus for the empowerment of youths, women children and vulnerable groups in society. The multiplier effect of these varied endeavors had positively increased the scope of community participation in survival and development efforts. The areas of multiple engagements also foster and encourage a sense of initiative among the grassroots and enable a broad sense of popular ownership of the development process to take place in most rural areas in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

Jaba local government area of Kaduna State has been involved in rural development projects implemented by NGOs for a long time. These NGOs have won a reputation for being able to promote development. Sustainable rural development has proved to be an elusive goal throughout the world. Rural development has been viewed as a strategy to improve both the economic and social life of the rural poor. According to the World Bank (1986, 3) “rural development involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas”.

Invariably there is still some homework to be done in the area of NGOs and food security. Knowledge gaps, for example, the unavailability of a research that specifically looks at Jaba local government areas whether at district, ward or village level, provide the impetus and rationale for undertaking this study. Inevitably the study shared similarities with other studies that have been done in the past but what differentiates it from the rest is its issue and area specificity. There is no way, even with the best of intentions that one could work in the whole district at once given the time and resource constraints. Apparently, this is one strong reason why the study has been limited to a ward level.

The main objective of this study is to assess the contributions of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) on rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna state. However, the specific objectives of the study are:

i. To examine the extent in which Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) had enhanced rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

ii. To understand the aspect of development Jaba local government area of Kaduna State had befitted most by Non-governmental Organizations (NGO)

iii. To know the obstacle been faced by Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) towards rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna state.

iv. To identify possible solutions to challenges of development in rural areas in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses formulated for testing in this paper are;

Ho: Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) have no significant contribution to rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

H1: Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) had significantly contributed to rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State

2.0. Review Of Related Literature

Conceptual Clarifications

In clarifying the concept of NGOs, it may be necessary to emphasize that while there are variants of organizations and collectivities with different objectives, those that are regarded as Non-Governmental Organizations are specialized groups with specific functions in the society. Again, the term non-governmental organizations presuppose that there are organizations that could be called governmental organizations. It then becomes necessary to differentiate between the two governmental organizations comprise organizations that are wholly owned and controlled by the state. Usually, such organizations are concerned with performing certain functions spelt out by government. One peculiar feature of such organizations is their bureaucratic nature. That is, the tendency to adhere strictly to laid down rules. Most often, governmental Organization are channels for fundamental socio-political and economic transformation.

On the contrary, non-governmental organizations are those that owe their existence, ownership and control to individuals, bodies and institutions outside the government circles. They are private organizations which function primarily to provide philanthropic, non commercial services to the population (Olorode, 1997). Generally speaking, most NGOs had their roots in foundations or endowments, which were established for the advancement of certain studies, philosophies or ideals. That is, most NGOs were founded primarily for the purpose of propagating specific philosophies associated with their founders.

Scholars have adopted a related concept of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to describe a certain arena or area of society, the public space between the state and the household, where groups constituted at a level beyond the family to engage in public activity (Bryant, 1990; Bratton, 1989). It entails collective action in which individuals join to pursue shared goals. A characteristic feature of this public space is the normative notion of civility defined not just in terms of simple courtesy and good manners, but a readiness to moderate particular individual and parochial interests in consideration of some common goods through which others! Basic rights and interests would be protected (Egbe, 2014). While writers have used both terms to describe the activities of groups seeking to advance the collective interests and rights of the larger majority in the society, the current paper, shall adopt non-governmental organizations throughout the discussion.

Taken together therefore, the UN defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of poor, protect the environment, provide basic services or undertake community development." This definition must be applied with the

addition that they must be non-profit organizations that ideally relies on their own free will for action. Hence, there should be an element of voluntarism.

In many developing countries, the activities of NGOs are largely noticeable in the areas of human rights, environment, health care delivery, community activities, refugee/relief activities as well as post-war reconstruction. Usually, the pursuit of such objectives as defined by the founder is determined by the limit imposed by the political authorities. For instance, in many countries of the world, some NGOs were established and funded to monitor, educate, encourage and enforce the obligations of fundamental human rights. In such cases, the activities of NGOs depend largely on the permissibility of the government. In this regard, Akinyanju (1997) asserts that in countries with military dictatorship or other forms of autocratic rule, the activities of NGOs have been adversely affected by incessant harassment by government officials and security agents.

History and Typology of NGOs in Nigeria.
Our discussion of the history of NGOs in Nigeria, shall concentrate on the following periods, namely, the colonial period, post-independence era, military and democratic rule.

Colonial Period
The emergence of NGOs in Nigeria dates back to the period of colonial rule. With colonialism came several organizations and groups, which had their roots in Britain. Prominent NGOs that were active during this period included Foundations and Organizations that provided social and welfare services for the colonized people. They also included some religious organizations, which engaged in evangelical activities in the country. This latter group included the Church Mission Society (CMS), Baptist International and the Anglican Church Ministry. These groups were associated with the establishment of several educational institutions, health centres and other social services across the country. They were also responsible for the establishment of psychiatry homes, leprosarium and juvenile centre. It needs to be stressed that during this earliest period, NGOs were concerned purely with humanitarian and evangelical activities. Their political involvement was restricted to facilitating the activities of the colonial administration. However, this was to change during the post-independence era.

Post-Independence Era
With the attainment of Nigeria's independence in 1960, NGOs maintained their hold on the democratic struggle in the country. However, this period witnessed a rapid expansion in the activities of these organizations. Also, the period saw the emergence of 1-luman Right and Pro-democracy NGOs. i.e. organizations that function primarily to protect and safeguard citizens' rights including their right to political freedom. The rise of these organizations was due to certain developments which characterized this period. These included, among others, increase complexity of political structures, institutions and activities in Nigeria. For instance, from only three regions in 1960, the country was divided into twelve states in 1967, nineteen in 1975, twenty-one in 1987, thirty in 1990 and thirty-six in 1996. The implication of this is an increase in the tempo of political as well as administrative activities in the country. Other factors included minority agitation and the incursion of the military rule in government. This last factor-military intervention in politics has been responsible for the heightened pro-democratic agitation in the country.

NGOs Under-Military Regimes
Nigeria had its first 'of military rule in 1966. In that year, some military officers led by Late Major Kaduna Nzeogwu toppled the then democratically elected government of Late Alhaji Tafawa Balewa in a bloody military coup. This incident marked the beginning of the formal

domination of the nation's political landscape by the military. Since then, the military has ruled the country for 29 years leaving the civilians with only 20 years.

Not surprisingly, the activities of NGOs witnessed a great leap under military rule. An important development during this period was the proliferation of NOOs in the country. Specifically, the period saw the resurgence of human rights groups and organizations with interest in the protection of the citizens against excessive abuses of the military. According to Olorode (1997), the emergence of various resistance groups and associations during military rule was part of: the process of popular struggle to fight the military-led oppression of Nigerian people and recolonise Nigeria under IMFs SAP..

More than any other time in the history of Nigeria, the period of military rule witnessed widespread abuse of office, official corruption, politically motivated assassinations, suppression of the press and denial of citizen's fundamental human rights (Babawale, 1996). This situation necessitated the emergence of groups and associations with interest, in challenging the military dictatorship and protesting against such abuse.

The emergence of these groups marked a turning point in the political history of the country. For one, it led to a gradual and systematic internationalization of the Nigerian political problem. Further, it brought about the need for external intervention in the affairs of the country. This was achieved through foreign moral and financial support for the local NGOs that were the vanguards of the struggle against military dictatorship. More important, the emergence of these NGOs helped in creating political awareness among the Nigerian population. The result was that it became possible to mobilize Nigerians against evidence of misrule by the military. Thus in 1989, 1993, 1994, millions of Nigerians were mobilized through the efforts of human rights groups to express their abhorrence for military dictatorship and its attendant hardship and anti-democratic posture. The next section of the paper would discuss the various types of NGOs in Nigeria.

Dimensional Operations Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Nigeria.

It is possible to classify NGOs along four broad groups. These are developmental, cooperative, educational and advocacy. In the first category, there are organizations that function primarily to perform developmental functions. That is, they help to mobilize funds from within and outside the country to execute development programmes. These organizations engage in the construction of schools, hospitals, and other social services like pipe-borne water, roads and electricity.

The second group comprises of those whose activities could conveniently be labeled as cooperative; they link together individuals from different segments of the society. They are also involved in mobilizing funds for those groups to prosecute certain activities. Usually, cooperative organizations are involved in linking individuals and groups to socio-economic and political activities.

The third category of NGOs is those that are purely concerned with re1i or evangelical activities. This type of NGOs is also active in championing the cause of the oppressed and the weaker segments of the population. These include, the children, disabled and aged. The NGOs that are active in this direction execute the financial, social and legal responsibilities of the under-privileged members of the society. In several parts of the world, this category of NGOs also performs evangelical functions. That is, they are active in the propagation of religious faith. They also provide relief materials to victims of natural and artificial disasters (wars, famine, earthquake, flood, etc). In addition, these organizations are active in the provision of health care delivery services for the needy across societies in the world. They are equally involved in spreading education among people in under-developed regions. To this end, they

are often associated with the establishment of educational institutions in those areas. To complement this service, they provide scholarships for indigent students. Prominent organizations in this category are the Church Missionary Society and Ahmadiya Society, both of which are noted for the establishment of many schools across Nigeria.The last in these categories are the advocacy groups. These comprise of organizations that engage in human rights activities and the enthronement of democratic values in the society.

Among the prominent advocacy groups in Nigeria are such human rights organisations like the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), Campaign for Democracy (CD), National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADL), and the Constitution Rights Project (CRP) It also includes other political and pressure groups like Movement for the survival of Ogboni People (MOSOP) and Gani Fawehinmi Solidarity Association (GFSA). There are also other groups, which though were established as trade unions and professional associations are, nevertheless, more active as advocacy groups. In this group are the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Nigerian Medical Association (NMA), Women in Nigeria (WIN) and the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS). The latter groups are known for their active role in the popular emancipation and democratic struggle in Nigeria. For instance, these groups were united in their opposition to the despotic regime of late General Sani Abacha. They kept this tempo despite threats of arrest, detention and even possible assassination by security agents. Specifically, they were committed to the promotion of human and democratic rights of citizens, rule of law, accountability, good governance and freedom of speech. These rights which hitherto had been taken for granted in Nigeria have come under severe attacks under successive regimes (both military and civilian). These categories of NGOs have consistently served as vanguards of democratic struggle challenging successive governments (Bamwo, 2017).

From the foregoing, it becomes obvious that a discussion of the democratization process in Nigeria must necessarily involve the conditions created by the military, which accelerated the clamour for democratic rule in the country. This issue becomes more relevant if one notes that the Nigerian military has far dominated the political scene more than civilians since independence.

An Overview of the General Problems of NGOs in Nigeria

As mentioned in our preceding discussion, the NGOs have contributed immensely to the democratic struggle in Nigeria. Their activities have yielded enormous result with respect to the attainment of the democratization goal to this end, there has been an increasing democratic awareness among a large section of the Nigerian population through effective mobilization, internationalization of the Nigerian problems and the provision of an effective challenge against military dictatorship. Lastly, the NGOs were part of the larger movement, whose activities led to the eventual termination military rule in Nigeria in May, 1999. However, in spite of these feats attained by the NGOs, their activities are nevertheless, hindered by some factors. These, among others, included the threat posed by the military authority. In this regard, members of these organizations were daily faced with the threat of arrest, political intimidation as well as denial of their fundamental human rights of freedom of speech, association and security.

One other problem faced by NGOs is that posed by ethnic factor which served to split the entire population along primordial lines. The negative consequence of this factor was fully demonstrated in events following the annulment of June 12, 1993 presidential election. For instance, while Chief MKO Abiola secured an overwhelming support throughout the federation (defying ethnic and religious barriers) protests and demonstrations and followed the annulment

of the election took an ethnic dimension. To this end, when advocacy groups urged for a nationwide protests, the action were limited to the South western part of the country, the home base of chief Abiola. The ethnic factor has, therefore, denied the pro-democracy movements the much needed mass support. More importantly, it has given the pro- democracy movement an ethnic coloration that weakens its strength in pursuance of the democratic objective.

The incidence of high rate of illiteracy and poverty among the Nigerian population is another problem. Like other Third World countries, Nigeria has a high incidence of illiteracy and poverty (Obasanjo and Mabogunje, 1992, Seniyi, 1994). These twin problems are responsible for the incidence of a weak civil society in Nigeria. The effect of this factor in the activities of the NGOs is that such a population would not be easily mobilized for concerted action against anti-democratic forces.

No doubt, the high incidence of poverty among a large section of the Nigerian population has adversely worked against the realization of the objectives of NGOs. In the view of Akinyanju (2010), because of the poverty level of most Nigerians, they are willing to compromise their franchise in order to get immediate financial return. This problem is evidently influenced by the economic condition of the country. Coupled with this is the especially among members of the middle class who are participants in the democratic process that the entire exercise is moneymaking venture. The implication of that is that it has weakened the potential of a vast majority of the population to engage in democratic struggle.

The issue of low awareness among the Nigerian population is one problem that has rendered the activities of the NGOs less effective while a sizeable number of the population is gullible. Some others are quite non-challant towards the democratic movement. In this connection, Ejituwu (1997; 37-38) contends that one prominent feature of the Nigerian political scene is the ignorance of the people regarding their rights and responsibilities under a democratic system. In his words:

Another shortcoming of the pro-democracy NGOs has to do with financial impropriety and lack of accountability. Oftentimes, members of these groups have levelled allegation of financial misappropriation against some of their leaders. Again, some organizations are alleged to have received substantial financial assistance from foreign based individuals and groups for the purpose of destabilizing the country.While some of these allegations may be unfounded one cannot totally deny the existence of some corrupt individuals in these organizations. Further, it is not impossible for certain (internal and external) destabilizing forces to be tempted in making use of the advocacy groups for their selfish ends.

These shortcomings notwithstanding, we must resist the temptation to discountenance the importance role played by the non-governmental organizations especially the advocacy groups towards the attainment of Democratic rule in Nigeria.

Development is quite many and can be restated to include:

i. Integration of a marginalized population into the mainstream of development process
ii. Provision of basic human needs, including health, portable water, food, education and housing
iii. Improvement in basic infrastructures such as roads, rural electricity and public facilities
iv. Equitable distribution of resources, especially income
v. Access to productive resources like land and credit facilities
vi. Generation of employment opportunities
vii. Provision of opportunities for selfless and dignified living through acquisition of skills and development of human resources

viii. Transformation of fundamental institutions and organizations
ix. Opportunities for participation in decisions and actions affecting the lives of rural people.

The lessons from past rural development programmes are that these objectives are hardly attained partly because of lack of initiatives or commitment of huge budgetary resources to the enterprise. The declared efforts of both the government and NGOs in the pursuit of rural development are impressive. Rural development Objectives cannot be attained at once.

Preconditions to the Successful Attainment the Objectives Rural Development in Jaba Local Government Area of Kaduna State

Certainly there are preconditions to the successful attainment of these objectives which have thus far been taken for granted or underestimated. It is becoming increasingly clear that there are certain pre-requisites which must be in place for the objectives of rural development, as outlined above, to be successfully attained. These are the success ingredients and include, inter alia:

Participatory Institutions and Organizations

Past failures of rural development programmes have largely been attributed to the nonparticipation of the people for whom the development is designed. The past practice of engineering rural development from distant administrative capitals as a one shot activity meant the inability to fully understand the problem and the failure to engender a strong commitment on the parts of the development officials and the people as a necessary condition for the sustainability of the programme (Aremo, 2013). The evolution of participatory institutions is considered to pen nit, besides the known traditional role of enhancing democratic principle and equalization of resources, (ECA, 1990; United Nations, 1988; Mulwa, 1987), the generation of enthusiasm among the citizens to solve their problems, the development on local creativity and the enhancement of organizational and leadership capabilities. Such participatory institutions are built at or oriented towards the grassroots. They are the intermediary organizations or simply the NGOs. It is this grassroots orientation which enables correct identification of problems and available resources.

Enhanced Leadership Capacity

The new theory of rural development insists that a corps of committed leaders who owe primary allegiance and obligations to the people, the beneficiaries, is a must for any successful programme. Such leaders cannot be "outsiders" (Mulwa, 1987 108-109). Local leadership guarantees the possession of detailed knowledge of local resources, potentials, needs and priorities of local citizens. Indeed, the argument is that only the leadership with a good knowledge of the groups' needs and priorities can successfully guide a group to achieve its goals (The Editors, 1991: 4). Enhanced leadership, above all, gives local people the bargaining power with which to confront and deal with existing powerful institutions, groups and individuals.

The leadership called for must have the capacity to identify opportunities and the capability to mobilize the people to fulfill their felt needs within the limits of available resources. The argument is that a local group may not be endowed with such an enhanced leadership, at least initially. It may be imperative therefore for local people to forge a link with outsiders who are similarly committed to the promotion of their well-being for the purpose of acquiring and cultivating the necessary executive capacity and leadership skills by the local people themselves.

Local Autonomy

Increasingly, rural development is becoming the responsibility of the local people themselves, this is the outcome of a failures of the government, even the local government system, to respond to the needs of the local people (Iyoha, 1989).Local people are compelled to undertake the development of their immediate community and provide themselves with the needed basic services. The inherent imperative of organizing thus brings about the proliferation of grassroots development. These are countervailing power structures seeking to promote "bottom up" development strategy.

The grey area, however, is the issue of autonomy for these organizations. As the embodiment of the aspirations of the local people, it should be the only organ to project and protect the people's desires without outside interference (Kane. 1990). Often this is not the case. Continuous dictation and imposition from outside often bring about conflicts in organizational procedures and goals leading to failures. The consensus is that local groups must attain a good measure of autonomy over the control of their activities, at least to break the "top-down" strategy with its negative concomitants (Jamela, 1990).

Coordination of Progmmmes

As rural development becomes the concern of groups of local people, multiplication of initiatives emerges as the pattern of organization. This situation sustains wastes.Duplication of efforts and dissipation of scarce resources. A new network of integration which replaces government as the coordinating agency is necessary to coordinate the activities of the local people and unite the purpose of actions. The coordinating body must command the respect and trust of all parties. It cannot be one which strives in asymmetrical power relations between parties. In the past, such relationship between government and the local people prevented the fanner from honoring its obligations to the latter without any remorse or repercussion (Brauer, 2020).

Mobilization and Utilization of Resources

There is a general agreement that past rural development programmes failed largely because of lack of sufficient resource commitment (The Editors, 1991; Orewa, 1979). Shortfall in rural service availability and delivery is further attributed to the inability of government and formal agencies to rightly identify mobilize and utilize existing resources. This is partly due to the support-gap existing between the people and the government. Yet the resources of the government, which is in a stronger resources endowment position and of the local people, must be combined and directed at development programmes if success must be attained. The need for an instigator and a synthesizer of resource mobilization is manifestly thus expressed. In reality, mobilization dovetails into coordination.

What is required is the harnessing of local community initiatives to the resources of government and other formal sector agencies contributing to the development of the rural areas. Above all, the mobilized resources must be used for actual and meaningful service delivery. The outcome is an expression of a strong organization on the ground with demonstrable capacity to achieve some useful and satisfactory end. An important ingredient of success here is the encouragement and support of the organs of government to local mobilization initiatives, not confrontation nor sabotage.

In one respect, there is the trend to distinguish between foreign and local NGOs. As most of the foreign NGOs have come from the rich North, the dichotomy is simply to refer to them as "Support NGOs" and their local counterparts, "Community Based Organizations" (CBOs). This distinction is contained in the Limuru Declaration of 1987 (furner, 1988). Community Based

Within the NGOs, sharp differences also exist in the realms of focus of action, developmental regimes and impetus for formation. Korten (1990) has richly documented this internal differentiation using the concept of "four generations" of voluntary development action. This concept permits the identification of four distinct categories of NGOs in terms of strategies of development orientation.

Hence NGOs are identified as being relief and welfare, community development, sustainable systems and development or people's movement's types. This distinction has a wide appeal (Hasan, 1990; SPRA, 1990). This categorization presents at once the role focus of an NGO as either a doer, mobiliser, catalyst or activist of development Role focus also indicates what development theory underpin the interventionist programme of an NGO.

When Korten (1990) introduced the concept of government nongovernmental organization (GONGO), he least probably had been aware of another subtle form of categorization which characterizes NGOs. Besides differentiating. Unfortunately, this fact is often ignored and consequences underestimated in the assignment of expectations to NGOs. What appears to be the rule is that every NGO is assigned a common expectation or assumed to have the same inherent achievement capacity in development initiatives. The dominance of a common mission or goal that unites NGOs is what usually mistaken for an equality of capacity among NGOs is. This is the basis of the prevalent faulty NGO role assignment and expectations. The flaws in this conception must be acknowledged.

Advocacies Roles of NGOs in Rural Development

Empowerment

This is the primary role assigned to NGOs. It is a political role. NGOs are firstly thought of as having the capacity" to empower the poor (and the oppressed) in their attack on both the internal and external factors which ensnare them in poverty" (Clark, 1991). This role is played by assisting local people to build countervailing power structure, acquire bargaining and leadership skills and the provision of the enabling resources with which to sustain local initiatives, thereby enjoying a degree of autonomy. But this role carries political implications which are almost always resisted by the existing power groups (Bunzenthal, 1992).

Building and Strengthening Institutional Capacity

The focus of NGOs' action is the poor and the scope of their action is local or grassroots development. NGOs' role in this respect has been changing, as aptly represented by Korten' s proposition of "Four Generations of NGO Strategy" , from being doer, mobilize, catalyst to activist/educator. The Chinese proverb of teaching the poor how to fish than merely giving a fish in the name of assistance is often used as the self-speaking illustration of the expected role of NGOs.

Bridging

Brown (1991: 2) captured and presented a vivid picture of this role when he described NGOs as "bridging organizations". NGOs are to link all the actors, constituencies and agencies involved in the development process. In particular, they are to link the resources poor people/communities to resources-endowed supporting agencies both locally and internationally. NGOs are currently seen as the strongest single link between the world's political decision-makers, resources managers and grass root groups. Given this, NGOs are thought of as being in the advantageous position to mobilize resources for grassroots development initiatives. Because of their genuine commitment to development, NGOs are also seen as neutral conduits for the redistribution of the mobilized resources.

Promotion and Rejuvenation of Social Movements
This is the latest mandate assigned to NGOs. They are called upon to actively promote the rise of people's movements. This involves not merely engendering coalition and networking, but uniting the commitment, support and effort of the international community in the common goal of grassroots development .This is essentially a sensitizing role. It is action at the level of advocacy, calling attention to an alternative course considered better and practical. NGOs expand this vision, cultivate the idea and mobilize the social energy of people across the world.

Promotion of Democratic Practices and Processes
Perhaps, this is the most celebrated role of NGOs, especially from the perspective of the Northern NGOs. NGOs are looked upon as an enhancing instrument for popular participation in development process. This is done by organizing the ordinary citizens, developing their self-management capacity through training and the provision of the enabling resources (e.g. credit facilities and information) and incorporating local creativity into development process. The opportunities and capacities to participate in decision-making so provided are extended even beyond development frontiers into other aspects of life, notably politics.

There are yet other important functions assigned to NGOs but which are hardly publicized. These include serving as trusted conduits for the direct transfer of resources from resources-endowed countries to the poor countries in which bilateral official development assistance is denied or cut due to political considerations. In this case, NGOs become the "saviours" of the poor, preventing them from being doubly punished. In other instances, NGOs have served and are increasingly being called upon to be the people's watch-dog, advisors on development issues as well as channels of communication and an enlightenment agency. Above all, NGOs are called upon to play policy influencing roles

Empirical Reviews of the Paper
Adeyeye, Obieguo Ogu-Egege (2017) examined the impact of the activities of NGOs on poverty alleviation among rural duwellers in selected villages in Bosso LGA of Nigeria state, Nigeria from the perspective of Performance Failure Theory. Three variables, namely electricity supply, borehole provision and humanitarian services were used as determinants of poverty alleviation. Data for the study were collected using self-structured questionnaire administered on 107 respondents selected via quota sampling technique. Descriptive statistics, Pearson-Product Moment correlation and Multiple Regression analysis were used for data analysis. The results of the study showed that electricity supply and humanitarian services are significantly associated to poverty alleviation, but not with provision of borehole. The study therefore recommended that NGOs should pay more attention to the supply of electricity and provision of humanitarian services in seeking to alleviate poverty in the selected villages. The study equally recommended that government should promote friendly policies to encourage NGOs activities as well as design monitoring measures to deter fake NGOs activities in Nigeria.

Omofonmwan and Odia (2009) examined some of the strategies adopted by NGOs for community development in Edo state, Nigeria. Data were collected using observations, interviews, and local field studies. Findings showed that NGOs are into various aspects of community development such as community mobilization, environment, health and sanitation awareness creation, promotion of child‟s rights law, promotion of sexuality and reproductive health education, and fight against child labour and human trafficking among others. The study submitted that operators of NGOs should be more proactive and sensitive towards the goal they have chosen to pursue and the welfare of those employed by them well cared for by these NGOs. The study equally recommended that NGOs needs to look inward, in sourcing for funds

for their activities internally rather than waiting for support of international donors alone, which do rarely come.

Gisaor (2021) assessed the impact of NGOs in poverty reduction in Makurdi Local Government Area (LGA) of Benue state, Nigeria. Data for the study were collected using structured questionnaires and semi-structured interview guide. Respondents were drawn from among the staff and officials of selected NGOs in the study area. Descriptive statistics was used for data analysis. Findings of the study showed that the respondents confirmed benefits in terms of increased income, use of good means of transportation, good accommodation, feeding and sleeping materials. The study equally found that the major challenge confronting NGOs in the study area was inadequate finance to execute all their programmes as well as disburse to the beneficiaries as loans and grants. Based on these findings, the study recommended among others that, NGOs should seek for more sources of funding including soliciting financial support from international community to enable them fund diversified economic activities of the vulnerable people in the country.

Oke and Adeyemo (2007) investigated the impact of NGOs on rural poverty alleviation in south western Nigeria. Primary data were collected from 200 clients and 200 non-clients of NGOs in the study area. Linear Multiple Regression (LMR) was used to determine the magnitude of contribution of variables affecting poverty in south western Nigeria. The study revealed that gender and poverty indicators were determinants of poverty among non-clients but not among clients. Socio-cultural spending was a positive and significant variable in the poverty models. It also showed that belonging to the clients‟ group alleviated poverty as well as enhanced savings of respondents. The study therefore concluded that micro finance delivery efforts of the NGOs enhanced poverty alleviation among clients in the study area.

Yusuf, Abbas, Husain & Mohammed (2017) assessed the contributions of NGOs in poverty alleviation and community development in Gombe state, Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The results indicated that the activities of NGOs spread across many fields of human endeavor such as education, empowerment, health care, environmental sustainability and HIV awareness campaign, seeking social transformation, and improvement in the quality of life of the people of Gombe state. The study recommended that NGOs should seek to explore avenues for funding from donor agencies and improve efforts on advocacy and HIV awareness in the study area.

Kamal (2020) argued that NGO are primarily established to reach the masses with respect to the failure of government or nations to support or provide aid to their citizens. In other words, NGOs are established for the sole purpose of fighting for the interest of the public. The roles played by NGO are usually seen as roles that cannot be played government in some sectors. Because of this it is often referred to as the third sectors that help in resolving problems like combating poverty and inequality According to this scholar, NGOs play vital roles in combating poverty and inequality, giving financial support to small businesses as well as humanitarian support. The scholar stressed that in an attempt to address the social malaise called „poverty‟, NGOs came up with different strategies such as providing aid to the poor, establishment of microfinance entities, national development in the areas of democracy and good governance, and bridging the gap of poverty and inequality is promoting girl child education.

All these research conducted none of the scholars was able to conduct a study on the impact of NGOs on rural development in rural local government areas. Most of the scholars fail to provides the road map for sustainable development among rural dwellers and this study was carried conducted to bridge those gaps that past study created.

Theoretical Framework

The Linear-Stage-of-Growth Theory

The paper adopted linear stages of growth model was first formulated in the 1950s by W. W. Rostow in The Stages of Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto. The linear-stage-of-growth model was primarily an economic theory of development in which the right quantity and mixture of saving, investment, and foreign aid were all that was necessary to enable developing nations to proceed along an economic growth path that historically had been followed by the more developed countries.

This school of thought focused on the lack of domestic savings and investment. In order to promote growth, policymakers had to induce higher savings and investment rates in developing countries, a proposition that was easier said than done. This economic model was postulated by Rostow's Stages of Growth and Harrod Domar Growth Model. The former model postulates that economic modernization occurs in five basic stages of varying length, i.e. traditional society (when the society is preoccupied with understanding and use of technology), preconditions for take-off (education, capital mobilization, establishment of banks and currency, entrepreneurial and manufacturing develops), take-off (which occurs when sector led growth becomes common and society is driven more by economic processes than traditions society),drive to maturity (this refers to the need for the economy itself to diversify, i.e. from oil and gas to non oil sector)and age of high mass consumption (refers to the period of contemporary comfort afforded by many western nations, wherein consumers concentrate on durable goods wherein consumers concentrate on durable goods, and hardly, and hardly remember the subsistence concerns of previous stages, however, the developing nations are still flooded with inferior goods and materials). And the later model postulates that GDP growth is proportional to the share of investment spending in GDP which means that, the growth rate of GDP depends on the level of savings and the capital output ratio.

These theories have been criticized for not recognizing that, capital accumulation is not a sufficient condition for development. The theory failed to account for political, social and institutional obstacles to development, particularly, in the developing countries, such as Nigeria.

3.0. Methodology

The paper used both descriptive and survey research methods to sourced data from both primary and secondary sources. Questionnaires were administered and personal interview conducted to elicit information while other recorded documents about the school feeding program in the study area were equally examined at the course of conducting this research. The total population of consists of some registered NGOs and some numbers of Community Development Associations as well as the benefiting communities representative in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State stand at 4,246.Therefore, sampling a significant numbers of people to stand as representative is necessary in this study.

Sampling in this study is the taking a portion of the entire population to be representative of the total population. We used Tamane's formula to sample the respondents in this study.

$$\text{Formula} \quad n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4,246}{1+ 4,246\ (0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4,246}{1+(4226)x(0.005 \times 0.05)^2 = 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{1+10.6}{\frac{4246}{12}}$$

n= 353 population sample size

However, questionnaires were randomly distributed to 353 designated respondents across the various the ten political wards in Jaba local government area where the categories of respondents were selected and some of the top management staff of the local government a and other Non-government organizations present in the local government were interviewed by the researcher and some were administered with questionnaires.In order to carry out an in-depth and comprehensive study, on these 353 respondents formed our sample size. In all these methods of collecting data, relevant sampling methods were used to qualify different persons for giving data in question. Purposive sampling was used to target, focal point people such as traditional leaders and Non-governmental Organization (NGOs) officials as well as Community Development Associations were used in the study. Data was also obtained from the official records of several departments of government. Previous research works, published books as well as reports were used to provide secondary data. This was used because the population of the study is known. Based on the qualitative nature of the data collected, percentage method was used to present the responses of the respondents. This method was used because it is reliable and suitable for the issue under investigation. Data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively and used a descriptive statistical tool and tested the hypotheses formulated in the paper.

4.0. Data Presentation and Analysis

This paper, distributed 353 questionnaires to the respondents in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State. And at the time of retrieving these questionnaires only 279 were retuned and 46 and of these questionnaires were not properly filled and they were rejected while 32 questionnaires were not return by the respondents therefore, only 275 of the respondents responses formed the basis of our analysis.

Table 1:
Sex of the Respondents

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Male	166	60
Female	109	40
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The tables above shows that 166 people represent 60% were male and 109 of the respondents representing 40% were female.

Table 2:
Age of Respondents

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
18 - 25 years	188	68
25 - 30 years	87	32
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 188 of the respondents representing 68% were between 18 – 25 years old, 87 were between 25 – 30 years.

Table 3:
Educational Qualifications of the respondents

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Bsc/ HND	190	69
Post graduates cert	85	31
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 190 respondents representing 68% are B .sc/ HND holders and 85 respondent representing 31% are Post graduates certificates holders.

Table 4:
Are you aware about the activities of Non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Jaba Local government area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	192	70
No	63	23
Undecided	20	7
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 192 of the respondent representing 70 said yes that they are aware about the activities Non-governmental organization in Jaba Local government area while 63 of the respondents representing 23 said No to the issue. And 20 of the respondents representing 7% were undecided.

Table 5:
Does the Non-governmental organizations have any impact on rural development in jaba Local government area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	187	68
No s	62	23
Undecided	26	9
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

In the table above it shows that 62 respondents representing 68% said that Non-governmental organizations have impact on rural development jaba Local government area and 187 respondents representing 23 % said no to the issue and 9% were undecided**.**

Table 6:
Do you agree that NGOs' are representative of the voice of the masses in the rural area in Jaba local government area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	163	59
No	84	31
Undecided	28	10
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

In the above table it depicts that 163 of the respondents representing 59% said yes that NGOs' are representative of the voice of the masses in Jaba local government area and 84 of the respondents representing 31% said no to the assertion while 28 respondents representing 10% were undecided.

Table 7:
Does Nongovernmental organization promotes rural development in Jaba local government area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	182	66
No	74	27
Undecided	19	7
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 182 respondents representing 66% said yes that Nongovernmental organization promotes rural development in Jaba local government area corruption and 74 of the respondents representing 27% said No to the issue while 19 respondent representing 7% were undecided.

Table 8:
NGOs have played and would continue to play important and critical roles for rural development in Jaba local government area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	222	81
No	47	17
Undecided	6	2
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that, 222 respondents representing 81%1said yes that NGOs have played and would continue to play important and critical roles for rural development in Jaba

local government area and 47 respondents representing 17% said to the issue. And 6 respondents representing 2% were undecided.

Table 9:
Do you agree that NGOs presence remain the backbone for rural development in Jaba Local Government Area

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	163	59
no	93	34
Undecided	19	7
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 163 respondents representing 59% said yes that NGOs presence remain the backbone for rural development in Jaba Local Government Area 34% of the respondents said no to the issue .And 93 of the respondents representing 6% were undecided.

Table 10:
Does Non-governmental organization activities attracts social and economic development of Jaba Local Government Area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	196	71
No	56	21
Undecided	23	8
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

In the above table it shows that 196 respondent representing 71% said yes those Non-governmental organization activities attracts social and economic development in Jaba Local Government Area. And 56 respondent representing 21% said no, while 23 respondent representing 8% were undecided.

Table 11:
Do you agree that the indices of socio-economic development in Jaba Local government area are not visible due to inadequate Non-governmental organization's intervention rural projects in most communities?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	143	52
No	120	44
Undecided	12	4
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 143 respondents representing 52% said yes that the indices of socio-economic development in Jaba Local government area are not visible due to inadequate Non-governmental organization's intervention rural projects in most communities of rural projects in most communities while 120 of the respondents representing 44% said no to the issue are 12 of the respondent representing 4% were undecided.

Table 12:
Do you agree that NGOs and Jaba Local Government Council has done a lot on rural development project such as Feeder roads, rural electrification, hospitals and Wells sinking etc?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	160	58
No	90	32
Undecided	30	10
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 160 respondents representing 58% said yes that NGOs and Jaba Local Government Council has done a lot on rural development project such as Feeder roads, rural electrification, Rural Hospitals and Well sinking etc and 90 of the respondents representing 32% said no to the claim and 30 respondents representing 10% were undecided on the matter.

Table 13:
Issues hindering rapid rural development in Jaba local government area, include bad leadership and lack of political will as well as absent of Community development associations.

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	156	57
No	81	29
Undecided	38	14
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 156 respondents representing 57% said yes that the Issues hindering rapid rural development in Jaba local government area bad leadership and lack of political will as well as absent of Community development associations and 81 respondents representing 29% said No to the issue while 38 respondents representing 14% were undecided.

Table 14:
Do you agree that funds unavailability affects rural development projects and programmes in Jaba Local Government Area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	196	71
No	47	17
Undecided	27	12
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

From the table above it shows that 196 respondents representing 71% said yes that funds unavailability affects rural development projects and programme in Jaba Local Government Area. . And 74 respondents representing 17% said no to the issue while 27 of the respondents representing 17% were undecided.

Table 15:
Do you agree that a fund appropriated to NGO's has been judicially used on rural development projects in Jaba Local Government Area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	188	68
No	77	28
Undecided	10	4
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 188 respondents representing 68% said yes that a funds appropriated to NGO's has been judicially used on rural development projects in Jaba Local Government Area and 77 respondents representing 8% said no to the assertion and 10 respondents representing 4% were undecided.

Table 16:
Do you agree that the problem besetting NGO's in Jaba Local Government Area is the inability of the various organizations to close rank and fully mobilize for the rural development Projects?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	163	59
No	68	25
Undecided	44	16
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The above table shows that 163 respondents representing 59% said yes that the problem besetting NGO's in Jaba Local Government Area is the inability of the various organization to close rank and fully mobilize the rural development Projects. And 68 of the respondents representing 25% said No to the issue 16% were undecided.

Table 17:
Does NGO's encourage access to grassroots information that promotes equal participation in rural development projects in Jaba Local Government Area?

Option	No of Population	Percentage %
Yes	194	71
No	63	22
Undecided	18	7
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

From the above table it shows that 194 respondents representing 71% said yes that NGO encourages access to grassroots information that promote equal participation in rural development project in Jaba Local Government Areas. And 63 respondents representing 22% said No to the assertion while 18 of the respondents representing 7% were undecided.

Test of Hypotheses

H_0: There is no significance connection between Non-governmental organization (NGO) role and promotion on the impact of rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

H_1: There is no significance connection between Non-governmental organization (NGO) role and promotion on the impact of rural development in Jaba local government area of Kaduna State.

Table 18:

Table No	Yes (%)	No (%)	Undecided	Total
1	70	23	7	100
2	23	68	9	100
3	59	31	10	100
4	66	27	7	100
5	17	81	2	100
6	59	34	7	100
7	71	21	8	100
8	52	44	4	100
9	58	32	10	100
10	29	27	14	100
11	71	17	12	100
12	68	28	4	100
13	59	25	16	100
14	71	22	16	100
Total	**773**	**509**	**117**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2025

i. Percentage for yes/favourable $= \frac{773\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 55.2\%$ or 55%

ii. Percentage for No/Unfavourable $= \frac{509\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 36.3\%$ or 36%

iii. Percentage for undecided $= \frac{117\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 7.31\%$ or 7%

Therefore, the summation of the respondents responses profile of the paper = 55.2% + 36.3% + 7.31% = 100%

Table 19:

Table No	Yes (%)	No (%)	Undecided	Total
4.2.4	70	23	7	100
4.2.5	23	68	9	100
4.2.6	59	31	10	100
4.2.7	66	27	7	100
4.2.8	17	81	2	100
4.2.9	59	34	7	100
4.2.10	71	21	8	100
4.2.11	52	44	4	100
4.2.12	58	32	10	100
4.2.13	29	27	14	100
4.2.14	71	17	12	100
4.2.15	68	28	4	100
4.2.16	59	25	16	100
4.2.17	71	22	16	100
Total	**773**	**509**	**117**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2025

iv. Percentage for yes/favourable $= \frac{773\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 55.2\%$ or 55%

v. Percentage for No/Unfavourable $= \frac{509\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 36.3\%$ or 36%

vi. Percentage for undecided $= \frac{117\ X\ 100}{1400}$

$= 7.31\%$ or 7%

Therefore, the summation of the responses profile for the study = 55.2% + 36.3% + 7.31% = 100%

Results and Discussion

The findings reveal that non-governmental organizations have contributed significantly to rural development projects within the local government area. NGO activities have promoted social and economic development in Jaba Local Government Area, highlighting their relevance as development actors. The study further shows that funds appropriated to NGOs were judiciously utilized for rural development projects, suggesting accountability and effective resource use. It also reveals that NGOs play and would continue to play important and critical roles in rural development, particularly in the areas of education, health, and empowerment programmes within Jaba Local Government Area.

The results further indicate that the unavailability of funds constitutes a major challenge affecting rural development projects and programmes in Jaba Local Government Area. Inadequate funding was found to constrain the implementation, sustainability, and impact of development initiatives within the local government system. Similarly, the study reveals that limited funding adversely affects the activities and programmes of NGOs, thereby weakening their ability to effectively discharge their mandates toward achieving meaningful rural development strides in the study area.

In addition, the study discovered that public enlightenment and mobilization efforts by civil society groups have increased the enrolment of girls in schools within the study area. The

findings also indicate that similar initiatives by community development associations and NGOs have improved girls' school enrolment and accelerated development efforts in Jaba Local Government Area of Kaduna State and strengthened inclusive participation across communities effectively overall.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Rural development is a dynamic process which is mainly concerned with the improvement of rural areas .This include agricultural growth ,putting up economic and social infrastructure, fair wages as also housing and houses sites for the landless, village planning ,public health,education and functional literacy, communication etc. Which Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) plays vital role in fostering fast and sustainable development of rural areas. The unprecedented upsurge of NGOs and their role in facilitating the promotion of rural development in jaba local government area of Kaduna State has been on the increase since the last three decades. NGOs, has been very effective in mobilizing their beneficiaries in the process of decision-making, identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of child rights in Society. Moreover, NGOs are flexible and effective at obtaining true meaningful promotion of the rural developments. Over the years, NGOs have played various roles in the development processes and these roles have direct effects on the humanity. NGOs have played a role akin to socio-economic development issues. It takes some one (NGO) from the outside to tell the government (democratic or dictatorial) that you are not representing the interest of the citizenry but a few elite. The effectiveness of the role performance of NGOs should be measured against their ability to engender the preconditions to the attainment of rural development objectives. NGOs are yet to wholly generate these success ingredients. This failure is due to the paradox of performance. The dynamics of operations of NGOs produce some latent inhibiting consequences which constrain the attainment of anticipated grassroots development.

Recommendations.

The study recommends that non-governmental organization activities should be encouraged by all and sundry due to their significant impact on rural development in Jaba Local Government Area. It further recommends that government and all stakeholders should support NGOs particularly in the area of funding, to enable them continue bridging government gaps in terms of rural development by overcoming challenges such as weak coordination and the need for sustained, grassroots-focused engagement for maximum impact. The paper also recommends that non-governmental organizations should continue representing the voice of the masses in rural areas of Jaba Local Government Area, ensuring that community needs and priorities are adequately articulated and addressed through development interventions.

The study further recommends that NGOs have played and would continue to play important and critical roles in promoting rural development in Jaba Local Government Area. Religious and traditional leaders should therefore be sensitized to enlighten rural dwellers on the importance and necessity of rural development within the local government area. In addition, the presence of NGOs should be continuously strengthened, as they remain the backbone of rural development efforts in Jaba Local Government Area. Non-governmental organization activities should also be supported to further attract social and economic development strides, thereby enhancing livelihoods and improving overall welfare in the study area. The paper recommends that NGOs intensify their efforts in addressing critical rural development amenities such as safe water supply, sanitation, and interventions targeting the HIV/AIDS epidemic, so that lives are better catered for in Jaba Local Government Area. It also recommends that NGOs and the Jaba Local Government Council should do more in

implementing rural development projects such as feeder roads, rural electrification, hospitals, and well-sinking initiatives. Finally, the research recommends that challenges of bad leadership, lack of political will, and the absence of effective community development associations, which hinder rapid rural development efforts in Jaba Local Government Area, should be urgently addressed.

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