

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the project was read and approved as meeting the requirements of the Department of Public Administration Institute of Finance and Management studies (IFMS), Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin for the award of National Diploma (ND) in Public Administration.

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to the ruler of the universe, the custodian of great wisdom and giver of knowledge and those who has contributed directly and indirectly towards my academic life

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am profoundly grateful to the Almighty God for His infinite mercy, guidance, and strength, which have sustained me throughout the course of this academic journey and led to the successful completion of this project.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my project supervisor, **MR. BABAITA T.A** for his unwavering support, insightful guidance, and constructive feedback. His dedication and mentorship have been invaluable throughout this process.

My deepest gratitude goes to my father **MR OGUNWANDE MICHAEL** for his steadfast support, encouragement, and prayers, which have been a solid foundation for my growth and perseverance. With the deepest love and reverence, I dedicate this achievement to the cherished memory of my beloved mother, **LATE MRS. ALICE OGUNWAND** Though she is no longer physically present, her unwavering love, enduring sacrifices, and the values she instilled in me continue to shape my life. Her memory lives on in every success I

attain. She remains forever in my heart—a guiding light and silent strength behind this milestone.

To my wonderful siblings **OGUNWANDE OPEYEMI OGUNWANDE FEMI**, and **OGUNWANDE AGNES** thank you for your love, support, and encouragement. Your belief in me has meant more than words can express.

A very special appreciation goes to **Mr. MARK OYEYIOLA**, whose immense contributions and mentorship have played a significant role in the success of my academic and personal development. His belief in my potential has been a major driving force in my journey.

My appreciation goes to all lecturers of public administration department for their leadership role that aided the actualization of my dream in the polytechnic.

Finally, to everyone who contributed in one way or another to the success of this work, I offer my sincere thanks. Your kindness and support will always be remembered with deep gratitude.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The topic of the project work is “the role of local government in community transformation” the case study is Ilorin south area of Kwara state. The focus of this research work shall be concentrated on the theoretical and practical issues referent to the local government and rural transformation with respect to Ilorin south local government.

A local government is recognized through its function and the purpose it serves or makes to the local populace. It sees to the cultural, political social and economic development of the people within its jurisdiction towards ensuring the improvement of their living standard and to bring about better living condition.

The local populace or people are however the rural dwellers. The question that really comes to mind is why rural transformation or who should contribute to rural development and transformation.

Noticeably, rural transformation and local government are interrelated. Hence, they work hand in hand.

Rural transformation implies that changes and innovation under modernization of sub-tons within the local government which are very far away to the state or regional government.

However, it should be emphasized that the experienced colonial administration of the birth in Nigeria before independence in 1960 brought a great set back in the grass root development and rural transformation which was a result of the selfish interest of the British government, in other words, one can say that colonial administration has exploited both the human and nature resources of rural people through various means such as: force labor high taxation, indirect rule system of government and imbalance of payment in trade exercise and thus left rural area, underdeveloped therefore, in an attempt to reduce the problems created by the British government administration if not totally bring about it eradication, the federal government in 1976 launched a nationwide local government reform which was attempt to aimed at

trying local government under the same umbrella for effective and sufficient administration and to mark uniformity in their development which now pave way for turning point the history of local government.

The objective of federal government blue print called the guideline for local government reform was improve the quality and image of local government all over Nigeria an effective local government is better placed as a government of the grass root for the development or rural area. In the words of education saovina, it involves a through on-going transformation of social structure and extensive mobilization and motivation of the masses.

However, a government that is far away from the day-to-day realities of rural areas is unlikely to be required with the task of rural transaction and development in us also has this view, local government are total government worth as basic tissue are to human bodily, without which government will not frugality.

Rural transformation as part of local government endeavor as part of local government

endeavor shall be discussed in subsequent chapter ahead.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Prior to 1976 local government reforms in Nigeria that system and structure of local government or authorities in the country was highly cumbersome and diverse with each state practicing his own system of administration as appear best.

Most local government authorities are still financially handicapped and needed expansion on their revenue base. In must local government are charged with a lot of responsibilities and functions and thus, their self-generated revenue or internally generated resources are insufficient to meet required needs of its people dutiful tasks under the constitution and guideline are to meet or provides both social political, culture and economic needs of its populace.

In order to ascertain the viability and genuity in transformation and development of rural areas of Ilorin south local government of Kwara state. The following statement could be distribution analysis of social development in rural areas, the distribution

analysis of social political and economic activities for the areas and its people.

1.3 PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Irrespective of local government limited financial resources from statutory allocation some notable communities and highly respectable individual in development effort's purpose of its creation has yet not been realized. However, the objective of the study is to view how such limited funds or resources are distributed and its accountabilities to the public and this is usually justifying through the visible infrastructural development of which the citizen are the beneficiary of such project, and also.

- To examine the level of grass root transformation and development that has been attain in Ilorin south local government of Kwara state so far in time provision, of rural essential facilities.
- To also examine the success and failure of Ilorin south local government in grass root transformation as well as the factors responsible for those functions and

responsible suggestion to rectify the situations.

- To identify the problem that the grass root transformation is facing and on basic of this make recommendation as possible solution to the identified problem.
- To proffer solution to the problems lastly to know the historical background of Ilorin south local government area of Kwara state.

1.4 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

The project will be great importance to government in terms of planning implementation and transformation programs, the study will contribute to body of existing knowledge.

It will serve as guidance to the local government especially the decision making.

It will serve as materials to others researchers and students of public administration.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of this project works is limited to Ilorin south local government area of Kwara state though, it should be noted that there are about 774

local governments in Nigeria and in which Kwara state has 16 with which Ilorin south local government inclusive. But in order to allow for vivid account of the study, the project therefore subjected or limited to Ilorin south local government and also to examine this area in term of visible development.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The organization of the study for this project work comprises of five chapters. The first chapter deals general introduction, state of research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, organization of the study and definition of terms chapter two consist of literature review theoretical framework.

Chapter three comprises of research methodology; chapter four comprises of data analysis and presentation and lastly chapter five contains our findings recommendations and conclusions.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definition of terms has to do with the meaning and the appropriate interpretation of some

of the keys or important work used in the today or context this project work, therefore, the definitions of the terms used is briefly stated as follows:

Community: according to the United Nations economic and social council document published on 18th October 1956 defined community transformation as the process by which the effort of the people themselves is united with those of government authorized to improve the communities to integrated those communities into life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress.

Local: The Longman dictionary of contemporary English defined the world local as relating to a particular area you like in or the area you are talking about.

Local Government: According to Sen.-L Gowon local government administration is defined as the breaking down of a state into smaller units for the purpose of administration in which the inhabitant of different unit or localities concerned play a direct and fault part, through their elected, nominated or appointed representatives who exercise powers of

undertake function under the general authority of a national or state government.

Role: According to the enforced advance learner's dictionary role is said to be function or position that somebody has and is expected to perform in an organization, in society or in a relationship.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous works and write up that are related to this research cannot be valued off; rather they have aided and assisted in the compilation of this work. They have guided in the track and study of rural transformation complied with help of local government reference work that have been stored up in some available textbooks, magazine printed journals and college handouts.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL CLEARIFICATION

This has to do with various contributions by different authors towards the concept of local government. This is essential to make references to the contribution of these various or scholars in order to shed more light on the concept local government to be governed of the grass root because of its communal jurisdiction of operations.

The guideline for local government reforms (1976) defined local government as government at local level exercised through representative council established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas. These powers should the council

substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional and finance powers to initiate and implement projects.

Ola, (1987, pg17) on his own likened local government as a political sub division of a nation or state which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs including the powers to impose taxes or to exert labor for prescribed purpose.

Blaire (1977, pg1) in his own opinion defined the concept of local government institution as any organization or agency which has a resident population or agency occupying a defined area that has a locally authorized organization and governing body, a separate legal entity, the power to provide certain public or government services and a substantial degree of autonomy adding legal or actual power to raise part of its revenue.

Oladosu (1981, pg2) examined the term local government from the angle of its essential features. He sees a local government as often being characterized by the provision of opportunity for the local community to determine their own political

economic and social destiny, by actively participating in everyday life managing their own affairs in the way they deem fit - in his opinion when this is done local government will be serving to awakening in the citizen's political consciousness and this mitigating the participatory inadequacies of nation or state government.

In the same vein local government is an essential instrument of national or state government for the performance of certain basic service which could best be administered locally on the intimate knowledge of the needed conditions and peculiarities of the area concerned. He went further to explain that local government unites people in a defined area in a common organization whose function are essentially complimentary to those of the central government and in the interest of the local residents for the statistics jointly its common problem and needs which would have been difficult to solve by individuals.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It has been noted that one of the reasons for the establishment of a local government is to assist and complement the central state government in the maintenance of law order, in the provision of service within their local government. Whalen (1970) made some additional contribution as to territory and population and legal entity when he said that each unit of local government in a system is assumed to possess the following characteristics, a given territory and population an institutional structure a separate legal entity, a range of power and function authorized by and autonomy subject is always granted to the test of reasonableness.

The principle local government as identified in the guidelines for local government.

1. To make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local government wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating them to local representative's body.
2. To facilitate the exercise of democracy self government close to the local levels of our

society and to encourage initiatives and leadership.

3. To mobilize human and materials resources through the involvement of members of the public in their local government
4. To provide a two way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal)
5. Collection of taxes and rates: local government authorities collect taxes and rates at their locality like direct and indirect taxes, market sail rates etc.
6. Construction and maintenance of motor parks: it is the function of local government to construct and maintain motor parks in their localities. Some of the factors that determine the unit of local government are as follows.
 - a. Geographical factors: - this is the physical features and human beings that live in that area when a particular society is large in a landed area and when it has a sparse population, it's necessary to establish a sizeable and manageable unit or an area that is an aggregation of people

and involving people to participate in their own development and when there is going to be effective free flow of information in such areas.

Two ways channels of communication should be allowed in such an area.

- b. Cultural and historical link: this is between people and ethnic group that composed an area, there should be those that believes and be able to identify themselves with the government created from the cultural, people may like to live together because of certain historical background that bind them together.
- c. Administration and economic factors on the part of the establishing government: this is the will of the government cater for the pasts created both financial government and materially. There should be support from the establishing government to ensure adequate staffing and manpower materials to make sure that the parts created will be viable.

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION

The local government is saddled with the responsibilities of ensuring even and accelerated development at the local level to this end the provision of service and implementation of project we have in one way or the other seen the benefit of self help efforts in adding to the stock such needed local carial facilities as markets, footpaths, roads and bridges schools, medical centers and other seminar expensive facilities.

However, community development cannot provide permanent solution to the problem of local development, because the approaches raise a number of problems too. But local government must be in a position to assist in rural development by offering both financial and materials support and at the same time making known to both the state and central government about the problem confronting their local people so that these government can incorporate them in their forthcoming or proposed policy.

Also, there are many powerful and compelling reasons for maintaining and effective system of government at the local government level. According to Aderojo (1998). There's no institution in this

country which is potentially more capable and appropriate in bringing about acceleration of all round development at the local level including physical infrastructural facilities' than those of local government this is of the view that those things he needed to live a better life.

Rural development must be understood and practiced as self-development with self-esteem by the rural communities those that are not directly concerned can only render helping hand or act as catalyst. However, rural development must therefore entail a programmed activities directed at increasing the efficiency of rural population such that rural energy is released, output quality of life and productivity are enhanced with the optimal exploitation of resources but human and natural, furthermore, rural development must avoid importation of ugly characteristics of urbanization such as traffics jams, human hitters crime, population uncaring attitude and despaired all in the name of civilization or development. On the other hand, rural areas have managed to preserve their old age tradition and culture heritages and thereby ensuring that they are more society through

respected leadership and acceptable organization. This mode to agree with exhortation of president Julius Nyere former president of Tanzania to his people in 1967 at Arusha declaration that "while in the future we might aim a reading the moan" president efforts must be made and directed reaching the village, we must not abandon thoughts on the problems or urban stagnation and decay.

In Nigeria, it is well noted that about 75 percent of the population live in the rural areas. It is disheartening to note that after forty- nine years of political independence, neither the living condition of the rural majority has changes much with the exception of those few elites which economic and political powers are concentrated in their hands. And as a result, pervious development strategies are questioned.

The decline in rural activities is also linked with the migration of its dwellers to urban townships as was seen during the end of Nigeria civil was whereby the urban or towns has to undergo reconstruction to create employment for that local government at the local level as a result of its closeness and familiarities with the basic problems confronting these people

majority of local government functionaries are members of the local government and so they are well known through constant contact. This helps to bridge the governor and the governed (local people). There is little doubt that more likely to be made when authority is close to the people than when it is far away. Like the one-time secretary of the weaver, he said he has a profound belief in the philosophy that creative federalism stresses local initiative, local solution to local problems.

Reflective of this philosophy is not bringing government close to people and this preventing remote control institution.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework for this study is anchored in two primary theories; Decentralization theory and participatory development theories. These theories provide a comprehensive understanding of how local governments, such as Ilorin south local government, contribute to community transformation and development.

Decentralization Theory: Decentralization refers to the process through which central government

powers, functions and resources are transferred to local government entities. It posits that local governments, due to their proximity to the communities they serve, are better positioned to meet the unique needs of these communities. By transferring authority enhance local governance and foster more efficient responsive and inclusive development.

KEY ELEMENTS OF DECENTRALIZATION

- 1. Political Decentralization:** This involves the delegation of decision making power to elect officials, enabling local government to represent the interest of their communities.
- 2. Administrative Decentralization:** The redistribution of administration responsibilities, such as public service delivery to local government.
- 3. Fiscal Decentralization:** The allocation of financial resources to local government empowering them to fund and manage development.

For Ilorin south local government decentralization allow local officials to identify

and address specific community needs such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education. Local government involvement at this level ensures that the need and concerns of residents are accurately reflected in development plans, promoting more targeted and effective community transformation.

Participatory Development Theory: Participatory development emphasizes the active engagement of local communities in the development process. This theory advocates for the involvement of community members in decision making, planning, and implementation of development projects ensuring that the outcome aligns with real needs and aspirations of the people.

PRINCIPLES OF PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

1. **Community Empowerment:** Encouraging local people to participate in decisions that impact their lives, thus fostering empowerment and self-reliance.
2. **Inclusive Decision Making:** Involves ensuring that all segments of the population, particularly

marginalized groups, have a voice in the development process.

3. Sustainability: Project are more likely to be successful and sustainable when local people have a direct stake in their planning and execution.

In Ilorin south, participatory development ensures that local citizens play a central role in identifying and addressing their community challenges. The local government in collaboration with community members, can initiate projects that directly respond to local needs, such as building schools, improving healthcare facilities, or enhancing local infrastructure. This active participation ensures that development intervention is not imposed but are rooted in the community priorities and realities.

Integrating the Theories for Community Transformation

The integration of decentralization theory and participatory development theory provide a robust framework for understanding the role of Ilorin south local government in community transformation, while decentralization ensures that local government have the authority resources and

autonomy to act, participatory development ensures that these actions are driven by the needs and aspiration of the community.

This dual approach allows for more effective community transformation, as local government are not only empowered to make decisions but also actively engage with the community in shaping the executing that decision. The combination of these theories highlights that successful development is not simply a top-down process, but one that requires cooperation between local government and community they serve.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with detail and the sources of data collection. To achieve the aim and objective of

this project data has to be collected to provide the basic information for the analysis and interpreting data.

3.2 SAMPLE AND POPULATION OF STUDY

The population of study for this project work is Ilorin south local government area of Kwara state since the entire population of this area cannot be subjected to the study due to time constrained and financial difficulties' being faced it is now suggested to use a particular proportion of sample from the entire population of study sample size used it 40 from entire population of over 100 thousand.

Refers to the selected small aim of generating required data the conclusion of which are generalized about the whole population. A sample must thus be representative of the population. That is, the sample must have almost all the characteristics of the population.

Certainly, there are two major types of research sampling probability sampling techniques which include: simple random cluster random quasi random, multi stage random and non probability sampling techniques which include non-probability

sampling techniques which include accidental and convenience sample, quote sample, judgment or purposive sample and many more.

Having considered the different sampling techniques, the research will further utilize stratified random sampling techniques by splitting population into a few homogenous grouped which consist of random sample taken within each stratum. This is so because people of Ilorin south local government will be divided into six strata levels usually on the basis of occupation sex, religion, age districts (geo-distribution on entity).

The techniques are adopted for convenient asses to information and accuracy of the information got.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA/ DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

There are several ways of collecting data but the procedure to be selected will depend on the cost, time and nature of the data to be collected.

Two sources of data collective are used in gathering information.

- i. Primary data collection: these are data collected by the researchers from the origin sources for a specific purpose the main advantage of obtaining such data is that the exact information needed is obtained. Terms were carefully defined and stated so that misunderstanding can be avoided. The methods of collecting primary data are observation, survey, and questionnaire and interview method
- ii. Secondary data collection: these are data collected from past literature that already exist; it aids the beginning of research work or saves time and money. It is more easily collected than primary source of data and its normally obtain from sources like journals, magazines, textbooks etc. it can also be obtained from internal sources such as organizational record and filed manuals etc.

INSTRUMENT USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

To make this research work a successful one the following research instrument were used for data collection.

- a. Observation: the researcher also observes political activities and its environment both locally and global using this as a supplement for other information used.
- b. Personal interview: the researcher also used personnel interview method of data collection to gather information personal interview is probably the most popular in surveys. This entails a face-to-face contact with the respondents by the researcher who asks question that can aid the research work.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected were analyzed using tables and simple percentage and, in some cases, different methods were used for better analysis and interpretation.

Descriptive methods were used: these methods have the advantage or merit of bringing more result for the researcher for easy understanding. it gives a clear explanation of all the information received through the questionnaire administered.

Percentage: this allows the researcher to determine

the degree of responses to the data collected whether it is favorable or unfavorable to the study.

TABULAR METHOD

Data presented were analyzed in tabular form; the method involves the systematic arrangements of figures and facts in series of boxes made up of rows and columns. The process of tabulating responses on the returned questionnaires starts with the design of a large chart on which there are designs of a large chart on which there are labeled boxes for each of the possible responses. This method was employed because it enhances or enables easy retrieval of information.

3.5 RESEARCH PROBLEMS

It is not a gain saying that there is bound to be problems in the conducts of any research work. information (data) as always said is power but it must understand that such power but it must be understood that such a realistic and viable information will not be easy to come by in the conduct of this research work, the following problems were confronted and which now served as impairments to the quick completion of this work.

- i. The first problems worth mentioning here is that of time constraint. The time set aside for the gathering or eliciting information (data) compilation and analysis of these data and more importantly and analysis of these data and more impotently to do justice to this research work is very limited because this time has to be shore with other important activates like lecturers which must be very pertinent to individual sensible student. The available time is information from the respondents.
- ii. Lastly, there is in convenience in the areas of getting information from the various or numerous respondents duet to the secrecy nature of Nigerians people always find it difficult to help researcher when it come to supplying some sensitive or personal information.
- iii. This is often worse when dealing with the illiterate ones and those without proper enlivenment about the importance attached or associated with research work.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is prepared to collaborate and expatiate the information (data gotten from the

people (respondents of the Ilorin south local government in respect to the topic of the research work. That is roles of local government in community transformation.

The information contain in this research work was acquired through the use of combination of research instrument or method of collecting data the two methods used were questionnaire and interview the reason for the use of interview was its flexible and applicable to solving different research problem, information can easily be gotten from the respondents and with it, researcher can easily out to both illiterates and non-educated members of the area concerned. The reasons for the use of questionnaire were time constraint and lack of adequate time or duration of some of the local government officers to respond to interview. The parameters used to group the respondents are: education, gender, age, religion and occupation.

The formula used to arrive at the percentage is given below as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Total number of questionnaires returned

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The call for more local government council in the country in order to bring about efficiency in administration of the country and to have government nearer to the people brought about the administration of Abacha on December 4" 1996. The local government has its headquarters at fufu. The language spoken by the people in the area include Yoruba, Fufude, Nupe and Hausa. Since its creation, the local government had been administered by different leaders among who include Mrs. A.F Ibrahim, Alh. Salihu abdulkareem, arch (mRS) Halimat tayo aloa, alh. Muhammed Agboola present incumbent chairman Mr Nuhu Majeeb Pado, under the great part of all progressive Party.

The controlling traditional authority of the area is the royal highness, the emir or Ilorin. Alh. Ibrahim Sulu Gambari, who rules the local government through Balogun Fulani, the district of Akanbi and other chiefs. Within few years of existence, the local

government has had positive impact on the lives of the people, according to a former at the Olodan Mallam Ismail Olokooba. We have every reason to thank God "they said, he also said that now that they have got their own local government council it will enable them to feel the benefits and essences government.

The organization structure of the local government consists of the following department.

- i. One department of personnel management
- ii. One department of finance, planning research and statistics.
- iii. Not more than four operation department reflecting the basic function and areas of concern to local government as follows.

- 4a. Education
- b. Agricultural and natural resources
- C. Works housing, land, survey and
- d. Medical or health

No local government is therefore allowed to have more than six department in all so any existence I the local government shall be

accommodated through the sub-divisions below the level of department provided that in each case the span of control does not exceed six, each department is subdivided into division, each division shall be divided into branches and each branch shall be divided into sections, people call HOD shall head the departments, division, branches and section of the local government. The chairman in the local government is the chief executive and accounting officer in charge of vouchers and cheques secondary and treasurers to the local government must sign these cheques and vouchers. The vice chairman shall act for the chairman in his absences or performance those duties as may be assigned by the chairman. As he is also a supervisory councilor, he shall also perform the functions of supervisory councilor. He shall give directives to the executive head in policy issues. The chairman shall appoint the secondary to the local government; the chairman shall determine remuneration.

The local government treasurers perform the functions of chief financial adviser to the local government. He shall be responsible for the

administrative control of the finance department and local government each local government shall have a junior staff management committee, which will have responsibilities for the promotion, appointment discipline of officers in grade level 01 to 06

4.3 PRESENTATION OF DATA

The presentation of data here refers to the various means or information as relate to the respondents. The data are presented in the form of education sex or gender. Occupation religion and age. On the basic of education Wassce / Neco/OND/HIND/BSE/MSE, PHD, gender (male and female), age (20years, 25years, 26years-30years,31years and 56years and above). Religion (Christians, Muslim and traditional and occupation (farmers, civil servants, private servant, business women and unemployment).

TABLE ONE

4.3.1 EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
WASSCE/NECO/GCE	40	80
OND/HND/BSC/MSC/PHD	10	20
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Researchers field survey 2025

From the table above, the respondents are randomly forming the various ethnics group that made up Ilorin south local government. The people WASSCE / NECO/GCE has 60%, while 20% for the OND/HND/BSC/MSC/PHD. Source Researcher Work 2025

TABLE TWO

4.3.2 GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Male	22	73.3
Female	8	26.4
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's field survey 2025

The above table two shows the sex or gender distribution of the respondents. The selection was

randomly done which gave the members o the population equal chance of being selected. The male respondents have 22 frequencies with 73.3% and female respondents had 8 frequencies recorded as the members responded positively.

Source Researcher Work 2025

4.3.3 TABLE THREE

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Christian	12	40
Muslim	18	60
Traditional	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

The table shows the percentage of respondents in relation to religion to religion. The three main religion in Nigeria: Christianity, Islamic and Traditional religion had 60%. But nothing was recorded under traditional religion. This is due to the fact that a lot worth many who had their background rooted in traditional religion had converted to either Christianity or Islamic religion.

Source: Researchers Work 2025

TABLE FOUR

4.3.4 OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Formers	4	13.3%
Civil Servants	10	33.3
Private Servant		26.7
Business man and woman	8	26.7
Unemployed	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

This table above shows the frequent and percentage of the occupation distribution of the respondents. It cuts across the occupation that is present in Ilorin south Local government, Farmer's arc with 13.3%, civil servant with 33.3%, private servants with 26.7% and no record was recorded for the unemployed.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE FIVE

4.3.5 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
20-25years	2	7.7
26-30years	5	15.4
31-35years	10	27.7
36-45years	4	32.3
46-55years	6	9.2
56 and above	3	7.7
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher Filed survey 2025

The table above shows the variation in the age of the respondent that the researcher makes use of during the course of this researcher work. The percentage of respondents within the age range of 20-25 years is 7.7%, 26-3years is 15.4%, 31-35years is 27.7%, 36-45years is 32.3%, 46-55years is 9.2% and 56 and above is 7.7% from the table, It can be deduced that the respondent cuts across the active age of life some of the questions administered through the use of questionnaire in the Ilorin south local government is shown in the table below.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE SIX

4.3.6 ARE YOU AWARE ABOUT THE EFFORTS OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOWARD DEVELOPING YOUR AREA?

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher Filed survey 2025

The above table shows the frequency of those people who knew about the efforts of Ilorin south Local Government in developing their area or local government, 30 frequency was recorded with 100% which implies that the people are really aware of the effort been made by Ilorin south local Government toward visible development of their area.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE SEVEN

4.3.7 DO YOU AGREE THAT VIBRANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENHANCE RURAL TRANSFORMATION

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	25	83.3
No	5	16.7
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

From the table above, the percentage of YES is 83.3% and that of NO is 16.7% this shows that when any of the local Government is given free hand or independent from any interferences, It will contribute largely and positively to rural development and might even help to increase better living.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE EIGHT

4.3.8 DID SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENJOY ANY LEVEL OF AUTOMONY

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	22	73.3
No	8	26.7
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

These questions were designed for the staff of the council. The information gathered from the findings shows that the respondent tat answered YES are 73.3% while that with NO is 26.7%.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE NINE

4.3.9 IS THE CURRENT PERCENTAGE OF GRANTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE ANY IMPACT ON THE SOURCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

The above table shows that the percentage of grants received from the federal government has great impact on the respondents responded positively with 100% in agreement.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE TEN

4.3.10 DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE RURAL AREA THROUGH GOVERNMENT. DO YOU AGREE?

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

The outcome from table ten shows that the percentage of ten is 100% which means that development and growth can quickly get to local communities only through the local government.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE ELEVEN

4.3.11 IS RURAL TRANSFORMATION THE BEDROCK OF NATION BUILDING

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

The table above shows the percentage of yes to be 100% and no has none. This means that before a country can build itself up, it must start from transformation the lives of the local government.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE TWELVE

4.3.12 DO YOU AGREE THAT BEFORE ANY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAN BE DEVELOPED, THERE IS NEED FOE UNITY AMONG THE PEOPLE

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

From the table twelve above, the percentage of yes is 100% which shows that unity and oneness among the people must be obtained and secured before meaningful and effective local government can be achieved or possible.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

TABLE THIRTEEN

4.3.12 HAVE A DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUST PERFORM ALL HIS CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES EFFECTIVELY. DO YOU AGREE?

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	30	100
No	-	-
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

On table thirteen the information gotten shows that the percentage of yes is 100% and no has none which implies that the respondents supported the assertion or statement that have a developed country local government must perform its function very well.

Source: Researcher's work 2025

4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The analysis of data has to do with analyzing the number of dispersed or distributed questionnaires against those or the number of returned questionnaires. Although the total number of distributed questionnaires was 40 copies at the end, only 30 questionnaires were returned as a result of limited time on the part of the researcher to follow up the distributed questionnaires. Therefore,

analysis of data here centered on the number of returned questionnaires which is 30 copies.

TABLE FOURTEEN

THE TABLE BELOW SHOW THE GRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OF THE INFORMATION GOT.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage%
Number of returned questionnaires	30	75
Number of non-returned questionnaire	10	25
TOTAL	40	100

Source: Researcher's Field survey 2025

SUMARY OF THE CHAPTER

However, the project consists of five chapters under which all the roles of the local government in community transformation vis-a- vis national development will be critically examined.

Chapter one consists of introduction, the scope of the study and the organization of the study.

Chapter two mainly deals with the review of literature as well the concept of local government.

Chapter three deals basically with the historical background of Ilorin south local government area and organization structure/chart of Ilorin south local government area and local reforms in Nigeria.

While chapter four deals with the data presentation and analysis, statement of hypothesis and research question. The role of local government in Nigeria and the problems of local government in community transformation.

Finally, chapter five consists of solution and summary of the major finding's conclusions, recommendations.

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CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

This research work has been conducted and the data from the has been represented based on the respondent obtained from the people of Ilorin south local government area of Kwara state.

It is therefore pertinent to summarize all the findings so as to have a coordinated report on the project work local government plays a vital role in society or nation. It enables development of the nation below or grass root

Every local, government faced with development aspect within its geographical area. His development should be seen in every aspect such as agriculture, provision of recreational Centre, good such as agriculture provision of recreational Centre's, good motor able road, drinkable water, good electricity ability to meet their felt and basic needs and most importantly, ability to govern them politically and to administers justice. From the finding, it has discovered that local government role and function in the development of a nation can never be overemphasized but conscious attention must be pay to

it seems there are too many projects and or programmed to attend to with just little resources to address them.

It is therefore important for both the federal and state government to pay more attention than before to the issues affecting the local government. The constant assistance and support of higher government is very crucial to the development of rural areas.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Local government administration and especially local government finance in Nigeria has been plagued with numerous problems over the years which has impaired, its efficacy as a third of government and in relying point for grass root and national development Omopariola (1988 pg 20) argued that if the, local government in Nigeria are to effectively tackle and administer their problems then they must be able to generate a satisfactory proportion of their revenues from internal sources, otherwise their ability to develop will be from internal sources, otherwise their ability to develop will be seriously curtailed. He pointed out that the survival and viability of the local government, do not depend solely on complete independence from the other tiers of government in their sources of finance to aid

development. He that local government should have access to both internal and external sources for development to be possible.

Therefore, local government administration was established in order to bring about easy and effective administration of the country especially at the level below the central and state government but as explained by different or various scholars' development can only be visible in the social area in adequate finance is provided and commitment is ensured on the part of the personnel to make development a realistic.

Development of the country is assumed if only the government is ready to ensure that meaningful development projects or programmed started from the local area for this reason, the role of local government in any community development or transformation can never be overemphasized. Local government must be efficient and effective in its role. They should allow functioning and operate autonomously to ensure development, local government necessary resources needed to aid in all their development efforts since it is referred to as the bedrock of a nation is development.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

In the course of carrying out this research work a lot of hidden and undiscovered truth and information were discovered especially about how the local government operates. Though local government as a visit of government with some political economic and constitutional power as well as enjoying some levels of autonomy. But the viability and visibility of local government has been plagued or hindered by some problems especially in the area of finance Omopariola (1988, pg 20) argued that if the local government in Nigeria are to effectively tackle and administer their problem, then they must be able to generate a satisfactory proportion of their revenues from internal resources, otherwise, their ability to develop will be seriously curtailed, access to both internal and external sources.

Nevertheless, it is through financial self-reliance that the local government in Nigeria will be to exercise a full measure a really independent and third tier of government.

Therefore, in order to ensure and bring about the viability and effectiveness of Ilorin south local government and other local government units, the following recommendations have been draw.

As a unit of government, it is essential and important to allow government to operate autonomously without unnecessary interface from the higher government.

Local government administration should also be left in the hand of their political head that is ready to serve the people.

Local government should also be able to generate a tentative proportion of their revenue both intentionally and the revenue from the higher government are there as a representative of the people that elected them, they should rule them according to the consent of the governed through consultation with public opinion before any policy is made because policy effectiveness is passed through the people's compliance.

There is also the need to check the "bureaucratic redtapism" structure of the public organization or local government in order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. This should be reduced for effectiveness to be possible.

There is also the need to enforce and ensure transparency and public accountability in the operations and activities of the local government in order to ensure

that their excesses are always check and corrected for effective and efficiency to be possible.

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