ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN KADUNA SOUTH AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA, 2004-2015

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (MPHIL) DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
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ZARIA, NIGERIA.

JUNE, 2018

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled "ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN KADUNA SOUTH AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA, 2004-2015" has been written by me in the Department of Public Administration. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this Thesis was previously presented for another Degree or Diploma at this or any Institution.

Abbas Salihu _____ _____

Signature Date

CERTIFCATION

This Thesis entitled "ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN KADUNA SOUTH AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA, 2004-2015"writtenbyABBAS SALIHU meets the regulations governing the award of the Masters of Philosophy (M.Phil)of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr.Hamza A. Yusuf **Chairman, Supervisory Committee**	**Signature**	**Date**
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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to the memory of Late Dr. S. M. Ngu (Associate Professor) and Late Dr. J. D.Ndan of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I will first of all praise the Almighty Allah, the Lord of the Universe, the beneficent and the merciful who indeed out of His mercy gave me the opportunity for a successful completion of my study.

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ABSTRACT

For decades, there have been a lot of complaints about the performance of local governments in terms of the quality of service delivery and the level of impacts of such services to the people at the grassroots level. The problem may be attributed to low level of autonomy enjoyed by the local governments, over the year or due to political and administrative control of the Local Government Council by the State Government through ministry for Local Government as well as Local Government Service Commission. The concern of the study is, to examine the extent to which Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments provide essential services for the promotion of socio-economic conditions of the people between the periods of 2004-2015.The study adopted service delivery theory, which helped in explaining the quality of service delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State. Yamane's formula was used in the determination of sample size of the study. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted in which cluster, purposive and proportional sampling was used. The primary data for the study were sourced through questionnaire and unstructured interview while secondary data were gathered from official publications including relevant documents on socio-economic activities from Information Units, Finance and Supplies, and Works, Transport, Housing and Survey Departments of the two local governments, federal monthly allocations covering the periods 2004-2015, relevant Sections (Forth Schedule) in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Data were presented and analysed through Tables and the use of Chi-square statistical tools in testing the research hypotheses. The study revealed that there is no full autonomy in local government of Kaduna State and the performance of these local governments is very low, although Zaria Local Government performed better in the provision of local service delivery than that of Kaduna-south, for the period under study. The study recommended among other things that, State and local government joint-account should be abolished; local governments should be given full autonomy so as to be able to improve their performance in the delivery of quality services to their communities.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Local Governments in many countries of the world are regarded as competent unit of government that can access the needs of local dwellers, mobilize and harness local resources with the help of local talents and support of the State and/or central government. A modern local government is expected to play the role of promoting the democratic ideals of a society and coordination of development programmes at grassroots level. It mobilizes popular support and participation in developments; initiates local projects and resolves competing claims, over resources through planning and budgeting. It helps greatly in collecting vital data which can be used in preparing development programmes for State and Federal levels of government; it also helps to cultivate the spirit of self-determination in the mind of people.

Central governments of many countries are relying increasingly on local governments to perform services related to economic and social development. New systems of local government are being introduced in many countries of the world especially (Asia and Africa) with a view to increasing the contributions of local government to economic and social development programmes (Omar, 1999). Essentially, local government is created for developmental purposes which include national integration, economic and social development, and development of the human and other resources. Development is the function that has been obvious in the theories of local government.

This implies that local government is a reliable and dependable vehicle of development. According to Omar (1999), it is understandable that central government in many countries should wish to involve local government in accelerating development. Local

governments are closest to the people at grassroots and so should have intimate knowledge of people's needs, problems and potentials. As local governments increase in competence and resource-base, they are used to reduce congestion of responsibility in the central government, thereby enabling national agencies to concentrate on overall developments measures. In urban areas in particular, local governments are often expected to provide the basic infrastructure for social and economic development. Local government serve to increase the participation of people in administration of services, thereby facilitating the adoption of programmes to local conditions and needs and gaining acceptance of such programmes by the people. Local governments can through taxation and other sources of revenues, increase finances available for development. Local government can contribute towards national integration by serving as instruments for associating people with national development programmes and by providing a training ground for national leaders of the future.

According to Galadima (2000) a local government, more especially under a devolved system is obliged to perform certain socio-economic and political functions as its contribution to the developmental process. In realization of this therefore, a lot of efforts are being made with a view to making Nigerian local government system responsive to the much needed desire of enabling the local governments contribute their quota towards national development. Notable of such efforts were: the formulation and implementation of the 1976 local government reforms, enshrining the provision of the 1976 local government reform in the 1979 Constitution, the inclusion of local government programmes and projects in the National Development plans, instituting the Dasuki Committee which worked out some strategies for improving local government administration, applying the 1988 Civil Service Reform to local government, and

providing more funds to local governments, occasioned by eventual increase in the percentage of financial statutory allocations to local governments from 10% -15% and from 15% -20% in 1989 and 1992 respectively. Altogether, the intent has been to enable local governments partake actively in the process of national development. In view of the above, this study seeks to assess the of service delivery with particular reference to Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State, so as to know the level of their performance or otherwise in this crucial period where people are calling for the scrapping of the local government system while others talk of giving them full autonomy for better performance.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

For decades, there have been a lot of complaints about the performance of local governments in Nigeria series of reforms have been made to ensure efficient service delivery but without any significant change. We have witnessed the 1976 Local Government Reform as well as the application of the presidential system to local government with the view to making the system more viable and strong third tier of government, but yet the system has failed to perform as expected. This problem may be attributed to low level of autonomy enjoyed by the local governments, over the years or due to political and administrative control of the local government by state governments through ministry for local government as well as local government service commission.

Local governments are strategically placed to carry out the functions of the provision of service delivery for two basic reasons: firstly, their proximity to the people. This, not only removes physical and psychological distance between the officials and the governed, but also helps in articulating and aggregating their demands of the people. Secondly, the provision in the reforms and Constitution empowered the local government to take full

responsibility for grassroot development through the provision of service delivery i.e feeder roads, primary education facilities, primary health care services and agricultural facilities. etc within their area of authority. However, this has not been the case in many local governments in Nigeria, including Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State.

Similarly, there have been more and more funds allocated to and disbursed by the local council's for the purpose of bringing about service delivery at the grassroots level but, yet those services provided and the level of impacts of such services on the social and economic well-being of the people have over the years remained unsatisfactory. For example, provision of accessible roads networks, primary education facilities, primary health care centers, rural electrification, agricultural facilities, *etc* are grossly inadequate and their provisions are not up to standards and therefore, the goals of local service delivery in promoting grassroots development has not been accomplished. The concern is, to examine the extent to which Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments provide essential services for the promotion of socio-economic conditions of the people between the periods of 2004-2015.

1.3 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following research questions:

i. What is the relationship between local government autonomy and the provisions of accessible roads networks, primary education facilities, primary health care centers, rural electrification, agricultural, *etc* (Service Delivery) in both Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments?
ii. To what extent does the performance of Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments affect services delivery?

iii. What are the problems facing both Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments in the course of discharging their responsibility?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the role played by Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments in the provision of accessible roads networks, primary education facilities, primary health care centers, rural electrification, agricultural facilities, *etc* (Service delivery) of their areas. The specific objectives of the study include:

i. To determine the relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State;
ii. To determine the level of local government performance and service delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State;
iii. To identify areas of problems affecting the performance of Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Government in discharging their responsibility, and
iv. To proper recommendations for improved service delivery at the grassroots level of governance.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

i. There is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and the provision of health care facilities, primary education, agricultural facilities, local roads, and electricity, *etc* (Service delivery) in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State.
ii. There is no significant relationship between the local government performance and the provision of health care facilities, primary education, agricultural facilities, access roads, and electricity, *etc* (Service delivery) in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments of Kaduna State.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Section 7 (5) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) provides for certain functions (exclusive and concurrent) to be performed by local governments as third tier of government i.e. the mandatory functions and functions jointly performed with the State government. Given these set of functions, the need for research in this field become relevant due to the recognition of local government as a system of government at the grassroots.

Also this study attempts to bridge the gaps left in the previous studies. Many researchers and Scholars have conducted studies in the area of local government administration and effective service delivery with different combination of variables of interest. Abubakar (2008) study the role of local government on socio-economic development in Soba local government. Bosede (2011) conducted a study on evaluation of local government in Zaria with focus on socio-economic development. Abdulsalam (2011) examined the autonomy of local government system in Zaria and Soba Local Government area. But to the best of our knowledge, there are indeed very few if any of the studies that used a combination of performance, autonomy and service delivery. Therefore, the importance of this study can never be overemphasized because; the study would be of paramount importance to the local government as institution of grassroots governance, but to the society at large. The study will also contribute to the existing knowledge and literature in the field of public administration and local government and development studies. Expectedly, the findings of the study will serve as guide to policy makers, when making governmental policies that affect local government councils as relates to service delivery.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study pays particular attention on the role of local government in service delivery, with special reference to two selected local government areas in Kaduna State from two different geo-political zones with the largest population based on the 2006 population census, i.e. Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments respectively. The study would have broadened the scope to cover more local governments but delimited to only two selected.

The study covers Eleven (11) years period (2004-2015). The choice of Eleven years (11) period due to the proliferation in funding of Local Government Councils since Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999. The study is limited by time, finance, as well as inadequate information that are regarded as confidential by the relevant authorities. Nonetheless, these do not have much effects on the fundamental issues raised in the study as well as on the major findings.

1.8 Definition of Basic Term (Operational Definition)

The following terms are operationally defined as they appeared in the study:

a. Local Government

   The term local government as used in this study refers to government at local level or grassroots that are expected to provide services to the people within its areas of jurisdictions. It can also be defined as government at the grassroots level exercise through representative council established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas.

b. Autonomy

The term autonomy as used in this study refers to relative discretion which local government enjoy in regulating their affairs. The degree of autonomy enjoyed by local government depends on the extent to which it operate freely from the control of the state and federal government in the management of local affairs.

c. Service Delivery

This can be defined as a process in which the local governments provide essential services to the people within its areas of jurisdiction i.e. primary health care services, construction of access roads and drainage, primary education, agricultural facilities, pipe born water, electricity, *etc* to enhance and promote socio-economic development.

d. Performance

This can be defined as the ability of local government council to perform its function and achieved its goal and objectives with or without difficulty at a given time.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

It is important and at the same time necessary to examine some related works undertaken in this field of study by previous researchers, this can fully justify the relevance and significance of the literature review in any academic study or research. Although scholars have written largely on local government administration and development in general, however, this work largely deals with the role of local government in service delivery. This chapter therefore, attempt to discuss issues essentials in the conduct of this work that include local government, service delivery, performance as well as some aspect of local government autonomy, that are very relevant to our study.

2.2 Concept of Local Government

Local government is among the most widely used concepts in development studies particularly in areas of rural transformation. This important level of government in most modern states lacked a universally accepted conceptualization. There are multi-dimensional views on what local government is all about. It is defined generally to mean a public organization authorized to decide and administrated a limited range of public policies within a relatively small territory which is a subdivision of a regional or national government (Lockward, 1968 and Gboyega, 2003).

United Nation's office for public administration (1961) sees local government as:

> *A political sub-division of a nation (or in a federal system, a state) which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs including the power to imposed taxes, or exerts labour for prescribed purpose. The governing body of such an entity is elected or otherwise locally selected.*

In another dimension, Wraith (1972) and Emezi (1986) agreed that the term local government refers to a political authority set up by a State as a subordinate authority for the purpose of dispersing or decentralizing political power as a way of promoting local initiative and response to local needs.

Local government in Nigeria has been described as, government at the local level exercised through representatives' councils, established by law to exercised specific power within a defined area (FRN, 1999) the Nigeria federal government blue print and the local government reforms guidelines (1976) further states that such power:

> *Should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of state and federal government in their areas and to ensure through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institution that local initiative and responses to local needs and conditions are maximized.*

According to Omar (1999), the role of local government in every polity can be classified as political and socio-economic. Local governments are set up to promote the idea of democracy at the grassroots while at the same time providing socio-economic services to the people. These two stances have some theoretical underpinning. He further stated that writing as far back as the 16th century, mill and his associates believed that the purpose of local government is essentially to promote democracy at the grassroots level. But some other writers and theorist such as Langrod and Maulin argue that, instead, the aim of establishing local government should be that of service delivery. There has always been this argument as to which of the role should be primary and superior to the other. There are those who say that democracy at the local level breeds parochialism and could be detrimental to national unity. They also see it as duplication. Others however cannot see how resources and services can be nationally allocated and delivered without the

participation of the elected representatives of the people. Irrespective of which line of argument that may receive our sympathy, we may dare say that both roles are complementary. The question is whether the socio-economic role of service delivery can be better played through the democratic platform of just an elected few from the society (councilors) or even through the sole administrators system as it is the case sometimes in the Nigerian context. According to 1976 Local Government Reforms, the principal aims of local government are:

i. To make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating them to local representatives bodies.
ii. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self government, close to the level of our society.
iii. To mobilize human and material resources through the involving of members of public in their local affairs.
iv. To provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government in both federal and State level (Egwurube *et al*, 1991).

The closest issues to defining development and service delivery in the Nigerian setting are the assigned functions of local government and the role they play as decentralized entities. The roles Nigerian local government plays are political and socio-economic (Odoh, 1994; 2014).

Odoh, further states that; the political role of local governments in Nigeria is expressed through their role in democratization. Local government is a recruitment and training ground for leaders. The civic culture is aspired to in local governments. Local governments are used to provide election logistics, partners in ensuring successful

conduct of elections. They are useful in mobilization of the public over their rights and duties and the role the public should play in electioneering. They provide the right context for politics and governance. In addition, local government provides security and the Chairman is the chief security or peace officer in the local government.

The socio-economic roles of local governments are directly found in the functions of local government contained in the fourth scheduled of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999 as amended) and various State Laws on local government. These functions are normally classified into those that are mandatory for the local governments to perform without assistance from the State and those that are concurrent (Odoh, 2014).

2.3 The Justification for Local Government Administration

One of the major issues in the study of local government is the reason or justification for the establishment of local government. Local government is universally regarded as the nearest institutions to the people of the grassroots involved in the task of governance. As an instrument of development, the local government is founded upon the promise that the sub-unit of government stimulates popular participation in development and political activities.

Mills (1806-1873)argues that certain function of government are purely local in character and should be locally administrated and controlled, local government gives a valuable opportunity for education in citizenship or an opportunity for democratic decision making, and that local councils are more easily held accountable to local group and individuals than the central government and its agencies. These statements can be broken

down into four justifications for the establishment of local government as political, administrative, developmental and is channel of communication (Ajayi, 2000).

a. Political Justification

This is one of the major reasons for the establishment of local government. Local government is said to provide the flat form for local participation in politics and democracy. It provides the local citizens an opportunity to participate in the public affairs of their communities. Local government brings the government closer to the people within a geographical locality. It serves as an alternative to over concentration of political power at the central government. The complexity of modern government is simplified with the existence of local government. It promotes liberty, e and local autonomy which requires individuals and groups to express their views and that such view should be given equal regard in decision making process. Local government also serves as an avenue for gathering inputs from diverse localities into the policy making process at the central government.

As an essential ingredient of democracy, local government provide the training ground for political leaders at the grassroots who gather such experience for national leadership. However, that local government provides a training ground for political leaders particularly at the central level is subject to debate, because there are political leaders at the national level who did not participate in political affairs at the local level, this is coupled with the fact that some political leaders have failed elections at the local level, only to win at the national level. It has also been argued that national policies are so different in scale and dynamics that local experience and knowledge might be inadequate for understanding national affairs. The above notwithstanding, local participation is a vital instrument in democracy.

b. Administrative Justification

The local government is perceived first and foremost to some scholars as administrative agency for efficient provision of services. Local government administration is to enhance the effective and efficient provision of services to the people at the local level. Here, the local government makes for the decongestion and decentralization of government at the central level for the provision of services to the people. Most importantly, is the fact that local government is closer to the people and it is in a position to understand and analyzed the problems. This closeness of the local government to the people also placed it in a position to have better knowledge and information of the local community.

c. Development Justification

The local government is regarded as the bedrock of developmental activities because of the feeling of the attachment which the people have for the programmes emanating from their local communities. It provides the people a springboard to conduct their own affairs, mobilize, sustain and execute local developmental initiative of the people. Again, local government is perceive as complementary in the division of labour among levels of governments, because the local government is said to have specialty in the efficient provision of those developmental service that are local specific.

However, some critics have argued that this justification of local government promote sectionalism and parochial interest and therefore inimical to political and development integration at the national level. In spite of this, the role of the local government in development effort particularly in those programmes and activities which they help to initiate cannot be over emphasized. Local government helps to cultivate, civil sense and responsibility among citizens and coordinates harmonies collaboration in common administration of the common interest.

d. Channel of Communication

Local government serves as input and outputs in the policy making process of the national government. New policies and programmes are sometimes test run at the local level by the national or central government to seek the realities and outcomes before it is implemented at the national level.

The local government also serves as a channel of communication between the national, state and local governments by aggregating the feelings, interest and aspirations of the local populace and transmitting same to the national. At the same time channel the decisions from the national down to the local people (Ajayi, 2000).

2.4 The Evolution of Nigeria's Local Government System

It is realized that no single level of government can perform all the functions of government without carrying two much burden particularly in an era when complexity and responsibilities are increasing every day. The British Colonial Authorities brought contemporary local government administration to Nigeria. However, before colonial contact, the different ethnic groups had their respective political systems.

The Yoruba political administration revolved around the 'town' and 'Oba' (King) and Councils of Chiefs. The Hausa-fulani had the 'emir' at the center of administration while the Igbo, practiced aged group administration with the elders and young people playing prominent political roles. These earlier traditional political practices were condemned by the British Colonial masters and the system was labeled primitive (Akpa, 1967). Effectively, the rudimentary form of local government administration by the British started shortly before 1900 AD. The administrative system started with the establishment of Native Authorities (NA) which was a system of indirect rule administered through the

traditional rulers. It was called in direct rule because the Colonial masters were ruling through the traditional rulers who were more visible to the people rather than the Europeans.

The British Colonial masters adopted indirect rule system because of so many problems which constructed direct ruler ship these problems include:

a. Language barrier
b. Shortage of funds
c. Shortage of British personnel to directly man all administrative posts.
d. To adopt the existing traditional structures to suit the colonial interest.

Traditional rulers were already in place in the Yoruba and Hausa-Fulani parts of the country while the 'Oba' and 'Emir' respectively had some degrees of administrative control over their people. Therefore, the system recorded degree of success in the two areas but failed woefully in the east because in most communities in the east, there was absence of constitutional traditional authority that could be identified in one person, implying lack of centralized authority gap, the colonial masters appointed warrants chiefs for the purpose of local administration in the area. The people rejected the warrant chiefs as they lacked legitimacy in their traditional law and customs. More so, the warrant chiefs abused their positions by engaging in corrupt practices, and they severely taxed the people and thereby instigated the Aba women riot of 1929 against the British Colonial government. The riot led to over hauling of the warrants chiefs. Problem coupled with other difficulties, the system of indirect rule was re-organized between 1930- and 1940 leading to the establishment of chiefs-in- councils and Chiefs and Council in place of sole native authorities (Orewa and Adewumi, 1983).

In both cases, traditional rulers despite being uneducated made up composition of the two councils-in chief-in- council, the traditional ruler shared authority with the council, while in chiefs-and-council, traditional rulers assumed the chairmanship of the council.

Later, non-traditional rulers were made members of the native authorities in the East and West, with the new development in these areas of the country; the native authorities gradually became a training ground for future political leaders. Through an innovation on the part of the colonial masters but as a result of unrelenting agitations by educated ant colonial agitators who condemned the system, the native authorities system collapsed. With the continued agitation and criticism by the nationalist coupled with the problems associated with the native authorities system, the colonial administration had to introduce some reforms between 1950 and 1955. The period invariably marked the rise of modern local authorities in Nigeria (Adeyeye, 1990).

2.5 Local Government Administration: *A Global Perspective*

Local Government Administration in United States of America

The American States have their own peculiarities as far as the practice of local government administration system is concerned. Diversity that is unique characteristic of America is also reflected in her local administrative system. Local government system in the United States has assumed what political analyst refers to as the 'political Heritage of the 'grassroots'. Though the founding fathers of America never thought of local governments in their debates, but today, the elaborate structure of federation that the founders created has been taken on new dimensions of complexity. This is to the extent that in addition to the fifty states, there are thousands of other sub-units of the state government performing various functions (Freedman, 1983).

Approximately, there are 81,000 local governments with almost 13 million employers local governments presently and even more diversely in their administrative system then the state governments. This view is reflected in the number of local units of government which include counties numbering about 3,200, 19,000 municipalities, 17,000 towns and township, 15,000 school district, and about 26,000 special districts. These numerous local units of government also in part reflect the diversity of their legal responsibilities (Sharkansky, 1975). As mention earlier, local governments were not part of the original idea of the American founding fathers adoption of local administrations was a mere response to certain developments which in a way generally lead to the growth of administrative units in the twentieth century. New administrative units and agencies have been created in response to one, increases in population which as a consequence led to new demands of public services. With more than 200 million populations, there were bound to be varied demands on the central and states government especially as related to housing, jobs, environmental control and management, water supply and public transportation. The issue of economic development is also another factor that prompted the creation of local units of the government. Ample economic potentials abound in the localities which needed tapping and development in the guest by national and state government to develop the nation.

Grassroots units of governments are closer to the people were thought to be best instrument for economic development right from that level, since there are local expertise for the harnessing of available resources in each local area. Other important considerations were certain traumas that have generated wide-spread dependence on government services. Such as trauma include national disasters and economic downturns that requires the attention and cooperation of all levels of government particularly units of

governance closest to the people where such traumas occur. There are peculiar specialized services with the capacity of each local government which often make each local government have the category to resolve them.

Functions of Local Governments in United States of America

Four (4) specific differences distinguished the functions of local sub-systems from the State and federal governments in America and from sub-systems in other countries (Redford *et al* 1965). These differences includes:

I. The scope of their authority and activity i.e. the activities with which the system are principally concerned and which their decisions govern and direct varies. The proper concern of local government in America was for a long time have to be providing a necessary "bundle of services" for organized community life including law enforcement, education, and certain public utilities which for some reason private enterprises cannot provide.

II. The participants who seek to influence that authority and direct that activity. The local units has it specified elective offices to be filled *e.g.* Mayors, Aldermen, Commissioners, *etc* the character of local decision encourages new groups, organizations, and individuals to become active in politics- sheriffs associations and groups of local merchants, *etc* which results in a different cast of characters.

III. The special objectives which these participants have. Local politics has less favour then what obtains at the national level. Local administrators are more particularistic with political groups focusing more on the work of special agencies or advocating specialized pieces of legislation, instead of being concerned with advancing general and comprehensive platform. Much attention is to honestly competence and efficiency.

IV. The “rules’ which the participants assume, the ‘rules, under which the political game is played and the ‘instrument” used to settle conflicts and achieve compromise.

At the local level many municipalities have dispensed with the doctrine of separation of powers and have installed new forms of government which give prominence to the executive most notably, the City Manager and the Strong Mayor organizations.

In general, local governments in America perform the following functions:

a. Provision of water supply

b. Fire protection

c. Smock control

d. Public transportation

e. Provision of housing

f. Soil and water conservation activities

g. Maintenance of law and order and domestic security

h. Providing services in special field such as air ports services

i. Economic development construction

j. Assisting in carrying out state and federal projects/programmes.

k. Traffic control

l. Provision of recreational facilities such as parks, gardens, *etc*

m. Environmental control and management

Local Governments in Britain

Local government system as a sustained administrative practice today in Britain owes its origin to the ninetieth century. Its emergence was seen by two English citizens Webb and Webb as a gradual suppression of feudal institutions based on tenants and of the new

mutual union and guides of craft men and merchants, all alike holding allegiances to the King.

Local government emerged as a new species of authority arising directly out of the needs of this or that section of the community, such as the need for land drainage, town servers, highways, street lightening and poling for the better relief of destitution and suppression (Agagu, 2000). However, in actual fact, the history of local government in England traceable to the Saxon times, the early forms of local government system in Britain indeed started as Perishes and Borough but were unable to cope with the acute problems that came up as by product of the industrial revolution. The system witnessed a fundamental change with the enactment of the Poor Law Amendment Act and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1935. It was not until these Laws were enacted that modern local government began to emerge (Agagu, 2000). Despite these two Laws, it was noted that the development of local institutions was still erratic and complicated. This was in the sense that the power given to the elected councils under the municipal cooperation was severely limited and in addition to this constrains, special ad-hoc authorities were created to carter for special social problems. Over the years, despite series of reforms, local government administration in Britain, has acquired stability and durability.

Functions of Local Governments in Britain

Local government system in Britain performs two categories of functions which are:

a) Obligatory functions and b) Permissible functions.

Harvey (1994) provides a more detailed categorization of the British councils functions five groups namely; protection, regulation, and control, personal functions, environmental functions, and lastly trading activities. The details of those functions are:

i. Protection: achieved through the police who maintain law and order, hazard and safety management.

ii. Regulations and control: local authorities are legally empowered to license vehicle, amusement centers, such as cinema houses, and inspection of food and drugs.

iii. Personal functions relate to providing direct social services to individuals such services as daycare for children and aged.

iv. Environmental functions, it is the duty of councils to clean the environment of all types of west and making sure that there are no land, air space and water that are contaminated.

v. Trading which involves provision of services on commercial basis to provide internal revenue.

In addition, the upper-tier councils have responsibilities to provide housing local planning, environmental health and leisure services. They also have responsibilities for strategic planning, transport, fire, education and social services (Harvey, 1994). The duties of local authorities vary from level to level. For instance, the 32 London Boroughs have individual responsibilities for education, housing, social services as well as local planning and environmental services. The fire and civil protection services, strategic planning, waste disposal, grants to voluntary organizations. The functions of the metropolitan counties and districts were different, the metropolitans were abolished in 1986, and Metropolitan Districts share joint responsibility for services such as transport, fire and civil defense, strategic planning, waste disposal and grants to voluntary organizations. Finally, parish councils were available to perform the function of providing parish Halls, buses, planning fields and footpaths (Agagu, 2000).

Local Governments (Communes) in France

France is a highly centralized political system, economically, intellectually and culturally. France is dominated by the Jacobins who fashioned the first republic and of their attitude imposed centralization as the means of strengthening the regime against internal opponents, but also against external enemies. Napoleon perfected this and the future regimes consolidated the centralizing work of Jacobins.

Despite the centrality of political and government authority, France is a country of great geographical and cultural diversity and was created by bringing together district people. Centralization was also the instinctive reaction of government to successive wars, invasion and occupation when national boundaries were violated at different times between 1814-15, 1870-1914 and 1940-1945 (Wright, 1979, 1998 and 2000). Despite the excessive centralization and unitarism of France, the imperatives for local administrative system were strong from the on-set the need for local government dates backs from a period when France was almost entirely rural and when sound economic expectations were even non existence. France leaders acknowledges the impossibility by the central government to administer the entire country from Paris considering the great diversity of the people cultures and geographical spread, local authorities were therefore considered a grant need for administrative efficiency and effectiveness. The population explosion and the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the country in turn, led to the growing demands for better social services and minimum standard throughout the country (Wright, 2000).

Functions of Local Governments in France

Although local councils in France were divided into different categories and levels, each of the structural levels of local governments performs specific functions. According to

Brain (1953), the functions performed vary from level to level, but the aggregate of all function includes the following:

i. To implement the duties assigned to it by the State;
ii. The Mayor, as the case may be, promulgates and ensures the implementation of laws, regulations, circulars and instructions emanating from Paris;
iii. The Mayor also registers births, deaths and marriage;
iv. The Mayor is responsible for drawing up the electoral list and compiling the officials statistics i.e. census figures for the State;
v. The Mayor is responsible for the order, safety, security and sanitation of the communities ensures that the norms that govern communal behavior are not transgressed;
vi. District local units provide firefighting services;
vii. District local units engage in housing services;
viii. Urban community authorities construct and equip primary and secondary schools;
ix. Urban community authorities also provide rubbish disposal facilities and services;
x. They provide and maintain cemeteries;
xi. They provide public transportation;
xii. They engage in town planning and public works;
xiii. Any other functions that are not prohibited by law and that may be assigned to the local units by the State from time to time.

The Socialist/Communist System

The socialist/communist system of local government constitutes part of complex governmental agencies whose purpose is socialist planning for economic development of the whole country. Here the communist party exercise firm direction and leadership

required for central planning. In this system, all subordinates units of government operate and take directions from centrally pre-determined decision.

There is little or no initiative emanating from the local or sub-national government. Local independence is restricted as central device are extensive and vigorously applied. This system connotes that the local government is an agency of the central government and part of the central administration through strict party discipline and compliance. The local governments in the communist countries are example of decentralization of authority rather than decentralization. In other words, the local government unit is an agency of the central government and its functions are an integral element of hierarchical administrative system of the State.

2.6 Local Government Autonomy

Local government autonomy has been an issue that attracts the minds and actions of various scholars in the field of local government and development studies as well as public administration alike.

According to Longman's Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003), autonomy connotes "the right of self government or management of one's own affairs." This definition carries with it the notion of not being "subject to the authority of another".

Nwabueze in Adeyemo (2005) seem to agree with this notion when he defined that autonomy under a federal system to mean that "each government enjoys a separate existence and independence from the control of the other governments". It is an autonomy which requires not just the legal and physical existence of an apparatus of government like a legislative assembly, governor, court, *etc* but that each government must exist not as an appendage of another government but as autonomous entity in the sense of being

able to exercise its own will in the conduct of its affairs free from direction of another government.

According to Nwabueze, autonomy would only be meaningful in a situation whereby each level of government is not constitutionally bound to accept dictation or direction from another (Adeyemo, 2005). In another contribution, Davey (1991) opined that "local autonomy is primarily concerned with the question of responsibilities, resources and discretion conferred on the local authorities. As such discretion and responsibility are at the core of local government." This presumes that local government must possess the power to take decision independent of external control within the limits laid down by the law.

Many writers are however of the view that within the setting of intergovernmental relations, local government is not autonomous and cannot be completely autonomous. Adeyemo (2005) belong to this school of thought when he argued that there can never be an absolute autonomy because of the interdependence of the three levels of government and this bring in to focus the intergovernmental context of local government autonomy because the federal, State and local government rule over the same population. If they are to achieve the purpose of their creation and not to waste the meager resources at their disposal, there must be a definition of the boundaries or arena of operation of each of them. The consideration of the autonomy of local government is a question of degree, Ukertor, (2009) averred that local government autonomy refers to the degree accorded the 3rd tier of government with respect to legal, administrative, and financial independence within constitutional limits. He contended that whereas intergovernmental relations should be characterized by partnership, control appears to be the dominant theme in Nigeria. Two issues have always dominated the discussion on local government

autonomy. These are “paternalism and populism”. Paternalism refers to the view that local government have to be regularly controlled, supervised, guided and occasionally punished to get to work. Populism on the other hand, advocates and entails unbridled local democracy opposed to any form of central interference (Bhattachaya in Ukartor, 2009).

In Nigeria, paternalism seems to be the norms as local government have not enjoyed the unfretted freedom expected of them, giving the level of interference by higher level of government. This is against the resolution of the 1979 Hague conference on local authorities which resolved that local government should preserve their independence personality and existence to the extent that they wish to do so (Leemans and Ukertor, 2009).

Ogunna (1996), sees local government autonomy as the freedom of local government to recruit and manage its own staff, raise and manage its finances, make bye laws and policies and discharge its functions as provided by law without interference from the higher governments. Ogunna, quickly added that local government autonomy in theory and practice is never absolute like the doctrine of separation of powers which is limited by checks and balance, local government autonomy is limited by local government relations with higher levels of government. In the view of Okoli (2013), autonomy of local government in relation to other levels or tiers of government manifest itself in three critical areas as follows:

a. **Authority-relationship:** The authority relationship among the national, State and local government is very crucial. It is the pattern of relationship that will determine whether what obtains is local government or local administration in the first place. Where the local units enjoy a grant authority over specific area and

wide range of functions, then what obtains is a devolved local government. But where, on the other hand, the unit enjoys a grant of authority just enough for execution of specified functions and services then what obtains is a deconcentrated local government or indeed a local administration.

b. **Finance**: This is another crucial element of autonomy, where the local unit has adequate and independent sources of revenue for the initiation and execution of its specified functions and services, then local governments obtains on the other hand where the local units is not financially independent, then independent actions is not possible, and what obtains is local administration.

c. **Personnel**: Any local government must be able to recruit and maintain its staff. The authority to "hire and fire" is one of the determinants of organizational autonomy and maturity. Any organization that depends on another organization for its personnel, can at best, be described as an extension of that other organization, as the loyalties of the employees will most certainly go to the organization that has control over them (Okoli, 2013).

The National Assembly and the Local Government Autonomy in Nigeria

In 2013, a certain significant development pointing to the possibilities of strengthening the local government administration with financial and political autonomy dominated the realm of the nation's political issues. This rekindled recently in the year 2014 when the National Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE) staged a protest at the National Assembly Complex to register their grievance and encourage the National Assembly to pass the local government autonomy bill in to law (Abubakar, 2014).

It would be recalled that in 2012, one major contentious issue in the amendment of the 1999 Constitution is autonomy to local governments. While the National Assembly saw a

greater need to grant financial autonomy to the councils in order to make them more effective in bringing dividends of democracy closer to the people, the State Governors argued that the proposed amendments of the 1999 Constitution should contain only the federal and State as tiers of government, while local government should be regarded as an extension of the ministries in the State.

As part of the effort to address the contentious issues three (3) bills seeking for local government autonomy, sponsored by two members of the House of Representatives and a Senator were submitted to the National Assembly- a bill titled " An Act to Amend Section 7 (162) of the 1999 Constitution and provision of political and financial independence for local government administration in the country" sponsored by Hon. Ekunife Uche Lilian, another bill entitled: " A Bill for an Act to Alter the Provision of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to Ensure Effective and Efficient Operations of the Local Government Councils in Nigeria for Socio-economic and Political Development and to other Matters Connected" sponsored by Hon. Mohammed Shamsuddeen Ango Abdullahi and it sought to amend Section 7 (313) and Sections 162 among others in the 1999 Constitutions (as amended) and gives political and economic independence to the 774 local councils across the country. The third bill was sponsored by Senetor Nurudeen Abetemi Usman with primary aims at correcting the ambiguity in certain sections of the Constitution, and clearly establishing that local government Chairmen are the Chief Executive Officers of their Councils, and proposing of four year tenure for local government chairmen. Although local government system represents the third tier of administration, as stated in the 1999 Constitution, it has been reported not to be getting a fair deal in the hands of successive administration in Nigeria. While government especially at the State levels has firmly expressed total control over local

councils, Local Governments largely operate as appendages of the State governments resulting in various setbacks to the development of the grassroots. In fact, it was reported that some of them are governed by the caretaker committees appointed by the State Governors (Abubakar, 2014).

In another dimension on local government autonomy, both the Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT) and Jang-led Nigerian Governors forum NGF in October, 2014 rejected in totality the decision of the National Assembly for approving local government autonomy. The Governors' forum stated that the National Assembly used the Conference Committee to force the amendments on the local governments. The forum recalled that the idea was rejected by the senate during the constitutional amendments debates when the matter was put to votes. The NGF said it was improper for the Conference Committee to overturn the position of the majority in the senate on the matter. It described the agitation for local government autonomy "as hasty without first considering the problems of executive recklessness and in effective administration at the local level" the governors warned that the amendments would lead to the hijack of some local government administrative structures by a few powerful individual when state governments are eliminated from performing such functions. But the Jang-led NGF was confident that the amendment would be rejected by several State Houses of Assembly (the Nation News Paper, 24th October, 2014). And over 20 State Assemblies have rejected the bill for local government autonomy in November, 2014 including Kaduna State.

2.7 Concept of Performance

Goffman (1959) stated that "performance" may be defined as all the activity of a given participant on a given occasion which serves to influence in any way or any of the other participants. Taking a particular participant and his performance as a basic point of

reference, we may refer to those who contribute to the other performances as the audience, observers, or co-participants. The pre-established pattern of action which is unfolded during a performance and which may be presented or played through on other occasions may be called a “part” or a “routine.” These situational terms can easily be related to conventional structural ones. When an individual or performer plays the same part to the same audience on different occasions, a social relationship is likely to arise. Defining social role as the enactment of rights and duties attached to a given status, we can say that a social role will involve one or more parts and that each of these different parts may be presented by the performer on a series of occasions to the same kinds of audiences or to an audience of the same persons.

According to Carlson (1996), the term performance, has become extremely popular in recent years in a wide range of activities in the arts, in literature, and in the social sciences. As its popularity and usage has grown, so has a complex body of writing about the concept of performance, attempting to analyze and under-stand just what sort of human activity it is. The recognition that our lives are structured according to repeated and socially sanctioned modes of behavior raises the possibility that all human activity could potentially be considered as “performance,” or at least all activity carried out with a consciousness of itself. If we consider performance as an essentially contested concept, this will help us to understand the futility of seeking some overarching semantic field to cover such seemingly disparate usages as the performance of an actor, of a schoolchild, of an automobile.

Many authors agree that when conceptualizing performance one has to differentiate between an action (i.e., behavioral) aspect and an outcome aspect of performance (Campbell, 1990; Kanfer, 1990; Campbell, McCloy, Oppler, and Sager, 1993; Roe,

1999). Cited in Sonnentag and Frese (2002), the behavioral aspect of performance refers to what an individual does in the work situation. It encompasses behaviors such as assembling parts of a car engine, selling personal computers, teaching basic reading skills to elementary school children, or performing heart surgery. Not every behavior is subsumed under the performance concept, but only behavior which is relevant for the organizational goals. Therefore, performance is what the organization hires one does, and does well.

According to Castro (2011), performance indicators from their goals, agencies can derive shorter-range targets (one to four years) that define the expected effects from budget allocations. In essence, targets are quantifiable orders of a given variable for a specific period of time. High-level targets help improve effectiveness, and low-level targets address efficiency. One technique for defining targets is translating outcomes and outputs into positive results-oriented statements that, starting from a baseline level, identify a path and destination (for example, increase coverage of nutritional support programs from 35 percent to 40 percent of poor people between 2008 and 2010). Targets must capture improvements for a single output or outcome, assuming a finite number of required inputs and activities (Afanso, Schuknecht, and Tanzi, 2003) cited in Mihaiu, Opreana and Cristescu (2010) maintained that, Sub opportunity indicators of the performance is as education, health, public infrastructures, are the administrative performance of the government, which reflect goals which should be pursued by any government stability, distribution of economic performance.

2.8. Concept of Service Delivery

Mfene (2009) defines service delivery as "an encompassing activity aimed at promoting the general welfare of the community" Service delivery is an essential function in the relation between government bodies and citizens. Over the past ten years the realization that citizens are customers has become increasingly important to the way governments think and act. (INDEPENDENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW PENEL 2012) maintained that the main measures of the of council service delivery are: Annual Reports which report on performance measures identified in the delivery program.

Eigeman (2007) implies that Service delivery is the government's key task. Government exists among other reasons because it is the only structure that can properly provide the guidance of certain critical services such as public order, safety, infrastructure, management and maintenance of public roads and so forth. The requirement and concern for such provisions gives legitimacy to government activities. It is laid down in constitutions and international treaties that government is responsible for basic services in many social areas including:

(Local Government Service in Ghana, 2013) maintained that the basic services, such as health, education, water and sanitation, all of which are the responsibility of the State, The second reasons why improving service delivery is behind most decentralization efforts is that these services are consumed locally.

In support of this position,(Agba, Akwara and Idu,2013:59) Cited in Obaje (2015) contends that local governments are to use funds made available to them by both the federal and state governments and their internally generated revenue to improve on the lives of the people within their areas of operation through initiating and attracting

developmental projects to the local government, such as; access roads, water, etc.; This has consequences for executive organizations. Transparency, efficiency, general accessibility and such like influence of the package of products which the government delivers in it services to citizens.

(World Bank, 2003) health, education, water, sanitation, and electricity access to include social protection, information, transport, financial services, and credit markets. In this spirit, a service delivery perspective may not be appropriate for investment climate, macroeconomic development or health financing, as those are not directly targeted at goods or services. Boateng (2010), confers that "there is supply chain associated with every product delivered, be it tangible or not, health or education, waste collection, financial services, tourism and even service delivery in local government" Education and schooling, Social security and basic provisions Legal protection, Housing for the less advantaged. The government must provide citizens with guarantees on the continuity of service delivery: equal access to all irrespective of social and cultural background, and affordable prices.

2.9 Empirical Studies

According to Isa (1981) in Idris's (2006) study on local government titled "local government as an instrument for development" established that, when full autonomy is granted, there is no institution in this country which are potentially more capable and important in bringing about accelerated development including physical infrastructural facilities than the local government councils. Local government represents the generality accepted fact of political life that all the functions of government cannot be managed on the basis of central administration alone. He further mentioned that local government

councils are potentially better equipped to provide the necessary infrastructures such as health care facilities, feeder roads, and primary schools, on which the well-being of the whole nation depends.

Odoh (2001) in his research on capacity assessment of human and institutional resources for supporting development action at local government level in seven northern States observed that, in terms of level of infrastructural facilities at community level, rural communities were not always consulted by government planners when development programme and projects were conceived. Therefore, given the absent of inputs in the form of ideas from the rural communities, it is never possible for government to fully appreciate the need of the people, their preferences, and priorities. The result was unhealthy of socio-economic infrastructure in our rural communities and prohibitive distance from the people.

In another dimension Oladosu (1981) also established that, "local government are better placed than States or federal government to provide to a large extent the necessary social services such as roads, basic education, water supply, public utilities, and other facilities on which the well-being of the whole nation depends, provided they receive the adequate genuine and well hearted support from the higher level of government.

While Adewosumi (1994) in his analysis of the role of local government as cited in Idris, (2006) pointed out that the primary objectives of the local government are to perform development and political objectives. Not only that, first it was meant to be efficient and wide range of services like roads, refuse collection, primary education establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, home for destitute, parks, open spaces e.t.c. Secondly, local

governments were to be used to promote grassroots democracy and training ground in art of self government.

Misau (2009) undertook a study titled the role of local governments in the economic and social development of Nigeria, a study of Misau local Government. His findings revealed that, at the local government level, communities participate actively in community self-help efforts through voluntary associations for the purpose of the uplifting the socio-economic development, but unfortunately, the local government did not give attention in that direction. The study also observed that, local government staff needs to go for training so as to be more educated in order to be able to perform their expected roles. This is because most of the staff lacks training and it affects their performance. Finally, Misau believed that the internally generated revenue need to be improved to enhance the level of income to the local government which will in turn lead to high level of socio-economic development.

Galadima (2000) in his study on the role of local government in national development, study of Dambatta local government submits that, local government more especially under a devolved system, is obliged to perform certain socio-economic and political functions as its contributions to the developmental process.

Abdulkarim (2008) undertook a study titled "the role of local government in socio-economic development: A study of Soba local government", observed that local government as the 3rd tier of government in Nigeria has a very significant role to play in the task of socio-economic development, this is however based on the principle of relationship that exist between the three tier of government. Abdulkarim, also maintained that local government is potentially better placed than other tier of government to provide

to a large extent the necessary social services such as good roads, basic education, health care services, water supply, electricity, *etc*. prior to the findings stated, for a local government to play its role in socio-economic development properly, the following were recommended;

i. Training of staff so as to bring effective and efficient service delivery (involving all cadres without exception).
ii. Local government should be given full autonomy to carry out its responsibilities effectively.
iii. The statutory allocation from the federal government should come directly to the local government and not through joint account.

Bosede (2011) in his study titled "an evaluation of the role of local government in socio-economic development, a comparative study of Zaria local government council" established that, there was not much improvement in the living conditions of the people within Zaria local government over the years. The study observed that the problems of Zaria Local Government included the followings: inadequate planning, poor implementation of policies, inadequate revenue, corruption, mismanagement of funds, lack of adequate manpower, lack of autonomy, as well as intergovernmental conflict.

Abdulsalam (2011) in his study "Autonomy for effective local government system in Nigeria, a study of Zaria and Sabon Gari Local Governments, established that, despite the autonomy granted to local government council in the country Zaria and Sabon Gari Local Governments do not enjoy the full autonomy because of the undue interference in the local administration by the State government in the area of funds, and personnel administration. However, this development led to the inability of both councils to effectively carryout service delivery to the people at the grassroots. The study further

revealed that lack of skilled personnel to carry out the council's functions and activities especially in the area of planning and execution of projects largely affected the council's performance in the area of socio-economic development. Finally the study observed that the large portions of allocation of the both councils studied goes mainly on overhead and administration which in turn, affected the capital projects which have direct impacts on the grassroots development.

In another dimension, regrettably, rural development of the grassroots which should always be the concern of every responsible and responsive political system has not been primary focus, as development and participation have continued to escape people of the grassroots. This informed the view of a political analyst, Olaniyan in a paper titled "local government administration and the challenges of development in Nigeria within the provisions of 1999 Constitution." Olaniyan, maintains that development remains insignificant if it does not positively affect the lives of those in the periphery of decision making arrangement. The Nigerian State therefore, created local government as the third tier of government whose objectives is to ensure effective, measurable and efficient service delivery to the people, but has failed to justify their existence.

Similarly, in 2012 participants at various public sessions on the amendment of the 1999 Constitution across the country voted heavily to support an amendment of section 162 (6) of the 1999 Constitution to abolish the State-joint local government account so that allocations due to local government councils would be paid to them directly. The participants also voted against the state assuming responsibility of funding the councils, maintaining that they should be accorded the status of a third tier of government. They appealed with the National Assembly to remove the control of local government funds from State Governors (Abubakar, 2014).

Another study conducted by Samihah and Salihu at Northern University of Malaysia, as cited by (Abubakar, 2014) covering 33 local governments in Nigeria in terms of disbursement of statutory allocations, and budget analysis gathered that as far back as 1999 the Nigerian local governments are being given enough by the Federal Government in order to provide infrastructural development to the citizens in the local areas, but public revenue are being mismanaged by political leaders and local government officials in Nigeria. The study confirmed that less than 5% of the statutory allocation accrued to the local governments under considerations is being expanded on infrastructural development while over 10% is used for personnel expenditure.

2.10 Theoretical Framework

Every field of study is explained by the use of theory. There have been debates among scholars as to whether one body of theory can adequately explain the phenomenon of local government. However, there are many theories of local government administration. We shall by way of emphasis discuss the three prominent theories (democratic participatory, developmental and accountability control, and efficiency services delivery) and in the end of the discussion, adopt efficiency services delivery theory as a guide the study. The theories are as follows:

I. **Democratic Participatory Theory:** This theory perceives local government as an avenue for the local populace to participate in politics. This school of thought believes that local government is an agency for the training and grooming of political leaders to participate actively in politics right from the grass root to the national level. The theory argues essentially that, the local government provides the citizens at the community level the opportunities for political participation, interest aggregation, political education and political socialization. The influence

of this school has been largely the work of J.S. Mills especially with his work on utilitarianism, liberty and representative government. Mills, claimed that good form of government was representative government because it promoted liberty, equity and fraternity, made men look beyond their immediate interest and recognized the demands of other men; promote political education, participation and communication. Furthermore, Mills, asserts that local government is a prime element of democracy and demonstrates the intrinsic values of democracy irrespective of the services it provides. Government is truly representative when all types of people can take part. The local government level offers the closest thing to widespread consultation and participation (Markenzie, 1964).

II. **The Developmental and Accountability Control Theory:** This theory stipulates that the local government is an effective agent of change. This change encompasses social and economic development, workforce resource development, national integration and better share of the national wealth. The theory also argues that the local government creates an avenue for proper accountability and control, because the people are familiar with their elected officials and the success of the representatives can be judged in the way people perceived the performance of their duties effectively and efficiently for the collective good of the communities. The extent to which the elected officials achieve their designated duties and functions determines the level of trust and confidence the people will have in re-electing such an official. Therefore, the development and accountability control theory serve as a check and litmus test on the representatives of the local government (Ajayi, 2000).

III. **The Efficiency Services Delivery Theory**: The Advocates of efficiency services believed that the idea of democracy advocated by Mills and Bricks above do not

apply to different political system in the same manner especially in the face of modern realities. The Crux of efficiency service delivery theory is that the main purpose of local government is to provide services to the local people. Foremost among the advocates of this theory is the French scholar Langrod (1953) who opined that democracy was the affairs of the nation-state as a whole issue of majority rule, e and uniformity are the norm. Local self-government by contrast, was parochial and concerned with local differences and separation. To him, the local arena has only succeeded in breeding few national leaders. Local politics is more likely to reinforce narrow interest than an appreciation of democracy. The citizen is more likely to learn about democracy from national politics and national issues. The central concerned of the efficiency services delivery school believes that local government occupies the best position for the efficient performance of those specific functions, which the constitution prescribed. Our present study titled: "*Assessment Of Local Government And Service Delivery In Kaduna South And Zaria Local Government Areas Of Kaduna State, Nigeria, 2004-2015"* could best be guided by efficiency services delivery theory and hence adopted the theory as its theoretical framework due to its relevance in the discourse of local governments as it relates to services they delivered.

In line with the constitutional provision of the functions of local government councils as spelt out in the Fourth schedule of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria that gives the exclusive function of local government as follows: collection of rates, radio and television licenses, establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for destitute, licensing of bicycles trucks, canoes, wheel barrows and cars, establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, markets motor parks, and public

conveniences, constructions and maintenance of roads, street lighting, drainage and public high ways, parks, gardens, open spaces naming of roads, registration of births, deaths and marriages, *etc*. On the other hand, the 1999 Constitution provides for the local government concurrent functions expected to be performed with the State government in the area of: provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education, the provision and maintenance of health services, the development of agriculture and natural recourses other than the exploitation of minerals, and such other functions as may be conferred on local government by an act of the National Assembly.

Having seen both the exclusive and concurrent functions of local government councils as provided by the constitutions (1979, 1989 and 1999 as amended) it has become imperative to believe that efficiency services delivery theory of local government is very relevant to the study of local government administration in Nigeria. The peculiar nature of the local government placed it in a position to perform those functions efficiently or otherwise due to its closeness to the people at the grassroots. The efficiency services theory also stipulates that the smallness of the population allow for efficient provision of the basic social amenities. It also allows for flexibility in decision-making and implementation.

In addition, the theory stipulates that local government exist to articulates and aggregate the interest and aspirations of the people for better and more efficient services. The theory argues that what is central and important to the people is the knowledge and articulation of the problem confronting the people and finding appropriate solutions to the problems. The theory further argued that since the officials of the local government councils are indigenes of the areas, they are in a better position to understand the needs of the people and provide efficient services for their welfare (Ajayi, 2000).

Sharpe (1970) provided a very strong case for local governments on the grounds that it was the most efficient agent for providing those services that are essentially local. He suggested that the efficient performance of these services is so compelling that if local government does not exist something else will have to be created in its place, meaning the institutions is indispensable.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research work. The contents of this chapter includes the research design, population of the study, sample size and sampling procedure, research instrument, methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study is survey with a combination of quantitative and qualitative (mixed method) methods. Through the research design, the researcher develops a plan to select the population or the people to be studied, set the timing of the investigation, and establish the procedure for data collection (Ngu, 2005). In view of the fact that it is not possible for a researcher to reach the entire population of the study, survey becomes necessary. A sample is taken from the entire universe and the data generated from the sample drawn were used to generalize study findings to represent the entire study population.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

According to the 2006 population census, both Kaduna South and Zaria local governments have the following population figures: Kaduna South had a total population of 402, 390 people and the Local Government have staff strengths of 1,552. Accordingly, the population figure for Zaria Local Government was 408, 198.00 and the Local Government has staff strengths of 1,875.

Table: 3.1 Table of the Population of the Study

S/no	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Kaduna South Local Government	402,390	49.43%
2	Staff of Kaduna South Local Government	1,552	0.19%
3	Zaria local government	408,198	50.15%
4	Staff of Zaria Local Government	1,875	0.23%
8	Grand Total of the Population	814,015	100%

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

On the whole, a total number of eight hundred and fourteen thousand and fifteen (814,015) constituted the total number of population of the study areas.

A sample population for the study is drawn using Yamane's formula (1967) denoted by:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n= Sample Size

N = Population

e = Significance level (95%)

$$n = \frac{814{,}015}{1 + 814{,}015 \times 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{814{,}015}{1 + 2035.0375}$$

$$n = \frac{814{,}015}{2036.0375}$$

n= 399.80

n= 400

Sampling Techniques

In choosing samples technique, the researcher adopted multi-stage sampling technique, where the cluster sampling technique was used, and Three (3) wards were selected from each Local Government Area i.e. Kaduna-south and Zaria narrowing it to some selected areas within selected Wards in kaduna-south Barnawa, Tudun-wada and Makera ward were choosing, while in Zaria local government Kwarbai B, Tudun-wada and Anguwan juma ward were selected. Proportional sampling techniques were employed for the distribution of sample size to the selected population of the study. A purposive sampling technique was also employed for the unstructured interview. The detail of the proportional distribution of sample size to be administered with questionnaire is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Proportional Distribution of Sample Size to the Population

S/No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Kaduna South Local Government Area	198	49.43%
2	Staff of Kaduna South Area	1	0.19%
3	Zaria Local Government Area	201	50.15%
4	Staff of Zaria Local Government Area	1	0.23%
5	Total	400	100%

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

The above Table shows that in Kaduna-south Local Government, 198 people represent 49.43% of people of the local government community, 1 person represent 0.19% are administrative staff. While 201 people or 50.15% are people of the Zaria Local Government Community, and 1 person represent 0.23%. This is because every member of the entire population was given a fair and reasonable representation from the entire population study.

3.4 Sources of Data

The study made use of both primary and secondary sources in the generation of data.

3.4.1 Primary Source of Data

The primary data are first-hand information collected from the respondents in the process of this study. The major instruments used in collecting primary data for this study are questionnaire as well as unstructured interview with some local government officials and educated people within the communities. The essence is to further verify some pertinent issues raised in the questionnaire, observations and secondary date.

Administration of Instrument

The questionnaires were administered accordingly through proportional method to our sample respondents' i.e. people from the Ward's level of the two local governments (3 Wards at each local government making a total of 6 Wards) Barnawa, Tudun-wada and Makera ward were choosing in kaduna-south, while in Zaria local government Kwarbai B, Tudun-wada and Anguwan juma ward were selected, some active Community Development Associations as well as traditional rulers were also included. A total of 480 questionnaires were administered to all categories of the residents in two local governments, as against the 399 excluding Administrative staff of local government as indicated in the table 3.2 above with the aid of research assistant. In Kaduna-south Local Government 230 questionnaire were administered as against 198 and in Zaria Local Government 250 questionnaire were administered as against 201. This enabled the researcher to get the substantial rate of questionnaire dully filled and returned for the purpose of data presentation and analysis. Likert's scale was used consisting up- Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

Also One (1) Administrative staff was interviewed from each Local Government i.e. Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments. Also One (1) Traditional Leader and One (1) Leader of Community Development Association were also interviewed from each of the selected wards at the two local governments thereby making a total of fourteen (14) members that were interviewed. In Kaduna-south Local Government Barnawa, Tudun Wada 'B' wards and Makera Wards. While in Zaria Local Government, Tudun wada, Kwarbai 'B' and anguwan Juma wards were selected.

3.4.2 Secondary Source of Data

For this study, relevant documents on socio-economic activities from Information Units, Finance and Supplies, and Works, Transport, Housing and Survey Departments of the two local governments, federal monthly allocations covering the periods 2004-2015, relevant Sections (Forth Schedule) in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, *etc* constituted the major sources of secondary data.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The data in this study was presented using statistical tools i.e. tables, frequency counts and percentages basis. The Tables were structured according to the designed questions and scale them as patterned in accordance with Likert's scale. The formulated hypotheses were tested using Chi-square statistics.

The formula according to Lucey (2000) is:

X^2 = Chi-square

Fo = Observed frequency

Fe = Expected frequency

The degree of freedom is calculated as:

K = (R-1) (C-1) where

R = Row

C = Column

We use 95% as our level of significance. To obtain expected frequency, we use the formula thus: $= \frac{\sum R \times \sum C}{\sum G} = \sum Fe \quad X \quad X^2 = \frac{\sum F_0 - \sum Fe}{\sum G}$

Where:

$\sum R$ = Summation of row

$\sum C$ = Summation of column

$\sum G$ = Summation of grand total

Decision Rule in Chi-square

1. We reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1) if Chi-square calculated value is greater than Chi-square critical value.
2. We accept the null hypothesis (H_0) and reject the alternate hypothesis if Chi-square calculated is less than Chi-square critical value.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROFILE OF KADUNA-SOUTH AND ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE

4.1 Introduction

The Local Government system currently derived its powers and existence from Sections 7 and 8 and the Fourth Schedule and other relevant Sections of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as the Third Tier of government. Consequently, the development and the evolution of local government system in Nigeria can be traced back to the Pre-Colonial era, and the system exists through traditional authorities like Emirs, Obas, Cheifs, Obis, Age Grades as well as Village Councils, *etc* it was the societal interaction of those traditional political institutions that authoritative allocation of values was made for the society.

However, the Native Authority (NA) was the unit of Local Government in the defunct Northern Region of Nigeria. The establishment of the Native Authority by the British Colonial Administration, following the conquest and occupation of the Northern Nigeria in 1900 was in recognition of the effectiveness of the indigenous traditional institutions. The aim then was to formalize the customary powers of the chiefs as well as to obligate them for the maintenance of law and order (Ndas, 2002).

When the British came to the Northern part of Nigeria they found a well-established system of Local Administration, particularly in the pre-dominant Muslims areas called "Emirates". These Emirates had their own councils with well-established police force police force, treasury, courts, prisons, *etc*.

While in the Eastern part of Nigeria, where the widely touted republicanism of the Igbo people had left them without any form of an organized and elaborated local

administration system, it created the Warrant Chiefs system through which the colonial administration interacted and governed the local populace. Throughout Yoruba of Western Nigeria, because of their nature due to early exposure to western education, it created a cordial relationship in which the Obas were regarded as the fathers of the land as well as the people and this gave them much regard, loyalty and authority even though there was a pattern of constitutional role that surrounded the system based on checks and balance. The Obas were assisted by various categories of Cheifs and these Cheifs played significant roles in the socio-economic development of their areas. The system of local government among the Igbo traditional political system was based on family lineage, village and town unit, but absolute local administration was carried out at the village and family levels through decision made by OHA-EZE (Council of Elders) and Okpara (The Chairman of the Council). In conclusion, one is free to say that the Igbo have no centralized system of government during the Pre-colonial days, that is why when the British introduces the system of indirect rule, it had a complete success in the North, fairly success in the West, and it has a complete failure in the East that also leads to Aba Women Riot of 1929 (Eyiyeree, 1998).

4.2 Historical Background of Kaduna-south Local Government

Kaduna-south Local Government area was carved out of the former metropolitan Kaduna local government on 23rd of September 1991. The LGA is boarded by Chikun, Kaduna-south and Igabi Local Government areas on the South, East and North-West respectively. The landmass of the LGA is 950 square kilometers and it is one of the most populated local governments in Kaduna State (Information Unit, Kaduna-south Local Government Council, 2015).

With a population of 402,390 people based on the 2006 Census, the Local Government Area has to its credit thirteen (13) electoral wards, three (3) State House of Assembly

constituencies and a self-Federal House of Representatives constituency. The seat of the Kaduna State (Sir Kashim Ibrahim House) is situated in Kaduna-south Local Government Area. Also, most of the industrial zone of Kaduna Capital City is located in Kakuri area of the local government.

The Local Government headquarters and secretariat is Makera and the entire local government area is easily accessible by road, rail line and even air when from Kaduna international airport via Mando area. As a result of its metropolitan and urbanized nature, inhabitants of the local government area engage mostly in trade and commerce. There are also teaming population of public and private company workers as well as artisans. Many engage too in agriculture and other a vocations.

In the area of learning, Kaduna-south has a well-develop and competitive level of education. The famous federal polytechnic Kaduna has its main campus at Tudun-wada and a College of Environmental Studies at Barnawa. Other tertiary institutions are the School of Dental and Health Technology Tudun wada, the Kaduna state staff training Center Kakuri and the Federal Psychiatric Nursing Training at Barnawa. There are a lot of post-primary institutions with over one hundred nursery and primary schools public and private owned.

Traditionally, Kaduna-south Local Government area is the Zazzau emirate. Formally the LGA consisted of Tudun Wada and Makera district, but recently three (3) and two (2) additional district have been created from the former districts respectively. The present districts are: Tudun Wada, Kurmin Mashi, Sabon Gari and Unguwan Mu'azu for Tudun Wada Area, while Makera area has Makera, Kakuri and Barnawa districts. Television area has been carved to the newly created Gbagyi Chiefdom, though administratively the area is still in Kaduna South.

The major ethnic-groups that live and do business in this local government area includes: Hausa/ Fulani, Jaba, Bajju, Gbagyi, Ninzom, Kataf and other ethnic groups of the southern part of the State. There are also Yoruba, Igbo, Igala, Kanuri, Nupe and many other tribe groups of Nigerian in general. In view of its industrial set-up, Kaduna-south Local Government area has a sizeable population of expatriates like Japanese, French, Britons, and Germans who work in Textiles and other industries. A number of religious, cultural and private festival are celebrated *e.g.* the Sallah, Christmas, New Year, *etc* (Information Unit, Kaduna-south Local Government Council, 2015).

Kaduna-south Local Government Wards:

1. Makera Ward
2. Barnawa Ward
3. Kakuri Gwari Ward
4. Television Ward
5. Kakuri Hausa Ward
6. Tudun Wada-North
7. Tudun Wada-South
8. Tudun Wada-West
9. Tudun Nupuwa Ward
10. Sabon Gari North-Ward
11. Sabon Gari-South
12. Unguwan Sunusi Ward
13. Badikko Kurmin Mashi ward

Source: Information Unit Kaduna-south Local Government, 2015

Table 4.1: Kaduna-south Local Government: Socio-Economic Development Activities, 2004-2015

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Construction of primary health clinic at Kinkinau	T/Wada North
2.	Rehabilitation of primary schools across all wards	General
3.	Purchasing and distribution of electricity transformers across all wards.	General
4.	Construction of Sarki road at television	Television ward
5.	Fencing of Government Day Secondary School U/Muazu	T/wada ward North
6.	Purchasing of a building and converted to Alkalawa primary school T/wada	T/wada west
7.	Purchasing of two (2) additional tractor for the local government	Secretariat
8.	Construction and rehabilitation of Chairman's Office.	Makera
9.	Construction of GDSS K/West	T/wada West
10.	Printing and distribution of free exercise books for primary school pupils.	General
11.	Construction and distribution of school desk and chairs for primary schools.	General
12.	Provision of free uniforms to primary schools pupils.	General
13.	Construction of maternity ward at Kagoro Close Clinic	Sabon Gari North
14.	Construction of Primary Healthcare at Kubau Road	T/wada
15.	Construction of Faskari Road	Sabon Gari
16.	Construction of Kurmin-mashi Road	Badikko
17.	Contruction of alkalawa road	T/wada
18.	Construction of three (3) bore holes in each ward	General
19.	Constructions of ICT Centre at Unguwan-Sanusi	Ang/sanusi Ward
20.	Purchasing of seven (7) patrol vehicles for security purpose	-
21.	Purchasing and distribution of sewing/knitting machines for poverty alleviation.	General
22.	Renovation of PHC at Kurmin-Gwari.	Kakuri Gwari Ward
23.	Renovation of primary health clinic at makera	Makera Ward
24	Construction and rehabilitation of culvert and drainage	Across all Wards
25	Renovation of staff quarters	Makera and Tudun wada Wards
26	Purchasing and distribution of Text books and teaching aids	Across all wards
27	Purchasing and distribution of fertilizers and other equipment to farmers at affordable price	Across all wards
28	Free distribution of medicines among children between the age of 5 years	Across all primary clinic in local Govt
29	Purchasing and distribution of Agricultural seeds and insecticide to farmers	Across all wards
30	Rehabilitation of slaughter slab	Makera
31	General rehabilitation of slaughter slab to modern standard	Tudun Wada
32	General rehabilitation of market stalls	Kakuri Market
33	Construction and rehabilitation of market stalls	Barnawa Market
34	General rehabilitation and renovation of market stalls	Kasuwan Barci

35	General rehabilitation and renovation of market stalls	Panteka Market
36	General rehabilitation and renovation of market stalls	Bakin Dogo Market
37	The upgrading of Monday Market	Kurmin Gwari
38	General rehabilitation of market stalls	Television Garrage
39	Free distribution working materials to community association within the local government	Across all wards
40	Proper and constant payment of allowances to Adult and Literacy Education Teachers within the local government	Across all wards
41.	Renovation of clinic at Kurmin-mashin	Badikko
42.	Renovation of clinic at Down quarters	Makera
43.	Renovation of clinic at television	Television
44.	Construction of culvert and drainage	Across all wards
45.	Renovation of classroom at Chawai Ward	Tudun wada
46.	General Renovation of local government secretariat	Makera
47.	Construction of solar pump at local government secretariat	Makera
48.	Renovation of skills acquisition centre	Tudun wada
49.	Renovation of PHC clinics at Anguwan muazu	Tudun wada
50.	Construction of PHC clinic at bima road	Tudun Nupawa

Sources: Kaduna-south Local Government Works Department, 2015.

4.3 Historical Background of the Zaria Local Government

Zaria Local Government formally Zazzau is a historic kingdom, traditional emirate and Local Government Council in Kaduna State, Northern Nigeria with its headquarters at Zaria City. It is among the 23 Local Government of the State, Zaria is a Native Authority of its self that was later changed from the reforms of 1976 with (13) electoral wards.

Zaria Local Government is bounded to the East by Soba Local Government, to the North by Sabon Gari, to the South and West by Igabi and Giwa Local Governments. Zaria is one of the historical parts of this State, the name Zaria was derived from one famous female who married the Emir of Zazzau and also a junior sister to Amina Sarauniya of Zazzau whose name was called Zaria.

The city has eight gates through which the road from Tudun-wada passes. The town is about three to four miles across from wall to wall, the main occupation of descendant of Zaria city are farming, Arabic Teaching, hand and mechanic sewing, leather work,

pottery, blacksmithing, and trading. Most of the descendants of Zaria City are Muslims since the beginning of 16th century.

The areas under study has a total population of about 277,187 in 1991 census, and 408,198 people based on the 2006 Census. The area is well known in both formal and Islamic education not only within the country alone, but also in Africa as a whole (Source: Information Unit, Zaria Local Government, 2015).

Zaria Local Government Consist of 13 Wards as follows:

1. Anguwan juma
2. Anguwan Fatika
3. Dambo
4. Dutsen Abba
5. Kwarbai A
6. Kwarbai B
7. Kaura
8. Kufena
9. Limanci
10. Tudun wada
11. Tukur-Tukur
12. Gyallesu
13. Wuciciri

Zaria or Zazzau as the pre-jihad state was called or said to be one of the original Seven Legitimate Hausa State. The city of Zaria has eight gates namely Kofan-Galadima, Kofan kona, Kofan Gayan, Kofan Kuyanbana, Kofan Jatau, Kofar Kibo, Kofar-Bai and Kofar Doka.

Climate

The entire landmass of the local government falls within the tropical Savannah Zone. It has a warm temperature all year round. The seasons of the year are as follows:

a. Hot season- March-April before rain starts
b. Raining season- May-October
c. Harvest time- October- November
d. Harmattan period –December-February

The average rain fall in Zaria is 43.6 in a year

Agriculture

There are two types of agricultural system within the local government that include the Arable land and the *Fadama*. The Arable land makes up 80% of the farming land while *Fadama* makes up 20%. The common tools used for farming are hoes, matches and axes, *etc*. Tractors are rarely found in government farms and institutions. Items of crops cultivated include maize, groundnut, cotton, millet, tobacco, rice, yam, orange, tomatoes, guava, *etc*. for both consumptions and commercial purposes (Information Unit, Zaria Local Government Council, 2015).

Table 4.2: Zaria Local Government: Socio-Economic Development Activities,2004-2015

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Construction of one storey ultra-modern complex containing 100 shops	B/Dodo Kwarbai
2.	Construction of one storey ultra-modern complex containing 50 shops 25	K/Doka Twada
3.	Construction of 100 number of shops at 100 shops	Danmagaji kufena
4.	Construction of Market stalls and lock up stores at	Wucicciri
5.	Distribution of knitting, service and food processing machines for women for self-employment.	General
6.	Facilitating NDE/NAPEP programmes	General
7.	Construction of College industry Centre	Kufena
8.	Construction Of Home Economics Centre/Skill acquisition centres	Ang/Fatika
9.	Distribution of 150 motorcycle for poverty alleviation	General
10.	Distribution of Relief materials	General
11.	Distribution of subsidy on motorcycles loans to staff of Local Government	General
12.	Distribution of Office furniture's to 3 Development areas in LGA	General
13.	Construction of Market stalls at Amaru market	Kwarbai B
14.	Construction of Market stalls at Galma market	Dambo
15.	Construction of Abbatoir at T/wada market	T/wada
16.	Construction of Abbatoir at Kusfa	Kaura
17.	Construction of market staff	Dutsen Abba
18.	Construction of New Office Extension 6 Nos Offices each with toilet and furniture at works department.	LG Councils
19.	Construction Of Police Outpost At Kofan Gayan L/Cost	Gyellesu
20.	Construction of police outpost at kofan gayan	Limanchi
21.	Construction of police outpost at Jushi	Kwarbai A
22.	Construction of police outpost at Dambo	Dambo
23.	Construction of police outpost at Wucciciri	Dambo
24.	Supply of 400Nos composite Desk and Chairs at various primary schools within the Local Government council.	General
25.	Construction of General stand at Babban Dodo T/Stadium	Kwarbai A
26.	Provisions of materials to Woman Centre, Lemu	Kwarbau A
27.	Sponsoring of sporting and cultural activities	General
28.	Upgrading of nursing and control garden at massai/kan idi	Tukur-Tukur
29.	Upgrading of nursing and control garden at old water works	Gyallesu
30.	Distribution of subsidy rate and loan to agriculture cooperatives societies	General
31.	Distribution of fertilizer in a subsidized rate	General
32.	Distribution of materials to victims of D/magaji market fire disaster on 18th April, 2006	Kufena
33.	Construction of chalk and paint factory Ang/Kahu	Kwarbai
34.	Provisions of Buses for mass transit	General
35.	Free of charge Ramadan feeding	General
36.	Provisions of materials to community development associations	General
37.	Purchasing of WAEC, NECO and JAMB to various students	General

Sources: Zaria Local Government Works, Transport, Housing, and Survey Department 2015.

Table 4.3: Zaria Local Government: Infrastructural facilities, 2004-2015

S/No	Project	Ward
1.	Aluminum conductors for rehabilitation of H.T Lives at Lemu Babban Dodo, Kanfage	Kwarbai A
2.	Rehabilitation of L.T live at Alfadarai, nagoyi, Kofar Kibo, Kafar Doka to Lemu, T/wada etc.	General
3.	Relocation of H.T lives at B/Dodo from overhead underground	Kwarbai A
4.	Rural electrification at Bogan, Rafinfa, Ganji, Bogari Sarki and Anguwan Mahauta	Wucciciri
5.	4No. 500 KVA transformers at karauka, kakaki and Anguwan Liman, Ang. Nufawa.	Kaura Kwarbai
6.	Distribution of 500/300 KVA transformers	General
7.	Rural electrification at Tudun-kusa	Wucciciri
8.	Rural electrification at Kufe	Kufena
9.	Rural electrification at Dutsen Abba	Dutsen Abba
10.	Rural electrification at Dambo	Dambo
11.	Rural electrification at Gabari	Kufena
12.	Electrification project Tsohuwan K/Danmagaji	Kufena
S/No	Water supply project	Ward
1.	Supply of diesel to Zaria Water Works to supplement the energy requirement for purchasing of water.	General
2.	Construction of 120 concrete wall at various locations redeeming of 60 open walls	General
3.	Rehabilitation of 96 bore holes at different location	General
4.	Provision of No 4. mobile tanks to supply water under water provisions scheme	General
5.	Redeeming of open wells across the Local Government	General
6.	Provisions of heaving water tanks (GP) to various locations to the local government	General
S/No	Primary Healthcare Project	Ward
1.	Renovation of project at maternity clinic at Layin Sarki	Kwarbai
2.	Renovation of project at maternity clinic at Babban-Dodo	Kaura
3.	Renovation of project at healthcare clinic at Rimin-Doko	Kaura
4.	Completion of community health clinic at Kafin-mardanni	Dutsen Abba
5.	Supply of vaccine, drugs, chemicals etc	General
6.	Purchase of hospitals equipment for local government clinic	General
7.	Rehabilitation of central medical store at Durumi	Kwarbai B
8.	Building of maternity and clinic at Dandutse	T/wada
9.	Building of maternity and clinic at Gonan ganye	Tukur-Tukur
10.	Building of maternity and clinic at Ang/fatika	Ang/Fatima
11.	Renovating of maternity clinic at Dakace	Dambo
12.	Construction of delivery suit at Anguwan Dankali	Kufena
13.	Construction of PHC clinic at anguwan Magajiya	Kwarbai A
14.	Clearing of heavy gabbage at Shafi'I road	T/wada
15.	Open drainage clearance at B/Dodo to Agoro	General
16.	Provisions of Buses for monthly sanitation exercise	General
17.	Provisions of health assistance to victims	General

18.	Sponsoring casual and volunteers health personnel	General
S/No	Works Project	Ward
1.	Construction and tarring of Bello kagarko road to link tudun wada to magume ward	T/wada/Tukur-Tukur
2.	Construction of box culvert at Pan Madauchi linking Amani market to Kaura	Kaura kwarbai
3.	Construction of box culvert at Banzazzau lining to anguwan Makama Dodo	Kwarbai
4.	Construction of permanent drainage at yankaji T/wada market	T/wada
5.	Construction of permanent draining at Gidan Lamido Dikko Kofar Gidan Isa Bagobiri	Kwarbai
6.	Construction of permanent drainage at T/wada by Kongo institute to Abubakar Gumi college of Higher Islamic studies.	T/wada
7.	Construction of permanent drainage from Kofan Gidan Kaji to Kofar Gidan Tafida at Kaura.	Kaura
8.	Construction of permanent drainage at Madaki Road	Ang/ Juma
9.	Construction of box culvert at Marmara linking to Anguwan Fatika	Ang. Juma
10.	Construction of surface dressing road to Rimin Kwakwa Danwanki Road	Kwarbai A
11.	Construction/surface dressing of road and drainage 100m at Panwanki to Kofan Jatau	Ang/fatika
12.	Construction of earth rod at Magajiya to Nagoyi	Kwarbai/gyallesu
13.	Constructor of earth rod Rubuci	Wucicciri
14.	Construction of road surface dressing of Tukur-tukur	Tukur-tukur
15.	Constructions of one block of two Class Room in almost all the primary schools in the local government area.	General

Sources: Zaria Local Government Works, Transport, Housing, and Survey Department, 2015.

4.4 Objectives and Functions of Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments

According to the 1976 Local Government Reforms (guidelines 1976) the principal aims of local government are:

i. To make appropriate services and development activities responsible to local wishes and initiatives by developing or delegating those to local representatives bodies.

ii. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self government close to the local levels of our society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potential;

iii. To mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of members of the public in their local development.

iv. To provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both State and federal).

From the objectives above, the first reason for establishing local governments is to provide services using its human and financial resources. Its roles are largely service provision and mobilization. The supportive role is democratization to ensure that diverse community interests are adequately represented and catered for.

The role of service delivery is further operationalized in the "functions" constitutionally assigned to local governments (Constitution of the Federal Republic, 1999)

a) The consideration and making recommendations to a state commission on economic planning.
b) Collection of rates, radio, television licenses.
c) Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or inform.
d) Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and cars.
e) Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, market motor parks and public conveniences;
f) Construction and maintenance of roads, street, street lights, drainages and other public features as may be prescribed from time to time by House of Assembly.
g) Naming of roads, streets and numbering of houses.
h) Provisions and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal.
i) Registration of all births, deaths and marriages.
j) Assessment of privately provided houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the house of Assembly.

k) Control and regularizing and hoarding, keeping of pets, shops, kiosks, restaurant, laundries and sale of liquor.

l) Making of Bye laws.

Other functions of local government are to participate in the State government quest for the socio-economic development of the State. Indeed, most of the functions mentioned above are executive functions.

For a local government to discharge these wide ranging functions effectively, it is imperative that it must be reposed with corresponding government powers. In addition to any powers that may be conferred on it by law, the local government legislature shall perform the following function:

a) Debating approving or amending the annual budget of the local government.

b) Vetting and monitoring of the implementation of projects and programmes in the local government.

c) Examining and debating monthly statement of income and expenditure of the local government.

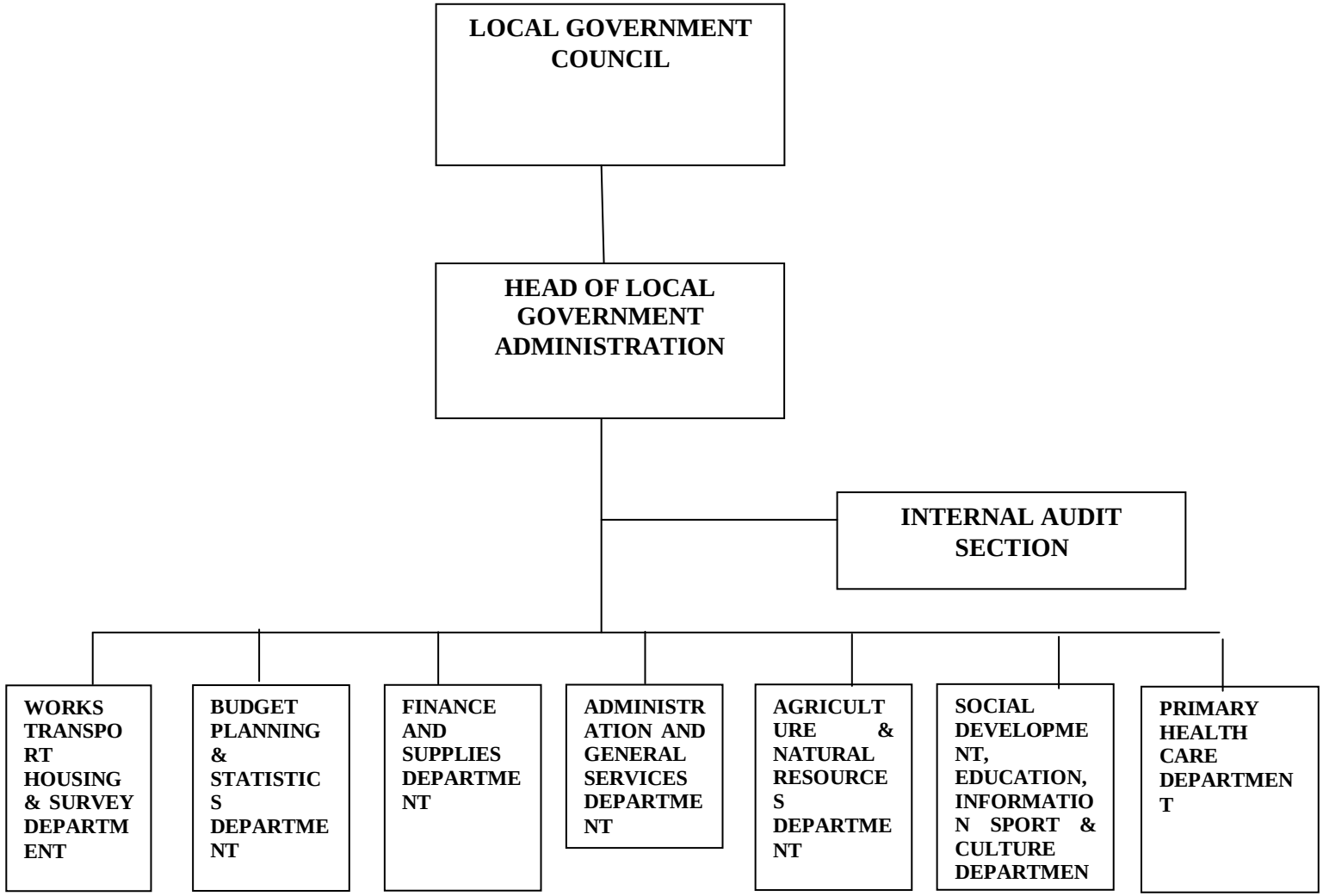
d) Advising, consulting and leasing with the Chairman of the local government.

e) Law making, debating and passing local government legislation.

f) Impeaching the local government Chairman, who committed an impeachable offence in accordance with the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria?

Performing such other functions as may be assigned to it, from time to time by the House of Assembly of Kaduna State.

4.5 Figure 4.1 Organizational Chart of Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments



Source: Kaduna State Local Government Service Commission

Operational Functions of Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments Departments

The performance of the local government can be effectively carried out within the various departments of the local government which are as follows:

1. Works, Transport, Housing and Survey Department and Personnel Department
2. Budget planning research and statistics department
3. Finance and Supplies Department
4. Administration and General Services Department
5. Agriculture and Natural Resources Department
6. Social Development, Education, Sport and Culture Department
7. Primary Health Care Department

a) Administration and general service department

This department is headed by a director and he is responsible for policy formulation; personnel department is also concerned with recruitment, promotion, training, discipline of staff and manpower development. Monthly intelligence reports, staff welfare progress report, *etc* are also among the functions of this. Department .the department is divided into the following sections.

i. Administration: this section is responsible for day today activities of the local government encompassing all the district and villages of the local government

ii. Personnel section: this is responsible for training staff, recruitment, and promotion and discipline of staff.

b) Finance and Supplies Department

This department is also headed by a director. It comprised store and revenue sections and is concerned, principally with the income and expenditure of the local government and also ensures accountability and issuance of financial statement. It comprise the following sections:

i. Store section-this section is headed by a store keeper and is concerned with the record keeping of everything in the store and the one going out. It keeps accounts of payment of expenses.

ii. Revenue section- this section is headed by are revenue officer revenue and is concerned with the revenue generation in the local government

c) Works Transport Housing and Survey Department

This department is headed by a director and most capital projects of the local government are being carried out by this department. These activities include the general maintenance of roads, building; vehicle, *etc* sections under this department include the following

i. Land and survey: this section is concerned with matters such as construction of roads, buildings, *etc* it is also responsible for the maintenance of the local government houses and the royal houses as well.

ii. Mechanical estate: this is also concerned with the general of the vehicle and the lighting system in the local government, and also the water supply system.

d) The Agriculture and National Resources Department

This department is also headed by a director and is concerned with general agricultural need of the people and ensures proper use of resources available. The department is also responsible of planning, extension services, organizing farm cooperative societies, sales of agricultural inputs to farmers. The department is divided into forestry, veterinary, commerce and industry and home economics.

i. Forestry- this section is responsible for the preservation of forest and the local government by encouraging forestations through raising it in the nursery and also deforestation where necessary.

ii. Veterinary - this has to do within the local government and is responsible for the health care's of animals through the "veterinary personnel.

iii. Commerce and industry- this is responsible for the regulation of prices of commodities in the local movement through the local movement marketing board and the activities of small scale industry in the local government.

Primary Health Care Department

This department is headed by a director and the main functions for the department include taking care of health related matters. Ti is sub-divided into preventive, curative, leprosy.

e) Social Development Education, Information, Sport and Culture Department

The department is headed by a director and is responsible for educational development of the local government area at primary level. It consists of adult education level. The departments expected to estab.ish enough primary schools as well as adult education centers that can foster literacy within the localities and also to provide enough supervisors to the academic performance. The department is divided into primary and adult education sections. Social welfare and sport sections in the local government. Community development: this section is responsible for the local community development effort of the people and recommendation for appointment into the national directorate of employment. Information: this is also responsible for all the information coming into the local government and administration, and the information can either be within outside the local government.

f) Budget Planning Research and Statistics Department

This department is headed by the director responsible for preparing the financial and quantitative statement of the local government. The department also prepared prior to a specific accounting period, containing the plans and policies to be pursued during the period. They have also use as the basis for budgetary control. Generally, the department prepared a functional budget which is drawn up for each functional department within the local government, but in addition they have also produce a capital budget, a cash flow budget and a master budget which include a budgeted profit and loss account and balance sheet to a specific accounting period of the local government.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter deals with the presentation of data as well as its analysis. The data are drawn from our respondents in the two (2) Local Government Councils i.e. Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Government, respectively. The method adopted to obtain primary data included questionnaire administered to the people in the study areas, and the use of unstructured interview to some Local Government Officials and elite. However, secondary data were used to support our analysis. The Chapter is structured into Six (6). The first section introduces the Chapter. The second section deals with the computations of rate of returns/responses. The third section deals with background information of respondents who are the unit of analysis. The fourth section is the presentation and analysis of data on the level of local government autonomy and service delivery and local government performance on service delivery. The fifth section deals with the tests and interpretations of the two hypotheses on each of the two local government areas of the study using Pearson Chi-square (X^2) distribution. The sixth section contains the summary of the major findings.

5.2 Rate of Return Questionnaire.

5.2.1 The Rate of Returns Questionnaire for Kaduna-South

The sample size of this study consisted of 198 respondents which were arrived using proportional sampling techniques. 230 copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents from Kaduna-south of Kaduna State.

Table 5.1: Computation of Rate of Returns for Kaduna South Local Government Area

No. of Questionnaire Administered	No. of Questionnaire Return	No. of Questionnaire duly completed	No. of Questionnaire Analyzed (Using Systematic technique in Selection)
230	**218**	**207**	**198**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

From Table 5.1 above, 230 questionnaires were administered to people within Kaduna-south Local Government Area out of which 218 were returned given 94.78% rate of returns. Out of the 218 questionnaire returned 207 were dully completed given 90% rate of response of the people. And 198 questionnaire were used for analysis the responses after counting each 23 questionnaires. The calculation of the rate of returns and responses of questionnaires are captured in Table 1 above:

$$\text{Rate of Return} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Questionnaire Returned}}{\text{Total Number of Questionnaire Administered}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{218}{230} \times \frac{100}{1} = 94.78\%$$

$$\text{Rate of Response} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Questionnaire Duly Completed}}{\text{Total Number of Questionnaire Administered}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{207}{230} \times \frac{100}{1} = 90\%$$

$$\text{Systematic selection} = \frac{\text{Total No of Duly Completed}}{\text{Surplus}} = \text{Count No}$$

$$= \frac{207}{9} = 23$$

Count No = 23 or after counting each 23 removed 1

Therefore, the percentage of return of the people is considered adequate for comprehensive analysis and generalization.

5.2.2 Rate of Return Zaria Local Government Area

The rate of Returns/Responses of Questionnaire for Zaria, are the representation of sample size of this study includes 201 respondents which were arrived at using Yamane's formula and proportional sampling techniques as contained in the methodology in Chapter three of the study. With regard to above, 250 copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents from Zaria Local Government.

Table 5.2: Computation of Rate of Returns/Response for Zaria

No. of Questionnaire Administered	No. of Questionnaire Return	No. of Questionnaire duly completed	No of Questionnaire Analyzed (Using Systematic technique in Selection)
250	**234**	**217**	**201**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

From Table 5.2 above 250 questionnaires were administered to people within Zaria local government Area out of which 234 were returned given 94.78% rate of returns. Out of the 234 questionnaire returned 217 were dully completed given 90% rate of response of the people. And 201 questionnaires were used to analyze the responses after counting each 14 questionnaires.

The calculation of the rate of returns and responses of questionnaires for people is captured from Table 1.

$$\text{Rate of Return} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Questionnaire Returned}}{\text{Total No of questionnaire administered}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{234}{250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 93.6\%$$

$$\text{Rate of response} = \frac{\text{Total Number of questionnaire duly completed}}{\text{Total No of questionnaire administered}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{217}{250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 86.8\%$$

Systematic selection = $\frac{\text{Total No of duly completed}}{\text{Surplus}}$ = Count No

$= \frac{217}{16} = 13.5$ or 14

Count No = 14 or after counting each 14 removed 1

Therefore, the percentage of return of the people is considered adequate for comprehensive analysis and generalization.

5.3. Profile of the Respondents

5.3.1 Kaduna-South Local Government Area

Sex Distribution of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their sex with the aim of determining a fair representation of both sexes in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Gender of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	109	55.1
	Female	89	44.9
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.3 above indicates that out of 198 respondents, 109 or 55.1% are males while 89 or 44.9% of the respondents are females from Kaduna-south Local Government. This shows that males are the highest number of respondents from Kaduna-south Local Government Area with 55.1% as against female with 44.9%.

The Marital Status Distribution of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status with the aim of determining a fair representation of both classes marital status in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Marital Status of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Married	87	43.9
	Single	71	35.9
	Divorced	20	10.1
	Widow	20	10.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.4 above shows marital status of the respondents from Kaduna-south Local Government Area, which indicated that out of 198 respondents, 87 or 43.9% are married, 71 or 35.9% are single; 20 or 10.1% are divorced; 20 or 10.1% are widows. This shows that married people constituted the highest number of the respondents with 43.9% as against 10.1% for divorced and widowed, respectively.

The Age Distribution of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their age-bracket with the aim of determining a fair representation across the age brackets in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Age of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	21-25 Years	83	41.9
	26-30 Years	59	29.8
	31-35 Years	31	15.7
	36-40 Years	15	7.6
	41 Years and Above	10	5.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.5 shows the respondent's characteristics based on age-bracket from Kaduna-south Local Government. 83 or 41.9% of the respondents fell within 21-25 years age-bracket; 59 or 29.8% fell within 26-30 years age-bracket; 31 or 15.7% fell within 31-35 years age-bracket; 7.6% or 15 fell within 36-40 years age-bracket while 10 or 5.1% of the respondents fell within 41 years and above. This that shows that 83 or 41.9% respondents who fell within 21-35 years age-bracket constituted the highest number of respondents as against 10 or 5.1% of the respondents who fell within 41 years and above years.

Distribution of Educational Level of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their educational level with the aim of determining a fair representation among the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Educational Level of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary School	15	7.6
	Secondary Sch	71	35.9
	OND/NCE	81	40.9
	Degree/HND	22	11.1
	Postgraduate	6	3.0
	Others	3	1.5
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.6 indicates the responses of the respondents from Kaduna-south Local Government based on their educational level. The respondents who possessed First School Leaving Certificate were 15 or 7.6%; 71 or 35.9% obtained Secondary School Certificate; 81 or 40.9% hold NCE/OND Certificate while 22 or 11.1% hold Degree/HND; 6 or 3.0% of the respondents hold Postgraduate Certificates while those with other Certificates were 3 or 1.5%. This analysis of the educational level of the respondents shows that those possessing OND/ NCE constituted

the highest respondents with 81 or 40.9% while those who hold First School Leaving Certificate and other certificates constituted the lowest with 3 or 1.5% each respectively.

5.3.2 Respondents Profile from Zaria Local Government Area

Sex Distribution of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their sex with the aim of determining a fair representation of both sexes in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Gender of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	137	68.2
	Female	64	31.8
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.7 above indicates that out of 201 respondents, 137 or 68.2% are males while 64 or 31.8% of the respondents are females. This shows that male is the highest respondents from Zaria Local Government Area with 68.2% as against female with 31.8%.

Marital Status Distribution of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status with the aim of determining a fair representation across marital status in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Marital Status of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Married	111	55.2
	Single	51	25.4
	Divorced	23	11.4
	Widow	16	8.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.8 above indicates the responses of the respondents on marital status from Zaria Local Government Area, which indicated that 111 or 55.2% of the respondents are married; 51 or 25.4% are single; 23 or 11.4% are divorced; 16 or 8.0% are widowed. This shows that the married people constituted the highest number of the respondents from Zaria Local Government Area with 55.2% of respondents as against 8.0% who are widowed.

Age Bracket of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their age-bracket with the aim of determining fair representation among the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Age of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	18-25 Years	63	31.3
	26-30 Years	93	46.3
	31-35 Years	20	10.0
	36-40 Years	16	8.0
	41 Years and Above	9	4.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.9 depicts age of respondents from Zaria Local Government Area. 63 or 31.3% fell within the ages of 18-25 years; 93 or 46.3% fell under 26-30 years; 20 or 10.0% fell within 31-35 years; 16 or 8.0% fell within 36-40 years while 9 or 4.5% fell within 41years and above years. This shows that 93 or 46.3% of the respondents from Zaria Local Government fell within 26-30 years age-bracket as against 9 or 4.5% who fell within 41 years and above.

Distribution of Educational Level of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their educational level with the aim of determining a fair representation in the sample population. Their responses are presented in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Educational Level of the Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary School	3	1.5
	Secondary Sch	41	20.4
	OND/NCE	110	54.7
	Degree/HND	31	15.4
	Postgraduate Certificates	13	6.5
	Others	3	1.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.10 indicates the responses of the respondents based on their educational level from Zaria Local Government Area. 3 or 1.5% of the respondents possessed First School Leaving Certificate; 41 or 20.45 hold Secondary School Certificate; 110 or 54.7% hold NCE/OND Certificate. 31 or 15.4% hold Degree/HND; 13 or 6.5% hold Postgraduate Certificates while those who hold other certificates were 3 or 1.5% of the respondents. This analysis of the above Table shows that OND/ NCE holders are the highest number of the respondents with 110 or 54.7% while 3 or 1.5% had the lowest responses holds First School Leaving Certificate and other certificates.

5.4 Data Presentation on Hypothesis one (1).

5.4.1 Data Presentation on Hypothesis one (1) Kaduna-south Local Government Area

There is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.

Local Government and Resource Control

Resource control is one of the indicators used to measure the level of autonomy in Local Government. Respondents indicated their opinion as contained Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Local Government and Resource Control (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	11	5.6
	Agree	15	7.6
	Undecided	10	5.1
	Disagree	87	43.9
	Strongly Disagree	75	37.9
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.11 shows that the responses of the respondents on local government and resource control from Kaduna-south Local Government Area indicates that 11 or 5.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that local government has resource control. 15 or 7.6% of the respondents also agreed. But 10 or 5.1% were undecided while 87 or 43.9% of the respondents disagreed and 75 or 37.9% strongly disagreed that local government has resource control. The above analysis shows that 43.9% of the respondents who are the majority disagreed that local government has resource control as against minority 5.6% who strongly agreed that local government has resource control. Our interview with some Local Government Officials and other elites from Kaduna-south local government shows that local government had no full control over its resources which have to some extent affected their performance in the delivery of services to the people. Some of our interviewees expressed that local government should be given full autonomy and the issue of joint-account between State and local government should also be terminated so as to pave way for effective service delivery among local government councils.

Local Government Financial Independence

Financial independence is one of the indicators of measuring autonomy of Local Government. The respondents indicated their opinion as contained in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Local Government and Financial Independence (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	10	5.1
	Agree	13	6.6
	Undecided	9	4.5
	Disagree	99	50.0
	Strongly Disagree	67	33.8
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.12 above provides information about the responses of the respondents on local government and financial independence of Kaduna-south Local Government. 10 or 5.1% of the respondents has strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government has financial independence; 13 or 6.6% of the respondents also agreed with the statement; 9 or 4.5% of the respondents were undecided while 99 or 50.0% of the respondents disagreed and also 67 or 33.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows the majority of the respondents 99 or 50.0% disagreed that local government area had no financial independence as against minority, 9 or 4.5% of the respondents who were undecided.

Local Government Administrative Independence

Administrative independence is one of the indicators used to measure autonomy in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Local Government and Administrative Independence (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	15	7.6
	Agree	20	10.1
	Undecided	6	3.0
	Disagree	80	40.4
	Strongly Disagree	77	38.9
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.13 shows the responses of the respondents from Kaduna-south Local Government Area on local government and administrative independence. The Table shows that 15 or 7.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that local government has administrative independence; 20 or 10.1% also agreed. But 6 or 3.0% were undecided while 80 or 40.4% of the respondents disagreed and quite substantial number of the respondents 77 or 38.9% strongly disagreed. The above analysis discloses that those who disagreed 80 or 40.4% have the highest responses as against 3.0% who were undecided. Our interview with some officials and elites within the local government showed that Kaduna-south Local Government did not exercise full administrative control on matters relating to administrative actions because most decisions have to be directed from the Ministry for Local Government Affairs or Local Government Service Commission. In this regard, the Ministry for Local Government Affairs used administrative mechanisms to control the affairs of local government in the name of regulations.

Local Government Decision-making Independence

The decision-making independence is one of the indicators used to measure the autonomy of local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Local Government and Decision-making Independence (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	13	6.6
	Agree	9	4.5
	Undecided	5	2.5
	Disagree	92	46.5
	Strongly Disagree	79	39.9
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

The above Table shows the responses of the respondents from Kaduna-south Local Government on decision-making independence. The Table shows that 13 or 6.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that local government has independence on decision-making; 9 or 4.5%. But 5 or 2.5% of the respondents were undecided while 92 or 46.5% disagreed and 79 or 39.9% of the respondents also strongly disagreed that local government has independence on decision-making on major issues of its administration. The above analysis discloses that the highest responses 92 or 46.5% are those who strongly disagreed that local government has independence on decision-making as against 5 or 2.5 or 13 or 6.5% with the lowest responses were undecided and those who strongly agreed.

Local Government Independence of Responsibilities

The independence of responsibilities is one of the indicators used to measure autonomy in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Local Government and Independence of Responsibilities (IV)

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	8	4.0
	Agree	16	8.1
	Undecided	7	3.5
	Disagree	89	44.9
	Strongly Disagree	78	39.4
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.15 indicates the rate of respondents from Kaduna-south on local government and independence of responsibilities which shows that 8 or 4.0% strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government has independence of responsibilities; 16 or 8.1% of the respondents also agreed. But 7 or 3.5% were decided; 89 or 44.9% of the respondents disagreed while the remaining 78 or 39.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. The analysis

shows that 89 or 44.9% of the respondents are the majority who disagreed that Kaduna-south Local Government has independence of responsibilities as against 3.1% and 4.0% who were undecided and those who strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government has independence of responsibilities. Our interview also confirmed that in reality, independence responsibilities of local government was only in theory but in practice, the major activities of local government are being controlled from the State Governors through the relevant Ministries and this reduced local government councils to mere appendages of State Governors.

Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities

The provision of primary health care facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of services delivery in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	21.2
	Agree	81	40.9
	Undecided	17	8.6
	Disagree	32	16.2
	Strongly Disagree	26	13.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.16 indicates the responses of the respondents on local government and provision of primary health care facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government Area of Kaduna State. As shown in the Table, 42 or 21.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided primary health care facilities; 81 or 40.9% also agreed with the statement. 17 or 8.6% of the respondents were undecided while 32 or 16.2% of the respondents disagreed;

26 or 13.1% strongly disagreed. The above analysis shows that 81 or 40.9% constituted the majority who accepted that the Local Government provided primary health care facilities while 17 or 8.6% of the respondents were undecided. Data obtained from the Local Government also indicated that the local government provided some facilities to various primary health care Centres within the locality in an attempt to improve the health conditions of the people.

Construction of Roads and Drainages

Construction of roads and drainages is one of the indicators used to measure the level of services delivery in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Local Government and Construction of Roads and Drainages (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	44	22.2
	Agree	90	45.5
	Undecided	11	5.6
	Disagree	36	18.2
	Strongly Disagree	17	8.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

From the above Table, it can be seen that 44 or 22.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government constructed quite a number of access roads and drainages across various communities; 90 or 45.5% also agreed with the statement but 11 or 5.6% were undecided while 36 or 18.2% disagreed and 17 or 8.6% strongly disagreed. Based on the responses, majority of the respondents 90 or 45.5% agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government constructed roads and drainages as against 5.6% and 8.6% those who were undecided and who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Primary Education Facilities

The provision of primary education facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Local Government and Provision of Primary Education Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	58	29.3
	Agree	77	38.9
	Undecided	15	7.6
	Disagree	33	16.7
	Strongly Disagree	15	7.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.18 which conveys the opinions of the respondents on local government and provision of primary education facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government Area of Kaduna State shows that 58 or 29.3% out of 198 respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided primary education facilities; 77 or 38.9% also agreed with the statement but 15 or 7.6% were undecided while 33 or 16.7% of the respondents disagreed and 15 or 7.6% strongly disagreed with the statement. The analysis implies that 38.9% of the respondents, who are the majority, agreed that Kaduna South Local Government provided primary education facilities as against 7.6% who were undecided. Our secondary data obtained from the local government, also indicated that Kaduna South local government provided some educational facilities, like textbooks and other relevant materials to its primary schools so as to boost and improve the educational standard of its pupils.

Provision of Electricity Facilities

Provision of electricity facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Local Government and Provision of Electricity Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	20.2
	Agree	87	43.9
	Undecided	20	10.1
	Disagree	29	14.6
	Strongly Disagree	22	11.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

As indicated in Table 5.19, the opinions of the respondents on local government and provision of electricity facilities shows that 40 or 20.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided electricity facilities; 87 or 43.9% also agreed with the statement but 20 or 10.1% were undecided while 29 or 14.6% of the respondents disagreed and 22 or 11.1% also strongly disagreed with the statement. This shows that 87 or 43.9% respondents who constituted the highest responses agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided some electricity facilities to various communities as against those 20 or 10.1% who were undecided and those 22 or 11.1% who strongly disagreed. Based on the data obtained from the local government, it was clearly indicated that the local government supplied some mini-electrical transformers and distributed them across all the Thirteen (13) Wards of the local government so as to boost power supply within its locality.

Provision of Agricultural Facilities

The provision of agricultural facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.20.

Table 5.20: Local Government and Provision of Agriculture Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	39	19.7
	Agree	71	35.9
	Undecided	40	20.2
	Disagree	41	20.7
	Strongly Disagree	7	3.5
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.20 above provided the information of local government and provision of agricultural facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government Area which shows that 39 or 19.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided agricultural facilities; 71 or 35.9% also agreed with the statement but 40 or 20.2% were undecided that while 41 or 20.7% of the respondents disagreed and 7 or 3.5% strongly disagreed. The above analysis shows that 35.9% of the respondents had the highest number of responses who agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided agricultural facilities as against 7 or 3.5% who strongly disagreed with the statement. The secondary data obtained from the local government shows that the local government had contributed a lot in the supply and distribution of fertilizers and agricultural seeds to farmers and some number of Tractors for farming activities.

5.4.2 Data Presentation on hypothesis One (1) Zaria Local Government

Hypothesis one states that "there is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Zaria Local Government areas of Kaduna State."

Local Government and Resource Control

The resource control is one of the indicators of measuring the level of autonomy of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.31.

Table 5.21: Local Government and Resource Control (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	1	.5
	Agree	8	4.0
	Undecided	7	3.5
	Disagree	87	43.3
	Strongly Disagree	98	48.8
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.21 shows the responses of the respondents on local government and resource control from Zaria Local Government which indicates that 1 or 0.50% of the respondent strongly agreed that the local government has resource control; 8 or 4.0% also agreed with the statement but 7 or 3.5% were undecided while 87 or 43.3% of the respondents disagreed and 98 or 48.8% strongly disagreed with the statement. The above analysis shows that 48.8% of the respondents who are the majority strongly disagreed that local government has resource control as against those 3.5% who were undecided and those other 0.50% who strongly agreed with the statement. Our interview with some local government officers and some elites within the local government showed that the issue of joint account between State and local government affected the extent to which the local government controls its financial resources. They stated that due to lack of complete autonomy given to the local government, most of the financial activities were dominated by the State government through Ministry for Local Government.

Local Government Financial Independence

The financial independence is one of the indicators of measuring the degree of financial autonomy enjoyed by local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: Local Government and Financial Independent (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	4	2.0
	Agree	25	12.4
	Undecided	12	6.0
	Disagree	78	38.8
	Strongly Disagree	82	40.8
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.22 provides information about the responses of the respondents on local government and financial independence in Zaria Local Government which shows that 4 or 2.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria the local government has financial independence while 25 or 12.4% also agreed but 12 or 6.0% were undecided while 78 or 38.8% disagreed with the statement and 82 or 40.8% strongly disagreed that Zaria Local Government has financial independent. This shows the majority of the respondents 82 or 40.8% strongly disagreed that the local government has financial independence as against those 4 or 2.0% respondents who strongly agreed.

Local Government Administrative Independence

Administrative independence is one of the indicators used to measure the degree of administrative autonomy enjoyed by local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.23.

Table 5.23: Local Government and Administrative Independence (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	4	2.0
	Agree	9	4.5
	Undecided	15	7.5
	Disagree	81	40.3
	Strongly Disagree	92	45.8
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

The above Table shows the responses of the respondents from Zaria Local Government on local government and administrative independence. The Table shows that 4 or 2.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government has administrative independence; 9 or 4.5% also agreed with the statement but, 15 or 7.5% were undecided while 81 or 40.3% of the respondents disagreed and 92 or 45.8% strongly disagreed that the local government has independence over its administrative matters. The above analysis discloses that the highest responses 92 or 45.8% are those who strongly disagreed that the local government has administrative independence as against 4 or 2.0% who strongly agreed with the statement. Our interview with some local government officials and some people within the community also revealed that the administrative independence of local government is more on theory than in practice because, Zaria Local Government has no full independence over its administrative matters. They stated that in some occasion decision were taken by the Ministry for Local Government or Local Government Service Board without even consulting the affected local governments.

Local Government Decision-making Independence

Decision-making independence is one of the indicators used to measure the degree of autonomy enjoyed by local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24: Local Government and Decision Making Independent (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	2	1.0
	Agree	11	5.5
	Undecided	8	4.0
	Disagree	101	50.2
	Strongly Disagree	79	39.3
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

The above Table shows the responses of the respondents from Zaria Local Government on local government and administrative independence. The Table shows that 4 or 2.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government has administrative independence; 9 or 4.5% also agreed with the statement but 15 or 7.5% of the respondents were decided while 81 or 40.3% disagreed and 92 or 45.8% strongly disagreed that the local government has independence over its administrative matters. The above analysis discloses that the highest responses 92 or 45.8% are those who strongly disagreed that the local government has administrative independence as against those 2 or 1.0% who strongly agreed with the statement.

Local Government Independence of Responsibilities

Independence of responsibilities is one of the indicators used to measure the degree of autonomy enjoyed by local governments. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.25.

Table 5.25: Local Government and Independence of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	3	1.5
	Agree	10	5.0
	Undecided	20	10.0
	Disagree	99	49.3
	Strongly Disagree	69	34.3
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.25 indicates the rate of respondents on local government and independence of responsibilities in Zaria Local Government which shows that 3 or 1.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government has independence of responsibilities; 10 or 5.0% also agreed with the statement but 20 or 10.0% of the respondents were undecided while 99 or 49.3% disagreed and 69 or 34.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. This analysis shows that 99 or 49.3% of the respondents who are the majority disagreed that Zaria Local Government has independents of responsibilities as against 3 or 1.5% who strongly agreed with the statement.

Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities

The provision of primary health care facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.26.

Table 5.26: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	50	24.9
	Agree	97	48.3
	Undecided	10	5.0
	Disagree	30	14.9
	Strongly Disagree	14	7.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.26 above indicates the responses of the respondents on local government and provision of primary healthcare facilities in Zaria local government which shows that 50 or 24.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided primary health care facilities to the various clinics; 97 or 48.3% also agreed with the statement but 10 or 5.0% of the respondents were undecided while 30 or 14.9% of the respondents disagreed and 14 or 7.0% strongly disagreed. The above analysis shows that 97 or 48.3% of the respondents constitutes the majority who affirmed that the local government had provided primary health care facilities to their various clinics as against 10 or 5.0% who were undecided.

Construction of Roads and Drainages

The construction of roads and drainages is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.27.

Table 5.27: Local Government and Construction of Roads and Drainages (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	49	24.4
	Agree	102	50.7
	Undecided	14	7.0
	Disagree	34	16.9
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

From Table 5.27 it can be seen that 49 or 24.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government constructed roads and drainages; 102 or 50.7% of the respondents also agreed with the statement but 14 or 7.0% of the respondents were undecided; 34 or 16.9% of the respondents disagreed; 2 or 1.0% strongly disagreed with the statement. Based on the responses the majority respondents 102 or 50.9% agreed that Zaria Local Government constructed some good number of roads and drainages as against 2 or 1.0% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Primary Education Facilities

The provision of primary education facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.28.

Table 5.28: Local Government and Provision of Primary Education Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	64	31.8
	Agree	81	40.3
	Undecided	15	7.5
	Disagree	25	12.4
	Strongly Disagree	16	8.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.28 indicates opinions of the respondents on local government and provision of primary education facilities in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State. 64 or 31.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided primary education facilities; 81 or 40.3% also agreed with the statement but 15 or 7.5% of the respondents were undecided while 25 or 12.0% disagreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary education facilities; 16 or 8.0% strongly disagreed with the statement. This implies that 40.3% of the respondents who are the majority agreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary education facilities as against 15 or 7.5% who were undecided.

Provision of Electricity Facilities

The provision of electricity facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level and of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.29.

Table 5.29: Local Government and Provision of Electricity Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	30	14.9
	Agree	90	44.8
	Undecided	34	16.9
	Disagree	31	15.4
	Strongly Disagree	16	8.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

As can be seen in Table 5.29, 30 or 14.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government provided electricity facilities to their various communities; 90 or 44.8% also agree with the statement but 34 or 16.9% were undecided while 31 or 15.4% of the respondents disagreed and 16 or 8.0% strongly disagreed that Zaria Local Government provides electricity

facilities. This reveals that 90 or 44.8% of the respondents constitutes the highest responses, agreed that Zaria Local Government provided electricity facilities to their various communities as against 16 or 8.0% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Agricultural Facilities

The provision of agricultural facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.30.

Table 5.30: Local Government and Provision of Agricultural Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	54	26.9
	Agree	89	44.3
	Undecided	22	10.9
	Disagree	30	14.9
	Strongly Disagree	6	3.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.30 above provided the information of local government and provision of agricultural facilities in Zaria local government area which shows that 54 or 26.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government provided agricultural facilities; 89 or 44.3% also agreed with the statement but 22 or 10.9% were undecided while 30 or 14.9% of the respondents disagreed and 6 or 3.0% strongly disagreed that Zaria Local Government provided them with agricultural facilities. This analysis shows that 44.3% of the respondents who had the highest responses agreed that Zaria Local Government provided agricultural facilities as against 6 or 3.0% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

5.5. Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis One (1)

5.5.1 Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis One (1) Kaduna-South Local Government

There is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Kaduna-south Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Table 5.31: Local Government and Resource Control (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	11	5.6
	Agree	15	7.6
	Undecided	10	5.1
	Disagree	87	43.9
	Strongly Disagree	75	37.9
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.32: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	21.2
	Agree	81	40.9
	Undecided	17	8.6
	Disagree	32	16.2
	Strongly Disagree	26	13.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.33: Local Government and Resource Control (IV) * Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV) Cross Tabulation

		Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
Local Govt. and Resource Control (IV)	Strongly Agree	11	0	0	0	0	11
	Agree	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Undecided	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Disagree	6	81	0	0	0	87
	Strongly Disagree	0	0	17	32	26	75
Total		**42**	**81**	**17**	**32**	**26**	**198**

Source: SPSS Output, 2015

Table 5.34: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	356.010(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	376.999	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	122.258	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	198		

14 cells (56.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .86.

Using 95% level of significance i.e. 0.95 with k = 16, it gives us 26.296

Tabulated value at 16 degree of freedom =28.296

Pearson Chi-Square is = 356.010(a)

Test of Hypothesis One (1) for Kaduna-south Local Government Area

Calculated value of Chi-square X^2 = 356.01

Critical value of Chi-square X^2 = 26.296

Since Chi-square calculated value is greater than Chi-square critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) which says "there is no significant relationship between Local Government autonomy and Service Delivery in Kaduna-south Local Government Area of Kaduna State." This means that lack of autonomy affected the level of service delivery in Kaduna-south Local Government. This is in line with the opinion of interviewees' responses which shows that Kaduna-south Local Government has delivered some services despite the limited autonomy.

Moreover, the secondary documents in Kaduna-south Local Government as it shown in the Table 4.1 of Chapter four of the study highlighted many services executed by Kaduna-south Local Government, although it is not enough due to the lack of autonomy. These services include: primary facilities across the local government, construction roads at Television, Sabon Gari, Badikko, T/Wada and construction of culvert and drainages across the local government, primary health care facilities at T/Wada North, Sabon Gari North,Kakuri Gwari and Makera.

Furthermore, the Table indicates that the Agricultural facilities were also provided across the local government. Lastly as indicated in Table 4.1 of Chapter Four, Kaduna-south Local Government purchased and supplied transformers across the local government.

5.5.2: Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis One (1) Zaria Local Government Area

There is no significant relationship between Local Government Autonomy and Service Delivery in Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State.

Table 5.35: Local Government and Resource Control (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	1	.5
	Agree	8	4.0
	Undecided	7	3.5
	Disagree	87	43.3
	Strongly Disagree	98	48.8
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.36: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	50	24.9
	Agree	97	48.3
	Undecided	10	5.0
	Disagree	30	14.9
	Strongly Disagree	14	7.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.37: Local Government and Resource Control (IV) * Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV) Cross Tabulation

		Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
Local Govt. and Resource Control (IV)	Strongly Agree	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Agree	8	0	0	0	0	8
	Undecided	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Disagree	34	53	0	0	0	87
	Strongly Disagree	0	44	10	30	14	98
Total		**50**	**97**	**10**	**30**	**14**	**201**

Source: SPSS Output, 2015

Table 5.38: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	135.331(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	171.163	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	77.759	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	201		

17 cells (68.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

Using 95% level of significance i.e. 0.05 with k = 16, it gives us 26.296

Tabulated value at 16 degree of freedom is = 26.296

Pearson Chi-Square is = 135.331(a)

Test of Hypothesis One (1) Zaria Local Government Area

Calculated value of Chi-square X^2 =135.331

Critical value of Chi-square X^2 =26,296

Since Chi-square calculated value is greater than Chi-square critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) which says "there is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State." This is to say that lack of autonomy has affected the level of service delivery in Zaria Local Government. This is in line with the opinion of interviewees' responses which showed that Zaria Local Government has no full autonomy in terms of control of finances, decision-making and other activities. Decisions on these aspects of governance have to be approved by State government through Ministry for Local Government and Local Government Service Commission. Moreover, the secondary documents in Zaria Local Government as it shown in the Table 5.1 of Chapter four of the study identified many services executed by Zaria Local Government, although it is not

enough due to the lack of autonomy. These services included: primary facilities such as Construction and renovation of Class Rooms and toilets, distribution of instructional facilities across the local government, construction roads at T/Wada Zaria, Tukur Tukur, Kwarbai, Anguwan Juma, Kwarbai B, Anguwan Fatika and Wuciciri. Also construction of culverts and drainages across the local government, the primary health care facilities at Kwarbai, Tukur Tukur, Kwarbai B, Anguwan Fatika, T/Wada, Dambo and Kufena, Also Agricultural facilities was provided and distributed across the local government. Furthermore, some numbers of transformers were purchased and distributed across the local government.

5.6 Data Presentation on Hypothesis Two (2)

5.6.1 Data Presentation on Hypothesis Two (2) Kaduna-South Local Government Area

The hypothesis states that "there is no significant relationship between the performance of local government and service delivery in Kaduna-south Local Government of Kaduna State."

Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities

The achievement of responsibilities is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.21.

Table 5.39: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	59	29.8
	Agree	88	44.4
	Undecided	13	6.6
	Disagree	21	10.6
	Strongly Disagree	17	8.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.39 indicates the opinion of respondents on local government and achievement of its responsibilities in Kaduna-south Local Government which shows that 59 or 29.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government achieved its responsibilities; 88 or 44.4% also agreed with the statement but 13 or 6.6% were undecided while 21 or 10.6% of the respondents disagreed and 17 or 8.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed that Kaduna-south Local Government achieved its responsibilities. This shows that the overwhelming majority of the respondents 88 or 44.4% agreed with the statement as against 17 or 8.6% who strongly disagreed.

Local Government and Increase or Expansion of Coverage

Increase or expansion of coverage is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.40.

Table 5.40: Local Government and Increase or Expansion of Coverage (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	52	26.3
	Agree	79	39.9
	Undecided	31	15.7
	Disagree	19	9.6
	Strongly Disagree	17	8.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.40 indicates the rate of responses on local government and increase or expansion of coverage in Kaduna-south Local Government Area which shows that 52 or 26.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government increases or expands its coverage of responsibilities; 79 or 39.9% also agreed with the statement but 31 or 15.7% were undecided while 19 or 9.6% of the respondents disagreed and 17 or 8.6 % strongly disagreed that Kaduna-

south Local Government increased or expanded its coverage of responsibilities. This analysis shows that 79 or 39.9% of the respondents, who are the majority, agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government increased or expanded its coverage of responsibilities as against 17 or 8.6% who strongly disagreed.

Local Government and Achievement of Goals and Targets

The achievement of goals and target is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.41.

Table 5.41: Local Government and Achievement of Goals and Targets (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	39	19.7
	Agree	83	41.9
	Undecided	41	20.7
	Disagree	22	11.1
	Strongly Disagree	13	6.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.41 indicates the rate of respondents on local government and achievement of goals and targets of Kaduna-south Local Government which shows that 39 or 19.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government achieved its goals and targets; 83 or 41.9% also agreed with the statement but 41 or 20.7% of the respondents were undecided while 22 or 11.1% disagreed and 13 or 6.6% strongly disagreed that Kaduna-south Local Government achieved its goals and targets. This indicates that 41.9% of the respondents are the majority who agreed that the local government achieved its goals and targets while 6.6% held a contrary view.

Local Government and Deliverance of Duties

The deliverance of duties is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.42.

Table 5.42: Local Government and Deliverance of Duties (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	49	24.7
	Agree	90	45.5
	Undecided	33	16.7
	Disagree	25	12.6
	Strongly Disagree	1	.5
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.42provides the information about the opinions of the respondents on local government and deliverance of duties. As shown in Table 49 or 24.7% of the respondents strongly agreed and also 90 or 45.5% of the respondents also agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government delivered its duties but 33 or 16.7% were undecided while 25 or 12.6% disagreed and 1 or 0.5% strongly disagreed. The majority responses 90 or 45.5% are those who agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government delivered its duties while 1 or 0.5% held a contrary view. Our interview with some local government officers as well as some elites within the community revealed that local government councils used to deliver their duties despite poor level of autonomy. They also stated that local government system should be allowed to continue as against the call for its abolition by some Nigerians.

Local Government and Maximum Output and Positive Outcome

The maximum output and positive outcome is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government system. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.43.

Table 5.43: Local Government and Maximum Output and Positive Outcome (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	20.7
	Agree	61	30.8
	Undecided	29	14.6
	Disagree	40	20.2
	Strongly Disagree	27	13.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.43 above indicates the rate of responses on local government and maximum output and positive outcome in Kaduna-south Local Government. 41 or 20.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government achieves maximum and positive outcome; 61 or 30.8% also agreed with the statement but 29 or 174.6% of the respondents were undecided while 40 or 20.2% disagreed and 27 or 13.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that 30.8% of the respondents who have the highest responses agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government achieved maximum and positive outcome as against 27 or 13.6% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities

The provision of primary health care facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of services delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions in Table 5.44.

Table 5.44: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	21.2
	Agree	87	43.9
	Undecided	11	5.6
	Disagree	34	17.2
	Strongly Disagree	24	12.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.44 above indicates the opinion of respondents on local government and provision of primary health care facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government. 42 or 21.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided with them some primary health care facilities; 87 or 43.9% also agreed with the statement but 11 or 5% of the respondents were undecided while 34 or 17.2% disagreed and 24 or 12.1% strongly disagreed with the statement. This shows that 43.9% of the respondents, who are the majority, agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided primary health care facilities while 24 or 12.1% strongly disagreed with the statement.

Construction of Roads and Drainages

Construction of roads and drainages is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.45.

Table 5.45: Local Government and Construction of Roads and Drainages (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	31	15.7
	Agree	89	44.9
	Undecided	19	9.6
	Disagree	41	20.7
	Strongly Disagree	18	9.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.45 conveys the rate of responses on local government and provision of roads and drainages in Kaduna-south Local Government. The Table explains that 31 or 15.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government constructed quite a number of roads and drainage in their respective communities; 89 or 44.9% of the respondents also agreed

with the statement but 19 or 9.6% of the respondents were undecided while 41 or 20.7% disagreed and 18 or 9.1% strongly disagreed. This analysis shows that 89 or 44.9% of the respondents who are the highest or majority, agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government constructed quite a number of roads and drainage in their communities while 18 or 9.1% strongly disagreed.

Provision of Primary Education Facilities

The provision of primary education facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.46.

Table 5.46: Local Government and Provision of Primary Education Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	48	24.2
	Agree	91	46.0
	Undecided	14	7.1
	Disagree	26	13.1
	Strongly Disagree	19	9.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.46 provides the information containing the opinions of respondents on local government and provision of primary education facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government. The Table shows that 48 or 24.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided primary education facilities; 91 or 46.0% also agreed but 14 or 7.1% of the respondents were undecided while 26 or 13.1% of the respondents disagreed and 19 or 9.6% strongly disagreed with the statement. This shows that 91 or 46.0% of the respondent had the highest responses agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided primary education facilities as against 19 or 9.6% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Electricity Facilities

Provision of electricity facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinion as contained in Table 5.47

Table 5.47: Local Government and Provision of Electricity Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	37	18.7
	Agree	71	35.9
	Undecided	13	6.6
	Disagree	45	22.7
	Strongly Disagree	32	16.2
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.47 contains the opinions of the respondents on local government and provision of electricity facilities in Kaduna-south Local Government. 37 or 18.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government provided their communities with electricity facilities; 71 or 35.9% also agreed but 13 or 6.6% of the respondents were undecided while 45 or 22.7% of the respondents disagreed; 32 or 16.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. This shows that the majority of the respondents 71 or 35.9% agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided electricity facilities as against 6.6% who were undecided and those other 16.2% who strongly disagreed.

Provision of Agricultural Facilities

The provision of agricultural facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery in local government administration. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.48.

Table 5.48: Local Government and Provision of Agriculture Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	46	23.2
	Agree	83	41.9
	Undecided	16	8.1
	Agree	37	18.7
	Strongly Disagree	16	8.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.48 indicates the rate and the opinions of respondents on local government and provision of agricultural facilities. 46 or 23.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that Kaduna-south Local Government provided agricultural facilities to various communities to boost agriculture; 83 or 41.9% also agreed with the statement but 16 or 8.1% of the respondents were undecided while 37 or 18.7% disagreed and 16 or 8.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The Table clearly shows that majority of the respondents 83 or 41.9% accepted that the local government provided them with agricultural facilities as against the lowest responses 16 or 8.1% who were undecided and those 16 or 8.1% who strongly disagreed.

5.6.2. Data Presentation on Hypothesis Two (2) Zaria Local Government Area

Hypothesis two states that "there is no significant relationship between local government performance and service delivery in Zaria Local Government Areas of Kaduna State."

Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities

The achievement of responsibilities is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.49.

Table 5.49: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	64	31.8
	Agree	93	46.3
	Undecided	14	7.0
	Disagree	28	13.9
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.49 above indicated the opinion of respondents on local government and achievement of its responsibilities in Zaria Local Government which shows that 64 or 31.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government achieved its responsibilities in the delivery of services to the communities; 93 or 46.3% also agreed with the statement but 14 or 7.0% of the respondents were decided while 28 or 13.9% disagreed and 2 or 1.0% strongly disagreed with the statement. This clearly shows that 93 or 46.3% of the respondents agreed that Zaria Local Government achieved its responsibilities in the delivery of services to the communities as against 2 or 1.0% who strongly disagreed.

Local Government and Increase or Expansion of Coverage of Responsibilities

The increase or expansion of coverage of responsibilities is one of the indicators used to measure the performance of local government in the delivery of services to the populace. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.50.

Table 5.50: Local Government and Increase or Expansion of Coverage of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	57	28.4
	Agree	89	44.3
	Undecided	32	15.9
	Disagree	20	10.0
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.50 indicates the rate of responses on local government and increase or expansion of coverage of responsibilities which shows that 57 or 28.4% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement; 89 or 44.3% also agreed but 32 or 15.9% of the respondents were undecided while 20 or 10.0% disagreed and 3 or 1.5 % of the respondents strongly disagreed. This therefore, shows that 89 or 44.3% of the respondents are the majority agreed that the local government increases or expands its coverage of responsibilities as against 3 or 1.5% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Local Government and Achievement of Goals and Targets

The achievement of goals and target is one of the indicators of measuring performance of local government in the delivery of services. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.51.

Table 5.51: Local Government and Achievement of Goals and Targets (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	19.9
	Agree	114	56.7
	Undecided	28	13.9
	Disagree	17	8.5
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.51indicates the rate of respondents' opinions on local government and its achievement of goals and targets which shows that 40 or 19.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government achieved its goals and targets; 114 or 56.7% also agreed with the statement but 28 or 13.9% were undecided while 17 or 8.5% disagreed and 2 or 1.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. This implies that indicated that 56.7% of the respondents who are the majority, agreed that Zaria Local Government achieved its goals and targets as against 1.0% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Local Government and Deliverance of Duties

The deliverance of duties is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.52.

Table 5.52: Local Government and Deliverance of Duties (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	52	25.9
	Agree	95	47.3
	Undecided	31	15.4
	Disagree	20	10.0
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.52 provides the information about respondents' views on local government and deliverance of duties which shows that 52 or 25.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government delivered its duties; 95 or 47.3% also agreed but 31 or 15.4% were undecided while 20 or 10.0% disagreed and 3 or 1.5% strongly disagreed with the statement. The majority responses here are those 95 or 47.3% who agreed that Zaria Local Government delivered its duties as against 3 or 1.5% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Local Government and Maximum Output and Positive Outcome

The maximum output and positive outcome is one of the indicators of measuring the performance of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.53.

Table 5.53: Local Government and Maximum Output and Positive Outcome (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	44	21.9
	Agree	66	32.8
	Undecided	36	17.9
	Disagree	36	17.9
	Strongly Disagree	19	9.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.53 indicates the rate of responses on local government and maximum output and positive outcome in Zaria Local Government which shows that 44 or 21.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that the local government achieved maximum and positive outcome in the delivery of services to the communities; 66 or 32.8% of the respondents agreed but 36 or 17.9% were undecided while 36 or 17.9% of the respondents disagreed and 19 or 9.5% strongly disagreed with the statement. This shows that 32.8% of the respondents had the highest responses who

agreed that the local government achieved maximum and positive outcome as against 19 or 9.5% who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities

The provision of primary health care facilities is one of the indicators used to measure the level and of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.54.

Table 5.54: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	49	24.4
	Agree	98	48.8
	Undecided	7	3.5
	Disagree	33	16.4
	Strongly Disagree	14	7.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

The Table 5.54 above indicates that 49 or 24.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary health care facilities. Also, 201 or 48.8% of the respondents agreed. But 7 or 3.5% of the respondents were undecided while 33 or 16.4% of the respondents disagreed and also 14 or 7% strongly disagreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary health care facilities. The Table shows that 48.8% of the respondents are the majority who agreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary health care facilities as against 14 or 7.0 who strongly disagreed with the statement.

Construction of Roads and Drainages

The construction of roads and drainages is one of the indicators used to measure services delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.55.

Table 5.55: Local Government and Construction of Roads and Drainages (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	30	14.9
	Agree	112	55.7
	Undecided	52	25.9
	Strongly Disagree	7	3.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

It can be deduced from Table 5.55 above that 30 or 14.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government constructed quite a number of roads and drainage in their communities. Also, 112 or 55.7% of the respondents agreed. But 52 or 25.9% of the respondents were undecided while only 7 or 3.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This analysis reveals that 112 or 55.7 of the respondents are the highest or majority, who agreed that Zaria Local Government constructs a number of roads and drainage in their communities while only 7 or 3.5% of the respondents held a contrary view.

Provision of Primary Education Facilities

The provision of primary education facilities is one of the indicators used to measure service delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions on the level of its provision. Table 5.56 below depicted their responses.

Table 5.56: Local Government and Provision of Primary Education Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	60	29.9
	Agree	85	42.3
	Undecided	11	5.5
	Disagree	29	14.4
	Strongly Disagree	16	8.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

It can be deduced from Table 5.56 above that 60 or 29.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government Provided Primary education facilities. And 85 or 42.3% of the respondents also agreed. But 11 or 5.5% of the respondents were undecided. The Table further shows that 29 or 14.4% of the respondents disagreed and 16 or 8.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. From the Table above, 85 or 42.3% of the respondents had the highest responses who agreed that Zaria Local Government provided primary education facilities as against 16 or 8.0% who held a contrary view.

Provision of Rural Electrification Facilities

The provision of rural electrification is one of the indicators used to measure the level of service delivery in local government. The respondents indicated their opinions as contained in Table 5.57.

Table 5.57: Local Government and Provision of Electricity Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	19.9
	Agree	84	41.8
	Undecided	25	12.4
	Disagree	30	14.9
	Strongly Disagree	22	10.9
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.57 indicates that 40 or 19.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that for the period covered by this study, Zaria Local Government has provided electricity facilities in their communities. Also, 84 or 41.8% agreed but 25 or 12.4% of the respondents were undecided. 30 or 14.9% of the respondents disagreed while 22 or 10.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that the majority respondents 84 or 41.8% agreed that Zaria Local Government has embarked on rural electrification projects.

Provision of Agricultural Facilities

The provision of agricultural facilities is also one of the indicators used to measure the level and of service delivery of local government. The respondents indicated their opinions and as contained in Table 5.58.

Table 5.58: Local Government and Provision of Agricultural Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	51	25.4
	Agree	92	45.8
	Undecided	12	6.0
	Disagree	41	20.4
	Strongly Disagree	5	2.5
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.58 indicates that 51 or 25.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that Zaria Local Government provided agricultural facilities to boost agriculture. 92 or 45.8% of the respondents also agreed. However, 12 or 6.0% of the respondents were undecided while 41 or 20.4% of the respondents disagreed and 5 or 2.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The Table clearly explains that 92 or 45.8% of the respondents affirmed that Zaria Local Government provided agricultural facilities as against 5 or 2.5% who disagreed.

5.7 Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis Two (2)

5.7.1 Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis Two (2) Kaduna-South Local Government Area

There is no significant relationship between local government performance and service delivery in Kaduna-south Local Government of Kaduna State.

Table 5.59: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	59	29.8
	Agree	88	44.4
	Undecided	13	6.6
	Disagree	21	10.6
	Strongly Disagree	17	8.6
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.59: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	21.2
	Agree	87	43.9
	Undecided	11	5.6
	Disagree	34	17.2
	Strongly Disagree	24	12.1
	Total	**198**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.60: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV) * Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV) Cross Tabulation

		Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
Local Govt. and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)	Strongly Agree	41	18	0	0	0	59
	Agree	0	69	11	8	0	88
	Undecided	0	0	0	13	0	13
	Disagree	0	0	0	13	8	21
	Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0	16	17
Total		**42**	**87**	**11**	**34**	**24**	**198**

Source: SPSS Output, 2015

Table 5.61: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	373.157(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	332.249	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	152.599	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	198		

14 cells (56.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .72.

Using 95% level of significance i.e. 0.05 with k = 16, it gives us 26.296

Tabulated value at 16 degree of freedom is 26.296

Pearson Chi-Square is = 373.157(a)

Test of Hypothesis Two (2) Kaduna-South Local Government Area

Calculated value of Chi-square $X^2 = 373.157$

Critical value of Chi-square $X^2 = 26.296$

Since Chi-square calculated value is greater than Chi-square critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) which says "there is no significant relationship between local government performance and service delivery in Kaduna-south of Kaduna State." This is to say that the interviewees' responses showed that Kaduna-south Local Government has delivered some services despite the limited performance. Moreover, the secondary documents from Kaduna-south Local Government as shown in the Table 4.1 of Chapter four of this study highlighted many services executed by Kaduna-south Local Government. The services includes: primary facilities, construction and rehabilitation of roads and drainages, primary health care facilities, agricultural facilities, and empowerment programme.

5.7.2 Test and Interpretation of Hypothesis Two (2) for Zaria Local Government Area

There is no significant relationship between local government performance and service delivery in Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State.

Table 5.62: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	64	31.8
	Agree	93	46.3
	Undecided	14	7.0
	Disagree	28	13.9
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.63: Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)

Respondents		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	49	24.4
	Agree	98	48.8
	Undecided	7	3.5
	Disagree	33	16.4
	Strongly Disagree	14	7.0
	Total	**201**	**100.0**

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2015

Table 5.64: Local Government and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV) * Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV) Cross Tabulation

		Local Government and Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities (DV)					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
Local Govt. and Achievement of Responsibilities (IV)	Strongly Agree	49	15	0	0	0	64
	Agree	0	83	7	3	0	93
	Undecided	0	0	0	14	0	14
	Disagree	0	0	0	16	12	28
	Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total		**49**	**98**	**7**	**33**	**14**	**201**

Source: SPSS Output, 2015

Table 5.65: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	371.262(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	336.329	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	170.167	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	201		

15 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .07.

Using 95% level of significance i.e. 0.05 with k = 16, it gives us 26.296

Tabulated value at 16 degree of freedom is = 26.296

Pearson Chi-Square is = 371.262(a)

Test of Hypothesis Two (2) for Zaria Local Government Area

Calculated value of Chi-square X^2 = 371,262

Critical value of Chi-square X^2 = 26.296

Since Chi-square calculated value is greater than Chi-square critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) which says "there is no significant relationship between local government performance and service delivery in Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State." This shows that the performance of local government can only be judged by its ability to deliver services to the people. This is in line with the opinion of interviewees' responses which showed that Zaria Local Government has performed some basic functions such as construction of Police out-post offices at Gyallesu, Limanci, Kwarbai A, Dembo, and Wuciciri despite the limited resources.

Moreover, the secondary documents in Zaria Local Government showed that some services were executed to various communities including: primary education facilities, construction and rehabilitation of roads and drainages, primary health care facilities, agricultural facilities as well as rural electrification and installation of transformers across the local government.

5.8 Summary of Major Findings

Based on the data collected, presented and analyzed, the following are the major findings of the study:

1. This study found out that there is limited autonomy in local governments of Kaduna State under the policy of monitoring and control of the local government finances by State government, which has affected service delivery.
2. In Kaduna-south Local Government Area there are low level of service delivery such as primary school facilities and roads to the extent that only 5 roads were recorded. Culvert, drainages, electricity facilities, the primary health care facilities were still recorded only in Five 5 different locations while the provision of agricultural facilities was very low.
3. Zaria Local Government Area has recorded commendable achievements in terms of service delivery but not enough. Such achievements includes, provision of primary education facilities were provided across the local government, primary healthcare facilities also were recorded in fourteen (14) different locations, agricultural facilities were also provided across the local government and construction of roads were also recorded in Eleven (11) different locations. In addition, culverts and drainages were recorded across the local governments.
4. The study also discovered that the Local Governments in Kaduna State have not performed up to expectations in terms of service delivery, due to the frequent interruptions and intervention by state government. This means that the behavior of State government toward the operation of local government affected the performance of local government councils which also affected the level and of service delivery by the local governments.

5. In Kaduna-south Local Government, there is no sign of performance in terms of achievement of goals and targets as well as expansion of responsibilities, but has delivered some services as can be seen in findings number one of this study.
6. In Zaria Local Government, there is a lot of performance in terms of achievements of goals, objectives and expansion of responsibilities such as provision of empowerment programme to youth and women, and construction of Eight (8) numbers Police out Post. This is the evidence of performance as recorded by Zaria Local Government in terms of service delivery.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The main objectives of establishing local government councils is to bring government closer to the people, as well as to provide and ensure service delivery of their respective areas through local wishes and initiatives. This study is therefore, undertaken to Assess Local Government and Services Delivery in Kaduna South and Zaria local Government Areas of Kaduna State 2004-2015. The study was prompted by the fact that there are a lot of complaints about the performance of local governments in the delivery of services throughout the country. This is despite the 1976 Local Government Reforms as well as the application of the presidential system to local government with the view of making the system more viable and strong third tier of government. The central problem may be attributed to low level of autonomy enjoyed by local government, over the years. Similarly there has been more and more funds allocated to and disbursed by local government councils for the purpose of bringing about services delivery at the grassroots level yet, the impact of such availability of funds is still not appreciable as most of the local government areas are still lacking some basic amenities such as accessible road networks, primary education facilities, primary health care centers, agricultural facilities and rural electricity, *etc*.

The study adopted services delivery theory as its guide in assessing of services delivered by Kaduna-south and Zaria of Local Governments for the period covered by the research. The data collection instruments questionnaire and interview and other relevant documents. The study population consisted of both the people living in the study locations as well as staff of the local

governments. Four hundred and eighty (480) questionnaires were administered to the six (6) wards of the two (2) Local Government Areas which formed the basis for data presentation and analysis.

On the whole, the findings of the study showed that, local government system in Nigeria and particularly Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Governments have failed to provide effective services delivery in their respective areas. And that lack of full autonomy of the local government and constant interference by State government also affected the performance of local government councils, over the years. Similarly, results from interview discussion with the people showed that, State and Local Government joint-account does not bring about any meaningful development at the local government level instead, this relationship renders local entities non-functional. In view of the above, therefore, this State-local financial relationships need to be reviewed through constitutional amendments.

6.2 Conclusion

As part of our conclusion one is free to say that Local Government System derives its powers and existence from section 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule and other relevant sections of the 1979 and 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as the third tier of government in Nigeria. The development and evolution of local government system in Nigeria can be traced back to the pre-colonial and colonial system of administration, while the present unified and modern system of local government administration originated from the 1976 local government reform that provide a clear direction to its operations throughout the country at large.

The 1976 reform provided four (4) basic objectives that were directed towards service delivery at the grass root level as well as other developmental activities responsive to local wishes and initiative. The study revealed that local governments have no full autonomy, which led to their poor performances in the provision of service delivery. Consequently, although Kaduna-South Local Government delivered few services compared to those services delivered by Zaria Local Government for the period under study, there was no evidence to show that the performances of the two local Governments have lived to people's expectations. In addition the study also revealed that constant interference by the state government in the activities of local councils also affect their ability to perform as expected as the third tier of government to the extent that local government were turned to a mere branch of the state government heavily controlled by the Governors.

This form of control over local government includes both financial, political and administrative control through the State Ministry for Local Government as well as Local Government Service Board that also affects the performance of local government councils in terms of service delivery and both Kaduna-South and Zaria Local Government were not isolated to these challenges.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations were offered:

a. Local Governments should be given full autonomy without interference by the State government and this can only be achieved through constitutional amendment where relevant sections of the 1999 Constitution that discussed issues of Local Government should be reviewed. This notwithstanding, adequate attention on supervision should be

given to local entities so as to bring about efficiency in the delivery services at the grassroots level.

b. As it was one of the basic objectives of 1976 Local Government Reforms that local entities should provide services and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives, this objective can only be achieved when Local Government Councils are able to discharge their constitutional responsibilities with much emphasis on in the delivery of services that would enhance the well-being of the populace and promote the socio-economic development of their areas of jurisdiction.

c. Proper training and retraining programmes should be designed for local government employees for effective performance. Based on our study' findings, majority of Local Government staff in both Kaduna-south and Zaria were not engaged in capacity building training for self-development, and that the entire process of recruitment in the local government should be reviewed especially between grade levels 01-06, this may solve the problem of redundancy of staff that has been the order of the day in most of our local government councils.

d. Local government councils should be given full power and authority to decide their affairs both politically and financially, and the federal allocation given to them by the federal government should be given directly without the consideration of State and local government joint-accounts so as to instill the provision of in service delivery.

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APPENDIX I

Department of Public Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
August, 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Postgraduate student in the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria conducting a research on "Assessment of Local Government and Service Delivery in Kaduna South and Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria. (2004-2015).

Please, I will be much happy if you fill the attached questionnaire. I also assure you that all information given will only be used for academic purpose and shall be treated with maximum confidentially.
Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Abbas Salihu
MPHIL/ADM/11574/2011-2012
(P15ADPA9036)

SECTION A:

BIODATA OF RESPONDENTS

a. Sex

Male [ ]

Female [ ]

b. Marital Status

Married [ ]

Single [ ]

Divorced [ ]

Widow [ ]

c. Age

18-25 [ ]

26-33 [ ]

34-41 [ ]

42-49 [ ]

50-Above [ ]

d. Level of Education

Primary school Certificate [ ]

Secondary School Certificate [ ]

Diploma/NCE [ ]

Degree/HND [ ]

Postgraduate [ ]

Others Specify [ ]

SECTION B

Questions relating to services delivered by local governments, their status of autonomy and their general performance. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements below by ticking:

Key: SA= Strongly Agree

A= Agree

U= Undecided

SD= Strongly Disagree

D= Disagree

SECTION: There is no significant relationship between local government autonomy and service delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.

S/No	Independent Variables Local Government Autonomy	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Local government has resource control in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
2	Local government has Financial Independent in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
3	Local government has Administrative Independent in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
4	Local government Has Independent Decision-making in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
5	Local government has Independent Responsibility in Kaduna-south					

	and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
	Dependent Variables Local Government Service Delivery					
6	Local government provides primary healthcare facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
7	Local Government constructed roads and drainages in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
8	Local Government provides primary education facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
9	Local government provides electricity facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
10	Local Government provides agricultural facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					

SECTION C: There is no significant relationship between the performance and service

delivery in Kaduna-south and Zaria Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.

S/No	Independent Variables Local Government Performance	SA	A	U	D	SD
11	Local Government has achieved its responsibilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State					
12	Local Government increases its coverage in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State					
13	Local Government achieved its goals and target in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State					
14	Local Government has well delivered its duty in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State					
15	Local Government has produced maximum output and positive outcome in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State					
	Dependent Variables Local Government Service Delivery					
16	Local government provides primary healthcare facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
17	Local Government constructed roads and drainages in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
18	Local Government provides primary education facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
19	Local government provides electricity facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					
20	Local Government provides agricultural facilities in Kaduna-south and Zaria of Kaduna State.					

APPENDIX II

UNSTRUCTURED ORAL INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What is your opinion about State and local government joint-account in terms of services delivery?
2. Are you in support of the present call for local government's autonomy in the country?
3. In your own view do you think lack of full autonomy of the local governments and constant interference by State governments affect the performance of local government's councils in Nigeria and Kaduna State in particular?
4. Are you in support of the opinion that local governments bring government closer to the people at the grassroots level?
5. What is your view about the general performance of this local government from 2004-2015?
6. Do you agree that corruption and mismanagement of funds are part of the challenges of local government's councils in Nigeria and Kaduna State in particular?
7. In your own view do you think that local government's staff needs to be trained and retrained for effective's performances?

APPENDIX III

Allocation to Kaduna-south Local Government Areas of Kaduna State

S/N	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	**2004**	**90,675,330.90**	**88,448,375.32**	**85,495,322.20**	**90,356,222.20**	**94,269,310.12**	**94,805,441.33**	**105,738,821.86**	**83,249,691.10**	**92,650,511.38**	**90,323,437.86**	**101,291,313.87**	**113,352,850.89**	**1,130,656,629.30**
2	**2005**	**107,881,815.94**	**105,970,537.94**	**103,614,225.54**	**101,826,124.38**	**106,094,570.87**	**123,611,459.35**	**108,453,090.37**	**119,677,091.61**	**97,461,949.84**	**111,825,668.10**	**119,801,525.20**	**111,511,000.24**	**1,317,729,059.38**
3	**2006**	**102,544,304.77**	**117,877,836.27**	**118,733,88.76**	**118,718,747.54**	**111,024,177.55**	**223,603,949.58**	**106,230,326.53**	**118,028,079.74**	**228,623,819.22**	**110,629,823.35**	**118,399,944.82**	**101,902,673.71**	**1,457,583,683.38**
4	**2007**	101,902,673.71	**113,143,806.96**	192,308,350.32	130,752,386.00	134,264,614.16	134,922,005.96	169,335,781.85	**164,520,779.53**	**138,169,611.02**	145,144,049.55	**141,247,131.29**	**149,027,114.82**	**1,714,738,305.17**
5	**2008**	**135,442,986.54**	**124,379,972.17**	216,282,503.72	**142,283,369.19**	**226,878,587.18**	**138,891,402.10**	628,296,441.16	**140,056,645.65**	**143,035,455.61**	137,501,450.64	**139,888,567.84**	141,328,839.26	**2,314,266,221.06**
6	**2009**	**138,142,399.71**	**98,091,527.35**	**149,643,407.08**	**140,819,476.74**	**103,509,826.70**	**109,874,890.28**	**109,187,013.31**	**211,092,400.81**	**115,599,262.00**	**202,900,874.44**	**118,309,603.26**	**123,292,120.28**	**1,620,462,801.96**
7	**2010**	123,092,869.42	**307,868,222.28**	**138,104,605.42**	**99,442,454.41**	**234,281,732.49**	131,563,629.90	138,697,170.14	266,521,970.67	**143,884,171.02**	137,208,005.11	**140,479,029.15**	180,306,184.14	**2,041,450,044.15**
8	**2011**	136,149,521.63	129,913,390.74	**128,787,245.87**	130,344,048.30	143,737,106.56	190,874,121.98	335,126,059.41	**198,151,591.92**	199,150,998.34	**235,920,321.42**	316,720,532.11	201,050,464.68	**2,345,925,402.96**
9	**2012**	226,724,972.60	**201,343,102.30**	251,808,450.61	**204,953,041.88**	189,018,437.53	**188,920,169.58**	180,163,984.73	**230,365,602.20**	**180,590,484.14**	**177,833,527.55**	**233,659,575.07**	**308,550,659.91**	**2,573,932,008.10**
10	**2013**	232,437,572.68	**191,077,039.89**	**283,086,101.92**	**235,680,681.98**	**248,270,786.32**	252,166,124.78	**258,734,074.12**	**200,217,309.66**	**4,913,665.03**	198,895,637.11	**247,042,250.52**	238,181,875.24	**2,590,703,119.25**
11	**2014**	170,874,022.89	219,714,420.29	218,666,233.32	219,850,321.65	216,620,019.78	290,099,214.38	257,597,388.60	222,466,035.22		216,011,769.61	200,603,399.10	209,145,911.84	**2,441,648,736.68**
12	**2015**	198,744,404.78	171,514,606.17	190,942,737.95	151,424,732.25	**138,105,781.52**	144,052,166.27	311,828,327.82			135,132,449.38		129,300,145.70	**1,571,045,351.84**

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (2016)

Allocation to Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State

S/N	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	2004	73,324,986.77	71,804,927.77	72,234,941.20	73,541,335.30	79,632,381.02	80,078,184.06	89,299,481.11	70,220,267.48	78,177,446.57	76,227,050.14	85,469,449.60	95,649,823.28	945,660,274.30
2	2005	91,055,099.51	89,417,839.72	87,486,931.11	85,985,293.90	89,608,584.03	104,421,858.36	91,617,935.72	101,001,078.88	82,183,592.61	94,435,767.62	101,164,595.52	94,105,774.14	1,111,484,351.12
3	2006	86,606,771.47	99,194,762.47	99,837,899.08	99,948,469.31	93,380,235.99	188,873,361.60	89,631,640.08	99,523,551,11	192,876,121.85	93,219,876.00	99,720,914.28	85,801,602.56	1,328,615,205.76
4	2007	85,801,602.56	95,427,992.3	161,609,224.75	109,520,964.81	112,411,620.50	112,956,546.51	142,157,125.33	138,647,321.65	116,504,706.14	122,210,393.76	119,000,534.50	125,580,206.47	1,441,828,239.28
5	2008	113,982,369.60	104,650,289.95	182,387,990.44	151,744,236.99	244,104,247.81	148,604,376.66	676,490,901.50	149,813,156.60	152,818,423.59	147,209,585.50	149,638,358.26	151,105,156.83	2,372,549,093.28
6	2009	147,841,708.25	104,101,969.49	160,102,885.60	150,594,791.64	110,531,492.84	116,961,432.21	116,310,776.86	226,001,061.40	123,202,368.34	217,475,843.98	126,082,379.62	131,525,625.97	1,730,732,336.20
7	2010	131,125,491.05	330,324,246.05	147,242,978.11	105,359,675.93	250,894,726.35	140,375,890.74	147,632,902.19	285,866,990.57	153,436,093.19	146,193,332.64	150,311,790.36	192,841,722.13	2,181,605,839.31
8	2011	145,105,670.65	137,784,252.43	145,455,422.47	147,085,379.37	153,811,047.53	204,250,063.19	359,851,374.06	211,695,065.35	212,693,701.63	249,274,026.49	338,240,989.98	213,502,492.54	2,518,749,485.69
9	2012	240,993,799.94	213,758,951.63	267,859,360.16	217,260,670.41	200,166,897.83	200,113,637.71	190,700,201.59	245,078,973.51	191,153,527.40	188,326,866.08	248,219,904.40	329,091,662.78	2,732,724,453.44
10	2013	247,176,502.89	202,287,089.14	301,543,916.90	251,795,240.23	265,794,483.81	269,267,976.79	277,196,682.75	213,252,507.36	5,270,379.36	212,206,344.55	256,651,642.80	246,910,337.48	2,749,353,104.06
11	2014	208,738,170.86	227,891,500.69	227,086,519.27	228,387,397.02	224,862,008.20	301,536,400.14	267,600,585.28	230,956,353.81		224,195,771.44	208,107,960.42	217,141,927.89	2,566,504,595.02
12	2015	206,031,636.01	177,807,681.41	198,190,287.93	156,713,441.91	142,728,680.20	149,278,393.32	324,221,072.78			139,986,102.84		133,814,036.68	1,628,771,333.08

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (2016)`