

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 local government 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 serve 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 for 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 labour 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 he 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 for 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 efforts 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 justify 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 programmes, 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 10 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, current trends thinking, role of local government in nation building.

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 are 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 learners dictionary role is said to be function or position that somebody has an 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 MEANING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This has to do with various contributions by different authors towards the con 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 govern of the grass root because of its communal jurisdiction of operations.

The guideline for local government reforms (1976) defined local government as government as 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), pg 17 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 labour 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 form the angel 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 id down local government will be serving to awaking in the citizens 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 unities 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.

CURRENT TRENDS IN THINKING

Current trends in thinking has to do with new knowledge and recent contribution by different writer towards making the concept of local government the lively education al and political subject local government is an essential instrument of national or state government for the performance of certain basic services which could best be administered locally on the intimate knowledge of the concerned. He went further to explain the local government unities people in a defined area in a common organization whose function are essentially

complementary to those of the central government and in the interest of the local residents for the satisfaction of common community needs.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It has been noted that one of the reason 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 representatives 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 stall 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 sparse population, it is necessary to establish a sizeable and manageable unit or an area that is one 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 way channels of communication should be allowed in such an area.
 - b. Cultural and historical link: this is between people and ethnic groups that composed an area, there should be those that believe 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 binds them together.

- c. Administration and economic factors on the part of the establishing government: this is the will of the government cater for the parts 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 NATION BUILDING

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 centres 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 incorporates 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 programme 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 hinders 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 Nyeere 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 of 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 changed much with the exception of those few elites to which economic and political powers are concentrated in their hands. And as a result previous 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 war whereby the urban or towns have 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 are the persistent efforts of

successful Nigeria government to revitalized local government institution.

2.3 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

In summary, this chapter (literature reviewed dwelled on the review of related to this research work, efforts had been made to relate this work with the various books consulted as related to the topic of the role of local government in rural transformation it was stressed for the beneficiaries of this project work to understand importance attached to the role of local government.

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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 is 40 from entire population of over 100 thousand.

Refers to the selected small part 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, quota 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 strata. 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 is 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 in formation.

- i. Primary data collection: these are data collected by the researchers fro 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, questionnaire and interview method.

- ii. Secondary data collection: these are data collected from past literature that are already existing, 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 obtain from internal sources such as organizational record and filed manuals e.t.c

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 observe 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 enhance or enable 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 understood 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 was time constraint and lack of adequate time or duration of some of the local government officers to respond to interview. The parameters used to grouped the respondents are: education, gender, age, religion and occupation.

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

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

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF ILORIN SOUTH 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 4th 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. Sallihu abdulkareem, arch (mRS) Hallimat tayo aloa, alh. Muhammed Agboola present incumbent chairman Mr Nuhu Lanre Daibu, under the great part of people democratic 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 “the 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.
 - a. 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 spoon 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 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 performs 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 REFERS TO THE VARIOUS MEANS

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 basis of education WASSCE / NECO/OND/HND/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).

4.3.1 EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

TABLE ONE

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

Source: Researchers filed survey 2025.

From the table above, the respondents were selected randomly from the various ethnic groups 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 2013

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 of the population equal chance of being selected. The male respondents has 22 frequency with 73.3% and female respondents had 8 frequency recorded as the members responded positively.

Source Researcher Work 2025

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

Source: Researcher's Field Survey 2025

The table above shows the percentage of respondents in relation to religion to religion. The three main religion in Nigeria: Christianity

Islamic and traditional were made references to Christianity has only 40% while that of Islamic religion had 60%. But nothing was recorded under traditional religion. This is due to the fact that a lot of many who had their back ground rooted in traditional religion had converted to either Christianity or Islamic religion.

Source: researchers work 2013

TABLE FOUR

4.3.4 OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT

| Respondent | Frequency | Percentage % |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Formers | 4 | 13.3 |
| Civil servants | 10 | 33.3 |

| | | |
|------------------------|----|------|
| Private servant | 8 | 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, farmers' are 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 |

Sources: 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 56and above is 7.7% from the table, it can be deduced that the respondents 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

**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 |

Sources: Researchers' 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

**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 event help to increase better living.

Sources: Researcher's Work 2025

TABLE EIGHT:

4.3.8 DID SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENJOY ANY LEVEL OF AUTOMONIJA

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

Source: Researcher's Field Survey 2025

These question were desined for the staff of the council. The information gathered from the findings shows that the respondents that answered yes is 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.

Sources: 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 tens 100% which means that development and growth can quickly get o local communities only through the local government.

Sources: researcher work 2025

TABLE ELEVEN

4.3.11 IS RURAL TRANSFORMATION THE BEDROCK OF NATION BUILDING RESPONDENTS

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

Source: Researcher 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.

TABLE TWELVE

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

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

Source: Researcher's Field Survey 2025

Form 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 2013

TABLE THIRTEEN

4.3.13 TO 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 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 to have a developed country local government must perform its function very well.

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 questionnaire. Although the total number of distributed questionnaire was 40 copies at the end, only 30 questionnaires were returned as a result if limited time on the port 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 retuned questionnaire | 30 | 75 |
| Number of non –returned questionnaires | 10 | 25 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Source: Researcher’s Field Survey 2025

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

This **research** work has been conducted and the data from the research 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 selves politically and to administers justice. From the finding, it as 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 programme 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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 are ready to serve the people.

Local government should also be able to generate its tentative proportion of their revenue both intentionally and these 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 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 checked and corrected for effective and efficiency to be possible.

5.3 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 ensure 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 programme 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 to function 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.

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