

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATION IN NATIONAL BUILDING**
(A CASE STUDY OF OYUN LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

BY:

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CERTIFICATION

This project has been read and approved by the undersigned on behalf of the Department of Public Administration, Institute of Finance and Management Studies as meeting the requirement for the award of (HND) Higher National Diploma in Public Administration.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty God, the Allah and omega (Beginning and the End) for the success of this project work, all adoration belong to him.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks and adoration goes to Almighty Allah the most beneficent the most merciful, for sparing my life and guilds me right from birth till now and throughout this project work

My appreciation will be incomplete without acknowledging my able supervisor **MR. SERIKI I.A.** he really tried a lot throughout my project, by guiding me throughout the processes and step and making of correction. I also acknowledge the effort of my Head of Department **MR. SERIKI I.A.** and other departmental lecturers for the knowledge impact.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Local government plays important roles in nation building. Local government is the third tier of government which festering civil conscious or political awareness among largely illiterate masses that is more than 70% of the total population of lives in the rural area.

The rural dwellers are made up of illiterate people who are completely ignorant of their right and privilege as provided by the constitution, since local government bring closer to the people the democratic press given the opportunity to elect those who are to govern them. Meanwhile, the local government ensure that people enjoy their right since power is distributed that avoiding too powerful centre, there is no decentralization of power through creation of many local government.

The centre become very powerful to the determinant of the rest of the country.

The local government community also elect people freely to direct yearning and aspiration.

Local Government is universally found in contemporary societies both in the developed and developing countries. It is a vital political institution such that modern politics and administration revolves around it. Local Government politics as an institution of governance has continue to be an issue of serious concern to scholars and policy makers with the intent of fulfilling its ultimate aim of bringing about social, economic and political transformation of the rural communities for the achievement of a higher standard of living for the people and for the building of their capacity to cope with social demands. More than 70% of Nigerians reside in the rural areas where there is acute shortage of social infrastructure and economic needs. In the light of this in 1976, the local government nationwide reform was initiated where the local governments were saddled with more functions, responsibilities and finances to correct the anomaly of rural areas challenges. As a tier of government, the local government retains its position as the closest level of government to the people to cater for the development of local areas (Fajonyomi and OluOwolabi, 2013). Also, local government has the responsibility to provide the local population with basis social and economic amenities as well as a training guard for democracy and participation. Therefore the development of

rural areas or local government will automatically transform into the development of the country.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The poor finding of our education system has contributed to problem of research. Mostly while writing the project. It is widely known the research are deducted mostly in the academic funded in negates research findings.

Nigerian's are found of implementing foreign research which are basically conducted and carried out in the developed countries based on the facilities and infrastructure in the developed nations or countries.

Research finding in most cases did not get to the users due to the poor communication system. While writing a research, the advert of interest has seriously negated search in developing countries. Nigeria inclusive because in most cases the findings of most researchers whether national or social science are posted in the internet.

First generation manager of Nigerian industries were not sufficiently educated and could not appreciate the value of research in industries.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the writing ups are :

1. To access critical the role of the local government administration in the national building especially in oyun local government area
2. It also aims to stress the importance of local government administration to meet it financial development in nation building
3. To verify source of revenue of local government to meet it financial obligation
4. To study critically the justification for local government
5. To know the historical background of the case study

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In discharge of the function or duties of the role of local government in nation building perform unique and important role in the academic community and the government, the study shall also suggest possible solution and recommendation on how to improve the situation in political awareness among largely illiterate and also the study is therefore indisputable for readers.

To researcher it helps them to fondant fact, providing existing fact and to interpret the findings of others by way of synthesis of materials to support a conclusion

Therefore to the government it expatiate the meaning of local government in nation building and improves their contribution. The study will contribute to the body existing knowledge

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher work entails only the role of local government administration in national building moreover time constraint financial constraint could not allow the research to gather more necessary information as touching the role of local government in nation building

And likewise project work was concurrent carried out with some academic activities

A. TIME CONSTRAINTS

In oyun local government they do not have enough time to attend to the researcher and it also difficult to get in touch with some employee to gather the little offered to him. This time constraint did not permit or allow me to fully participate in the collection of all relevant materials

B. FINANCIAL CONSTRAINT

The researcher involved in mostly sporting especially on transportation and all other impress cost that will be involved in the distribution and collection of questions from the respondent.

Creation finance is a major obstacles on along the writing if this project.

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This project topic deals with the role of local government administration in National Building. A case study of Oyun Local government.

This project components are grouped into five chapters. these are:

Chapter one of this project contain introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study significant of the study, scope of the study, definition of terms used.

Chapter two contains literature review, definition of local government, the role of local government in addition.

Chapter three of this project contain research methodology, sample and population of size, source of data, research problem.

Chapter four of this project also contains data analysis and interpretative.

Chapter five of this project contains recommendation, conclusion and biography.

1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS OR OPERATIONAL TERMS

AUTONOMY: refers to a state or condition of power of self-government without interference.

GOVERNMENT: a body of person that make law and order and to implement or enforce the law in any given society.

REVENUE: sources of government income, purpose or supply, it grows from surplus fund or capital grant from period on government establishment.

VOTE: it is the method used by an individual to elect their representative into the parliament. It is also the person as the allocation of power to the person in whom they feel is capable and competent to represent their interest in the parliament.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Local government has been defined in numerous ways by different scholars. This include the limited nation division of Public Administration defined local government as a political sub division of a nation or state in federal system which is constituted by law and has standard control of local affairs, including the favour to impose taxes and exact labour for prescribed purpose. The government body of such humanity is elected or otherwise locally selected (United Nation Conference 1961).

For above definitions the following deduction could be made, that local government is the lower level of government as compared to nationwide or state government. The local government is also established by law and that local government has a legal personality in the power to impose taxes in its instructed areas of jurisdiction or competence. The international encyclopaedia of the social science offer a definition of local government as a public organisation authorized to decides and administer a limited range of public policies with in a relatively small territory which is a sub-division of a regional or national government.

Baber (1974) defined local government as the authority to determine are wild and smaller than the whole state.

Similarly, Boyre (1983) perceived local government as self government involving the administration of public affair in each locality by a body of representative of local community. It possesses consideration amount of responsibility and discretionary power.

PURPOSE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The establishment of local government system as a unit of administration is in controvertible. The necessity for local government in Nigeria can be found in the federal government policy document on government reforms of (1976). This includes

A To make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local government wishes and initiative by dissolving or deleting them to local responsible body

B To facilitate exercise of democratic self government choose to the level of an security and to exchange initiative and leadership potential

C to mobilize human and materials resources through the involvement of member of public in their local government

D to provide a two –way channel of communications and government (both state and federal)

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

This paper adopts two theories namely the structural functionalism theory and social integration theory.

2.2.1 Structural Functionalism Theory

Structural functionalism or functionalizing is a theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability (Marcionis, 2010). This theory looks at society through a macro-level orientation, which is a broad focus on the social structure that shape society as a whole, and believes that society has evolved like organisms (Deroso, 2003). This theory looks at both social structure and social functions. Functionalism addresses society as a whole in terms of the function of its constituent elements, namely norms, custom, traditions, and institutions. A common analogy, popularized by Herbert Spencer presents those parts of society as “organs” that work towards the proper functioning of the “body” as a whole (Herbert cited in Urry, 2000). In most basic terms, it simply emphasizes the effort to impute, as rigorously as possible, to each feature,

custom, or practice, its effects on the functioning of a supposedly stable cohesive system. Put differently, structural functionalism holds that social activities such as rulership rituals, economic exchanges etc, are performed by structures in society. When these functions change, the corresponding structures which perform them change also. This way society changes overtime. The relevance of this theory lies in the fact that local government is a structure in the larger Nigeria society with a specific mandate. This mandate is principally to bring development and governance closer to the people of the grassroot.

2.2.2 Social Integration Theory

One major role of local government in a developing country as ours is that it should promote national integration. One feature of African countries is the heterogonous nature of their population. Most of our so-called “nations” are agglomerations of tribal and ethnic groups. Many of them have been brought together only by accidents of history and not by natural development or by any deliberate decision on their part to merge as one nation. Most African “nations” therefore contain within themselves potentially decisive forces. In many Afficans countries, family and tribal tiers seem to be stronger

than national feelings. This threat of national unity is greatly diminished, if not altogether removed, by the establishment of strong local government system. It does this by providing a lawful outlet for the pursuit of local interest. It is of course true that the machinery of focal government can be used for destructive purposes- as all good institutions can in fact be used. But it is also true that, if properly organized and harnessed, local government is the best means of taking into account the interest of minorities and drawing them into the boarder framework of national unity because local government is close to the people. This theory therefore explains the reasons for creation of local governments by successive military regimes in Nigeria.

2.3 CURRENT TRENDS IN THINKING

Nation building is a normative concept means difference people. The latest concern utilization is essential that, nation building programmed are those in which dysfunctional or instable failed unite or economic are assistance in the development infrastructure, civil society dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as economic assistance in other to increase stability. Nation building generally assumesthat some are on soething is doing the building intentionally.

But it is important to look at the evolution of theories of nation building and than concept which has both supplanted and include many people behave that nation building is evolutionary neither than evolutionary, that taken a long time and it is social process that can not be jumpstarted from outside. The evolution of Italian city state in to a nation, the jermain city turn in to the zollverein custom and later a nation that multiple languages and cultural group in finance in to the nation of finance development of china from the warving kingdoms, not only of political leadership but of change in technology and economic process.

(The agricultural and than industrial revolution) as well as communication culture and civil society and many other factors.

In what seamounts nations L:P set as the fist new nation, the united nation of first thirteen columns with diverse origin, come together to form a new nations and the state. The state like so many in contemporary timefaced the prospect of succession and disintegration in (1866) and it took another 100 years for the integration of black and white north or south East and West.

This was a new nation state because its people were not all other of the same ethnicity, culture and language as had been thought to be the case in , early defining of the concept of nation state.

Association of first national chief MATHEW conceited the Harvard project in American . indian economic development rehearsed in (2001) by kennedy school government at Harvard) proposal of a nation building model of economic development. The project defined nation building as equipping first nations with the institutional foundation necessary to increase their capacity to effectively assert self governing power on behalf of their own economic, social and cultural objectives. The studies identified four element of a nation building model.

The genuine self rule in first nation making decision about resources allocation project funding and development strategy. The creating effective governing institution (eon politicized cultural match giving nationinstitution legitimacy in the eyes of their citizens and needs for a strategic orientation (long-term planning). One of the consider “failed state” is that some people who had been integrated. Were taken about by European colonialism while other who are separated people were integrated together in new state not based

in common identifies, particularly in African and middle East, new political borders paid little attention to motion of nation state, a nation which develop the government apparatus of a state was often nonsense, while in European nation building historically proceeded state building what is nation? To understand the concept of nation-building one need to have some definition of what a nation is early conception of nation defined it as a group or hence of people who share history, traditions and culture sometime who share history, traditions and culture sometime religion and some usually language.

This united kingdom comprises four nations the English, Irish, Scotish, and Welsh's. the people of the nation generally shear a common identify and part of nation- building is the building of that common identify some distinguish between or ethnic identify some distinguish between or ethnic nation, based in the social construction of race or ethnicity and a civic nation based in common identify and the linkage of citizenship to nationality.

Today, the word nation is often used synonymously with state as in the united nations but the state is more properly the governmental apparatus by which nations rule itself. Max Weber provided the classic information of the state. Today however, we have to long that a state is a humanity that

(successfully) chain the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force with in a giving territory. Note that “territory” is one of the characteristic of the statespecifically of the present-time, the right to use physical forces is described to other institution or to individuals only to the extent to which the state permits it in approaching the question of nation building and particularly its relationship of state building its important to keep in mind that this definitions specifies the legitimate use of force.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATION BUILDING THEORY

The term nation is often simultaneously with state building democratization, modernization, political development post conflicts, deconstruction and peace building). But each concept is different through their evolution is intentioned.

- i. The concept of nation building come to be used especially among America political scientist a decode or some after world war.
- ii. To describe the greater integration of state and society as citizenship bought loyalty to the modern nation- state with it.

Rainland Bendix focused on the expansion of citizenship and of right political participation .

Kard Dentch focused on the impact of social communication and national integration in national integration in national building is western societies as well.

Almand and Coleman argued for the functional approach of understand compare the political system of developing countries. They argued for the interdependent and multi-functionality of political structure and also argued especially that the input function political system could help to distinguish stages of political development.

They defined input function as political socialization and recruitment interest, articulation, interest aggregation and political communication output function were rule making application and rule adjudication. Most nation building after the end of the cold war seems to focus more on the output functions.

Indian linked modernization with westernization and the spirit of science on a national view of life a secular approach social relation a feeling for justice in public affair and above all on the acceptance in political random that the prime unit of the policy should be nation.

2.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

Summary: This chapter deals with the measuring of local government in nation building.

It also deals with theoretical frame work of nation building and current trends In thinking .

It reflects the evolution of nation building theory.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY/ RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the view of Asika(1991) a research design guides the research in the course of making investigation and analysing his findings . the design of research activities falls into three categories, which are surveying research experimental research, and historical research. However of this three, the surveying method of research should be adopted .

In surveying research, on even or phenomenon is investigated without any interfering with the variable s course such events to occur. The surveying shall also be conducted of a particularly point in time also be cross- sectional. This means that investigation shall be gross- sectional.

Also is used to study a particular population individually, he has to pick a sample it is from this sample that he/she (researcher) can makes a general statement from the whole population or concerning more or people, there culture, there opinion, attitude, beliefs, motivation, and there behaviour.

3.2 SAMPLING AND POPULATION OF THE STUDY

This study make use of the probability sampling method and specifically stratified sampling method based on the roll call of the population provided by the local government. It was to ensure proper representation because the population is large and because cost and time constructive bearable.

However the population of the study comprise of chairman, vice chairman, secretary to the local government and director to personnel management at the local government (case study).

3.3 POPULATION SAMPLING

A Sample is a part of a defined population is it created and study for convenience, speedy and financial consideration. A sample size of thirty (30) employees is this been considered. Such employees reflect the varying job status, sex, other personal characteristics possessed in general by the employees.

3.4 SOURCES OF DATA

Sources of data: The sources of the primary data is the office and premises of Ilorin south local Government. This involved personal interview

at the finance department of the local government through this the researcher is able to get the details analysis on the role of local government in socio-economic development in Nigeria.

The secondary data used in this project is obtained from the following:

1. Book of record of oyun local Government (Kwara state) be very difficult for the researcher to deal with the whole population for this purpose Kwara state eventually represent a small segment of the population.
2. Population: population has been defined as the group of subject on unit about which the study make some conclusion but in most cases, it may be practically impossible to cover the whole population because it is very large a sample size is used. A survey population is defined by babies as an aggregate of element from which the sample is usually selected. The survey population used in this project is made up the members of staff of oyun local Government, Kwara state and some selected public. This population consists of people within and outside Ilorin south local Government for reliability.

3.5 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

The methods of data analysis involves the ordering manipulating to the end user.

The major form of data analysis to be adopted by the study is description analysis using percentage calculation of the data collected.

All the data are well explained in chapter four in descriptive analysis data is analysis using tools such as frequency tables, chart and statistical parameters. Like mean, weighted mean etc

Inferential techniques of data analysis shall be also applied only where absolutely necessary. For further purpose of the study I shall restrict to analysis to the questionnaire as a means of data analysis which would be sent to the respondents for their opinions about the research.

3.6 RESEARCH PROBLEM

The very first encounter in the collection of data was the inadequate of data. This started from the fact that the role of local government administration in national building in the country (Nigeria) has not adequately addresses and analysed for the people to feel the impact of nation building.

Another barriers of data collection in the research work is what constitutes the secrecy of the board. Therefore, the person who is in the position of giving the information is torrid to do so, because of fear of relating the boards secret information to an authorized public person.

Financial constraint is another problem to this data collection. This is due to the fact that the branch is not all that near to the researcher. It is owing to those constrain that could not gather that of the best but scanty information that exist on the subject matter.

Finally, time constrain is another barrier owing to the research work. The time given to carryout this research work is limited therefore, much information which would have been collected to facilitate better understanding and provision of information on the subject matter where not collected due to the time limited for the project.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION/ ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

FINDING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will revealed the method of data presentation and analysis and interpretation of finding of this project work. It also reveals the various participation which contributed in one way or the other to the other to the development of Ilorin south local Government Area, Kwara state.

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE STUDY

Oyun local government came into existence on the 27th September 1991 during the creation of more states and local government in Nigeria by the then military head of state, Major General Ibrahim Gbadamosi Babangida's administration.

The people of this local government are mainly yoruba's whole origin and ancestral background are either from ile-ife or oyo. The landmass square kilometer of local government is about 1,220 and the projected population as at 1991 was 65,000. It comprised of two districts, Ilemona serves as the local government head quarters.

Farming is the most important occupation, potato cultivation is quiet importance; other corps grown are cassava, yam, guinea corn, maize, soya beans, groundnut and locust bean and shear butter, coca and kolanut are grown in a small scale as cash cross. The land is generally fertile and the topography is conducive for agricultural mechanization.

Oyun local government area has a strong industrial base, Kwara state paper converting factory and Demos co-limited at Erin-ile while Okin biscuit Akande poultry farm, Jofans works constructions prince T rental services, Kemsol computer merchants and Kwara brewery (Manufacture of noble beer) are located at Ijagbo the Oyun river is the sources of water supply to offa local government and Irepodun local government area's respectively.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF DATA

Table 1: Responses according to sex

SEX	QUESTION	NO	OF	PERCENTAGE	OF
1		RESPONDENTS		RESPONDENTS	
	Male	20		40%	
	Female	30		60%	
	Total	50		100%	

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

Table 1 shows 40% respondents as male while 60% respondents as female at Ilorin south local government.

Table 2: Distribution of the Responses

Age grade Question 2	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondent
15-20yrs	-	-
21-30yrs	18	36%
31-44yrs	24	48%
45yrs and above	8	16%
Total	-	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 shows that distribution of age grade of both administrative are professional staff of Ilorin South Local Government area.

Meanwhile 36% respondent fall between the age of 21-30yrs, while 48% respondents fall between the age of 31-44yrs and 16% of age and above.

This is an indication that majority of the staff who are respondent are matured people.

Table 3: To what extent did Local Government to the Development of Nation Building.

Question 3	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
To a large extent	23	46%
To a very large extent	10	20%
To some extent	17	34%
To no extent	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

The table 3 indicates that 46% respondents agreeing to a large extent, while 20% respondents agreeing to a very large extent and 35% respondents agreeing to some extent.

This is to conclude that the respondents agreed that Local Government contribute a lot to the development of nation building.

Table 4: Age how would you describe that management performance and planning toward effective productivity in Ilorin South Local Government Area.

Question 4	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Below Average	-	-
Average	30	60%
High	15	30%
Very High	5	10%
Exceptional	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

Table 4 shows that 60% respondents are agreeing to a level, while 30% respondents agreeing to a high level and 10% respondents agreeing to a very high level.

This indicates that management performance and planning towards effective productivity in Ilorin South Local Government Area contributed a lot to the development of nation building.

Table 5: the management take any steps to know if the programmes and project EMBACKED upon for development of Nation Building is Beneficial and resourceful to the people in the local

Question 5	No of respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	35	70%
No	15	30%
I don't know	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

It is imperative for the research to present in an understandable and the simplex way for those who may come across this case study.

In determining and arriving at a valid conclusion to the prove. It was assumed that majority score in support of the questionnaire accept the hypothesis and prove it correct while a minority score against the questionnaire reject the hypothesis and prove it correct while a minority score against the questionnaire reject the hypothesis and prove it wrong.

4.5 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis to be tested from the data shows are into local government are adequately financed.

It local government is inadequately financed using the chi distribution.

$$1t \times 2 = (0.E)$$

Where 0 is the observes valve E is the expecte valve.

Expected valve = 100%

Observed valve = calculated figure $1t = 48,398 \times 100 = 1, 1068$

$$1t = 51,350,130 = 1.117$$

$$= 46,190,000$$

$$35,333,061 \times 100 = 0.6186$$

$$57,100,100$$

From the data analysed above its noted that statutory allocation for many very large person to their total revenue internally generated the total income. One can easily on that the responsibility of increasing in statutory allocation is significant that they are unable to perform these responsibilities effectively.

4.6 SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS

The researcher followed different procedures in the course of gathering the relevant data needed for the study, ranged from the analysis of the sources of data to the administration of designed questionnaires conducted and interviews all responsible for the enhancement of valid result.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

The purpose of this write-up is to examine the local government and nation building in Oyun Local government area of Kwara state. Local Government is a promotion of political advancement. Social and economic development is of paramount important with this statement Ilorin South Local government has been able to carry out all the activities with the aid of the chairman, the able councillors and the staff of which without their co-operation nothing would be achieved for any local government to perform the expected sources of revenue should be clearly defined to encourage quick better allowance of interest revenue and any other sources.

Effort of the government should also be commanded for increasing their revenue allocation which enhance their productivity towards nation building. The autonomy granted to local government is also a step in right direction.

The local government should have both human and material resources at its disposal if there is to be an efficient administration, though the local

government has personnel in the administrative field but technical aspect of administrative is to based on competent personnel in the field of agriculture works and medical personnel

If the local government can have personnel in this field it work enhance efficient administration and improve the standard of living of the people of the area.

Administration could be adequately carried out if the official and the people followed the rules and regulations indicated in bureaucratic organization like the local government if the rules and regulations should be ahead to by the official and the entire people of the local government there implementation of the policies within the local government.

Finally, it can be said that if the local government in Nigeria generally and in Oyo state is providing even development at the local level their finances should be formally and realistic to meet the rising expectation of their people.

It is hope that the direct allocation of grants to the local government should be paid promptly. The state government should promptly pay it subvention to the local government through status, it should be ready to cater for them at all cost and as such the Kwara state government should take great

care of what is adopted and has committed itself to in the high of the above it is strongly recommended that both the federal and state government should allocated grants commiserate with local government responsibilities and on the basis of their population size, need and and other peculiarities encourage to mode mize their culture

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

As a student of public administration I would suggest that for success of the system of local government and that of national government administration in the nation building for political, social and economic development of the nation

The local government and nation building and federal government can be fully democratic and frame from the yoke of local government institution in their policies.

The staffing and staff be based on merit qualification not Nepotism and favouritism and bribery.

Embezzlement, shortage of trained personnel, illiteracy among councillors and personnel and poor communication system etc.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested that the local government should be given more audience than they are given now as it is clearly known to everyone that local government is closer to the people of local level than the state and federal government, therefore the federal government should give the appropriate support needed to the local government. Also the money allocation to the local government should be given directly to the local authority and no longer pass through the head of the state government.

Another area is to introduce the file and rank of the local government system that is upgrading of their workers with the same level of civil servant throughout the federation.

The local government authorities should as well endeavour to discharge their responsibilities as demand and thereby encourage people at the grass root level to participate in the nation building exercise and programmes in order to make the nation's development a rapid growth.

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