



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study assess the implementation of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency programmes on the provisions of feeder roads in the rural areas of Plateau State. The study adopted the survey research methods of data collection using both primary and secondary sources. The study applied the need, social development and general system theories as the theoretical framework; and also used chi-square to test the hypothesis. The paper made the following findings: the implementation of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency (PSCSDA) programmes has provided feeder roads in the local communities of Plateau State but it has been affected by lack of accountability, transparency, illiteracy, non-involvement, etc. The paper concluded and recommended that PSCSDA programmes should ensure zero tolerance to corruption and mismanagement of funds, participation/involvement, etc in the implementation of its activities to provide feeder roads.

Keywords: Assessment, Implementation, Rural Development, feeder road, Community and social Development

1. Introduction

The objective of this paper is to examine the effect of implementing Community and Social Development Agency intervention projects on the provision of social services in rural areas of Plateau State, with a specific focus on feeder roads. Development is seen as the art or process of changing socio-economic and political conditions of the community (Shirke, Bhamare, & Mahanwar, 2023).

Rural development is a conscious or deliberate effort to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of rural people which involves the benefits of development to the poorest small-scale farmers, tenants and landless people, to raise the standard of living of the rural people through their efforts coupled with government assistance, to save as engines of growth and development of any nation, a process that leads to more jobs, income and infrastructure that makes life better (Erring & Archibong, 2014, Abumere in Mijinyawa & Akuandna, 2018 and Adelabu, 2019).

Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) is a developmental intervention instrument built on two existing poverty reduction-oriented programs: the Community-based Poverty Reduction Project (CPRP) and the Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project (LEEMP) 2004 (CSDP, 2011). The focus of CSDP was on the national development targeted at the rural dwellers, where community and social development need to be guided based on the underlying principles of CSDP frameworks. The Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) is a Community Driven Development (CDD) initiative or Community-based Poverty Reduction Project II (CPRPII) designed on the portfolio of existing CDD Projects in Nigeria: to integrate projects and local governance structures, to enhance partnerships between communities and the local government. The project is assisted by the World Bank and co-financed by the Federal government and the participating states, including (CSDP, 2011, and Ochepo, 2019).

It is against this background that this study reviewed the concept development, feeder road, and rural development, a brief history of the Community and Social Development Project and its objectives. The study reviewed the Need Theory, Social Development Theory, Social Market Approach, Educational Approach, Persuasive Approach, and Social Behaviour Approach and adopted the General System Theory. The paper adopted the mixed research methods, the documentary method, the observation method, and the purposive sampling method to generate data. The study used descriptive statistics to present and analyse the data. The study discovered the following problems with the implementation of CSDA such as: Non-involvement of the locals, lack of proper coordination, which includes overlaps, wastage of resources and poor supervision of the projects, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, duplication of projects or initiatives, lack of ownership which in turn results to failure, abandonment and non-sustainability of projects, inadequate resources hamper effective mobilisation for communities to participate, own and sustain development processes.

The study was necessitated when looking at rural areas in Plateau State, despite the establishment of the CSDA, they are still characteristics with lack of or poor feeder roads, graded feeder roads accelerated erosion and structural damage such as: rutting which means water channels are being created along the road's centerline and wheel paths weakens the subgrade soil, causing vehicles to create deep ruts, in turn, trap more water, escalating the problem and accelerating surface damage; potholes and washboards with accumulated surface water saturates the pavement layers and softens the road, leading to the rapid formation of potholes and corrugations. This happens because the loosened surface material is more easily dislodged and displaced by traffic; Loss of surface material; inward drainage causes the fine, cohesive material to be washed away, leaving behind loose, reduces traction and increase dustiness during dry weather; reduced lifespan of the roads; poor drainage system; slippery conditions increasing the risk of skidding and loss of vehicle control; reduces the road's riding quality and comfort for users due to

roughness; the roads become impassable, particularly for lighter vehicles. During heavy rainfall, gully erosion cut off access completely. Poor road conditions create difficulty and increase the expense of transportation, which severely limits access for communities, for example, farmers bringing goods to market, access to health and education services, and the delivery of supplies due to non-involvement, training and untimely release of funds to the local communities, lack of political will and many others.

As a result of the above-mentioned problems, the study investigated and addressed the role played by the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency in providing economic, socio-cultural and political development to rural communities in Plateau State and where it's still being affected by the above-mentioned problems. The study examine the effect of the implementation of the Community and Social Development Agency intervention projects on the provision of feeder roads to the rural areas of Plateau State.

The research study was guided by this hypothesis:

H0: There is no significant relationship between the implementation of the Community and Social Development Agency intervention projects and the provision of feeder roads to rural areas.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

Concept of Development

The research defined the concept development from Todaro in Ujo (2017), Ngu (2014) and Mammud (2019) as a multifaceted or multidimensional process involving re-organisation and reorientation or changes in structures, institutions, and attitudes for the acceleration of economic growth and development, eradicating inequality, poverty, and unemployment, and encouraging equality or social justice indicating holistic change in the quality of life of the people is a product of structural and institutional efforts by the government.

Filani, and Simon, in Attahiru et al (2017), Mammud (2019) viewed development as the improvement or progression and advancement in socioeconomic and political conditions of any society in terms of reduction in war, conflict, illiteracy, corruption, poverty, inequality, insecurity, ecological imbalance and unemployment. This means that development addresses problems rather than prevents them from occurring. The dimensions of development include social, economic, political, cultural and religious, tied together in theory aimed at raising the standards of living of the people. Thus, the general idea of development is the study of the government's provision of essential services to the people at the rural level through the direct funding and implementation of rural development programmes and intervention from International Agencies and Community Development Agencies such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). The paper defines development as improvement in per capita income, political and economic freedom, and equitable access to resources, education, water, electricity, roads, health care, employment opportunities and justice.

Feeder Road

A feeder road is a rural road or minor road that connects a major road. It is called a frontage road or spurs that serve as a traffic feeder to other major roads. A feeder road is a pathway that links other major roads, characterised by one-way travelling (Sonnasak, 2016). Feeder road facilitates not only agricultural production in a given community but also economic development through the modernisation of the economy for the betterment of everything (Daria, Atukunda & Eriah, 2022). They further pointed out that a feeder road means accessibility to the rural road network by the local people at the time of getting market for their products and they said that bad or poor or lack of feeder road affects the economic development of a given area while good and available feeder roads network guarantee economic development for improved agricultural operations within an economy.

Feeder road construction enhances the socio-economic, security, and environmental stability of an area. Feeder road infrastructure gives rural residents access to essential services, promotes economic transformation and creates job opportunities, raises incomes and advances social development, supplies perishable crops to high-value urban markets, cash gained is spent on health and education, while a lack or poor feeder road network hurts local communities' quality of life, increase violence, etc. (Omono, Uyang & Okpa, 2024)

Rural Development

According to Otigba (2013), rural development is the strategies and policies designed to improve the socio-economic quality of life of the rural populace through their efforts, coupled with the government's assistance. This view shows that rural development is a collaborative and/or joint effort by both the people and the government to transform rural areas.

Rural development is the process of improving the weaker sections of the rural society and making them strong, improving the standard of small-scale industries, educational development, advanced communication, rural electrification, health, population control, and encouraging rural culture. Rural development involves raising the socio-economic status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilisation of local resources, both natural and human, when the rural people actively participate in the development process. The essence of rural development is not in providing but in promoting the sector. Who further pointed out that the objectives of rural development are to change the attitude of the rural people towards development, promote democratic leadership and transformational leadership in the rural areas, provide and promote basic needs such as potable drinking water, health care, education, skills, better sanitation and protection, housing and employment, developing of farming and non-farming activities, and improving infrastructural facilities (Sundaram, 2019). Rural development is the process of accelerating rural economic transformation, reducing poverty and inequality and building social capital (United Nations World Social Report, 2021).

The study considers rural development as the conscious effort put in place to improve the quality of life of the rural people in a multi-dimensional concept, including education, health and medical, agriculture etc., or as the process of engaging individuals, communities and nations in pursuit of their cherished goals over time and also as a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic well-being of a specific group of the rural poor.

Community and Social Development Project

The Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) is an international intervention for rural community-based development. It's a World Bank project in partnership with the Federal and State Governments of Nigeria are unanimous on the desirability of the Community Driver Development (CDD) approach (CSDP). The CDD approach enables the rural dwellers to bring out their pressing needs and involved them from the planning stage to the implementation and monitoring stages to maintain Sustainable and socially inclusive multi-sectoral micro projects. The areas of linkages between Nigeria's current development focus and CSDP are those which address Community Development (CDD) that are socially inclined, engaging social inclusion through gender equality and people's participation, creation of job opportunities and wealth through the provision of support for various income-generating activities (CSDP, 2011).

The CSDP was designed to support the development, appraisal, coordination, implementation, supervision and evaluation of community-based plans and the provision of financial grants for: upgrading and construction of infrastructure in the education, health, electricity and water sectors; construction of rural feeder and access roads, bridges and multipurpose community infrastructure; improved delivery of and access to, social and economic services, including a one-time supply of drugs which can be administered as a revolving drug scheme and desks for classrooms; improved natural resource management services; Provision of safety net

support. Fundable (Eligible) Micro-Projects: 1. Physical Infrastructure, Feeder roads: construction and rehabilitation, Culverts, bridges, drifts and stock routes, Boreholes (with or without pumps), Deep open concrete cement well, 2.Social Infrastructure: Health facilities, Potable water supply facilities, Rural electrification, Construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools, dormitory blocks and classrooms, staff quarters, and laboratories, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) toilets, Television viewing centres, Civic centres, Water transportation (provision of engine boats, speed boats, etc); 3. Other Infrastructure: Rural market facilities, Vocational training centres (skill development centres), Community common facilities, 4. Environmental and Natural Resources Management: Soil conservation /erosion control/flood control, Agro-forestry, Desertification control, Water catchment systems, Drainage systems, Community woodlots, using indigenous species, including woodlots for fuel wood, Decentralized nurseries raising seedlings of economic trees, indigenous tree/grass species and medicinal plants. 5. Safety Net Support: Strong support given to priority projects identified by VGs as well as special consideration for identified poor, vulnerable community members to enable them to have access to improved social and natural resource infrastructure services (CSDP, 2011).

2.2 Empirical Review

Feeder roads are still facing challenges, poor project implementation, poor planning, poor maintenance of feeder roads, lack of sustainability, poor supervision, community politics, elite capture, and poor leadership skills of CPMC, unwillingness of the community members to participate in feeder road projects, lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects by project staff and rural populace, high illiteracy of project participants, and non-involvement of community members in the design (Ochepo, 2019).

CSDP contributed immensely towards rural development in the area of borehole provision but is constrained by corruption, mismanagement, and illiteracy (Hassan & Anyebe, 2016) while Shirke, Bhamare & Mahanwar, (2023) argued that Community

and Social Development programmes are faced with numerous obstacles such as wrong siting, borehole design, poor drilling and completion, poor infrastructural facilities affect potable water supply, absence of monitoring and implementation of rural development programmes, shortages of skills and tools, difficulties of organisations and structure, political difficulties, cultural and attitude barriers in providing boreholes. CSDP, in its effort to bring boreholes to the local communities, is affected by inadequate infrastructural facilities and technological advancements in the area to provide safe drinking water due to their traditional outlook towards development that prevents them from taking advantage of the incentives offered (Sundaram, 2019).

Akpan in Adelabu (2019) opined that CSDP programmes in Nigeria are incidental rather than cohesive and integrated; resources are mobilised for British capital accumulation; rural dwellers were and are impoverished by multiple taxations; Programme inconsistency; Poor implementation of the programmes; Failure of the programmes to focus on the rural areas; Proliferation of development programmes in Nigeria, some of them were and are haphazardly implemented as a result of poor supervision leaving some or all uncompleted/abandoned projects or failed projects. Rural development programmes are so bogus without a clearly defined source of funding, or are initiated before sourcing for funds which may never come; Armed conflicts, ranging from ethnic, religious and communal issues affecting the enabling environment in the implementation, e.g., kidnapping, insurgency, Boko Haram, terrorism, etc. Corruption due to lack of integrity, accountability and transparency that is public funds meant for rural development are or were stashed away; rural mass deprivation and individual deprivation due to lack of socio-economic infrastructure such as feeder roads, agricultural inputs, credit facilities, water supply and functional markets, while individual deprivation includes the inability of the rural dwellers to secure employment due to lack of requisite skill, etc.

Community and Social Development programmes in Plateau State and Nigeria at large are practically built on the Elite Theory developed to discard the Marxian School of Thought, engineered by Elite domination through persuasion and manipulation backed up by force. It allows glaring inequalities within the society, developed rural development programmes to benefit those in power rather than the vast majority of Nigerian citizens, and the unwillingness of the ruling class to provide social amenities and competition among communities. They have bought up large chunks of residential and farmland and raised the price of such land to a level well beyond the purchasing ability of the peasant; they dominate the improvement unions, the social clubs and the local councils. They have developed new sections of the villages with water and electricity, while the peasants are squeezed together in little huts of the sections of the villages with little or no voice in the decision-making structures, with inadequate and often infertile land for farming and the marginality of their existence is more pronounced now than ever before (Paul, Agba & Chukwurah 2014 and Adebayo 2016).

The available local resources for CSDP are inefficiently utilised for the purposes intended, thus leaving the people in the communities in a state of perpetual poverty and under-development (Ocheni, Atakpa & Nwankwo, in Paul, Agba & Chukwurah, 2014). The concentration of the nation's wealth in the hands of the few, large kick-backs for contractors, unseen hand of the free market system; the rural areas had little investment and were allowed to decay. Both the Federal and State Governments' intervention programmes failed to consult the rural dwellers during the decision-making process, so good projects are often sited at places where they are not needed; these projects are hijacked by politicians who serve as contractors for the building of the projects. The funds meant for the projects were often embezzled or misappropriated having the projects either undone or abandoned because the people are not part of the projects, due to lack of knowledge and power to challenge the elites, government and local collaborators fed fat through the programmes, poor leadership, selfish interests and gross corruption which affected the

sustainability of rural development programmes of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Project.

Community and Social Development programmes are designed with Western values concerning impartiality and nepotism, which do not command much respect or are never properly implemented, excluding a majority of the citizens from tangible participation in the implementation of rural development programmes in Nigeria. They further pointed out that unsatisfactory health conditions of local people in the area of public medical services and sanitary conditions are due to poor nutritional foods, absence of construction of safe drinking water and unclean housing environment. The study disagrees with the statement because the CSDP is sensitive to the plight of the locals and is designed by the locals with only strict monitoring and evaluation.

The Community and Social Development programmes constructed and rehabilitated schools and primary healthcare centres that bring a reduction in distance and time to schools and primary healthcare centres, but they are not accessible due to deplorable road conditions (Ochepo, Ejembi, Agada & Jiriko, 2018).

The United Nations World Social Report (2021) pointed out that the Community and Social Development Project is a conscious effort to transform rural areas, but is faced with the problems of poverty, inequality, low social capital, uneven investment, and insufficient access to technology towards ensuring rural development.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The adopted the Need, Social Development and General System theories as theoretical framework because they provided the base, framework and facts for which research findings are analysed, and with more emphasis on General System Theory.

The Need Theory

This study adopts the need theory that was introduced by the International Labour Organisation in 1976 to inspire development through poverty alleviation combating

inequality, promoting labour, promote the flow of goods and services to meet up the needs of the people in a community or society or a household, promote their participation, identify socio-cultural and economic constraints that affect the welfare of the society and also formulate, execute policies and plans for the eradication of impediments to development. The theory emphasised the provision of health and medical facilities, access to good education, portable drinking water, access to roads, decent housing, electricity, markets, employment, and communication facilities as basic needs in rural areas. The adoption of this theory is relevant to the study because it directs the attention of the people to the provision of their basic needs (Hassan, Bafetor & Hamza, 2016)

Social Development Theory

The study also reviewed the Social Development Theory founded by Jacob and Cleveland in 1999 because it focuses on two (2) interrelated aspects of a society concerning learning and application on how to fulfil their aspirations in terms of achieving social and economic goals through the process of learning, for it brings discovery that expands human consciousness, while application enhances social organisation. The assumption of Social Development Theory has it that, the society develops in response to the interactions between human and other material resources, social and intellectual situation because the pressure of physical and social conditions, the mysteries of physical nature and complexities of human behaviour prompt humanity to experiment, create and innovate leading to three different levels of existence: (a) physical level leads to the acquisition of new skills to manage their energies more efficiently and effectively; (b) socially, it leads to the learning and mastery of organisational skills, vital attitudes, systems and institutions that enable rural dwellers to manage their interactions with other people and other societies more effectively; (c) mentally, it leads to the organisation of facts as information and interpretations of information (Hassan, & Anyebe, 2016).

The paper also used Polger & Duguleana's (2016) theories on rural development approaches as follows: The educational approach through the training or teaching the rural populace to understand what to do, why and how to do it makes them change their opinions towards rural development. The Persuasive approach lays more emphasis on their conviction and motivation. The Behavioural changes approach through framing rural development programmes in line with the desired changes in the group behaviour. The adoption of the social influence approach is to influence the individual's desire to belong to a group and be part of a collectivity by accepting its rules. The Marketing approach is to define the characteristics of the products and services, their prices, their placement and the logistics to attain them, offering information through appropriate promotion and communication, using strategies and plans, addressing certain public audiences, realising the purposes by partnerships and satisfying the requirements and improving the life quality of the entire communities in the rural areas (Polger & Duguleana, 2016).

The study used these approaches because of their strong social character oriented to the target groups, to the people wanting to contribute their actions and activities to their rural development.

General System Theory

The study adopted the General System Theory as the one that is more relevant because it assesses the relationship/interaction between the implementation of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency intervention projects and rural development in the local communities of Plateau State. The study, The General System Theory, is traced to seminal thinkers including Alfred North White, Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, Anatol Rapoport, Kenneth Boulding, Paul A. Weiss, Ralph Gerard, Kurt Lewin, Roy R. Grinker, William Grey, Nicolas Rizzo, Karl Menninger, Silvano Arieti, etc. Von Bertalanffy first presented his idea of General System Theory in a philosophy seminar at the University of Chicago in 1937. Laszlo & Krippner (1998) see the General System Approach as a whole, as well as the

complex interrelationships among its constituent parts (Laszlo & Krippner, 1998). It is all-embracing and comprehensive, incorporating the specialised perspective as one aspect of a general conception. Sapru (2013) considers the General System Theory an assemblage of things interconnected or interdependent to form a complex unity that interacts with and is influenced by their environment (political, social, economic, ethical, technological etc) and in turn influences its environment with emphasis on input-output analysis i.e the demand of the citizens in the area of roads, safe drinking water, education, health services etc that are processed and converted by governmental administration into goods and services. General System Theory is the interconnectedness and relationship among different dimensions of life, such as biological, ecological, social, psychological and technological.

Gap in Literature and Empirical Review

The study differs from other research on Community and Social Development project because the previous research overlooks the diverse demographic characteristics of Plateau State's rural populations, but this looks at the demographic characteristic of the sample based on experience, and the population for equal and adequate representation, most existing studies rely heavily on either qualitative or quantitative methods, lack of triangulating their findings, less in depth and incomprehensiveness of data analysis and poor outcomes of development, while this study conducted unlimited, in-depth and comprehensive data analysis that brings better conclusion that captures the outcome of the community development.

Much of the existing literature lacks a solid theoretical foundation, but this study used a theoretical foundation to adequately explain the relationships between social development projects and rural development outcomes, such as Need theory, Social Development Theory, General System theory, etc., to understand the specific context of Plateau State. This presents an opportunity for researchers to develop theoretical models that better explain the local realities and contexts.

The previous studies focus more on limited contextual studies, while this research focuses more on broader Nigerian contextual studies, time frame and scope.

The past literature used insufficient exploration of the intersectoral linkages between health, education, and borehole within the context of social development projects, while this study used sufficient exploration of the intersectoral linkages between agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure within the context of social development projects, which integrates these dimensions, leading to more holistic rural development strategies.

3. Methodology:

The research adopted the survey research design methods because of its credibility, reduction in errors, ease of generalisation, ease of analysis, ensuring consistency, precision to discover new facts, adding value or improving upon the existing kind of literature

and reporting what happened and has been happening. This is also because it helps in the collection of different information quickly and more expensive. The study used the documentary research method because of its diverse data, historical perspectives, and access to large volumes of data for analysis. The study also used observation methods for physical observation of the road projects constructed by the Community and Social Development Agency in Plateau State.

The study used a purposive research method in selecting the Local Governments, population and sample size because it involves selecting participants based on their specific characteristics or experiences, for example, rural local governments and those participants with knowledge of CSDP activities.

The study used purposive characteristics or experience to draw a sample size of 405 from the 9 purposefully selected Local Government areas of Plateau State. See Table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample Size in the 9 Local Government areas of Plateau State, that were purposefully selected

S/No.	Senatorial District	Local Government	Sample Size
1.	North	Jos East	45
2.		Bassa	45
3.		Riyom	45
4.	Central	Pankshin	45
5.		Kanke	45
6.		Kanam	45
7	South	Mikang	45
8		Quaan-Pan	45
9		Langtang South	45
Total			405

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 2: Sample Size based on Characteristics that were purposefully selected

S/NO.	Characteristics	Population
1	Local Government Desk Officers	9
2	Traditional Rulers in the selected local communities	27
3	CSDP Committee Members representing the locals	162
4	Youth Leaders from the 27 local communities	135
5	Religious Leaders from the local communities	72
	TOTAL	405

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 shows the sample size based on the characteristics: Local Government Desk Officers having 9, Traditional rulers from the 27 selected local communities having 27, CSDP Committee Members representing the local communities having 162, Youth leaders having 135, and Religious Leaders from the local communities selected 72.

4. Results and Discussion

The population of the study was drawn from the nine (9) Local Government Areas of Plateau State in the three (3) Senatorial districts that were purposefully selected based on their characteristics or experiences to draw the sample size of four hundred and five (405), four hundred and five (405) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents in the twenty-seven (27) local communities in the 9 Local Governments selected purposively out of which three hundred and twenty-eight (328) (i.e. 81%)

of the questionnaires were returned while seventy-seven (77) (i.e. 19%) were not returned. The study assessed the implementation of the PSCSDA projects in rural development in the provision of educational facilities such as classroom blocks, desks, examination halls, skill acquisition centres, health and medical facilities such as clinics, drugs, feeder roads, culverts, potable drinking water through boreholes, wells, dams and factors affecting PSCSDA from achieving its desired mission in rural development in Plateau State. The study drew four research questions, four research objectives and four hypotheses as a guide. The study used the survey research method and the descriptive statistics to determine the results, analysis and discussion of findings using the chi-square test. After the data presentation, the study interpreted the findings, followed by a discussion of the findings.

The data are presented below as follows:

Table 3: QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTION (Returned and Not returned)

S/N.	Communities	Questionnaire Administered	Questionnaire returned	Percentage of questionnaire returned (%)	No. of Questionnaire returned and not returned	Percentage of Questionnaire Not Returned (%)
1	Kakkek/Zagun	15	14	93.3	1	6.7
2	Kwall	15	12	80	2	20
3	Kperie	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
4	Fobur B West	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
5	Shere Central	15	9	60	6	40
6	Kunom'kyem	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
7	Shonong	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
8	Riyom	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
9	Tahoss	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
10	Chip	15	15	100	0	0
11	Belning	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
12	Tal	15	15	100	0	0
13	Kabwir Lepchalin	15	12	80	3	20
14	Dangkang	15	14	93.3	1	6.7
15	Amper A	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
16	Duam	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
17	Khinphyi	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
18	Nan-Gar	15	15	100	0	0

19	Lukwoo Kwande	15	15	100	0	0
20	Kwoor	15	14	93.3	1	6.7
21	Espat	15	15	100	0	0
22	Koenoem	15	10	71.4	5	28.6
23	Lalin	15	12	85.7	3	14.3
24	Piapun	15	11	78.6	4	21.4
25	Faya	15	9	69.2	6	30.8
26	Sabon Gida	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
27	Dung –chan	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
	TOTAL	405	328	81	77	19

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The Table above shows the number of questionnaires distributed to the local communities, totalling 405, out of which 328(81%) were returned, while 77 (19%) were not returned.

Statement of the Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant relationship between the implementation of the Community and Social Development Agency intervention projects and the provision of feeder roads to rural areas.

Test of Hypothesis

The hypothesis was tested using the Chi-square, and the formula was given as:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where, f_o = observed frequency

f_e = expected frequency

$\sum$ = summation

Expected Frequency (f_e) is obtained using the formula below

$$f_e = \frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

GT

Where RT = Row Total

CT = Column Total

GT = Grand Total

Degree of Freedom formula is $(C - 1)(R - 1)$

Where C is the number of columns in the observed frequency table

R is the number of rows in the observed frequency table

Level of significance is 5% or 0.05

Table 4: Observed Frequency

S/No	Question	SA	A	D	SD	Total
1.	The implementation of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency provides feeder roads, bridges, and culverts in rural areas.	30	47	115	136	328
2.	The implementation of the Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency ensures access to feeder roads, bridges, and culverts in your rural area.	45	57	98	128	328
3.	The Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency construct and maintains feeder roads, bridges, and culverts in your rural area.	32	43	133	120	328
	Total	107	147	346	384	984

Source: Field survey 2025

$$\text{RIC1: Expected frequency for SA} = \frac{328 \times 107}{984} = 35.67$$

$$\text{RIC2: Expected frequency for A} = \frac{328 \times 147}{984} = 49$$

$$\text{RIC3: Expected frequency for D} = \frac{328 \times 346}{984} = 115.33$$

$$\text{RIC4: Expected frequency for SD} = \frac{328 \times 384}{128} = 984$$

$$\text{R2CI: Expected frequency for SA} = \frac{328 \times 107}{35.67} = 984$$

$$\text{R2C2: Expected frequency for A} = \frac{328 \times 147}{49} = 984$$

$$\text{R2C3: Expected frequency for D} = \frac{328 \times 346}{115.33} = 984$$

$$\text{R2C4: Expected frequency for SD} = \frac{328 \times 384}{128} = 984$$

$$\text{R3CI: Expected frequency for SA} = \frac{328 \times 107}{35.67} = 984$$

$$\text{R3C2: Expected frequency for A} = \frac{328 \times 147}{49} = 984$$

$$\text{R3C3: Expected frequency for D} = \frac{328 \times 346}{115.33} = 984$$

$$\text{R3C4: Expected frequency for SD} = \frac{328 \times 384}{128} = 984$$

Table 4: Contingency Table

option	fo	fe	Fo – fe	(fo – fe) ²	$\frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$
SA	30	35.67	- 5.67	32.15	0.901
A	47	49	- 2	4	0.082
D	115	115.33	- 0.33	0.11	0.001
SD	136	128	8	64	0.500
SA	45	35.67	9.33	87.05	2.440
A	57	49	8	64	1.306
D	98	115.33	17.33	300.33	2.604
SD	128	128	0	0	0
SA	32	35.67	- 3.67	13.47	0.378
A	43	49	- 6	36	0.735
D	133	115.33	17.33	300.33	2.604
SD	120	128	8	64	0.500

12.051

Chi-square calculated ie $\chi^2 = 12.051$

Applying the formula for Degree of Freedom = $(r - 1)(c - 1)$

Where R is the number of rows in the observed frequency table

C is the number of columns in the observed frequency table

$$\text{ie. } (3 - 1)(4 - 1) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

Checking the 6 Degree of Freedom at 5% or 0.05 level of significance in the chi-square table of value is 12.592.

Decision Rule: Since the calculated value of 12.051 is less than the table value of 12.592, the Null Hypothesis

(H_0) is accepted while the Alternative Hypothesis (H_1) is rejected.

This means that CSDP contributed a little in the area of feeder roads grading in rural areas in Plateau State and observed that the graded feeder roads accelerated erosion and structural damage such as: Rutting which means water channels are being created along the road's centerline and wheel paths weakens the subgrade soil, causing vehicles to create deep ruts, in turn, trap more water, escalating the problem and accelerating surface damage; potholes and washboards with accumulated surface water saturates the pavement layers and softens the road, leading to the rapid formation of potholes and

corrugations. This happens because the loosened surface material is more easily dislodged and displaced by traffic; Loss of surface material; inward drainage causes the fine, cohesive material to be washed away, leaving behind loose, reduces traction and increase dustiness during dry weather; reduced lifespan of the roads; poor drainage system; slippery conditions increasing the risk of skidding and loss of vehicle control; reduces the road's riding quality and comfort for users due to roughness; the roads become impassable, particularly for lighter vehicles. During heavy rainfall, gully erosion cut off access completely. Poor road conditions create difficulty and increase the expense of transportation, which severely limits access for communities, for example, farmers bringing goods to market, access to health and education services, and the delivery of supplies.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The study strongly concluded that PSCSDA programmes contributed a little to the provisions of feeder roads, culverts, but faced with the problems accelerated erosion and structural damage, reduces traction and increase dustiness during dry weather; reduced lifespan of the roads; poor drainage system; slippery conditions increasing the risk of skidding and loss of vehicle control; reduces the road's riding quality and comfort for users due to roughness; the roads become impassable, particularly for lighter vehicles, poor road conditions create difficulty and increase the expenses of transportation, which severely limits access for communities, for example farmers bringing goods to market, access to health and education services, and the delivery of supplies.

The study recommended the following possible solutions to the factors affecting PSCSDA programmes from delivering and achieving its mandate in feeder road construction and maintenance:

- i. The study reveals that the implementation of the PSCSDA has provided less impact on feeder roads due to non-involvement of the local communities, untimely release of funds, so the

government of Plateau State and the PSCSDA should involve the local populace in the initiation, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such programmes to avoid the multiplier effects/negative implications such as bad roads that affect transport encouraging high transport fares.

- ii. The study discovered that the implementation of the PSCSDA has affected the provision of feeder roads, due to lack or absence of training of the locals, so the Government of Plateau State and the PSCSDA should ensure efficient training of the local populace for transfer of such programmes to the local communities for ownership that will provide room for maintenance and sustenance of the projects, if not the efforts will be without success or cause more harm than good living them more prone to bad roads than before.
- iii. The paper recommended that the local communities and the PSCSDA are separate entities, so it recommends that the local communities and the PSCSDA should be seen as one or a whole because they are partners in progress; if not, rural development will remain a mirage.
- iv. CSDP and rural communities should ensure that feeder roads are built up in low areas and rolling the surface to maintain the proper crossfall. Construction or regrading of the feeder road surface should be shaped with a proper crown to direct the water away from the centre to the roadside ditches.
- v. These ditches should have a proper longitudinal gradient to ensure water flows away effectively.
- vi. Culverts and drainage structures should be constructed on low-lying areas or where the road crosses a natural watercourse, and must be correctly sized and regularly inspected to prevent blockages.
- vii. On uphill slopes leading to the road, interceptor drains should be installed to prevent surface runoff from reaching the road.

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