



POLAC INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONS & MGT SCIENCE (PIJEMS)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
NIGERIA POLICE ACADEMY, WUDIL-KANO



**EFFECT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY PROJECTS AND RURAL
 DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF TARABA STATE, NIGERIA**

Jangaba Dauda Daniel

Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi

Adamu Mahmud Ibrahim, PhD

Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi

Ibrahim Isah Salisu, PhD

Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi

Abstract

The study succinctly examined the Effect of National Assembly Constituency Projects and Rural Development in Southern Senatorial District of Taraba State. Data for the study were collected using questionnaire and field interview. Four hundred (400) questionnaire were administered across Southern Senatorial District of Taraba State and three hundred and forty eight (348) were retrieved. The questionnaire were designed in line with the objectives of the study. The study adopts Basic Need Approach to explain and justify the subject under review. The research revealed that National Assembly constituency projects has improved the lives of the rural poor in Taraba south and is seen as instrument of development in the region, because the identified and cited projects in the region were true reflection of primary needs of the constituents. The study recommended that government should work out modalities to ensure strict implementation of National Assembly constituency projects in the zone so as to sustain the improved livelihood in the region and also to ensure that the process is legalized for effective result in the practice and implementation of legislative constituency projects.

Key Words: National Assembly, Constituency Project, Rural Development.

Introduction

The speaker of the House of Representative of the 8th Assembly, Honorable Yakubu Dogara (2016) defined constituency projects as developmental projects proposed and implemented in the constituency of member of National Assemblies or House of Assemblies. These projects are executed by various Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs). Sam, Onyechi, Dele, Oguntola, Nwisi & Okungbowa (2017) opined that constituency projects are meant to bring development to the homes of the peoples representatives. According to the former Deputy Senate President, Ike Ekweremadu, the concept of constituency project came up as result of the need to ensure equitable distribution of infrastructure and that every part of the country has a proper representation in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Ekweremadu argued that this is due to

the fact that there will be lope sided development in the country, if governors and senators are allowed to decide where projects are to be cited. As a result, all the representatives usually come up with what their constituents want or need (Anyanate, E. 2009). Senator Okuronmu (2009) Opined that, the rationale behind the introduction of Constituency Projects is to ensure a minimum presence of government in every constituency by having some grassroots projects included in budgeting process. The legislators are merely required to identify projects which they wish to be sited in their constituencies for inclusion in the budget, with financial ceiling for budgetary provisions for such projects in each constituency. The award of contracts, supervision and payment of such contracts were left completely in the hands of appropriate executive agencies of government

(Okuronmu, 2009), in Udefuna, Jumare and Adebayo (2013).

Legislative Constituency services are integral part of good governance and cannot be detached from democracy. It is tool through which the parliaments (legislature) do bring dividends of democracy to their people, especially the rural poor in Southern Senatorial District. The local government as the third tier of government has the responsibility of ensuring development in the local community, but this for a long time has been a mere dream. Perhaps the failure of local government to have provided development at the grassroots level in Nigeria and particularly in Southern Senatorial District of Taraba State, underpinned the emergence of constituency projects and other development programmes in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The criticism arising from Nigerians on the practice of legislative constituency projects in the country has generated concern, couple with the unconstitutional basis of constituency projects which formed the basis for the continued debate on the practice or call for its discontinuation. It's quite unfortunate that in spite of the effort put in place by government to address developmental challenges in Nigeria and most importantly (Southern Senatorial District), the community remain underdeveloped with common features of poverty, bad road, lack of clean water, unemployment, corruption, security threat, the devastating destruction of the environment, as well as the neglect of the vulnerable groups such as women, children and disabled e.t.c.

The inability of Nigerian leaders to design policies and programmes without effective implementation is also another area of challenge in Southern Senatorial Zone of Taraba State and Nigeria at large. It is from this perspective that Nigeria is known to be a country with good policies formulation but poor in the implementation measures.

The problem which constitutes the source of concern in this study is to investigate whether there is correlation

between National Assembly Constituency Projects and Rural Development in Southern Senatorial Zone of Taraba State, Nigeria.

It is from this understanding that the study is guided the following research questions

- i. Has National Assembly Constituency Projects (road, water, and education) improved the lives of the rural poor in Southern Zone of Taraba State
- ii. Were the National Assembly projects (road, water, and education) true reflection of the basic needs of the rural poor in Southern Zone of Taraba State

The objectives of the study are:

- i. To determine whether National Assembly Constituency Projects (road, water, and education) has improved the lives of the rural poor in Southern Zone of Taraba State or not.
- ii. To know whether the identified and cited federal constituency projects (road, water, and education) in the zone were true reflection of the community's primary needs or not.

Hypothesis of the Study

Ho₁ There is no significant relationship between National Assembly constituency projects (road, water and education) and rural development in Southern Senatorial District.

Ho₂ There is no significant relationship between the identified and cited National Assembly constituency projects in the Southern Senatorial District and the primary needs of the people in the community.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

Constituency projects

Constituency project mean any community projects nominated into a budget of the federation by a particular legislator. Any similar projects articulated by an agency

or ministry for another Community is not seen as a constituency project but a “budget project” (Retrieved from www.Vanguardngr.com/2016/04). Tunji (2010) as cited in Comas (2020), the concept of constituency development came up to see the limelight during the early administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo. The leadership of the National Assembly approached the executive (under Obasanjo) for approval of constituency development projects which was made possible owing to the incessant requests of the constituents.

Constituency or zonal intervention projects in Nigeria refers to developmental projects cited in the constituencies of house of representatives and senators by various ministries, departments and agencies of the government as appropriated in the budget of the federation or state. Bill boards bearing the inscription “this projects was founded by senator or honourable ABC” are familiar sights in Nigeria planting those kinds of signpost is the common method of federal law makers use in communicating how they are supposedly using the funds allocated to them under zonal intervention project system (Comas, 2020). To him, constituency development projects are projects outlined by senators (lawmakers) for execution at their various constituencies. Abari (2021) constituency projects are critical to national development as they are one of the means by which the Federal Government intends to take development to the nooks and cranny of the country through the active involvement of distinguished Senators and Honourable Members of National Assembly. To him, the executions of the constituency projects have sometimes raised fundamental questions on the efficacy of government’s service delivery.

Constituency projects are projects outlined by senators (lawmakers) at their respective constituencies. It is believed that the legislators had outlined the needs of their respective constituencies prior to inserting such projects in the budget. Such projects are funded by the budget, and projects are included during the process of reviewing of proposed budget submitted by the president. Once approved, the money released by the executive to the contractors, which often is a hoax company created by the legislators who inserted the

projects. To him, the fund meant for such projects are eventually shared between parties that agreed to the insertion of the projects. Most of them end up spending this money in fulfilling promises made to their political sponsors and traditional institution that brought them to power or spending it to upgrade their lifestyle. And some time they embark on petty constituency projects that end up being abandoned.

Sam, Onyechi, Dele, Oguntola, Nwisi & Okungbowa (2017) opined that constituency projects are meant to bring development to the homes of the peoples representatives. To them, the idea of constituency project for legislators in Nigeria is older than the current democratically elected government. Yusuf, Kamarul & Knocka (2018) viewed constituency projects as those works or projects executed by either the federal government or state in exchange for the legislative member for house support on issues that are important

Rural Development

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of specific group of people-the rural poor. It involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group include small scale farmers, tenants and the landless (Ake, 1991). Rural development can also be seen as a process aimed at developing the rural poor, their economy and institutions from a state of stagnation or low productivity equilibrium into dynamic process leading to high level of living and better quality of life.

To samaila as cited in kamal (2005), rural development is an integrated activity involving the implementation of programmes of agriculture, health, education, home management, provision of infrastructure and other community facilities under the supervision of and with the full participation of the government, its agencies and the local people. Rural development is an essential educational process which seeks to create opportunities for local people to satisfy their human, economic, social and psychic needs.

Ikotun (2002) noted that in spite of colossal amount of money that have gone into implementing rural development programmes and proliferation of rural development agencies one after the other, not much impact has been made. He went further to say that in spite of the pious official pronouncement, and declaration of intension as contained in development plans, at the end of each plan period rural life remain unchanged. For instance, the first national development plan, 1962-1968 priority was on agriculture (rural development) but the capital budget and expenditure on agriculture during the plan period was 42%. The second development plan 1970-1974 primary concerned was on establishing egalitarian society and reducing inequality among social groups and between urban and rural areas. The third national development plan 1975-1980 used “integrate rural development” this refers to as agriculture development programmes (ADPs) which were sponsored by the World Bank (Ikotun, 2002). According to Hinzen (2000), he perceived rural development to involve creating and widening opportunities for rural individuals to realize full potential through education and participate in decisions and actions which affect their lives. His views was an effort to increase rural output and create employment opportunities and reduce poverty, disease and ignorance as rural development. Idachaba (1981) viewed rural development as means for the provision of basic amenities, infrastructure, improved agriculture, productivity, extension services and employment generation for rural dwellers. World Bank (1995) as cited in Hussaini, Abubakar and Mohammed (2016) defined rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life specific group of people – the rural poor. It involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. These groups include small – scale farmers, tenants and the landless. To Hussaini, Abubakar and Mohamed rural development means the improvement of welfare or living standard of the rural people through the provision of education, health facilities and other varieties of social services that are capable of enhancing the income generating capacity of the rural people. According to Todaro (1977) rural

development encompass: 1, improvement in the level of living, including income, employment, education, health and nutrition, housing and variety of social services. 2, decreasing inequalities in the distribution of rural income and urban – rural imbalance in income and economic opportunities. 3, the capacity of the rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of these improvements. To Apeh (2006) rural development involves bringing about improvement in a host of multi-sector activities such as agriculture, rural industries and infrastructure, facilities including roads, bridges, railways, water, electricity, education, health care services e.t.c and the establishment of structures that will allow for mass participation.

2.2 Empirical Review

Impact of Constituency Projects on Rural Development

Chrine, Mabvuto, and Elizabeth (2020) in their paper titled An Assessment of the Impact of Constituency Development Fund on Rural Development in Education and Health Sectors, revealed that Government has not been consistent in the disbursement of funds as most of the schools and health facilities under study had not received Constituency Development Fund CDF meant for them. To them, Constituency Development Fund in Rufunsa constituency has not played a significant role in health and education service delivery as poverty levels, illiteracy, mortality rates, inequalities and underdevelopment levels were still on the high side. Medical equipment, ambulance services, mortuary facilities, health centres, classrooms, computers, reading materials, health and teaching staff were actually in short supply. Chrine, Tembo, Chrispin and Jacqueline S. (2020) find out that CDF have not had any meaningful developmental impact in the constituency in the sectors under review.

Constituency Projects as a true reflection of the basic needs of the rural community

Isaac (2022) in a study titled sustainability of constituency projects in AMAC/Bwari Federal Constituency posits that constituency projects is an integral part of democratic system existing both in

advanced and emerging democracies. It is the view of many scholars that legislative operation should include constituency projects identification. Federating State like the United States of America, India, Pakistan, Kenya, and Nigeria have all adopted different nomenclatures for constituency projects. The study focused on exploring whether constituency projects executed in AMAC/Bwari Federal Constituency has sufficiently met developmental needs of the people. Findings such as near absence of constituency consultation for the purpose of projects conceptualization, negative ownership structure operationalization completed projects are evident. Also discovered are non - functionality of constituency Offices, lack of basic training for constituent to be able to handle minor repairs, high incidences of have stopped functioning.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Basic Needs Approach (Theory)

The application of Basic Needs Approach/ Social Indicators to Development is relevant to the study under review. This theory was pioneered by Paul Streeten in (1981). The theory proposes that development plan should be directed specifically at the provision of essential amenities, so as to benefit the poor in areas such as power supply, health facilities, Sanitary conditions, access road, nutrition, education, housing, water supply, etc. This theory is service directed in approach to plan for development. It however, does not consider as too important to the issue of absolute equity in the distribution of resources Paul (2012).

But since the materials needed for development are specifically targeted at poverty areas, this approach is efficient at economizing and it is an efficient strategy for the eradication of poverty; even if the general economic growth in terms of volume does not expand, the welfare of the people in such societies', will still be adequately catered for. For instance, countries that have adopted this principle of development strategy have most favourable social indicators in the world like Cuba, South Korea, Siri – Lanka, etc Paul (2012).

Similarly, this principle holds that the most effective means of ensuring development in any society is to guarantee the provision of basic human needs such as health care, housing, education, food and nutrition, security, sanitation, potable water, etc. This implies that development administrators must strive to ensure that the basic needs of the people are made. In this respect, government can create institutions for the direct provision of essential services, or make effort in subsidizing these services when they are provided by the private sector. The advantage of this principle is that it ensures that the essential needs of people are met. However, the cost implication of applying the principle is enormous. Once development administrators are chosen to meet the basic needs of the individual in a society, they have to be prepared to spend a lot of money on the provision of such services (Dlakwa, 2004).

Besides, certain economists have tried to measure economic development in terms of social indicators. Economists include a wide variety of items in social indicators. Some are 'inputs', such as nutritional standards or number of hospital beds or doctors per head of population, while others may be 'outputs' corresponding to these inputs such as improvements in health in terms of infant mortality rates, sickness rates, etc. social indicators are often referred to as the basic needs for development. Basic needs focus on alleviation of poverty by providing basic human needs to the poor (Paul, 2012). The direct provision of such basic needs as health, education, food, clean water, sanitation and housing affects poverty in a shorter period and with fewer monetary resources than GNP per capita strategy which aims at increasing productivity and incomes of the poor automatically over the long run. Basic needs lead to higher level of productivity and income through human development in the form of educated and healthy people. The merit of social indicator's is that they are concerned with ends, the ends being human development. Economic development is a means to these ends. Social indicators tell us how different countries prefer to allocate the GNP among alternative uses (Jhingan, 2003).

Critique of the Theory

The critique of Basic Needs approach believe that the theory lacks scientific rigour; anti-growth and consumption oriented; is recipe for perpetuating economic backwardness, neglecting industry and favouring antiquated technology; is against New International economic order; assumes away class and group conflicts and gives the impression that poverty elimination is all too easy (Dharam 1978).

In modern economics, the concept of human need is largely treated as irrelevant. To cite but one development – oriented example, Filmer, Hammer and Prichett (2000) state that ‘economist tend to shy away from discussions of ‘need’ because it is not directly observable and is an emotionally charged term’. As pointed out by Georgescu - R (1954), the practiced also reflects the fact notions of need are theoretically unnecessary in modern economic theory being just another type of preference.

Relevance and Application of Basic Needs theory

The choice of the Basic Needs Approach as a theoretical framework for this study is in view of its relevance to the subject matter under review. Southern Taraba which is the study area is characterized by poverty, unemployment, debt crisis, absent of clean water, bad road networks, insecurity, the devastating destruction of the environment, as well as the neglect of the vulnerable groups such as women, children and disabled e.t.c, The adoption of this theory became necessary because it best explain the intervention policy of government in controlling and arresting the above mentioned development challenges. Most of government policies are designed to address the problem of underdevelopment through provision of basic needs services. Perhaps it is from this understanding that lawmakers were compelled to initiate constituency projects across the various constituencies in the country.

3. Methodology

The research used survey design. According to Crewell (2013), research design provides a qualitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes or opinions of

autonomous communities. Quantitative and qualitative data collection with the aids of questionnaires to be administered to residents of southern senatorial district of Taraba State.

The adoption of these approaches shall enhance the reliability and validity of our findings. In gathering data for this study, two main sources shall be employed. These are primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include data from direct responses from selected respondents, participant observation, and administering structured questionnaires.

The Population of the study

The target population of the study constitutes the entire residents of Taraba State southern senatorial district, which includes Wukari, Ibi, Donga, Takum, and Ussa Local Government Area respectively. According to National Population Commission census of 2006 in Nigeria and National Bureau of Statistics (2020) the population development of Wukari Local Government as at 2006 census is 238,283; Donga Local Government Area is 133,105; Ibi Local Government area is 84,302; Takum Local Government area is 134,576; Ussa Local Government 90,889, (NBS, 2020). Cumulatively, the target population of southern Taraba as at 2006 census was six hundred and eighty one thousand, one hundred and ten people (681,110).

Sample and Sampling Techniques

This study adopts random sampling techniques, alternatively known as probability sampling. This sampling techniques used randomization to make sure that every elements of the population gets equal chance to be part of selected sample. i.e each sample has the same probability as other samples to be selected to serve as a representation of an entire population. Random sampling is considered as one of the most popular and simple data collection methods in research fields. The choice of this techniques is underpinned by it unbiased data collection which led to unbiased conclusion of the study.

Since the research cannot study the entire communities in southern senatorial zone of Taraba State, a portion of

the each of the five (5) local Governments which constitutes the population of 681,110 were collected to represent the whole. Therefore, the study used this figure to determine the sample size for the research.

The sample size can be determined using the Taro Yamani sampling techniques. Taro Yamani (1964), statistical technique was employed to determine the sample size from the population.

This can be obtained by the simple formula stated below:

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

Where:

n: represents the sample size

N: represents the total population of the study

e: represents the error term which is usually 0.05

Applying the formulae therefore gives thus:

$$n = \frac{681,110}{1 + 681,110 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{681,110}{681,110 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{681,110}{1702.8875}$$

$$n = 400$$

Therefore, the population of the study is 400 and sample size consists of all the local government of the southern senatorial district of Taraba state. Nwana (2011) agreed this size as he argues that: If the population is a few hundreds, a 40% or more will do, if many hundreds a 20% sample will do; if a few thousands a 10% sample will do, and if several thousands, a 5% or less will do.

Method of Data Collection and Analysis.

Data for the study were collected using questionnaire and field interview. Four hundred (400) questionnaire were administered across Southern Senatorial District of Taraba State and three hundred and forty eight (348) were retrieved. The questionnaire were designed in line with the objectives of the study and information gathered from socio-demographic data of the respondents, and questionnaire arising from the objectives of the research were critically analyzed using descriptive statistics such as tabular presentations of results and percentages.

4. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Socio-demographic data

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	62	17.8
30-39	178	51
40-49	101	29
50-above	7	2
Total	348	100
Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	93	26.6
Male	255	73
Total	348	100
Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	153	43.9
Single	195	56s
Total	348	100
Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Public servants	125	35.9
Students	115	33
Others	108	31

Total	348	100
Educational Qualification	Frequency.	Percent
PhD/Masters	95	27
B.sc./HND	135	38.7
Others	118	33.9
Total	348	100

Source: Field Survey 2024

The results of socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents in the study area as shown in table 1 above, reveal that respondents between the age bracket of 20-29 has the frequency of 62 with 17.8%, followed by respondents between the age of 30-39 with frequency of 178 and 51%, while respondents between the age 40-49 has frequency of 101 with 29% and lastly respondents between the age of 50 and above, has 7 frequency with 2%. This shows that most of the respondents were youth, capable of contributing to the development of rural area in southern zone of Taraba state.

The female has 93 frequency with 26.7%, while the male has 255 frequency with 72%. The result shows that we

have more male respondents than female, perhaps the female were more engaged with house chores and market activities. The marital status reveal that married category has 153 frequency with 43.9% and single has 195 frequency with 56%. With regards to occupation, the public servants has 125 frequency with 35.9%, followed by students with 115 frequency and 33%, while others has 108 frequency with 31 %. The result from educational qualification shows that PhD/Master holders has 95 frequency with 27%, B Sc./HND holders has the frequency of 135 and 38.7% while the category of others has 118 frequency with 33.9%.

Table 2. Has federal legislative constituency projects (road, water and education) improved the lives of the rural poor in Taraba South?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	192	55
No	156	44.8
Total	348	100

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table above, indicates that 55% of the respondents agreed with the assertion that National Assembly constituency projects has significantly improved the lives

of the rural poor, through construction of road, provision of water and provision of educational facilities, while 44.8% disagreed with the above assertion.

Table 3. Are National Assembly constituency projects (road, water and education) seen as tools for rural development in Taraba South?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	199	57
No	149	42.8
Total	348	100

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above tabulated result shows that 57% of the respondents affirmed that National Assembly constituency projects (road, water and education) are

tools for rural development in southern senatorial district, while 42.8% disagreed with the above assertion.

Table 4. Were the identified and cited National Assembly projects true reflection of the basic needs of the rural poor in Southern Zone of Taraba State?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	238	68
No	110	31.6
Total	348	100

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table above, shows that the respondents with 238 frequency and 68% affirmed the position that National Assembly projects that were identified and cited in

Taraba South were true reflection of the primary needs of the people in the zone, while respondents with 110 frequency and 31.6% disagreed with the above assertion.

Table 5. Were the identified and nominated National Assembly projects in the national budget, life touching projects that brought smile and happiness to the rural poor in Southern Zone of Taraba State?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	226	64.7
No	122	35
Total	348	100

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table above, shows that the respondents with 226 frequency and 64.7% affirmed the position that federal National Assembly projects that were identified and cited in Taraba South were life touching projects that brought smile and happiness to the people in the zone, while respondents with 122 frequency and 35% disagreed with the above assertion.

4.1 Discussion and major Findings

i. It was discovered that National Assembly constituency projects has significantly improved the lives of the rural poor, through construction of road, provision of water and provision of educational facilities in the southern part of Taraba State.

ii. The research revealed that National Assembly constituency projects are instrument of rural development in Taraba south, because the emergence of the projects has significantly reduce the stress and suffering arising from bad roads, lack of water clean and poor learning environment in some of the region.

iii. It was also discovered that, National Assembly constituency projects that were nominated and cited in the region were true reflection of the primary needs of the constituents. Perhaps, because the legislators are also indigene of the zone and were familiar with the challenges, immediate needs, pressing issues and other related problems in the community, underpinned the reason why they were able to nominate and identified projects that captured the interest of the rural poor in the region.

iv. The research also found out that National Assembly constituency projects cited in the zone are seen as tools for rural development.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

It is evident from this study that National Assembly constituency projects has improved the lives of rural poor in southern senatorial district of Taraba State, and from the view of the constituents, it is obvious that federal legislative constituency projects are seen as tools for rural development or means through which development can reach the rural area of Taraba south.

Communities where these projects are cited confessed the impact of the projects to the economic and social wellbeing of the indigene.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

i. Government should encourage nomination of National Assembly constituency projects in annual national

budget and ensure strict implementation of such projects to the ultimate completion.

ii. Strong political will to ensure that federal National Assembly constituency projects nominated into annual national budget were true reflection of the primary needs of the rural poor so as to avoid misplacement of priority in identifying and citing federal legislative projects in various constituencies across the country.

REFERENCE

- Apeh, E.I (2006) Introduction to Community Development, Abuja: Adena Publication and Publishers.
- Chrine C.H, Mabvuto N.T, & Elizabeth Z. (2020), An Assessment of the Impact of Constituency Development Fund on Rural Development in Education and Health Sectors in Rufusa Constituency, Zambia.
- Comas, O.U (2020), Constitutionality or Otherwise of Constituency Projects Vol.24, No.3.
- Dlakwa, H.D (2004) Reading Manual for Diploma in Local Government
- Dogara Y. (2016) 'Legislative oversight as a critical component of good Governance' Being a convocation lecture paper delivered by Dogara Yakubu, former speaker, House of Representatives, at the fourth convocation of Achi.
- Filmer, D, Harmmer J.S & Pritchett (2000), 'weak links in chain: A diagnosis of health policy in countries' *World Bank research observer* 15(2), 199-224
- Georgescu –Roegen (1954), Choice, Expectations and Measurability; *quarterly journal of Economics*
- Hussaini T.H, Abubakar A.B, Muhammed S.H (2016), Role of Lafia Local Government as a tool for Rural Development: Assessment by Residents. *Keffi Journal of Public Policy and administration, vol.4*
- Hinzen L. (2000), New Perspectives in Rural Development, Lusaka: New Era Publishers.
- Idachaba F.A (1985), Rural Infrastructures in Nigeria, Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.
- Isaac E.I (2022), Sustainability of Constituency Projects: An Assessment of of AMAC/Bwari Federal Constituency.
- Jamina B.F (2018), Legislator – Constituency Relations and the Concept of Representation in Nigeria: A case of Constituency Development Fund.
- Jhingan, M.L (2003), The Economics of Development and planning, 36th Revised and Enlarged Edition, Delhi: Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd.
- Orimogunje O.O, (2015), Legislative Constituency Projects in Nigeria: A matter of constitutionality or political expediency? Kano: *Journal of law, policy, and globalization*.
- Paul, Y.M (2012) A Handbook of Development planning Experience and perspectives in Nigeria, Mike-B Press and Publication Nig. Ltd. Kaduna.
- Udefuna P.N, Jumare F. Adebayo F.O (2013), Legislative Constituency Projects in Nigeria: Implication for National Development. *Mediterranean Journal of Social science*.
- Yusuf A.F, Kamarul Z.B.F, Knocka T.Z, (2018), The Legislature and the Constituency projects in Nigeria, *International Journal of Management Research and Review, Vol. 8*