

# **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CHALLENGES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**(A CASE STUDY OF ILORIN AREA OF KWARA STATE)**

***BY***

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## **CERTIFICATION**

This project has been read and approved as having meet the standard requirement for the award of National Diploma in the Department of Public Administration, Institute of Finance and Management Studies, Kwara State Polytechnics, Ilorin.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to Almighty God for his merciful and blessing throughout the completion of this programmel

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My profound gratitude goes to Almighty Allah, he who makes if possible and realistic for me to attain a height makes me academic pursuit and career. I give thanks to him who makes me to withstand the odds of the academic rigors in the process of the course of my study.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Local government as defined by OLADIMEJI (1979) is the intra sovereign geographical climate contained within in sovereign nation or quasi- sovereign nations. They include cities municipalities urban and other intermediary or basic unit's local government also has a well-defined territory population and government organization. They are either entitles or corporate body and can enter into contract sources, therefore local government referred to government of local level and this enable people to given themselves in certain specific area. It is a well-known fact that federal government cannot possibly attained to every details of local government administration, hence it delegate local functions of local government according to OROWA (1996) that local government or native authority represent the basic units through which any nations administer her people at the grassroots level, the theory of local government, therefore they must be an administrative agency through the central government govern the people in their respective homes all over the world, the structure form and functions of local government are determined by the political, belief of the people who control the central government sources, two modules of grassroots government have been identified under the first modules, there is a strong



center where policies are determined and are administered by local unions which at as agent sources as part of this arrangement, the government would usually make found available to the local government unit to enable them provide the services which they are responsible for the local government would have on power, would be very limited and in financial terms unimportant.

Under the second modules, real political authority is decentralized to low level of government sources, the native authorities may raise substantial part of their revenue through the imposition of local taxes, the bulk of their revenue is however provided by the central government through statutory allocation sources. The local unit usually operates under a council which may consist of a person through democratic process by the local inhibition or through person appointed by the government to on the affairs of the local inhabitants.

These later methods which were adopted by Britain imposed on Nigeria by the colonial government for two reasons.

- i. it was easier for the administrate to adopt the system they are trained on
- ii. enhance the philosophy of indirect rate

Through the Nigeria local council of native authority operated on the traditional British pattern from inspection, in the early 1950s the nationalist have started the battle of self-rule, the struggle led to the mc. Person constitution of 1951.

Soon after the constitution has been adopted, the then eastern and western regions changed their local government system to reflect the ideology of independence of the time.

Probably, due to the form of native administration which existed the nation during the pre-colonial period to the advent of the colonial government, the system survived with some minor changes.

The various regional approaches ended with the advent of military administration in 1966 sources the military introduced dynamic reform in local administration.

In general, they favored uniform structures for a part of the country it was not however easy to break with the past regional traditions inspired by the fact that federal government had created states which were autonomous on matters of local administration.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Most of the problems controlling local government include among others, incessant interruption of government by the military, this makes it to have an unstable government areas, the indiscriminate creation of local government has resulted in a situation where some are too large to effectively administer their whole province while others are too small to raise money to undertake meaningful programmes.

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

The primary purpose of the research is to examine the ability of the local government to justify its existence to save the people of one local government other aims are to

- I. Appraise the role of local government as a tool for rural development.
- II. To affirm member of the public confidence in these functionaries intimated with the management to justify the rural development.
- III. Examine the appraise to what extent politics have affect the growth and function of local government administration.
- IV. To know the historical background of the case study.

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

The research findings would enable Ilorin in particular and other local government of the federation in general to

- I. The study will serve as guidance to the staff of local government
- II. It will serve as material to other research
- III. It will contribute to study of existing knowledge

## **1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

The following hypothesis are raised for the study

1. There is a significant relationship between poor funding and the successful execution of rural development in rural communities of Ilorin area of Kwara State.
2. There is a significance relationship between the availability of skilled manpower and effective realization of rural development in the rural community of Ilorin area of Kwara State.
3. There is a significance relationship between popular participation of rural people and improved rural development of the rural communities of Ilorin area of Kwara State.

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

The research work is divided into five chapter, chapter one contains the introductory part i.e. the background of the study, problems, significances, objectives, limitation and plan of the study.

Chapter two consists of literature review with emphasis or review of related literature and its appraisal.

Chapter three deals with research methodology focus attention on instrumentation and research design, sample and sampling techniques and procedure for data collection.

Chapter four is has to do with data presentation and analysis

Chapter five deals with the summary, conclusion. As well as recommendation, with bibliography.

## **1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Government:** A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary.

**Local government:** A local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national government, or (where appropriate) federal government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states. Local governments generally act within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government.

**Challenges:** A situation that cause difficulties for people so solve or deal with order to understand those things.

**Rural development:** is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.

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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Modern local government system are structurally organized to simplify the political principle of separation of power among various center of staff within the system, they are the political officer who are either selected by the state government to govern the affairs of local government or they are democratically elected.

There are regular members of staff recruited in most cases the local government services commission in each state.

The degree of co-operation between the political officers and regular staff tells much upon efficiency and effectiveness of each local government. The organization and structure and the local government reform so as to professionalize the local government services, the structural reforms allow six departments.

- A. The central administration department created with the offices of the secretary to local government.
- B. Finance department (treasury and account)
- C. Community department
- D. Works, housing and survey.
- E. Medical and health

The annual vote for department capital recumbent are largely determined by the amount of the internally generated revenue and quarterly distrusted from the federation account of the federal government both state and local government by laws and finally the procedures of carrying out their duties.

## **2.2 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION**

The words rural development have been approach from so many angles to bring their meaning but all point out to the willing collective mobilization of a particular community, human resources and finance to produce a community felt needs community development entails the following

- I. Identification of communal felt need brought about ecological factor.
- II. The holding of communal meeting arrive decision on that joint effort are to be made as to provide the amentias in the interest of the social development of a particular community.

It must be noted that the community development projects are not confide to man alone, for woman of ten that not to participate also in exercise in town development authority headquarter when it was decided that the community all was necessary, woman are drawing water for men to construct the building this is an expected participatory management in community sense and it should be encourage.



Many scholars have pointed out that in such project, the government action is peripheral and it leads to bureaucratic paternalism, Ntchi, (1999) said governmental participation in such is at best peripheral limited to the generating of approval for them and generation of rural support for them, in his view, LAWAL (2001) said that the government involvement over rural development which many are predominant if we approach the definition of rural development from the organization, from the point of view which has presented rural development as virgin's son for the extension or bureaucratic power.

Rural development can also be regarded as the process by which the effort of the people themselves over join with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economy social and cultural condition of the communities and to enable them contribute to the national growth.

Another cardinal issue related to the need for the greater involvement of local government in development of enterprises since reason identified them as critical index of development, it stands reason that the people should be fully involved in the conceptualized and execution of development projects, this is the only thing that can ensure that only the right project gets created from any local government in that case local; government evolved in the first instance the anonymous participation of local people in the development of the communities.

The refusal to acknowledge and accommodate, in fact, constitute an important factor in the growing irrelevance of the local government for the administration purpose and management community development section of local government may be broken into three parts namely:

- A. Self-help project
- B. The adult literacy education unit
- C. The youth service section

Under the self-project, we have construction of roads, bridges, the sinking of wells, the making of curvet and so on.

## **FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Local government have been saddled with the development of agriculture and natural resources other than exploitation of materials by the monograph titled agriculture policy of Nigeria issued by the ministry of agricultural water resources and rural development, February 1988 section 5.1.3 the following have been stated to be within the preview of local government.

1. To make appropriate services and development activities responsible to local wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating them to local representative bodies.

2. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the local levels of our society and to encourage initiatives and leadership potential.
3. To mobilize human and materials resources through their involvement of member of the public in their local development.
4. To provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal)

Sady (1962) also summarized the purpose of local government as follows:

- A. Decongesting government at the center and thereby forcing national leader's details and unnecessary involvement in local issues and facilitating and expecting at the local level.
- B. Increasing the people understanding and support of social and economic development activities and as a result of gaining the benefit of their own contribution to these activities and as a result of gaining the benefit of their group adjustments needed changers.
- C. Making programmer to faster social and economics betterment at the local communities.
- D. Training people in the act of self-government and
- E. Strengthening national unity.

Furthermore the following health services are provided in the local government.

1. Primary health care services
2. Health care maternity center, dispensary and health clinics
3. Ambulance services
4. Leprosy clinic and other infections disease clinic.

Since health is wealth, it follows therefore that no society can exist for long without good health and environmental schemes is not prior around which the existence of any loss of population therefore all their attention of the improvement of health and environmental services of the community, whatever the designation given to the official, the administrative management structures of any council health services is however broken into the following units

1. The environmental section which details with the general situation of a local governmental area and to the end, it sees to the cleanliness of public place like market, motor part drains and roads.
2. The local sanitation unit is taken to the environmental section described above but it is essentially meant to be visiting building place to discover their environmental sanitation. Hence, the provision of many health inspectors exist.

3. The food hygiene unit looks after the sales of food slaughtering of cattle sales of meat at regulated premises.
4. The health education unit has been created so that health inspection should educated people in the environmental importance of living under well-kept environment condition.

Fess are collected by local government either as returns for investment in economic or social facilities provided for the public or as a charge for controlling the activities of the citizen, the former are known as services fess and are collected from the use of such facilities, a motor parks, public restraints, bars, recreation parks and battering houses, abettors and other facilities, which fall under the function of local government.

**REGULATORY FESS:** These are fees charged for controlling of those in trades, business or industry in order to ensure that they confirm with laid down procedure.

**SERVICES FINANCED BY RATES:** There are other services which are communally delivered to the area where the resident of the house owner cannot option out of services, there include public water undertaking garbage collection and street light.

Taking street light as an example it is assured that every house or adult in the area benefits from it hence, the subject of the face is either of the landlord or the

occupier of the house or the adult in the area thus, the subject here is regarded as the assumed beneficiary, the house owner would have provided security light in front of his building to serve the since, purpose as the street light nevertheless, he has to pay the face for the public street light.

Such a rate has a tax element in it, in that, there is some compulsion imposed by local government on the citizen to pay it, where as in case of feed paid for infrastructures provided by government, it is paid by the citizen who voluntary requests or accepts to make use of such facility and is not bound to pay for it, if he does not need to.

## **THE ROLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

In Nigeria, past centralized development efforts embarked upon had resulted into failure to benefit the rural people yet, these people cannot be neglected for its enormity. For instance, in Nigeria, the population of people residing in rural areas in few selected states is : Rivers 86.16%, Anambra 80:85%, Bauchi 76:8%, Oyo 37:84% , Ondo 25.8%, Kano 89:6%, Sokoto 38:7% Kwara 52.0%, Plateau 69:0%, Ogun 68:3% and Gongola 71:5% (Olojede,1991). It has therefore been realized that rural development must constitute a major part of a development strategy if a large segment of those in greatest need are to benefit since most programmes embarked

upon by the central and state governments have failed in this areas; then local government becomes the next agent to fall on for development.

The roles of local government in rural development are:

**Education:** Local governments through their local education districts have been responsible for the construction, maintenance and staffing of primary schools in their respective areas. Also, it is responsible for the payment of salaries for teaching and non – teaching staff in primary schools.

**Transportation:** The provision of transportation has gone a long way to enhance the status of Nigerian local governments. These local governments have set up diverse mass urban transit scheme to help to transport their staff and also act as a source of revenue generation for local governments.

**Public Toilet:** Local governments are not left out in the maintenance of good hygienic culture. They embark on the construction of public toilet for their people.

**Water Supply:** Local governments embark on digging of bore holes in the rural areas, this has greatly improved the hygiene nature of the people in these rural communities.

**Medical and Health:** These include the provision, maintenance and administration of dispensaries, maternity and health centres. The increase in the revenue allocation

to local governments has been helping in the maintenance of these medical and health services.

**Law Enforcement:** Customary courts of Grades A, B and C and setup in different local government areas. These courts deal with Civil cases such as divorce, defaulters and issuing of certificate of marriage. Nehru (1996) emphasized the role of local government as the basis of any true system of democracy. According to him, the role of local government includes the following;

**Grass-root democracy:** Local government provides scope for democracy at the grass – root level. If direct democracy can still be practicable, it is only at this level, otherwise democracy at the state or national level has become only indirect type.

**Serves as a training School:** Local government is an excellent ground for creating and training future leaders. The participation of people at the local level in the management of their own affairs, gives them necessary experience to handle bigger affairs later at the state or national level.

**Encourages participation of the people in public affairs:** Local government affords opportunity to the people to participate in public affairs. It has become impracticable for common people to participate in public affairs at the state or national level.



**Reduces the burden of the central government:** Local government in a way acts supplementary to the central government. No doubt historically the local government is prior to the state or national government, but with the passage of time many important functions got transferred to the central government.

**Serves as a channel of communication:** The local government serves as two-way channel of communication between itself and the central government. Desires and aspirations of the local community are articulated and carried upward to the state government, and plans and programmes of the state and the central governments flow in the reverse direction.

**Vital for national progress:** Local government promotes diversity of experience and creative activity through democratic action. Thus, it contributes to national progress through resilience, strength and richness of democracy.

## **CHALLENGES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The issue of funding is a big challenge. Some of the rural development programmes are so bogus without a clearly defined sources of funding. The cases of the Housing for ALL, Universal Basic Education (UBE) and so on are clear examples. They are often initiated before sourcing for funds from philanthropists and international donors which may never come. Another challenge is the armed conflicts ranging from ethnic, religious and communal issues which do not provide enabling

environment for the implementation of sustainable development programmes in such areas. For instance, a situation where foreigners and government workers in some coastal rural areas are target of kidnappers demanding ransom is obviously not conducive for development work.

Also, corruption poses a very big threat to rural development. There is lack of integrity, accountability and transparency on the part of people who are supposed to implement development projects in the rural areas. Nwakoby (2007) laments that public funds (made for rural projects) are arched away in bank vaults in Europe and America, while an overwhelming proportion of the population live in abject poverty. Another challenge is the lack of political will and commitment, policy instability and insufficient involvement of the intended beneficiaries of the programmes hence according to Chilikwu (2006), most of them died with the government that initiated them. For example, development programmes like Operation Feed the Nation, Green Revolution, Free and Compulsory Primary Education, Low cost Housing Schemes which impact positively on the rural dwellers could not be sustained.

Onibokun (1987) sees rural development to be faced with the paradox that the production oriented rural economy relies heavily on non-productive people who are well - equipped with outdated tools, technical information, scientific and cultural training and whose traditional roles and access to resources pose problems for their

effective incorporation into modern economic systems, whereas the consumption oriented urban economy is flooded with people many of who are either unemployed or unemployable or marginally employed or underemployed in the urban centres where they choose to live. As a result of this mass exodus, the rural areas have been qualitatively depopulated and are progressively less attractive for social and economic investments while the urban areas are becoming physically congested, socially unhealthy and generally uneconomic to maintain.

In addition, rural development is faced with challenges which have made the effect of government's efforts at different levels, NGOs, private initiatives and international involvement not felt by the intended beneficiaries. Umebali and Akubailo (2006) list such challenges like: Vicious cycle of poverty, poor infrastructure, high population density, high level of illiteracy, low social interaction and local politics and rural - urban migration.

Rural dwellers have been considered as the thermometer through which one determines the impact of rural development. A lot of rigours, bottlenecks and unnecessary bureaucracy are often attached to rural development process. This is evident in the history of most of the rural development programmes which are often saddled with disappointments. Another challenge is the issue of proliferation of development programmes. Some are so superficially implemented that the average

targeted population (rural dwellers) doubt the sincerity of the initiators. Such proliferation can easily be noticed from the many number of such that died with successive government that initiated them.

The problem of implementation is another glaring challenge, justified this claim when he writes that the development policies geared towards the improvement of the rural dwellers remained almost a house - hold word without corresponding success especially at the implementation states. To this end, some of them are haphazardly implemented as a result of poor supervision. Perhaps this is why water taps abound in so many rural communities but without water since their installation.

Local governments being small may not be able to attract competent and efficient persons to perform the services they render to the public. Since the area of their jurisdiction is small and their capacity to pay is limited by their limited resources, they may find it difficult to hire specialists. Since governments are concerned with their respective local communities, they may degenerate into myopic, narrow – minded, selfish and ignorant institutions. They cannot provide services of a uniform standard. Local governments are bound to differ in resources, efficiency, etc. They are to work and survive in the face of centralizing tendencies. Modern technological revolution has led to speedy communications, industrialization, urbanization etc. “Local initiative and the independence of action have been

undermined by the ease and quickness with which the state government and the town government may talk over the telephone and settle the matter”.

Local governments may especially be prone to corruption and malfeasance, much more than the central government.

### **2.3 CURRENT TRENT IN THINKING**

One of the major challenges of local government is lack of adequate finance to implement its programmes at the grassroots level, therefore, for local government to bring development to the rural areas. There is the need for local councils to have strong economic base. In this connection it is suggested that statutory allocations to local councils be reviewed upward from 52.68%, 26.72% and 20.6% to 52.1%, 25.9% and 22.0% at the federal, state and local governments respectively.

In addition to this, councils shares of the federation account to be released to them directly to avoid lateness in the payment of salaries and arbitrary deductions by state government. Local government should have representation in the Revenue Allocation and Fiscal Commission which determines and shares the federated revenue to the beneficiaries.

It is not enough to have an upward review of councils’ allocations, but also advisable for local councils to look inwards for improved Internally Generated Revenue (IGR). This will make them financially self-reliant. Besides, some local

councils should look for ways of attracting industries to their areas as this will propel economic development and increase their revenue base.

In order to reduce the incidence of corruption in local government, there must be better welfare package for local government staff. Adequate motivation and welfare package will prepare the workers for the task of service delivery. Also, the electorates should be educated and enlightened of the danger inherent in money politics, they should endeavor to vote for people of proven integrity rather than compromising their future and that of the generation yet unborn on the altar of election. Furthermore, the inadequacy of skilled workers to implement various developmental programmes can be solved by investing in human beings,

Obada (2002) believed that the most permanent and deepest way to ensure ideal development in the rural areas is to invest in human beings which policies like National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Universal Basic Education (UBE), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LEEDS) etc are meant to do. Also, a viable system of development at local government level must provide political leadership and guidance to plan and execute various programmes and policies. But this must be done without curbing local initiative and participation.

Indeed, Bureaucrats and Technocrats are needed to assist and advise the local people. If these officials are to appear as masters of the people it will be difficult to change their mentality and attitude. The only way to integrate themselves with the local people is to appear as genuine servants of the people and to place themselves under the political authority of the locally recognized leaders. Also, the concern for corruption in Nigeria society must be removed in the conduct of local government.

Above all, provision of education, health and other social services must be the priority of the local government authorities to create new man with attitude prepared to challenge oppression and exploitation.

The problem of lack of due consultation and non-involvement of local dwellers by the local government before embarking on developmental programmes can be eliminated if the local government can run an open administration that will encourage the local communities to express their opinions on issues that affect them, thereby allowing local government to implement programmes that are demanded by the people. Thus, this will prevent misplacement of priorities and wastage of resources.

## **2.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER**

The chapter consist of how the organization and the structure of the felt needs of the citizens it talks about how government run their capital and recruitment

expenditure how government generate revenue and how the revenues is been shared among the six department of structural reforms, this chapter also discuss the exploitation of natural resources in Ilorin area of Kwara State and the rate at which provide health care services to their citizen.

The environmental sanitation schemes and how they improve the environmental services of the community is been discussed, the types of revenue been allocated. The regulatory fees, services financed rates as example of street light was given in the test of the chapter.



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## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with analysis of the research methodology and if cover the procedure and method used in the investigation. The subtopic that will be handled here are sample and population of the study sources of data collection instrument method of data analysis and research problems thus. The quality of any decisions is a function of the information gathered.

The study area is Ilorin area of Kwara State, the study will cover the major source of revenue generation of government in Kwara State with special regards to Ilorin area of Kwara State, this chapter of the research study will make use of research design that will be used to interact with respondents to know their view of study, the collections of data and sources of information far collection of data and sources of information for analysis and interpretation will be on question.

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

The sample involved in this study is drawn from a population of the member of staff of Ilorin government council; the sampling units include both the senior and junior staff, both male and female in the community development.

The choice of the sample assumes that those involved are frontier with the local government rural system convention sampling techniques was adopted to obtain the sample from the population.

### **3.3 SOURCES OF DATA/DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS**

A wide range of investigation approaches abound for coming out a reached study and the explain why both primary and secondary sources of information are used.

In the process of caring out the study the following method and the techniques wore used to collect necessary data.

**PRIMARY SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:** This is a sources information whereby information is gathered from the main sources directly, i.e questionnaire personal or oral interview, personal observation, discussion would be held with staff of Ilorin government, the researcher is able to come in contact with the researcher from which the relevant data are got the method provides an idea of firsthand information that could be relied upon.

- 1. QUESTIONNAIRE:** this is the primarily sources of collection be the study an appraisal of local government as a tools of rural development.
- 2. PERSONAL INTERVIEW:** personal interview with the personal of various contract in the various department of local government were also conducted to

have their view on how effective and efficient is the local government administration is managing rural development.

3. **PERSONAL OBSERVATION:** the process and the producer degenerating find and fess are regulated and also personally observed by the researcher.
4. In addition, references was made to relevant edict establishing Ilorin area of Kwara State.
5. Finally, all relevant books on local government administration were consulted for the population of this study.

### **3.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS**

The analysis of data to this project work was conducting through the primary sources of data that is questionnaire personal interior and personal observation, the data of this project work is derived from the hypothesis testing that is the verification of the acceptability of the earlier formulated hypothesis, the inferential statistics helps the researchers to inform this statistical measures of central tendency and clansperson certain meaning and importance relationships, which are hidden with the data. It deals with interferences about the population characteristics based on the sample draw from such a population. It is concerned with determine how likely is the result based on sample are the same result which have been obtained from the entire

population. Sample is draw from the population is highly representatives; the appropriate statistical tests must be selected.

### **3.5 RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The information derived from Ilorin area of Kwara State Government restricted in some way, the department responsible for data gathering is not well do equipped to carryout its responsibilities not all as derived from the local government is not reliable because they are more estimates that are not obtained through reliable objectives statistical method, another problem that leads tools to restriction of information is lack of socialization and enlightenment by local government workers and even the entire public because statistics shows that about 60% of the citizen fall into this category the lack of enlightenment implies lack of socialization and in ability to understand and contribute to societal progress, lack of enough fund was another problem that brought about limited information in the local government, some information cannot be revaluated to researchers, most of their liberators are not equipped with modern and sophisticated tools and equipment.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The project work has undergone series of consultation to Ilorin holies that see government as a tools for rural development, this chapter contain the analysis, briefs history of case study, the data presentation and disclosed of some difficult information needed work, it expatiates more of the hypothesis through the information that was gathered from Ilorin area of Kwara State.

The result of the test hypothesis in this chapter will help in deciding if local government as a tool for rural development.

#### **4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF CASE STUDY**

Ilorin West local government is the one of the local government in Kwara State. It is located between latitude 8.5 North and longitude 4.3. It is situated in the transitional zone between the northern and southern part of Nigeria.

The Ilorin West local government was created in October 1991, it shares boundaries with more, Ilorin West, South Ifelodun and as well as a local government area. It has a population of over 500, 000 people the local government headquarter is located at WaraOsin, in the western part of Ilorin town along Adeta Road.

#### **4.3 PRESENTATION OF DATA**

The result of the analysis is as follows

| Variable  | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Yes       | 32        | 64         |
| No        | 18        | 36         |
| Undecided | -         | -          |
| Total     | 50        | 100        |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

From the table three (3) above, the worker work in the department of their relevant qualification is 60% while 36% of the worker opted that they are not working in the department of their relevant qualification, hence low productivity is likely to emerge

The table below shows from the respond of the respondent that the local government administration does not tap their resources effectively and efficiently this certain are made by 62% of the workers.

| Variable  | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Yes       | 19        | 38         |
| No        | 31        | 62         |
| Undecided | -         | -          |
| Total     | 50        | 100        |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
|----------|-----------|------------|

|           |    |     |
|-----------|----|-----|
| Yes       | 9  | 18  |
| No        | 41 | 82  |
| Undecided | -  | -   |
| Total     | 50 | 100 |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

This is evidence by 82% percent of the workers that members of the public resent negatively to tax payment.

| Variable  | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Yes       | 14        | 28         |
| No        | 36        | 72         |
| Undecided | -         | -          |
| Total     | 50        | 100        |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

From the table above the workers agreed that the local government performed its function on local sanitation.

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

The relevant data collection through the use of data gathering instrument can thereby analyzes using tables.



## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Male     | 30        | 60         |
| Female   | 20        | 60         |
| Total    | 50        | 100        |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 18-25    | 18        | 36         |
| 26-30    | 27        | 54         |
| 30-above | 5         | 10         |
| Total    | 50        | 100        |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

### 4.5 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

The statistical tool used in testing of the hypothesis is the chi-square test, the result determine the rejection or acceptance of the top hypothesis.

$$\frac{X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}}$$

Where X=chi- square

E=Summations

O= Observed frequency

E= Expected frequency

Confident level= 5% 04, 0.05

$X^2_c$ = chi-square table value

Decision rule: (1) Accept  $H_1$ ; if  $x^2_c$  is greater than  $x^2_T$  and reject  $H_0$

(II) Accept  $H_0$ : if  $X^2_T$  is greater than  $X^2$  and reject  $H_1$ .

| VARIABLE | O  | E  | O-E | (O-E) <sup>2</sup> | (O-E) <sup>2/E</sup> |
|----------|----|----|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| Yes      | 32 | 25 | 07  | 49                 | 1.96                 |
| No       | 18 | 28 | 07  | 49                 | 1.96                 |
| $X^2_C$  | -  | -  | -   | -                  | 3.92                 |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

Decision; since  $X^2$  ( $X^2 + H_1$  is accepted  $H_1$  is rejected, therefore it hold that average of the workers working in the department of their relevance qualification.

## **HYPOTHESIS TWO**

$H_0$ : The local government Ilorin west not top there resources efficiently and effectively.

$H_1$ : the local government taps there resources efficiently and effectively.

| VARIABLE | O  | E  | O-E | (O-E) <sup>2</sup> | (O-E) <sup>2/E</sup> |
|----------|----|----|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| Yes      | 19 | 25 | 06  | 36                 | 1.44                 |
| No       | 31 | 25 | 06  | 36                 | 1.44                 |
| $X^2_C$  | -  | -  | -   | -                  | 2.88                 |

**Sources: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025.**

$X^2_C=2.88$

$X^2_t=3.84$  using 5%, 0.05, confidence level at 1.

**DECISION:** Since  $X^2_t > X^2_c$  the practice revenue generation does not facilitate the growth of local government administration in Nigeria. Therefore  $H_0$  is accepted while  $H_1$  is rejected.

#### **4.6 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER**

This chapter consist of Kwara State and Ilorin area of the state, it consist of the outcome and results of the questionnaire and personal interview between the researchers and the outlays the result of the test of hypothesis been carried out from the result of the test of hypothesis shows that

$H_0$ : The local government does not tap their resources efficiently and effectively

$H_1$ : The local government taps their resources efficiently and effectively.

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## **CHAPTER FIVE**

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

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

In this project work, the research discussed about the historical government an rural development, the problems, objective, scope of limitation and the significance of the study mentioned, the researcher highlighted the literature review on the appraisal of local government rural development system.

The data collection techniques adopted in gathering data or information is necessary for the study and is usually assessed furthermore, the questionnaire draw in chapter four has exposed the feeling of member of Ilorin area on the researchers has observed the willing collectives mobilization of a particular community, human resources and finance to produce community felt needs.

#### **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1) Improving the quality of men at the local government level would necessitate large finance commitment to the provision of basic infrastructure without which beneficial engagement can handy take like roads, bridge cruets etc. must be rehabilitated or contented to open up what else where we refer to as negotiated areas.

- 2) The local government people should fully involve in the conceptualization and exclusion of development project, this is the only thing that can be ensure that only the right project created and fund from the canning of the local government in any case local government in any case, local government evolved in the first instances ensure the autonomous participation of local people in the development of their communities.
- 3) That the revenue generation aims of local government are recognized and adequate provision of equipment and materials needed by this aims is available.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The primary objective of this research was a x-ray of the likely problem that initiate against local government as a tool for rural development of the area in its day administration among the problem are?

1. The altitude of the residence of the area of tax and other rate payment is not encouraging and it contribute immensely to low level of revenue.
2. Local government could not discharge fully its statutory role due to lack of funds brought by low revenue generated.
3. Ilorin west local government has various of generating revenue internally, there are not being efficiently utilization due to lack equipment tools and materials needed for doing so, coupled with low morale of workers.
4. Most of worker at local government do not enjoy satisfaction mainly because of lack of equipment and materials to do their jobs/ duties.

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