

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN FOSTERING RURAL
DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF LAGELU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN OYO STATE**

BY

IBRAHIM OLAREWAJU QUADRI

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research work has been read and approved by the undersigned on behalf of the Department of Public Administration, Institute of Finance and Management (IFMS), Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin as meeting the requirement for the award of Higher National Diploma in Public Administration.

Mrs. Geetto A. A
(Project Supervisor)

Date

Chief Olowookere. A. O
(Project Coordinator)

Date

Mr. Seriki, I. A.
(Head of Department)

Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicate to Almighty Allah and my late daughter SARAT KEHIN-LE AWELE may her Soul rest in peace.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Local government is recognized through its functions and the provision it makes to the local populace. The Lagelu Local Government like any other local government in Nigeria encounters some problems in its endeavour to ensure the wellbeing of its citizenry especially in the provision of basic amenities such as potable water supply, road networks, electricity, medical service etc. necessary for social

economic and political development. The research population comprised of all the management staff of Lagelu local government. Primary and secondary data were used and facts were gotten from the local government. From the data collection table, it is very clear that Lagelu local government has played a major role in bringing development to the rural dwellers. These developments are necessary in order to reduce rural-urban migration by the youths.

TABLE CONTENTS

Title page.....	i
Certification.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Table of contents.....	vi
Abstract.....	v

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study.....	1
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1.2 Statement of the problem.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	2
1.4 Significance of the study.....	3
1.5 Scope and Limitations to the Study.....	3
1.6 Organization of the Study.....	3
1.7 Definition of Term.....	4
References.....	6

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Local Government Reform and guideline.....	8
2.3 Justification of Local Government creation.....	9
2.4 Functions of Local Government.....	10
2.5 Theories of rural development.....	12
2.6 Problems of rural areas.....	13
2.7 Summary.....	14
References.....	16

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.....	17
3.2 Sample Population of Study.....	17
3.3 Sources of Data Collection.....	18
3.4 Method of Data Analysis.....	19
3.5 Research Problem.....	19

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction.....	21
4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis.....	22
4.3 Summary of the Chapter.....	29
Reference.....	31

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary.....	32
5.2 Recommendation.....	33

5.2 Conclusion.....	35
Bibliography.....	37

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Local government is recognized through its functions and the provision it makes to the local populace. It sees to the social, cultural, political and economic development of local people within its jurisdiction towards improving their standard of living.

The local populace are however the rural dwellers; the question that readily comes to mind is why rural development? Or who should solve the problems of rural development? Noticeably, rural development and local government are interwoven.

Rural development implies the innovation or modernization of sub-towns within the local government which one very far away to the state or regional government. “Local government authorities under the 1963 republican constitution were independent bodies created by the regional government, which were more appendages with or without authority for independence administration.”

Rural development can be defined as the qualitative development activities provided by government or private sector.

Though, our local government continued to be the creation of state government, this aspect of the reform erodes the expected autonym of local governments. The provision of the reform was adequately in

incorporated in the 1999 constitution. In the light of this, local government allocation was then increased from 10% to 15% to 20% and lately to 35% and so on.

Thus, many local governments in Nigeria complain of financial inadequately which lead to abandonment of many projects. The relevance of this study clearly brings into line light, the causes and solutions proffered to these inadequacies in the local government finance and management.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Lagelu Local Government like any other local government in Nigeria encounters some problems in its endeavour to ensure the wellbeing of its citizenry especially in the provision of basic amenities such as potable water supply, road networks, electricity, medical service etc. necessary for social economic and political development. These problems include:

- i. Inadequate fund to provide or bring socio-economic development or welfare services
- ii. The uneven development in the local areas or communities of the local government.
- iii. Inability to provide employment opportunities for the able graduate or youths in the local government etc.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In view of the importance of local government and rural development in Nigeria, the researcher has carefully selected this project topic in order to review the impact of local government to the people, so as to be able to examine the lapses in the local government administration`.

Also, the assess the effect of local government and rural development on socio-economic and political activities of the people of Lagelu Local Government with a view to examining problems and to proffer solution to them.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is to demonstrate the importance of local government towards making the rural dwellers feel the impact of government on socio-economic activities, and the various ways, the local government contributes to the nation's development.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study reviews the activities of local government towards an effort to bring government nearer to the people in rural areas. However, the scope of this study is limited to Lagelu Local Government, its various undertaking and achievement towards transforming the local government to attain greater height in socioeconomic and political developments. The effect of the local government policies and administration on the people of the area

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Since this project is for post graduate level, it shall have five chapters. Chapter one shall include, the introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, organization of the study and definition of terms with reference. While chapter two is the literature review, here, various textbooks, publications, journals on local government reforms and guidelines, justification for local government creation, functions of local government, theories of rural development, and problems of the rural areas with reference shall be examined.

Chapter three of the project work is solely on research method/methodology which includes: introduction, sample and population of Lagelu local Government, sources of data collection, method of data analysis and the research problems respectively.

The fourth chapter looked into data presentation and analysis which include introduction, presentation of data and analysis of data, and summary with reference.

Chapter five which is the last chapter concentrated on summary, recommendation, conclusion and the bibliography.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Local government: According to S.A Oladosu, looking at local government from the angle of its essential features, says, local government is often characterized by the provision of various opportunity for the local communities to determine their own political, economic and social destiny by actively participating in the making and execution of decision that affect them in their everyday lives, managing their own affairs in a way they deem fit. He went further by stating that when this is done. The local

government will be serving to awaken the citizens' political consciousness and thus mitigating participatory inadequacies of national or state government.

Local administration: This term refers to a body or arrangement established at the local government that gives direction of what to do.

Administration: This is a type of cooperative human effort that has a high degree of rationality and characterized by organization and management. According to Luther Gulicky, it is when two men cooperate to roll a stone that neither could move alone; the rudiments of administration have appeared.

Rural areas: This is a social system considered to be a concrete interactive social structure where the members interact more with members than with non-members when participating in the organization as an ongoing concern.

Development: According to Waiter Rodney, development can be seen from two broad levels:

- i. Development at individual which involves “increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing”
- ii. Development at levels of social groups which implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relations between man and his environment

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Local government is the third tier of government, local government is the closet to the people vested with certain powers to exercise control over the affairs of people within the jurisdiction. The frame work for local government as a third tier was established in the 1976 reform as “local government at the local level exercised through representative council, established by law to exercised specific powers within defined areas.” The reform gives the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff. It allows constitutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of the state and federal government in their areas; and it ensures that through the devolution of functions and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, the local initiative and response to local needs and condition are maximized.

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM AND GUIDELINES

The chairman, councilors and other local government officials must acquaint themselves with the contents of all roles and guidelines regarding the roles and function of local government system. They should also study the current financial memorandum (FM) that spells out the principles and management of local government accounting and financial system. This shall enable them to have the knowledge of the administrative procedures and limitations. It is equally important that they relative very much with the personnel and heads of department as the case maybe for advice in complex administrative procedures or technical issues from time to time. They should always remember that they were elected or appointed to serve their people and therefore are accountable to the people. Their watchword should always be “service to the people”

THE 1976 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORMS

The 1976 local government reforms rescued this situation by trying to improve on the former local administration. By this their functions were defined and given powers and authority to discharge specific functions including decision making and implementation. The reform empowered the local governments to generate internal revenue to fund local government's annual expenditure.

Under this reform, the frame works for local government as a third tier of government was established by law to exercise specific powers within define areas.” The reform gives the local council substantial control on local affairs as well as the staff, institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects. This is with the view to complementing the activities of the state and federal government in their areas. It is also to ensure, through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, the responses to local needs and conditions are maximized.

The 1976 local government reforms formed an important land mark in the evolution of local government in Nigeria. The reform initiated a uniform structure for the third tier of administration throughout the country. It also recommended direct allocation of funds from the federation account to all local government councils.

Local government was empowered through its legislative council to make bye-laws as they affect the affairs of the citizenry within its jurisdiction on the residual as well as current list.

2.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT CREATION

In accordance with Arthur Mass, local government provides three basic values which are important essential ingredients, in a modern-day government”

They are liberty, equality and welfare. Liberty and equality demand that individual and group should be allowed to express their views and such views should be accorded equal regard in decision making process. These values demand that one's point of view and interest be mutually appreciated and respected, it then follows that local government promotes liberty by serving as government lawyer protecting citizens from excess and arbitrate between the central government and the local government.

In broad terms, establishment of local government can be justified on two grounds. These are political and administrative grounds.

According to L. J Sharp, if local government ceases to exist, other agencies would be established to shoulder their responsibilities. This is due to the compelling political forces behind the services this tier of government performs.

Local governments are justifiably created for the following reasons: -

1. Decongesting government at the centre, to avoid unnecessary involvement in local issues.
2. Executing social and economic programme for the betterment of the people at the local levels.
3. Increase people understanding and economic development
4. Training people in the art of self-government'
5. Strengthening national unity
6. It serves as the foundation upon which a nation is built

2.4 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Reviewing the available literature on function that local government performs, it time and from country to country.

The functions of local government in Nigeria have been found to be undergoing modification from the colonial era till today. At present the following are the function expected of local government as entrenched in 1999 constitution: -

1. Consideration and recommendation to the state commission on economic planning or any similar body on;
 - i. Economic development of the state particularly in so far as the areas of the authority of the council and of the state are affected.
 - ii. Proposals made by the said commission or body.
2. Collection of rates, radio and television licenses. It is quite unfortunate today that many people who own these electronics gadget do not pay any rate, hence tax evasion and avoidance are common features depriving local government of revenue.

3. Establishment and maintenance of market stalls, motor parts and public conveniences/toilets, so that the public will pay token amount for using the facilities. This is also a good source of revenue for the local government.
4. Licensing of vehicles, trucks, canoes, wheel barrows, carts etc. these are local means of transportation often used for commercial purpose.
5. Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, motherless homes.
6. Construction and maintenance of rural roads, streets, drainages, schools etc.
7. Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses.
8. Provision and maintenance of refuse disposal. This facility has helped to keep the environment clean, thus eradicating diseases that could have been spread by indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
9. Registration of all births, death and marriages. This enables government to have proper record of the citizens in the localities.
10. Cooperation with state government in the following respects.
 - i. Provision and maintenance of primary education
 - ii. Development of agriculture and natural resources
 - iii. Any other functions as maybe conferred on a local government council by the house of assembly of a state.

2.5 THEORIES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Until quite recently, there was limited literature on the rural development. This could be traced to the negligence of the subject by both government and social development practitioners.

Several terms are often used interchangeably or synonymously for rural development, these include “grassroots development etc.

Strictly speaking, rural development simply means improving the living standard of rural communities.

Rural development involves a broad re-organization and mobilization of the rural masses so as to enhance their capacity to cope-effectively with the daily task of their lives and the changes therein. This re-organization and mobilization will improve the living standard of the rural areas on a self-sustaining basis

through the transformation of their social productive activities. This transformation includes agricultural development that affects the lives of the rural dwellers.

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of those who live in rural areas, and for the development agencies, the target is usually the rural communities. In 1969, Duddley seers in an article what are we trying to measure” conceived development as involving condition in which people have adequate food and jobs, so as to reduce inequality among them.

OBJECTIVES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A writer, Denies Goulet identified three broad goals of development.

- a. **Life sustenance:** this includes adequate supply of good health facilities and shelter.
- b. **Esteem:** the existence of respect and recognition of individuals
- c. **Freedom:** the capacity to develop and express one’s

Two other writers: Ade Souga and Porter list nine (9) attributes for development.

- i. Health: a healthful balanced diet
- ii. Adequate medical care throughout life
- iii. Environmental sanitations and control of diseases
- iv. Economic labour opportunity for all kinds of people
- v. Opportunity for learning skills and development of the mind
- vi. Social: safety of persons, freedom of conscience and religion adequate housing.
- vii. Efficient and reasonable system of economic production
- viii. Equality and equal opportunity.

2.6 PROBLEMS OF RURAL AREAS

1. Rudimentary technology in the rural areas is crude, using their hoes and cutlasses in agricultural production. Agriculture which is the mainstay of our economy is having serious challenges. The rural dwellers are old for any reasonable production as the young ones always abandon the rural areas for urban centres in search foe white-collar jobs.

2. The primary medium of interaction in the rural areas-based family. They are using communal system.
3. In most rural areas, they have less than three primary schools, one police post. The schools are poorly staffed and the walls are bad because they are built through communal efforts
4. Amenities in the rural areas are scarcity. No good roads, no potable water and no health facilities
5. The rural dwellers are objectively poor
6. There is slow rate of social change. They are conservative and believe in traditionalism
7. Political and administrative responsibilities lie with the traditional rulers and few elites.

2.7 SUMMARY

It is clear that the sovereignty, legality and even autonomy of the local government administration in Nigeria cannot be absolutely separated from the national or state government affairs, because the three tiers of government are expected to complement the activities each other for the entire development of the populace.

This assertion was also made by Oyediran that governing of local community is essentially by means of local agent appointed by responsible state or central government.

Rural development is synonymous to agricultural development which is the only productive sector of the rural populace. In essence, rural development implies a broad-based re-organization and mobilization of the rural masses so as to enhance their capacity to cope effectively with changes particularly in agricultural development. However, agricultural development forms the basis upon which a true rural transformation can be affected leading to a development comparable to the urban centres. This should be a cardinal pre-occupation of development administration.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the project work is on the procedure of scientific enquiring used in this research that is the research method, research designed used, the instruments or tools used in the study. The research population and the sample size as well as the statistical techniques used in the analysis and presentation of data gathered in the course of this project work.

3.2 SAMPLE AND POPULATION OF LAGELU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Research population refers to any group of people or objective which are similar in one or more way and which form the subject of the study in a particular research work.

The research population comprised of all the management staff of Lagelu local government, Oyo. Since the population is large enough to justify the need for selection of samples size, the researcher decides to pay adequate attention on the whole population based on his own judgment. Therefore, the researcher population is fifty (50).

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary and secondary data were used and facts were gotten from the local government i.e. Lagelu local government staffs in the areas of relevance to the study. Some information either in factor or figure already documented while others were verbally discussed.

Information given was proper and in accordance with the local government policies and regulation.

References have been made in areas where development has been visible. Some of these areas are: health facilities, provisions of education materials to the students and pupils, waters supply (bore holes), environmental services etc.

- a. **The primary data collection:** by this, the researcher will obtain information through interview. The interview method enables one to collect information and documents directing from the respondents. Also, questionnaire, this method contains series of questions to be answered by the

respondents such as the local government, chairman, various heads of departments (HODs) directors and some staff.

The choice of administering questionnaire as a research instrument is based on the fact that it saves time and it also ensures independent expression of feeling by the respondents since such a measure guarantees anonymity. The questionnaire is divided into two parts, part A and part B.

Part A contains personnel characteristics of the respondents, while part B deals with questions designed to get precise information about various developments in rural areas of Lagelu local government.

- b. **The secondary data collection:** This will help to obtain relevant information from series of publications such as textbooks, journals, seminar papers/workshop, newspaper etc. this method was preferred in order to be able to write on similar topic such as local government administration, public administration etc. from where the definition of some concepts have been obtained.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

These data collected were analysed and summarized using cross tabulation and sample percentage.

The cross tabulation contains information of response, respondent and percentages, and the researcher considers and analyses the response from the management and other staff of the local government, the cross tabulation shall be referred to as table.

3.5 RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Problems in gathering facts and figures for a project of this nature are inevitable.

- a. **Lack of time:** The researcher encountered serious problems administering the questionnaires. It looks a lot of time and patience to get the appropriate people to fill and return the questionnaires, however, the researcher through his hard work was able to get the entire respondent's reply.

As a matter of fact, conducting personal interview was not easy because many of the respondents were very reluctant to make themselves available for interview, while getting access to the necessary documents was even more difficult.

- b. **Inadequate fund:** The resource to carryout research is generally enormous. This form parts of the limitation that hampered the extent of the research work. No research work could be done without

money, either for transport, photocopies of questionnaires, if need be, books, purchases of relevant materials or textbooks as well as or going to library to do further research.

- c. **Secrecy:** Since the researcher's case study is a public organization, the organization may not be ready to release all the necessary documents and information needed by the researcher. He is faced with this problem because parts of the information have to do with the incomes and expenditures of the local government.
- d. **Illiteracy:** Another problem encountered by the researcher is the problem of illiteracy on the part of the people within the vicinity of the local government, since the project topic has to do with the development of the rural areas of Lagelu local government, the researcher had to interview some people in the rural area who claimed that they were not aware of any project due to illiteracy level.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Lagelu is a Local Government Area in Oyo State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Iyana Offa. It has an area of 338 km² and a population of 147,957 at the 2006 census.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter, would like to assess the impact of the various local government reforms in the social-economic development of Lagelu local government in the areas of education, agricultural, health service community and political development.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

Table 1: Sex distribution of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

The table shows that Lagelu local government comprise of both males and females but dominated by male who are prepared to work hard to move the local government forward.

Table 2: Age distribution of respondents

Ages	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20	2	4
21-30	9	18
31-40	24	48
41 and above	15	30

Total	50	100
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Source: Field Work, 2025

We can see from the table that Worm east local government is dominated by able young and energetic men and woman who will bring about productivity.

Table 3: Education qualification of respondents

Education	Frequency	Percentage
WASC/GCE/NECO	4	8
NCE/OND	30	60
B.Sc/HND	12	24
Others	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

It can be seen from the above table that majority of the respondents were B.Sc/HND holders which implies that their staff members were educated.

SECTION B: STRUCTURE QUESTION

Table 4: Did this local government cater for the development of local communities that surrounds hers?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	94
No	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

The table shows that Lagelu local government has a great concern for the development of local communities that surrounds her; this is because most of the respondents are aware of it.

Table 5: What area did this local government concentrate in terms of project execution?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Social	40	80
Gifts	7	14
None	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

Lagelu local government engaged itself in providing social amenities to the rural communities in order to improve the standard of living in the rural areas.

Table 6: at what interval do they carry out these projects to ensure they cover all the areas within her jurisdiction?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Monthly	25	50
Yearly	15	30
Anytime	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

The table shows that, Lagelu local government provides social amenities to the rural dwellers almost every month, so that all the villages around can enjoy the dividend of democracy.

Table 7: How did the focal government generate funds to carry out her project?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Federal government	30	60
State government	10	20

Internally generated	10	20
Donations	0	0
Total	50	100

v **Source:** Field Work, 2025

The main source of funds is the statutory allocation from the federal government, other sources are from the state government and internally generated revenue through taxes.

Table 8: Is there any arrangement or assistance rendered to the farmers to improve agricultural production?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	90
No	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

Since the main occupation of the rural dwellers in Lagelu local government is farming, the local government shows concerns about improving their productivity.

Table 9: What kind of assistance did the local government offer the farmers to increase their productivity?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Loans	25	50
Tractor	20	40
Others	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

The local government has assisted farmers by providing loans and tractors to make farming more profitable.

Table 10: Is there any road network for the farmers to transport their produce to the market?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

There is enough road network for the farmers to convey their products to the market for sales to the final consumers.

Table 11: What are the steps the local government took to ensure qualitative education of the children in the community?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Building of class rooms	20	40
Provision of textbooks	20	40
Scholarships	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

Table 11 (eleven) shows that Lagelu local government shows great concern to the value of education by providing textbooks and classrooms for the students for conducive learning and scholarship for the best students from various schools.

Table 12: In the area of health, did Lagelu local government take part in malaria and polio immunization programme?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80

No	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

80% of the respondents conformed that the local government took health issue very serious especially in fact mortality.

Table 13: What are the steps the local government took to

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Distributing of mosquito net	30	60
Drugs	15	30
Treatment	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Work, 2025

The local government distributed mosquito nets free to the communities, as prevention is better than cure.

4.3 SUMMARY

From the data collection table, it is very clear that Lagelu local government has played a major role in bringing development to the rural dwellers.

These developments are necessary in order to reduce rural-urban migration by the youths.

- a. Agriculture:** is the mainstay of our economy, and more than 70% of our people are engaged in it the local government tried to provide tractors, fertilizer, loans and other farm inputs in order to improve the production capacity of our rural farmers. It is a good step in the right direction.
- b. Education:** Lagelu local government has put up many class rooms and provide textbooks and exercise books for the students and pupils. It provides all necessary teaching materials, in addition to giving scholarships to deserving students. Since 1979 local government reforms and subsequent ones, the local governments in the federation have been seriously involved in education development, that is establishment and running of primary and secondary schools.

- c. **Health:** A common saying that health is wealth cannot be overemphasized. Lagelu local government had done a lot in the areas of immunization against malaria and polio. Infant mortality and maternal mortality had been given adequate attention as they say prevent is better than cure. Distribution of free treated mosquito nets was a major project embarked upon by Lagelu local government.

Despite these laudable projects accomplished by the Lagelu local government, there are still many challenges facing it. The development is not even as some communities still complain unemployment is still a major problem and generally the funds are never sufficient to provide all amenities. The local government should put serious effort in its revenue drive.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

Rural development in Nigeria constitutes a fundamental problem. Over the years, rural development has been neglected. Rural areas are regarded as Abode of diseases, superstition, poverty, low income and low productivity. This problem, which is primarily due to government non sustainable policy action towards rural transformation, is responsible for the poor state of affairs among rural dwellers in Nigeria.

Local government in the promotion of development at the local level is clearly recognized as one of the reasons for the 1976 local government reforms. The reform stated that, one of the principal objectives of local governments is to mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of members of the public in the promotion of rural development.

Emphasis on the promotion of development at the local government areas is also entrenched in the 1979 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria; it stated that, it shall be the duty of local government, within the state to participate in economic planning and development of the local government area concerned. Local government is therefore, by law, required to prepare and execute development plans within their areas of jurisdiction.

The planning is crucial and these covers:

1. Community planning which is getting up of physical structures business organization, new markets, small scale industries, school buildings, health centres, drugs and construction of roads.
2. Provision of infrastructure facilities and social amenities like health facilities education, provision of water (bore holes, well or taps), agricultural services, storage facilities and supply of electricity.

3. Social needs which include, recreation centres, town halls, sport filets, stadium, social welfare services, women training centres, and video film halls.
4. Planning of activities, this has to do with allocation of funds to priority programmes and projects which the local authority is capable of executing within the monthly monetary allocation.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

Having examined the impact of the various local government reforms since 1976 on rural development, it is observed that there are some problems militating against the pace of development in Lagelu local government. To improve the existing situation, the following recommendations are proposed for consideration:

- i. Adequate bye law should be enacted by lagelu local government council to enforce the collection of taxes from the taxable adults. Also, existing bye laws be reviewed to cover items such as plot fee, issuance of customary right of occupancy (C.R.O.F. O) and hiring of cater pillars, graders, tractors among others.
- ii. Tenement renting be implemented by the local government, where occupiers of property are taxed according to laid down principle. The value of property for renting purpose is ascertained by qualified persons. This will constitute regular and lasting sources of income to the local government since the property last long.
- iii. In order to accelerate the present tempo of revenue, drive, a task force be constituted for collection of revenue.
- iv. The local government should create a conducive environment for setting up small and medium scale industries especially in agriculture to provide gainful employment for school leavers and other jobs indigenes of the local government area. This can be achieved by making land available to the prospective investors.
- v. The emirate should assist the local government by embarking on public enlightenment campaign in the various communities on the need to pay their taxes in order to improve the financial base of the local government.

- vi. The local government functionaries should be honest and dedicated in carrying out their duties so as to improve on the performance of the local government, the local government staff should shun corruption and maladministration.
- vii. Setting up of cooperation societies, small and medium scale farming projects, resettlement, education, health, housing social and infrastructure facilities, small scale industries and voluntary organizations.
- viii. Lagelu local government should ensure an effective management and co-ordination of the funds available regardless of their sources. Thus, to achieve this effectively, there should be trained and professional officials in the administration of the local government.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The study of Lagelu local government revealed that the local government had been able to harness the available human and material resources so as to improve the living standard of the communities. It was found out that the objectives of rural development and transformation have not been totally achieved in terms of increase per-capital income agricultural production, inability to absorb the labour force so as to check rural urban drift. However, Lagelu local government had achieved averagely in the areas of health and social amenities.

In conclusion, therefore the poor standard of living and the inability of the local government to perform effectively could not be attributed to the local government alone. The task of rural development does not remain with the local authority alone but both the state and the federal government have a stake. The federal government in particular should provide the needed funds for rural development and transformation.

The statutory allocation to the local government nationwide should be increased, as this tier of government is the nearest to the rural dwellers. The state government should also monitor the administration of local government areas if they are to make meaningful impact in the area of rural development.

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