

## 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 (IFMS), Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin as meeting the requirements for the Award of National Diploma in Public Administration.

---

**MR. BABAITA T.A**

*(Project Supervisor)*

---

**DATE**

---

**MR. OLOWOOKERE, A.O**

*(Project Coordinator)*

---

**DATE**

---

**MR. SERIKI, A.I.**

*(Head of Department)*

---

**DATE**

## DEDICATION

The dedication on this project goes to the Almighty Allah and my entire family

member and mostly to my glorious Dad and my loved ones.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

Title page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Content	v
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Study	
1	
1.3 Objectives of Study	3
1.4 Significance of the Study	3
1.5 Research Hypothesis	3
1.6 Scope and Limitation of the study	3
1.7 Organization of the study	4
1.8 Definition of terms	5
References	
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Breakdown of related literature	8
2.3 Theoretical framework	14
2.4 Summary of the chapter	17
References	

### **CHAPTER THREE**

3.1	Introduction	20
3.2	Sample and population of the study	20
3.3	Sources of data and data collection	20
3.4	Research problems	21
	References	

### **CHAPTER FOUR**

4.1	Introduction	24
4.2	Brief History of the study	24
4.3	The Organizational Structure of Ilorin East Local Government	25
4.4	Analysis of data	25
4.5	Testing of Data/Hypothesis	31
4.6	Summary of the data	32
	References	33

### **CHAPTER FIVE**

5.1	Summary of Findings	34
5.2	Recommendations	34
5.3	Conclusion	36
	Bibliography	37





## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Local Government is the closest tier of government to the people. Local government is not only an institution for economic development but also the bedrock on which the growth and development rural area by federal and state government super structures are laid.

Throughout west Africa, the history of local government introduced by the British colonial administration to the former interest African territories was imported from Britain experience in its colony in India and had little or no relationship with the history and characteristics of our people. Though community development is not new in Nigeria, it is the emphasis on it now which makes it almost a revolution.

Moreover, Local government could also be seen as the third tier of government known as a corporate body which is administered by law within the elected and appointed representative with a reasonable autonomy and can be sue and sued.

However, community development as a process in which the inhabitants of a local government community organize themselves to provide social amenities on their own with or without government interferences.

#### **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Having known the historical background of local government in Nigeria and its

objective to bring about rapid development and even development to the local level throughout the country (

Inadequate or improper finding is a problem to community development. The governments grant which is supposed to ultimate the problem is not very easy to sever, bank credit facilities and capital are very difficult to come by because of collateral security, which is often demanded by financial house. This lack of fund has been responsible for the non-completion of most community development programmes all over the state in particular and this country in general.

Improper coordination is also a problem to community development because most communities are not well co-ordinate they lack administrative sense of operation with the acronyms “posdcor” which entails planning, organizing, directing, co-ordinations, report, staffing and budgeting our to lack of co-ordination, a lot of programmes and resources committed into the community for the purpose of development has been wasted.

The resources of any programme is dependent on proper coordination of effort involved in the programme implementation and lack of trained professional workers also affect the successful execution of community development programme, problem of identifying needs, lack of local government autonomy over local affairs, selection rather than selection of local government executive by state government. Corruption nepotism and favoritism.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

To examine local government as agent of community development.



To examine the impact of local government area council in its area of jurisdiction. Also to know the historical background of Ilorin Local Government and Kwara State.

#### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Somehow, most communities in Ilorin East Local Government Area seems to be lacking behind in community development because of the above mentioned problems. As such, this study will be of benefit to many people. This work would be useful and beneficial not only Ilorin East Local Government, but to other agencies involved in grassroots development efforts. This work is expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on Ilorin east local government area of Kwara state and serve as a reference for future research work.

#### **1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

Ho: Local Government is not an agent of community development in kwara state

Hi: Local Government is an agent of community development in Kwara State.

#### **1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This study presents the research on local government as agent of community development. It covers the role of Ilorin East Local Government as a catalyst for community development and the role of various units of the local government in this regards. It covers in retrospect the period from the time of local government reform 1976 as a reference point till date.

Taking into cognizance that the local government (Ilorin East) under spotlight was

created in December 1991.

This work would not cover certain area such as secret file or document of Ilorin East Local Government and the detail of pre 1976 reform period of local government. The limitation of this work is attributable to various obstacles encountered in the course and collection of data and information from local government personnel who usually refer to some document as “Classified Document” and secret file. Time constrain was another factor as well as inadequate finance.

## **1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

This research is divided into five chapters the first. Chapter deals with introduction statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study.

Chapter two examine literature review concept of community development theories of community development in local government and contribution to community development in local government etc.

Chapter three deals with research methodology the sample and population of the study, sources of data, method of data analysis and lastly research problem. In chapter four there is brief history of study, presentation of data and analysis of data.

Chapter five contains summary of findings recommendation and conclusion.

## **1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Local government is a concept that carries a myriad of definition and meaning.

There is no system of local government that is common to all countries of the world, hence no uniform structure.

Bello Imam (1996) defines local government as that unit of administration with constitutionally defined territory and powers as well as an administrative authority could be, but is not always elected.

The federal republic of Nigeria (FRN) 1976 conceives local government as government at local level exercised through the council established by law to exercise special powers within defined areas.

The report of the political Bureau (1987). Local government is widely acknowledged as a viable instrument for rural transformation and for delivery of social services to the people.

Rural communities generally refer to the country side and are demographically defined as that setting that has less than ten thousand people inhabiting a particular area or location. The economic activities of a greater percentage are in farming. Development, however, is a process of social transformation, which may manifest in viable change in the physical environment and or in the upward movement of such indices as gross national product per capita income, declining maternal mortality and increased employment.

## **REFERENCES**

Bello Imam (1990) Local Government finance in Nigeria.

Bamidele J.A and Simon J.N. (2011) conceptual approach to the study of Local Government Administration.

September 2011. Journal of Research and development studies Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin volume 1, issue I.

Bamidele, J.A. and Simon J.N. (2006) Conceptual approach of the study of Local Government Administration.

Community Development, Kwara State experience and water resources. Ilorin government printer.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. INTRODUCTION**

Different scholars in their postulation have been defined local government in one way or another. These definition, whether in a unitary system or federal system of government as been operated in Nigeria. Local Government remain as essential instrument of National or State Government instrument involved in the performance of certain basic activities and function which can best be administered locally on the intimate knowledge of needs conduction and peculiarities of the community concerned for the overall development.

#### **2.2 BREAKDOWN OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Local government is the grass roots government recognized by law from the perspective of Maddick (29631) Local Government is a sub unit of government controlled by local council which is authorized by the central government to pass ordinance having a local application, vertexes or exact labour and within limit specified by the central government.

United Nation (UN) defines local government as a political sub-division of Nation or in a federal system or a state which is constituted by law and has sustention control of local attain including the power to pose taxes or a labour for prescribed purposes.

The local government administration objective which are both political and

administrative in nature can be stream lined to effectively mobilize local resources both human and material

Local government administration can be a veritable agent for grass roots, community. Development when and if the following issues are critically examined and adopted. The local government statutory power and authority (autonomy) if haven prominence with institutional backing that would encourage civic consciousness, political participation and consultation on policy issues. It would not only ring enthusiasm on the part of the people but reduce area of friction and possible outbreak of violence.

Reliable system of funding devoid of corrupt practice can facilitate quick response for local demand and aspiration for programmes and project that would have direct impact on inhabitants.

Planning process and implementation carried out from local level would have absolute support of local community. The federal and state government can interface throughout field agencies with local communities by enlighten and educational campaign for easy implementation of polities of control government.

Local government would provide education and skills acquisition (vocational) control in rural communities. This would facilitate proper use of government properties like agricultural implement, school teaching hospitals, clinic and dispensary including other infrastructure.

There would be proper utilization of available resources, prevent misuse, misappropriate and prevent acts that would be inimical to the growth and development of

rural communities.

It highlights the following factor.

1. The local government is subordinate system of government.
2. It has legal and constitutional power to perform certain legislative administrative and Quasi-Judicial functions.
3. It council could be elected or selected.
4. It has power to make policies, prepare it budget and can have it own staff.
5. It exercise authority over a given territory or population.
6. it is a legal person i.e. can sue and be sued.

According to A.H Marshal Local Government Administration has three essential characteristics.

- A. It operates in a restricted geographical area within a nations or state.
- B. Local election or selection is done for council member
- C. It enjoys a measure of autonomy including power of taxations.

This definition identified function that are local in character and which therefore should concern only those living in the society.

Sen. L. Gwon define local government administration the breaking down of a state into small unit for the purpose of administration, in which the inhabitants of different unit or locality concern play a direct full part, through their elected nominated or appointed representatives, who exercise power or undertake functions under the general authority on

a national or state government.

## **FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**Providing service:** Local Government provide and maintain services and utilities that meet the basic needs of the people such as water supply, sewage, public transportation and waste management.

**Promoting Development:** Local Governments promote a safe and economic development, including regulating, developing agriculture and natural resources.

**Ensuring safety:** Local Government promote a safe and healthy environment, including regulating outdoor advertising outdoor advertising, pets, shops and restaurant.

**Providing Education:** Local governments provide and maintain primary, adult, and vocational education.

**Collecting Taxes:** Local Government collect taxes and fees,

**Registering births, deaths and marriage:** Local Government register births, deaths, and marriages in their locality.

Naming Rurals and streets

Serving as a channel of communication

Fostering political understanding

## **COMMUNITY**

Community a group of people living together and practicing common ownership. A



group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

A body of Nation or states unified by common interests. The people of a district or country considered collectively, especially in the context of social values and responsibilities.

## **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Community development is a process that aims to improve the quality of life for people in a community. It is a holistic approach that involves the community working together to address challenges and gaps.

Community development is based on principle such as sustainable development, empowerment, inclusivity, social justices, human rights, participative democracy and equality.

## **DEVELOPMENT**

The word development is widely used to refer to a specified state of advancement or growth. It could also be used to describe a new and advanced idea or product or an event that constitutes a news stage under changing circumstances.

Development is a process that creates growth, brings in progress and positive change. Development is a healthy sigh. Two aspects of development are economic growth or increase in people's income.

Social progress include literacy, health and the provision of public services.

## **CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION**

Local government is the grassroots government recognized by law. From the perspective of Maddick (1963) local government is a sub unit of government controlled by local council which is authorized by the central government to pass ordinance having a local application, vertexen or exact labour and within limit specified by the central government.

United Nation (UN) define local government as a political subdivision of Nation or in a Federal System or a State which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local attain including the power to pose taxes or labour for prescribed purpose.

The local government administration objective are both political and administrative in Nature can be stream lined to effectively mobilize local resources both human and material throughout the active inconjunction with higher authorities i.e. Federal and state government of these rural communities.

Local government administrative can be veritable agent for grassroots, community development when and if the following issues are critically examined and adopted. The local government statutory power and authority (Autonomy) if haven prominence with institutional backing that would encourage civic consciousness, political participation and constitution on policy issues. It could not only bring enthusiasm on the part of the people but reduce area of friction and possible out break of evidence.

Reliable system of funding devoid of corrupt practice can facilitate quick response for local demand and aspiration for programmes and project that would have direct impact

on inhabitants, planning process and implementation carried out from local level would have absolute support

Local government would provide education and skills acquisition (vocation) control in rural communities. This could facilitate proper use of government properties like Agricultural implement, school, teaching, hospitals, clinics, and dispensary including other infrastructure. There would be proper utilization of available resources prevent misuse, misappropriation and prevent act that would be inimical to the growth and development of rural communities.

It highlights the following factors:-

- (1) It exercise authority over a given territory or population.
- (2) It is a legal person i.e. can sue and be sued.
- (3) It council could be elected or selected
- (4) The Local government is subordinate system of government
- (5) It has power to make policies, prepare it budget and can have it own staff.

## **2.3 THEORICAL FRAMEWORK**

Democracy is a form of government in which all the people have equal right in the decision that affects their lives. It within this premises that local government as a grassroot government can help bridge the gap generally existed between the central, state and the people. Under local government administration, communities, town and village are organized to maintain law and order, provide basic second service and public amenities and encourage the cooperation and participation of the inhabitants in joint endeavor toward the

improvement/development of their conduction of living. According to A.H. Marshall local government adm

A. It operates in a restricted geographical area within a nation or state

B. Local election or selection is done for council member

C. It enjoys a measure of autonomy including power of taxations.

The local government is strategically located to perform political and socio economic functions to the local population, because of its proximity to the people.

The following functions are identified as key area of local government intervention to enhance rural community development.

1. Fostering civic consciousness/ political awareness, since rural population is high, most of whom are not literate and are ignorant of their rights and privileges provided in the constitution. Local government brings governance closer to the people, it raises their consciousness throughout democratic process and affords them the opportunity to select those governing them.

2. Entrenchment of social justice is enhanced through the closeness of local government to the people, in quick dispensation of social justice at grassroots level. The further the governments, the more distance are the people likely to be in terms of justice.

3. Acceleration of social and economic development. The neglect of any section of the country, mainly because they have no representative in the helms of affairs. Therefore it is believed that the creation of more local government will increase rapid development.

4. Redressing shortage of amenities government amongst committees, local government

mandates includes provision and distribution of amenities to rural committees, such as hospital / clinics, schools, etc.

5. Community development is the essence of local government planning in Nigeria. Rural development is aimed at fostering rapid socio-economic transformation. The establishment of infrastructures like community halls, public toilets, market stalls, recreation facilities, financial / credit institutions, cooperative associations, health centres and schools. Communities where these are available are said to be a developed area. The aim of successive local government is therefore the equitable distribution of resources to meet the people's need.

6. Local government functions include the following additional,

(i) Collection of rates and issuance of radio and television license

(ii) Licensing of bicycles, tractor and other mechanically propelled trucks, etc.

(iii) Naming roads and streets and numbering of houses

(iv) Registration of birth and death and marriages.

(v) Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or indigent people.

(vi) Formulation of economic planning and development schemes for their local government area. Furthermore, local government make laws and policies on the concurrent legislative list, which contain subjects under state and local government schedules. These comprise functions which state and local government can legislate upon. These include the operation of commercial undertakings, health centres, maternity centres, and provision of libraries/reading rooms, information; public enlightenment, scholarship/ bursaries for indigent

students and the finding and management of primary education etc.

## **2.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER**

Without minding words and from the general pattern of previous work collected on local government in this literature review, it can be conveniently confirmed that the grass roots government to accelerate development the rural areas has improved tremendously the social transformation arts by government.

However, there are areas that need to be state and local government in areas of finance to carryout projects and frames needs to be improved. Autonomy in contains, involving devolution of power to effectively perform mid meet the people immediate needs.

Local communities should be involved in the appointment (selection/election) of their leaders.

In view of this enormous task that the local government enunciated in all the reviewed work, to local government chose control affect independence and initiative by local government.

## REFERENCES

- Bello Imam (1990) Local Government Finance in Nigeria.
- Bamidele, J.A. and Simon, J.N. (2011) Conceptual approach to the study of local government administration.
- September, 2011. Journal of research and development studies kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin Volume 1, issue 1.
- Bamidele, J.A. and Simon J.N. (2006) Conceptual approach of the study of local government administration.
- Community development, kwara state experience and water resources. Ilorin government printer.
- Bello Imam (1996): Local Government as a unit of administration.
- The Federal Republic of Nigeria 1976 conceive Local government as government at local level

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

To achieve the objective of the research work, data was collected to provide the basic information needed for analysis, evaluation and interpretation.

Data were collected from two major sources.

- i). Primary source: Questionnaire.
- ii). Secondary source: Review of relative literature

To achieve the objective of this study, textbooks, journals and other material were contacted as secondary source including local government educational records.

Questionnaire was design to seek response from local government employment communities as primary source.

#### **3.2 SAMPLE AND POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The local government area in contention has over three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants. Majority of whom are farmers craft workers and petty traders. Sixty people were chosen as sample of the population. The characteristics of these sixty (60) people as sample will be used to justify the whole of the population.

#### **3.3 SOURCES OF DATA AND DATA COLLECTION**

Two major sources are used to collect data. The primary source been through questionnaire consists of well structured and arranged questions. It is specifically signed to



cover the role of local government and its impact agent of community development. It seeks to obtain zonal

The secondary sources are obtained from records and relevance documents form the local government and kwara state polytechnic. Such as text books, journal, magazines and some other unpublished record and documents.

### **3.4 RESEARCH PROBLEMS**

The major challenges faced during the course of this research work can be summarized underneath.

- (i) Lack of available and adequate data was a hindrance and a big problem for the research work to be more elaborate. The officials of local government classifies some documents as secret files and are not willing to respond to certain questions. Related information of this subject matter are also few.
- (ii) Problem of literacy is another factors as majority of the population are not literate and could not respond appropriately to questionnaire; proper communication and response was also a problem encountered.
- (iii) The constraint of time was another major factors to achieving a more elaborate research findings. Movement in and outside of the research environment, coupled with other engaging commitment, especially due to inaccessible road and fewer means of mobility within the local communities pose a major obstacle.
- (iv) Financial constraints significantly hindered reach during the collection of data.

To movement, and necessary material, funds were prudently allocated.

## REFERENCES

- Bello Imam (1990) Local Government Finance in Nigeria.
- Bamidele, J.A. and Simon, J.N. (2011) Conceptual approach to the study of local government administration.
- September, 2011. Journal of research and development studies kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin Volume 1, issue 1.
- Bamidele, J.A. and Simon J.N. (2006) Conceptual approach of the study of local government administration.
- Community development, kwara state experience and water resources. Ilorin government printer.
- Bello Imam (1996): Local Government as a unit of administration.
- The Federal Republic of Nigeria 1976 conceive Local government as government at local level

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDING**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

To obtain the first hand view on the role of Ilorin East Local Government as an agent of community development amongst the inhabitants questionnaire was directed to the people.

A total number of seventy five (75) questionnaire were distributed to respondents out of which sizeable number of about sixty (60) was returned. This was the figure upon which the statistical analysis was based. A total number of twelve (12) question were asked to achieve the objective of the study.

#### **4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY**

This local government was establish in October (1991) by the then military government of General Ibrahim Babangida, Kin order to fulfill the yearning of the people for more government presence at the grass roots. Ilorin East Local Government shares boundaries with Moro, Ilorin South, Ilorin West and Ifelodun Local Government areas. This local government is populated by diverse ethnic groups which include the Yoruba, Fulani, Hausa and Nupes.

They are predominately Muslims and Christians by religion

The common features of the architectural construction in the various towns and villages are mosque, churches as well as modern and traditional building. The people of

this area are highly industrious, during the course of the research it was discovered that many inhabitants are

Easter, Christian and New Year respectively.

#### **4.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ILORIN EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

As enshrined in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria that the local government is the third tier of government.

Ilorin East Local government as a third tier of government is headed by a chairman as its chief executive officer. The chairman is assisted by key functionaries, such as Director of personnel and head of department (HOD's)

#### **4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA**

**Table 1: Do you understand community development is?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No of questionnaire</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Yes	37	63%
No	19	31%
No answer	4	6%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher's field survey, 2025

The above tables show that 60% respondent agrees that agriculture is the predominant occupation business and civil service represent 12% and 9% respectively.

This table above show that 63% understand what community development is, while 31% do not understand

The table above show that 63% understand what community development is, while 31% do not understand and 6% did not respond to this question at all.

**Table 2: What category of people participate more in community development?**

Response	No of questionnaire	Percentage %
Children	3	5%
Young adult	15	25%
Adult	42	70%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher's field survey, 2025

These table shows that 5% of children participate more in community development, 25% young adult 6% adult.

**Table 3: Does your local government assist in development of your community?**

Response	No of questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	81	73%
No	44	27%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

These tables indicate that 73% agree that local government assist in community

development while 27% of respondent disagree.

**Table 4: Has there been any awareness campaign by local government on the rule community development ?**

Response	No of questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	81	73%
No	44	27%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher's field survey 2025

The above table show that only 40% of respondent said there are awareness campaign while 33% disagree and 27% did not respondent.

**Table 5: Do you rate local government high in term of community development effort**

.

Response	No of questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	18%	30%
No	26%	43%

No answer	16	27%
Total	60%	100%

Source: Researcher field survey 2025

The table above show that 30% or 18% respondent rate local government high in community development, 43% disagree while 27% did not respond.

**Table 6: Do you agree that the population rate in your local government favour female than male?**

Response	No of questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	55	55%
No	30	28%
No answer	10	17%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher field survey 2025

This table shows that 33% representing 55% agree female population is more, 28% disagree while 10% are undecided.

**Table 7: Individual assist in community development effort?**

Response	No of Questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	45	75%
No	15	25%



Total	60	100%
-------	----	------

Source: Researcher field survey 2025

The table above shows development association play positive role in community development in Ilorin east local government while 25% disagree.

**Table 8: Does the community have development association with positive impact?**

Response	No of Questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	48	80%
No	9	15%
No answer	3	5%
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher's field survey 2025

The above table shows development association play positive role in community development in Ilorin east local government 80% of respondent agree, 15% disagree, while 5% did not respond.

**Table 9: Is education playing a positive role in community development in Ilorin east local government?**

Response	No of Questionnaire	Percentage
Yes	60	100%
No	—	—

No answer	–	–
Total	–	100%

Source: Researcher’s field survey 2025

In the table above all respondent agree that education play significant role and that it is thee background of grow and economic development.

**Table 10: What is your view in the major occupation of the people in Ilorin east local government?**

Response	No of Questionnaire	Percentage
Agriculture	36	60%
Business	15	25%
Civil service	9	15%
All of the above	–	–
Total	60	100%

Source: Researcher field survey 2025

The above table indicate that 60% of respondent agree that agriculture is the predominant occupation, business and civil service represent 12% and 90% respectively.

#### **4.5 TESTING OF DATA/HYPOTHESIS**

In testing the hypothesis, the decision rule says that, reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accepts the alternative hypothesis (Hi) if the calculated value is greater than or equals

the table/critical value vice versa.

### **Hypothesis I**

(Ho): There is no significant correlation between towns/villages and population ratio.

(Hi) There is significant correlation between towns/villages and spread of development by

(Ilorin East) Local Government Council.

### **ILORIN EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

#### **RECORD BETWEEN 2020 TO 2025**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>SCHOOL COLLEGES</b>	<b>TOWN/VILLAGES</b>	<b>Ratio of spread of development by local government councils</b>
2020	47	11	4.27
2021	48	9	6.42
2022	51	8	7.29
2023	52	8	8.15
2024	54	10	10.5
2025	57	12	11.7

Source: Ilorin East Local Government Education board record (2020 – 2025)

Spread of development by local government is calculated as:

Spread of development = schools/colleges

Town/villages

Analysis of the secondary data collected from the case study from the analysis above (fig I) the coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) is given as 1.224. this figure indicates that there is a positive relationship between towns/villages and the spread of development.

R.square shows 1.497. this value indicates that towns/villages account for about 140% of the variance in spread of development.

T. test from the analysis shows 7.36 which is less than the tabulated value 90% confidence interval with the degree of freedom of 10.1.

This means that there is a positive relationship between towns/ villages and spread of development. But the level of relationship is significant.

#### **4.6 SUMMARY OF THE DATA**

The result of the test of hypothesis above showed a positive correlation between towns/villages and the spread of development, this means that there is congruence of the two. But towns/villages do not really significant effect on the spread of development because the level of relation was low, that is less than average of 50%.

## REFERENCES

Bamidele, J.A. and Simon, J.N (2011), Conceptual Approach to the study of local government administration.

Bamidele, J.A. and Simon J.N. (2006), Conceptual approach of the study of local government administration.

Bello Imam (1990) Local Government Finance in Nigeria.

September 2021, Journal of research and Development Studies Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin volume I, issue 1.

Community development, Kwara State experience and water resources Ilorin government printer.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

So far, these research works has attempted to evaluate the significance of community development activities in Ilorin East Local Government as well as Kwara State in particular and the country at large.

The activities performed over the years have been examined and evaluated to measure the level of development and transformation in the community concern various community development activities are clearly highlighted as well as the role played by these programmed in the overall social, economic and political transformation of the grass roots. It also highlighted constrains faced by communities in their development.

#### **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The development stride of Kwara State as an agricultural state, without many industries in particular, and the rural development has been slow due to the agrarian Nature of it's economy. However, the present effort by government to revolutionize agricultural. Industries through adequate finance, use of modern agricultural equipment and resourceful extension agricultural officials as well as the establishment of agro allied industries in the rural communities will bring about the needed changes and development.

Sustained government efforts should be channeled to the provision of social amenities, such as good roads to encourage mobility to and from these rural areas.

Provision of basic health chicks and sanitation awareness of facilities, would improve health living increase productivity. As Slogan health is wealth is a reality.

The provision of electricity and pipe borne water would encourage more agro allied industries for processing of agricultural raw material.

This would increase employment and reduce wastage of progress agricultural output. Clean water in the rural areas would reduce the outbreak of water born diseases, through provision and maintenance of the born hole.

There is also the need for government at both state and local government level to involve community members when mooted the construction of any project government personal and representatives of rural communities to enhance cooperation, coordination and proper supervision of activities and projects to benefits the grassroots must be encourage from time to time.

Adequate funnels should be made available to the local government as the classiest tier of government to the people to facilitate, improve participation by rural inhabitants in government activities, in term of maintaining government structure like schools, clinic/dispensary, borehole and rural feeder roads. This will increase productivity of the people and increase government revenue drive as well as rapid grow and development.

Sustained effort should be geared towards education and enlightens of the rural population through awareness campaign to help mitigate unforeseen emergencies like epidemic, accident and natural disaster like rain food etc.

The requirement of available is limited and scare. Local government policies and programmes must be tailored to wards proper and judicious allocation of resources to meet the need of the people. Areas of priorities must be identified to avoid the provision of wasteful while elephant projects.

## **CONCLUSION**

There is the convergence of opinion that the importance of local government as an agent of community development cannot be over emphasized in Nation building.

It is imperative therefore, that inhabitants of the local communities be involved in the development planning through the identification of their needs and including the adoption of measures that would discourage and reduce the effect of rural urban migration.

Provision of agro-industries would increase and expand employment, health and medical facilities would improve and encourage health living and sanitary system. Provision of educational infrastructure would also improve knowledge and awareness amongst the rural population, and raise consciousness about the presence of government in term of maintenance of law and order in the communities. This has encouraged mutual cooperation and collaboration between the individuals and the Local Government in various rural areas.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Akamore, F.A.C (2001): Issues and concept in government and policies in Nigeria. Lagos Climate Association Publisher.
- Akpan, U.N (1967): Epitaph to direct rule, a discourse on Local Government in African, London, Frank Case ltd.
- Bamidele, J.A. and Simon, J.N. (2006): Conceptual Approach to the study of local government administration, Ilorin. Olad publisher.
- Babaita, T.A. (2006): Issues and concept in Nigeria Local Government Administration.
- Bello Imam I.B. (1990): Local Government Finance in Nigeria Ibadan, Vintage publisher.
- Fagbonbun, F.O. (2004): Tradition Nays and Local Government Administration in Nigeria in Aronsi I.O (Ed) Local Government and culture in Nigeria, United State of America, Chapter hill pass.
- George, O.O. (1991) Princels of Local, Lagos Administrative staff college of Nigeria (ASCON) Publishes.
- Ilorin East Local Government Education Board List of school and colleges.  
Journal of Research and Development studies Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin  
Volumn issued (2011).
- Kwara State Ministry of Rural Development and Water Resources (1980): Community Development Kwara State Experience, Ilorin Government Printer.
- Willams, S. (1982): Rural Development in Nigeria University of Ile-ife press Nigeria.
- Popoola, A.A. (2006): Essential or Local Government Finance and public enterprises Management Ilorin Olad Publisher.