Cover Page

GOVERNANCE AND CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KOGI STATE

BY

Ugbede David ATTAH

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,

ZARIA, NIGERIA.

JANUARY, 2017

Title Page

GOVERNANCE AND CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KOGI STATE

BY

Ugbede David ATTAH
P13ADLG8006

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.SC) DEGREE IN POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,

ZARIA, NIGERIA

JANUARY, 2017

DECLARATION PAGE

I declare that this Dissertation entitled "Governance and Challenges of Development in Olamaboro Local Government Area, Kogi State" has been carried out by me in the Department of Local Government and Development Studies. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this Dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution.

_____	_____	_____
Name of Student	Signature	Date

CERTIFICATION PAGE

This Dissertation entitled "Governance and Challenges of Development in Olamaboro Local Government Area, Kogi State" by Ugbede David ATTAH meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of M.Sc Policy and Development Studies of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

_____ _____

Dr. Bashir Jumare Date
(Chairman, Supervisory Committee)

_____ _____

Dr. Muhammad Kabir Isa Date
(Member, Supervisory Committee)

_____ _____

Dr. Bashir Jumare Date
Head of Department

_____ _____

Prof. Kabir Bala Date
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to God Almighty- the giver of life, wisdom, knowledge and grace and also to my lovely parents Mr. Enemali Popular Attah and Mrs. Elizabeth Attah.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My utmost gratitude goes to God Almighty for His love, grace, mercy, favour, protection and provision at the course of my programme in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

I earnestly acknowledge my able supervisors Dr. Bashir Jumare (HOD) and Dr. Muhammad Kabir Isa for their intellectual contributions and dedication of time towards the success of this research work. I also appreciate the efforts of all the lecturers in the Department- Prof. Adejo Odoh, Prof. Massoud Omar, Dr. Abubakar Usman, Dr. Bello Ohiani, Dr. Dalhatu Jumare, Dr. Sanusi Gambo, Dr. Pius Abang, Mrs. Ladi Jibril and other lecturers in the Department for their dedication, commitment and for the knowledge well imparted, am forever proud of you all, may God bless and increase you in all your endavours.

I really want to appreciate my loving parents Mr. Enemali Popular Attah and Mrs. Elizabeth Attah for their prayers, moral, material and financial supports towards the success of my programme. I also thank my Uncle- Mr. Attah Matthew Onuh, my Aunty- Eleojo Mercy Sani and others for their prayers, moral, material and financial supports in ensuring the success of my programme, may God bless you and your household. I remain grateful! I also extend my profound gratitude to all my brothers and sisters for their prayers, love and supports.

I sincerely appreciate all my special friends- Comr. Joseph Ocheje, Engr. David O. Samuel, Udeh Blessing, Tutu Esther Ndanni, Onoja Deborah, Sarki Babangida, Idoko Austin, Olive O., Idoko Grace and my most caring and loving friend Emmanuel Mary Iye (Splendid) for their prayers, encouragements and supports towards the success of my study. I also thank my senior friends Mr. Julius Bernard, Mr. Mu'azu Yakubu, Mall. Jafar (Departmental ICT Administrator), Mr. Dahiru Shehu, my spiritual mentor Dr. Paul Omojo and Madam Tina (Madam Tina Business Centre, ABU Zaria, Kongo Campus,) for their wonderful supports. I salute you all and wish you the very best in life. Cheers!

I am also grateful to FCS KSU Anyigba, FCS, PGF and Chapel of Salvation ABU Zaria and also to Mr. Sunday Onoja, Mr. Sani Simon and Comr. Danjuma Adaji for assisting me in obtaining some data from the Local Government, may God richly bless and increase you.

My profound gratitude goes to my External Examiner Prof. Alti (Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto) and also to my Internal Examiners: Dr. Adamu Ibrahim and Dr. Dalhatu Jumare for their intellectual examination and contributions which have added value to the quality of this research.

Finally I want to appreciate all my course mates- Sarki Babangida, Doma Samson, Sani Abdullahi, Ohis Sylvester, Isa Lawal, Saibi Hossana Daniel, Salisu Kamfa and our only Mummy in the Class- Mrs. Rachael Akingbehi for their enviable and true sense of "studentship".

ABSTRACT

Local Government is statutorily recognized as third tier of government in Nigeria to bring governance to the people at grassroots level and bring about the much desired development to rural communities. Despite the recognition of Local Government Council in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, development at the grassroots has long been neglected. Investments in infrastructures have been focused largely in the urban areas. As a result, the rural population has extremely limited access to these facilities. This study seeks to examine the extent to which governance has been able to address the challenges of development in Olamaboro Local Government Area of Kogi State through the provision of infrastructural facilities to improve the living condition of the people. In order to generate relevant and reliable data for the study, data were collected from both primary sources using questionnaire, focus group interview and observation and secondary sources from Local Government reports, journals, textbooks, other published and unpublished theses. The data generated were presented using both descriptive statistical tools like table, frequencies and percentages and inferential statistical tools of Chi-square using SPSS Version 16 to test the postulated hypotheses which state that there is no significant relationship between governance and development and also there is no significant relationship between inadequate infrastructural facilities and poor living condition of the people in Olamaboro Local Government Area. The study found out that there is significant relationship between governance and development and also inadequate infrastructural facilities have affected the living condition of the people in Olamaboro Local Government Area. The study established that governance plays significant role in the development of the rural area and also that infrastructural facilities affect the living condition of the people in the rural area. Without good governance, any attempt to bring about meaningful development will end in futility. The study recommended among others the need to promote good governance aimed at providing adequate, accessible and consistently functional infrastructural facilities which will in turn bring about positive change in the living condition of the people in the local area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Cover Page	i
Title Page	ii
Declaration Page	iii
Certification Page	iv
Dedication	v
Acknowledgement	vi
Abstract	vii
Table of Content	viii
List of Figures	xi
List of Tables	xii
List of Appendices	xiv
Abbreviations	xv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem	4
1.3 Study Research Questions	7
1.4 Objective of the Study	7
1.5 Study Research Hypotheses	8
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope of the Study	9
1.8 Definition of Terms/Concepts	9

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - 12

2.1 The Concept of Governance- - - - - - - - - 12

2.2 The Concept of Development- - - - - - - - - 22

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies- - - - - - - - - 38

2.4 Review of Some Rural Development Approaches- - - - - 41

2.5 Review of Theories of Local Government - - - - - 50

2.6 Theoretical Framework of the Study- - - - - - - 54

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - 57

3.1 Research Design- - - - - - - - - - 57

3.2 Sources of Data- - - - - - - - - - 57

3.3 Population and Sample Size of the Study- - - - - - 58

3.4 Sampling Technique- - - - - - - - - 60

3.5 Administering of Instruments- - - - - - - - 60

3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis- - - - - - 61

CHAPTER FOUR: OVERVIEW OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

IN OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KOGI STATE

4.0 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - 63

4.1 Historical and Socio-Economic Background of Olamaboro LGA - - 63

4.2 Functions of the Principal Officers of Olamaboro LGA - - - - 67

4.3 Functions of the Various Department of Olamaboro LGA - - - 70

4.4 Projects Executed and Services Rendered from 2011-2015 - - - 74

4.5 Budgetary Statement of Olamaboro LGA - - - - - 77

CHAPTER FIVE: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.0 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - 80

5.1Data Presentation and Analysis - - - - - - - - - 80

5.2. Test of formulated hypotheses - - - - - - - - - 87

5.3 Discussion of Major Findings- - - - - - - - - 96

CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - 99

6.1 Summary- - - - - - - - - - - 99

6.2 Conclusion- - - - - - - - - - 99

6.3 Recommendations- - - - - - - - - - 100

6.4 Contribution to Knowledge and Suggestion for Further Studies - - - 101

References- - - - - - - - - - - 102

Appendices - - - - - - - - - - - 109

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 4.1 Organizational Structure of Olamaboro Local Government- - - 66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Table representing the selected Departments of Olamaboro LGA- - 58

Table 3.2 Table representing the selected Communities in Olamaboro LGA- - 59

Table 4.1: Showing services rendered by Olamaboro LGA- - - - - 74

Table 4.2 Summarized Budgetary Statement of Olamaboro Local Government - 77

Table 5.1 Questionnaire Rate of Return- - - - - - - 80

Table 5.2: Gender of Respondents- - - - - - - - 80

Table 5.3: Age Distribution of Respondents - - - - - - 81

Table 5.4: Marital Status of Respondents - - - - - - 81

Table 5.5: Educational Attainment of Respondents - - - - - 82

Table 5.6: Accountability will Promote the Provision of Services in Olamaboro LGA- 82

Table 5.7: Olamaboro LGA is not responsible in terms of Taking Appropriate Actions

Aimed at Providing Social Amenities- - - - - - - 83

Table 5.8: Social Amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not Evenly and Fairly Distributed- 84

Table 5.9: Olamaboro LGA is not Willing and Ready to Provide the Basic Needs of the

People in Appropriate and Prompt Manner - - - - - - 85

Table 5.10: Olamaboro LGA is not Meeting its Constitutional Responsibility in Terms of Provision of Services - - - - - - - - 86

Table 5.11: The Challenges of Providing Effective and Efficient Services in Olamaboro LGA is Due to Lack of Good Govrnance - - - - - - 86

Table 5.12 Chisquare Test of Hypothesis One - - - - - 88

Table 5.13: Provision of Infrastructural Facilities will Improve the Living Condition of the People of Olamaboro LGA - - - - - - - 89

Table 5.14: The Infrastructural Facilities in Olamaboro LGA are not Enough to Meet the Basic Needs of the People and to Improve the Living Condition- - - 90

Table 5.15: The Infrastructural Facilities in Olamaboro LGA do not Function Effectively and are not Consistent in Operation - - - - - - - 90

Table 5.16: The People of Olamaboro LGA do not have Access to the Social Amenities and these have Affected their Living Condition - - - - - 91

Table 5.17: Lack of Infrastructural Facilities in Olamaboro LGA is Responsible for the Poor Living Condition of the People - - - - - - - 92

Table 5.18: Rate the following infrastructural facilities in your community - - 93

Table 5.19: Chi-square Test of Hypothesis Two - - - - - 95

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Size Determination Using Krejcie and Morgan Table- 109

Appendix 2: Questionnaire- - - - - - - - 111

Appendix 3: Interview Schedule- - - - - - - 117

Appendix 4: Checklist of Issues for Observation- - - - - 118

ABBREVIATIONS

BNA	-	Basic Needs Approach
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	-	Human Development Index
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IRD	-	Integrated Rural Development
LGA	-	Local Government Area
LGEA	-	Local Government Education Authority
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
OFN	-	Operation Feed the Nation
PHC	-	Primary Healthcare
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia andPacific
UNO	-	United Nations Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Governance at the local level plays a crucial role in ensuring the provision of services to the people at the rural areas. In Nigeria more than 70% of the people live in rural areas, and this scenario led to the creation of local government to provide services such as roads, water supply, schools, rural electricity, market facilities, health facilities etc. (Agba *et al.,* 2013).

The local government institutions have come to play an important role not only in promoting the democratic values but also in accelerating the pace of development. Development whether social, political or economic becomes meaningful and real only when it stems from the lowest level or grassroots level. Local government is an institution, which deals with matters concerning the people living in the particular locality. It represents the microscopic interests of the locality leading to the broader concept of welfare and happiness of its people (Tasneem, 2015).

Before the advent of British Colonial Administration in Nigeria, each town or village has its own system of local government. In the North, there was an autocratic emirate system which was divided into districts and villages. In the West, the Oba was the leader assisted by council of chief (Oyomesi) which was headed by the Bashorun. There was an organized army to protect the area from external aggressions. The system looks like what was operated in the north, however the west had a semi centralized system because, the Obas decision was subject to approval of the Oyomesi council.

In the East, local government administration was carried out at village and family level. There was a pre-colonial village or local administration (particularly in the East) characterized by same practices being observed today in modern local government. For instance, democratic principles and elements of participative governance were demonstrated by which decisions were taken by village assembly. During colonial period, the colonial Administration quickly recognized the importance of local participation as a base for grassroot democracy, and henceforth introduced the indirect rule system so as to involve the inhabitants in the administration of their areas. Native Authority system of local government Administration was introduce shortly after consolidating and properly planting the indirect rule system. The Native Authority system was introduced via the Native ordinance of 1916. The Native authority system actually reinforced the powers and position of the traditional rulers (Denga, 2003).

The History of local government administration in Nigeria explained some reforms or changes introduced at the local level of governance from pre-colonial, to colonial period. The major breakthrough in local government administration is however linked with the reform of 1976. The reforms were hinged on the efforts to return Nigeria to civil rule, the reforms were characterized by uniformity in local government administration in all the states of Nigeria. Again, the federal government commenced the practice of giving statutory allocations to local government during the 1976 reforms. The introduction of full time chairman and supervisory councilors at the local level was another feature of the 1976 reforms. In 1991, the military government of Gen. Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida promulgated decree No 23 which introduced the separation of powers in the Local Government Council. That is, separating executive from legislative councils there by

introducing the presidential system practiced in the Federal and State Governments to Local Governments. Currently, Local Governments in Nigeria have two councils, the executive and legislative councils. The 1976 Local Government Reform brought some changes to Local Government system in Nigeria such as the politicization of the office of the Local Government Secretary and the introduction of Head of Administration in the Local Government. The establishment of the office of state Auditor General for local governments to audit the accounts of Local Government Councils and several other reforms at various points in time were introduced as changes that would strengthen the existence of local governments and to improve on their performance (Agba *et al.,* 2013).

During independence, the geo- political regions in what is called Nigeria operated different systems of Local Administration. The North continued with the extensive centralization of council powers, a system that gives the traditional institution absolute powers. The West introduced council manager system which emphasized the dichotomy between politics and administration. That is, the difference between policy makers and implementers. It was an element of participatory governance, because the people elect their council to take decisions on governance of their local areas. The East introduced development administration system because of the physical damage caused as a result of the civil war, to help develop the area (Kyenge, 2013).

Local Government has been the concern of every responsive political system in the world. This is because, Local Government basically is concern with the involvement of grassroot people in the provision of social and economic amenities to rural area where they come from. Again, it is government at the door step of rural inhabitants. It is assumed therefore that, the development of these local areas entails the overall development of the

state. In view of the above, Nigeria created seven hundred and seventy four (774) local councils across the six geo-political areas to ensure development at the grassroot level. These local government councils are however faced with series of problems and difficulties which in the long run constitutes their challenges (Kyenge, 2013).

In Nigeria, Local Governments are constitutionally empowered to provide services to the vast rural population and to address the challenges of development at the local level. Government at the grassroots is consequently, very much close to the people in the rural areas and should be able to identify local problems and address local needs. Therefore, given this structural set up, governance by implication, both in theory and practice is in a position to play a strong role in the promotion of service delivery in its domain and address the challenges of development.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Local government all over the world exists primarily to provide services that will make life worth living for the people. Accordingly, local governments as third tier of government in Nigeria are created to bring government closer to the people at the grassroots and for the transformation of lives in the rural areas. One of the ways of bringing government closer to the people at the grassroots is through the delivery of services in a satisfactory, timely, effective and adequate manner.

Development at the grassroots has long been neglected; investments in infrastructures have been focused largely in the cities. As a result, the rural population has extremely limited access to services such as schools and health centres and about half of the population lacks access to safe drinking water and this ugly situation has led to massive

migration to the urban areas by the rural people in search of greener pastures for better living conditions. (Agba *et al.,* 2013).

These less than desirable indicators suggest a huge performance lapse on the side of government at all levels; but then, since about 70% of the population live in the rural areas, governance at the local level have huge responsibilities to bring development closer to the people and by implication engender the much needed socio-economic turnaround the people desire. Nigerian local governments are however known to be symbols of non performance, corruption, slow administrative processes, incompetent workforce, lack of/resistance to innovations etc (Iheme, 2003). The under- performance of Local Governments have continued to attract huge policy and research concerns. This, among other reasons is because huge amount of resources is committed to this vital tier of government annually from the Federation Account, with very little visible impact on the lives of the nation's teaming rural population (Achimugwu, Stephen, Agboni, 2013).

Many rural areas have been in the state of neglect with most of them having no motorable roads, pipe borne water, electricity, healthcare centers, school and so on (Lawal, 2009). Due to these challenges in the local areas, Local Government is expected to live up to its responsibility in order to ensure effective service delivery at the local level and to address this ugly situation. Local Government constitutes the most critical level of government in which the momentum to sustain national development can be created (Bello, 2007).

Local Government has not met its mandate and the expectation of the people and has not done much to transform the living condition of the people through the provision of adequate and functional services such as roads, water supply, rural electricity, market facilities, health facilities, schools etc. This is as a result of lack of accountability,

equitability, lack of responsiveness to local needs, mismanagement, underutilization of resources, undue political interference among other factors which have negatively affected the living condition of the people in the area (Agba *et al*, 2013).

Governance and development at Local Government level has been confronted with the challenges of accountability characterized with the nature and type of budget at local level, the frequency of the budget, the implementation of the budget and the transparent nature of the budgetary procedure; equity characterized with fair allocation of resources, fair distribution of infrastructural facilities and services and judicious positioning and assigning staff within the various units of the LGA and responsiveness characterized with identifying local needs and aspirations, involving locals in decision making and involving locals in policy implementation. These core values of governance have been neglected and undermined by most local government in Nigeria and that has retarded development at the local level responsible for the poor living condition of the people as most of them lack access to decent living.

The failure of Local Government to provide adequate, efficient and effective infrastructural facilities has affected the living condition of the people in the study area. The position of rural development in the study area is that of disappointment. The prevailing features of the area are poverty, deprivation, depression among others which have negatively affected the living condition of the people in the area. In the study area like some other rural setting in the developing nations, there is no basic infrastructure, where these exist at all; they are too inadequate for any meaningful impact. It is on this basis that the study seeks to examine the extent to which governance affected development in Olamaboro

Local Government Area of Kogi State through the provision of infrastructural facilities to improve the living condition of the people.

1.3 Study Research Questions

In order to find solution to the identified research problem, the study asked the following research questions:

i. To what extent does governance affect development in Olamaboro Local Government?
ii. To what extent does lack of infrastructural facilities contribute to the poor living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government?
iii. Can the provision of services at the Local Government Level be improved through enhanced accountability, equitability and responsiveness?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to examine governance and challenges of development at the Local Government level.

The following are the specific objectives the study set to achieve:

i. To investigate the extent to which governance affect development in Olamaboro Local Government.
ii. To evaluate the extent to which lack of infrastructural facilities affect the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government.
iii. To find out how enhanced accountability, equitability and responsiveness can improve the provision of services at the Local Government Level.

1.5 Study Research Hypotheses

The research hypotheses are stated in null form thus:

1. Ho: There is no significant relationship between governance and development in Olamaboro Local Government.
2. Ho: There is no significant relationship between inadequate infrastructural facilities and the poor living condition of the people in Olamaboro Local Government.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study on governance and its role in addressing challenges of development at the local level cannot be underestimated; this is because governance at the grassroots is consequently, very much in contact with the local communities and should be able to identify local problems and address local needs by improving the living condition of the people through the provision of services and this is also significant on the attention accorded rural development because it is the most effective method of improving the living standard of the "Rural majority". Series of studies have been conducted on governance and challenges of development in Nigeria but little or no efforts have been made to carry out a research with a dynamic dimension by breaking down the variables of governance and development for clear understanding of the concepts and for easy collection and analysis of relevant data. These therefore made this research significant and contributed to existing knowledge.

At the theoretical level, this study will add to the frontier of knowledge of Governance and Development in Nigeria. This research will serve as a resource base to other scholars and researchers interested in carrying out further research in this field subsequently, when applied will go to an extent to provide new explanation to the topic. At the practical level,

the study will help our policy makers and those in power to pursue good governance and address the challenges of development in rural areas thereby strengthening the global campaign for good governance as a panacea for development.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on Olamaboro Local Government Area of Kogi State and this is driven by the serious challenges of development in the area considering the absence, inadequacy, deteriorating and decayed infrastructure and poor living condition of the people. The study will cover the period of five years (2011 – 2015), this is because five years are long enough to examine the extent to which governance at the local level have been able to address the challenges of development through the provision of services and also the period of political transition in the study area.

1.7 Definition of Terms/Concepts

The following terms were defined conceptually and contextually as they applied in the context of this research. There are governance, development, adequate infrastructural facilities and poor living condition.

1. **Governance:** The World Bank (1993) defines governance as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development". The World Bank's conception of governance has three applications: In the form of the political regime; the process by which governmental power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources; and the capacity of government to design, formulate and implement policies. Eminue, (1999) sees governance at the local level as "a veritable instrument most strategically placed for stimulating grassroots

development and bringing about rural transformation". From this assertion, rural development is central to governance at the local level and for the actualization of the goal of the state which is towards improving the living condition of the people through the provision of services which will help to address the challenges of development at the grassroots. Also, Ilufoye (2010) conceptualized governance as "the exercised of power by governments in the management and distribution of resources". From this perspective, governance is not only limited to the exercise of power, the management and allocation of these resources aimed at transforming the living condition of the people through effective service delivery.

Contextually, governance in this study is defined as the exercise of power and authority in the management of social and economic resources in accountable, equitable and responsive manner for the improvement of the living condition of the people through the provision of basic needs.

2. Development: To Rodney (1972), development is encompassed within the idea of the ability of a society to be able to tap its natural resources in order to cater for the material and social lives of the generality of the people. Also, Jumare (2008) sees development to certainly include growth but it should lead to a significant and continuing improvement in the quality of life of people particularly the poor. It is growth accompanied with change in the condition of living of people in general.

Within the context of this research work, development is defined as the improvement of the people through the availability of adequate, accessible, affordable and functional essential facilities to enhance the living condition of the people and to make them more productive in the society.

3. Adequate Infrastructural Facilities: This is defined as the number of social amenities capable of serving the needs of the people or been enough to meet the needs of the people. Infrastructural facilities like roads, health centres, schools, markets and water.

4. Functional Facilities: These are facilities that are working and are consistent in operation in the community.

5. Poor Living Condition: This is defined as a fall in the standard of living or the inability of the people to live a decent life characterized by access to adequate and functional social amenities such as good roads, dispensary and clinics, good water supply, schools and market. Poor living condition like poverty, poor health, illiteracy, poor motorable roads, lack of access to market facilities and poor drinking water.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0. Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature on the subject matter. The section therefore seeks to review the concepts and issues in Governance and development and also review some empirical studies; review some Rural -development approaches and review some theories of Local Government for arriving at a theoretical framework for this study.

2.1 The Concept of Governance

The concept of governance has different definitions from different scholars. The World Bank (1993) defines governance as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. The World Bank's conception of governance has three applications: In the form of the political regime; the process by which governmental power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources; and the capacity of government to design, formulate and implement policies. This is why the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP, 1996) viewed governance as "a commitment and capability to effectively address the allocation and management of resources to respond to problem". Government through the exercise of her power in the management and allocation of resources must be responsible and responsive to the problems of the people and meet their needs.

UNDP in its 1997 policy paper defined governance as "the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all level". It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate

their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

Governance is an act of controlling the affairs of the nation by making decisions and executing them on behalf of the citizens. Government in the exercise of power would have to design, formulate and implement policies that are capable of facilitating development through the effective management of resources at her disposal to bring about improvement in the living condition of the people.

Pierre and Peters, (2000) conceptualized governance as "efficient management of state institutions. Issues of public accountability, transparency in government procedures, rule of law and public sector management are emphasized". Governance from this view point has to do with the management of all the institutions within the state to ensure efficient and effective working of all the institutions of government with the view to achieving the goal of the state through the process of steering state and society towards the realization of collective goals. This is why Hirst, (2000) asserts that governance can be generally defined as "the means by which an activity is controlled or directed, such that it delivers an acceptable range of outcomes according to some established standard". According to Eyinla, (2000), governance means "accountability, security of human rights and civil liberties, devolution of powers and respect for local authority, which constitute a challenge to democratic regimes". Moreover, good governance is closely linked to the extent to which a government is perceived and accepted as legitimate, committed to improving public welfare and responsive to the needs of the its citizens, competent to ensure rule of law and order and deliver public services, able to create an enabling policy environment for productive activities and equitable in its conduct. The World Bank has offered a more comprehensive

explanation of governance as "the means by which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development and that good governance is synonymous with sound development management". It encompasses a broad sphere of public sector management, accountability, and legal framework for development (reforms), transparency, the legitimacy of government to formulate appropriate policies, make timely decisions, implement them and deliver services. Governance ought to enhance appropriate and effective formulation of policies that are development-oriented and people-directed and ensure timely and effective service delivery to the people.

Tiamiyu and Olaleye, (2001) viewed governance as "general adherence to rule of law, transparency, productivity and accountability in government decision making that constantly achieve effective and efficient outcome for society". Governance is all about how the yearning and the aspirations of the people of a state are met through the utilization of resources. If, for instance, the resources of a state are managed for the benefits of all or the majority, we can talk of good governance but if it is the few that enjoy the benefits thereof, or if the state is unable to harness her human and material resources to the fullest we have bad governance. Also, Canada's Institute of Governance, (2002) defined governance as "a process whereby societies or organizations make important decisions, determine whom they involve and how they render account". From this definition, the issue of participation through involvement and accountability come to play a vital role in governance.

The concept of good governance emerges as a model or a case study to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies or political bodies. Because the most successful governments in the contemporary world are liberal democratic states

concentrated in Europe and America, those countries' institutions often set the standards by which they compare other states' institutions (Khan, 2004).

One of the major factors facing the country is the failure of the political class to practically adhere to the basic tenets of good governance. As Harriman, (2006) has rightly noted, this situation has given rise to abuse of power, brazen corruption, disregard for due process and the rule of law, intolerance of political opposition, abuse of the electoral process and the weakening of institutions. This contradicts the tenets of governance, which presupposes the process of social engagement between the rulers and the ruled in a political community. Good governance could be accomplished when the operation of government is in line with the prevailing legal and ethical principles of the political community. When this is the situation, system affect will be high, and the people would collectively aspire to participate in the activities of the state, knowing full well that adherence to the rules and procedures would serve the interest of the greatest number of the population, deprivation of benefits and selective justice would not be encouraged, as individuals' rights would be protected within the ambit of the law, political leaders would hold dear the watchwords of transparency, accountability and participation in governance.

Ilufoye, (2010) conceptualized governance as "the exercised of power by governments in the management and distribution of resources". From this perspective, governance is not only limited to the exercise of power, the management and allocation of this resources aimed at transforming the living condition of the people through effective service delivery. The manner in which resources are managed and distributed makes governance a bad or good one. A situation where resources are managed and distributed to promote inequality or to achieve personal or few interest, the essence of the government

which exist to promote the welfare of the people is defeated. These resources must be managed and distributed equitably, responsibly and fairly for the realization of the goal of government which exist to serve the common interest of the people.

Ajayi, (2010) defined governance as the process and practice through which an entity organized itself to achieve its mandate. This definition is concerned with the structures and procedures for decision making, accountability, control and code of conduct and these are expressed through legislation and policies.

According to Tony, (2010) governance refers to "the use of political authority and exercise of political control to manage resources for social and economic development". It is always when these resources are managed and administered efficiently and effectively, such that the great majority of the citizens of a given social formation demonstrably benefit, we can now say that good governance has taken place. Since Nigeria is abundantly blessed with human and material resources, management and administration of these resources are the central issues and challenges for development. In this intellectual search, governance readily comes to play. Politically, people may disagree about the best means of achieving good governance, but there is widely recognition that good governance is absolutely imperative for social and economic progress. Tony Ibid identified the following as the institutional bases of good governance: participation, transparency and accountability. Participation has to do with the involvement of the people in the decision-making process. Transparency has to do with the system of disclosure and avoidance of undue secrecy in the management of resources. Accountability has to do with been accountable to the people on how resources were allocated and managed.

UNESCAP, (2010) identified the following as the core tenets or principles of good governance:

1. It is participatory: Good governance enhances the involvement of people in the decision making process.
2. It consensus oriented: The interest of various people in the society vary and good governance requires that these interests in society should be harmonized and hence the people should reach a broad base consensus in society on what is the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved.
3. It emphasizes accountability: The most important features of good governance is accountability. People must learn to hold their leaders responsible for their actions and inactions. The political class should be accountable to the people on how resources how resources are generated and utilized.
4. It is transparent: There should be transparency in the management and distribution of resources. Transparency is a disclosure system, access to information, openness to public participation, absence of undue secrecy, readiness to answer questions raised by the people and readiness to face and accommodate legitimate scrutiny.
5. It is responsive: Good governance is characterized with its responsiveness to the needs of the people. It should be able to attend to the problems and needs of the community.
6. It ensures equitability and inclusiveness: There should be equity in the distribution of resources and in the treatment of the members of the community. Again, all members of the society must be made to feel that they have a stake in governance and do not feel excluded.

7. It is effective and efficient: Good governance requires that the institution make the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in good governance encompasses the sustainable use of resources.
8. It follows rule of law: Good governance ensures the application of the rule of law. It ensures equality before the law.

Agagu, (2010) sees governance as "the means through which public institutions manage public affairs to ensure effective use of resources to achieve the good life expected of citizens in a given state".

According to Olufemi, (2012) governance is "the total ability to organize, synthesize and direct the various actions of the working parts of government machinery in order for such a government to perform meaningfully, creditably and acceptably". This means that governance involves both the governing class and the governed people. In essence, good governance must of necessity entails meaningful and credible performance of government which makes it acceptable or legitimate and encourages popular participation by the people. It indicates a preferred relation that would ideally govern relations between the government and people. This incorporates the following attributes: accountability based on the notion of popular sovereignty and public choice, a legal framework that guarantees the rule of law and due process and popular participation in decision making processes.

Ibok, (2012) sees governance at the local level as "a veritable instrument most strategically placed for stimulating grassroots development and bringing about rural transformation". From this assertion, participation through the involvement of the people is very central to governance and to the actualization of the goal of the state which is towards improving the living condition of the people through the provision of services which will

help to address the challenges of development at the grassroots. In the light of this, in Nigeria political structure local government is the third-tier of government. Local government is, therefore governance at the grassroots and is, consequently, very much in contact with the local communities. Therefore, given this structural set up, local governance by implication, both in theory and practice is in a position to play a strong role in the enhancement of service delivery in its domain.

According to Ademola, (2012) governance can be seen as "an attempt by the state machinery (government or constituted authority) to translate into concrete realities, the objectives for which a political society is established which in the main consists of maintenance of law and order and the promotion of the welfare of the members of the political society in all ramifications". He further argued that the attainment of good governance in essence requires accountability, transparency, the rule of law and respect for human rights; responsiveness, a strong civil society, free press, social sanctions and reward system, popular participation, efficient systems and structures.

Enefiok, (2014) argues that:

> *Governance at the local level plays a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness and provision of public goods to the vast rural population and that more than seventy percent of population in Nigeria live in rural areas, where local government is constitutionally empowered to provide social and public services such as roads, water supply, schools, electricity, health clinics etc. (Enefiok, 2014: 536-541).*

He further argues that in Nigeria setting, there is a serious crisis because of poor performance records. This poor performance is glaring in the area of non-delivery of pubic goods and services such as education, health, pipe-borne water and other infrastructural

facilities. Since states are ineffectual, incompetent and overloaded, attention has been shifted to embrace good governance at the level as a way out. The study revealed that elected leaders at the local level have not been responsive to the basic needs of the people due to bad leadership, lack of accountability and transparency. The study also revealed that, lack of funds occasioned by low budgetary allocation, restricted revenue sources available to local government and inability to effectively utilize its internal sources of revenue generation had impacted negatively on the provision of services at local level. The study has further recommended that leadership at the local level should be committed to the course of good governance and such leaders must be elected by the people and not imposed by the higher authority and that the financial grip of local government by state governments should be severed to enable government at local level meet her basic need provisions. Even when they have budgetary allocation and several sources of generating internal revenue, the principle of transparency, accountability and participation must be promoted to enhance effective and sustainable service delivery and to address the challenges of development.

2.1.1 Accountability, Equitability and Responsiveness as Issues in Governance

Bovens (1999) view accountability as a fundamental value for any political system. Citizens should have the right to know what actions have been taken in their name, and they should have the means to force corrective actions when government acts in an illegal, immoral, or unjust manner. Individual citizens should have the ability to have some redress when their rights are abused by government or they do not receive the public benefits to which they are entitled. Accountability is also important for government itself. It provides

government with a means of understanding how programs may fail and finding mechanisms that can make programs perform better.

Peters (2001) has also conceptualized accountability in terms of responsibility-ensuring that the behavior of officials corresponds to (is responsible to) the law or a code of ethics in office. Tony (2010) also conceptualized accountability as a means of providing governments with feedback about their activities, providing them with the means of improving the delivery of public services. All organizations must be able to identify their successes and failures and to learn from these outcomes; government perhaps more than others must be able to respond based on its own prior actions.

Juwang, (2015) argued that accountability facilitates checks and balances from internal and external stakeholders and serves to guide, monitor and evaluate public institutions and programmes as well as inform improvements. Hence, accountability denotes responsibility for results and outcomes. When operating effectively, it serves to ensure that public governance can flourish, related institutions can perform well and services are delivered to citizens effectively and efficiently.

According to Ilufoye, (2010) equity derives from a concept of social justice. It represents a belief that there are some things which people should have, that there are basic needs that should be fulfilled, that burdens and rewards should not be spread too divergently across the community, and that policy should be directed with impartiality, fairness and justice towards these ends.

Tasneem, (2015) opined that local government institutions increase responsiveness of government. Elected local bodies offer the most efficient way of handling the

discrepancy between needs and demands in the community as well as provision of public goods. Locally elected leaders know their constituents better than authorities at the national level and so should be well positioned to provide the public services local residents want and need physical proximity makes it easier for citizens to hold local officials accountable for their performance. Responsiveness of government is improved because local representatives are best placed to know the exact nature of local needs and how they can be met in a cost-effective way.

Responsive governance requires all actors, led by governments, to be sensitive to a rights-based approach to development when the needs of citizens may vary widely. Being responsive to increasing public demand for services and how they are delivered requires governments, with their partners, to consider equity in the provision of goods and services as well as access to them (Juwang, 2015). Responsiveness is linked to trust in government, which in turn, is essential for encouraging cooperation and compliance with laws and regulations. There is therefore a reciprocal relationship between public trust in governments and their associated organizations, and responsive governance.

2.2 The Concept of Development

Development has been one of the most ambiguous terms in social sciences discourse and it continues to generate debate among various scholars. Generally, development could be defined as a holistic process through which a society experiences economic and socio-political transformation which improves the living conditions of its inhabitants. It entails both quantitative and qualitative improvement in all spheres of a given society. It is the attainment of the desired state of being. Development is a progressive change, the gradual, and sometimes rapid metamorphosis of a society from a state of lack to a state of plenty,

quality life and happiness. The industrialized countries of the world such as the US, Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Canada, Japan, China et cetera, have achieved development, while it is still a mirage in the Third world Countries, especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, what is more desirable to all countries of the globe, today, is not just development, but a development that is sustainable. Sustainable development is that which "meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs" (Bruntland Report, 1987). It involves the prudent use and conservation of available resources and the transfer of technology and skills as well as national norms and values from one generation to another.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), development can be measured using the Human Development Index (HDI) and this includes:

i. High life expectancy

ii. High literacy level

iii. High income level

In other words, for any society to be regarded as developed, it must be able to provide those basic amenities that would prolong the life of its inhabitants, provide education for the majority of its citizens as well as good jobs that can fetch them enough income to live a quality life.

However, the above UNDP indices of development have been criticized on the ground that they do not take into cognizance societal inequalities and the quality of education that is being given to the people as well as some other vital indicators of development. Majority of the citizens of a society for instance may have access to education, but that education may not be qualitative. The HDI on education is calculated

based on number of people who have access to education; it fails to take into account the quality of that education. It is quality education that is needed for development.

Also, the income level in a society may rise as a result of increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but the bulk of the income may be concentrated in the hands of the privileged few – the political and the economic elites. The UNDP's HDI on income is based on the rise of national income, and not on national income distribution. It has been discovered that if the income rise is not fairly distributed, societal inequality will increase. The gap between the few elites and the rest of the society who are in the majority will continue to widen even as the GDP and national income increase.

Despite these few reservations, Human Development Index (HDI) is still a yardstick for measuring development.

Seer, (1969) sees development to mean not only capital accumulation and economic growth but also the condition in which people in a country have adequate food and job and the income inequality among them is greatly reduced. It is the process of bringing about fundamental and sustainable changes in the society. It encompasses growth, embraces such aspects of the quality of life as social justice, equality of opportunity for all citizens, equitable distribution of income and participation of people in the development process. According to him, the questions to ask about a country's development are: What has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? He contends that:

> *If all three of these have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central*

problems have been growing worse, especially if, all these have, it would be strange to call the result development even if per capital income doubled (Seer, 1969).

From Seer position here, development is not just about increase in per capital income, but development should be able to address the issues of poverty, unemployment and income inequality. These three developmental issues are considered the central challenges that nations battle with and try to combat or at least try to minimize. To Seers, all these three developmental issues must be at low level before we can declare that society is a developed one. This invariably means that a rise in any one of these central challenges disqualifies that society from being called developed.

To Rodney, (1972) development in human society is not a one-sided process but rather a multi-sided issue. Individuals perceive development as increase in the skill and ability; they view it as maximum freedom, the ability to create responsibility and so on. He sees beyond the individual or people's perception of development and conceived development whether economic, political or social to imply both increase in output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangement by which it is produced. In other words and more importantly, development is a multi-dimensional concept and in spite of the various conceptions, development is basically about the process of changes which lies around the spheres of societal life. Development is encompassed within the idea of the ability of a society to be able to tap its natural resources in order to cater for the material and social lives of the generality of the people. This is simply a reference to the manner of production of goods and services in a society. Development is all about the capacity of members of the society to organize themselves by participating actively in the social engineering of their life and destiny. It entails the ability of the individuals to influence and

manipulate the forces of nature for their betterment and that of humanity. By this assertion, skills, innovation and creativity through capacity building is very essential for development to take place.

Development cannot be measured by the number of big hotels, by how many people owned cars, by how many rich people can afford medical treatment abroad, etc. Development means progress in the health and well being of all, good reward for labour, improvement in both standard and quality of living and education for all. Rodney (1972).

Development is defined as the capacity of a state to increase its human resource with the aim of achieving higher outcome for the satisfaction of the basic needs of majority of its citizens and empowering them.

Ekwunife, (2007) also opined that development is that natural growth within societal cultural experiences through which resilient traditional values of the people are brought to bear on the present environmental experiences through the processes of continuities and discontinuities for coping with the realities of existential living.

Jumare, (2008) sees development to certainly include growth but it should lead to a significant and continuing improvement in the quality of life of people particularly the poor. It is growth accompanied with change in the condition of living of people in general. Whether rich or poor, all human beings are constantly engaged in the search for means and opportunities to better condition of life. He argues that government has significant role to play not only by providing services in such areas like health and education but also in laying the infrastructure for the promotion of agriculture, small scale manufacturing industries, transportation and rural development. This means that government will have to provide other services like water supply, rural electricity, roads, among others that will promote

agriculture, small scale manufacturing industries, transportation, trade and rural development.

Morris, (2010) defined development as an overall social process which is dependent upon increased capacity of members of a society to master the laws of nature (that is science) and apply such laws in the production of tools (that is technology) with which they can control their environment to meet their immediate and future needs. It cannot be seen purely as an economic affair because other segments of the society are also involved.

Okoli, (2010) opined that development also involves greater human dignity, security, justice, equity, transparency and accountability on the part of the government to achieve the desirable economic, social and political growth and development.

At the millennium summit General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2000, world leaders committed to the United Nations that set key objectives for the 21st century, the declaration among other things includes Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015 that focused on several key areas of human being:

i. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
ii. Achieve universal primary education
iii. Promote gender equality and empower women
iv. Reduce child mortality
v. Improve maternal health
vi. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
vii. Ensure environmental sustainability
viii. Develop a global partnership for development

In spite of the divergent views of scholars on the concept of development, it has some identifiable features. Some countries have been able to achieve development and as a result, their values and institutions have become the yardsticks for determining and measuring development around the world.

A country is said to be developed if it has the following characteristics:

i. Adequate social infrastructures such as constant electricity, good network of roads, potable water, well equipped and functional schools and hospitals and sound communication networks
ii. Adequate Security to protect lives and property
iii. Good governance and political stability
iv. Industrialization
v. High savings and investments
vi. Strong economy creating jobs and wealth
vii. Self sufficiency in food production
viii. Adequate human capital and technological know-how
ix. High standard of living for the majority of the people
x. Low level of unemployment
xi. Low level of poverty
xii. Low level of crimes (Okoli, 2010)

2.2.1 Core Values of Development

Goulet, (1997) present three basic core values of development.

These core values are consisted of (i) Sustenance, (ii) Self - Esteem, (iii) Freedom. They relate to fundamental human needs of all the societies at all the times.

(i) Life Sustenance (Ability to Meet Basic Needs)

All the persons have certain basic needs which are necessary for the survival. They consist of food, shelter, health and protection. If any one of them is missing or in short supply in any economy it would represent the state of under-development. Therefore, the purpose of development is to make the possible efforts whereby the helplessness and misery of the people which arises due to lack of food, shelter, health and protection could be removed. Therefore, if per capita income increases, absolute poverty is eliminated, greater employment opportunities are created and income inequalities are lessened, such all would constitute the , necessary though not the sufficient condition of development.

(ii) Self-Esteem (To be a Person)

A second core value of development is self-esteem, a sense of worth and self-respect. It means that the other people could not use him for their own ends. It also means that each person should be given his due respect and due right. Each person is desirous of his prestige, identity and recognition, though all f such values differ from country to country and from society to society. It is being observed now a days that when the process of development starts in a country the inequalities in the distribution of income increase. Because of such inequality the rich class considers itself superior to the poor. In this way, the poor segment of the society suffers from inferiority complex which leads to affect their efficiency.

Therefore, development should aim at removing such unhealthy social and economic situation. When a man will be considered man and he is given due place, he will be able to contribute meaningfully and improve his wellbeing.

(iii) Freedom from Servitude (To be Able to Choose)

The third core value required for development is concerned with human freedom. By freedom it means the emancipation from alienating material conditions of life and from social servitude to nature, ignorance, other people, misery and institutions. The concept of human freedom should also encompass various components of political freedom like personal security, the rule of law, freedom of expression, political participation, and equality of opportunity.

2.2.2 Problems Confronting Governance and Development at Local Government Level

UNO in 1961 defined local government as "a political sub-division of a state, constituted by law and has control of local affairs and the governing body either elected or selected." The 1976 Local Government Reform guidelines defined local government as "government at the local level, exercised through representative council, establish by law to exercise specific powers within a defined area" The definition shows;

a. that local government is a political authority that is, it has the right to exercise political power, which means, right to take decisions which are binding on the people and to obtain compliance.

b. that, local government is a creation of central government and subordinate to central authority.

c. that local government is created by law and exercised its powers through representative council.

d. that local government is government closest to the people.

Deriving from the 1976 Local Government Reforms, the Federal Republic of Nigeria articulated four basic objectives for establishing Local Government. These are;

To make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives developing delegating such services to local representatives bodies.

To facilitate and bring the exercise of democratic self-governance close to the local levels of our society and to encourage initiative and leadership potentials.

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

To provide a two way channel of communication between local communities (Fajobi, 2010).

Ake, (1995) identifies two major governance issues that proved to be more impediments to development performance. One is lack of participation and consensus-building. Meaningful development requires collective identity of the citizenry. Where this is lacking, well-meaning development projects are regarded with indifference, hostility and at best, as an exploitative resource, something to be taken advantage of rather than something to show commitment.

The second issue is lack of accountability and transparency. This has a negative effect on development, as corruption and inefficiency are concealed. This shows that accountability, transparency and participation are very essential for meaningful development to take place.

Kalin, (1999) gives four reasons for strengthening local government. They are:

a. A local body is more accessible and quicker in response. Local services and programs can be more easily adapted to a specific local need.

b. The allocation of resources can be done most efficiently the responsibility for each outlay is given to the level of government, which is the most close to beneficiaries.

c. Local development assists in reducing costs. If the locals feel that the money is theirs, then the local people are more likely to be watchful over expenditure and to utilize money more efficiently In addition, it provides more opportunity for public contributions to augment a local project.

d. Development programs undertaken with public participation permits for adaptation to the specific needs of the locals. People are ready to give money if they are able to participate in the decision-making process and feel that the specific project benefits them directly. Improvement of locals increases sense of ownership and responsibility for the program. The public becomes stakeholders in the success of the program. Therefore, they are more likely to invest their resources and time into their resources and time into advancing the goals of the program. In turn, these assist in producing superior outcomes rather than if the development programs are decided from distant government agencies. Thus, beneficiaries who posses ownership of the program are also more likely to ensure sustainability; the fact that the locals are involved in the early planning encourages careful monitoring and protection of the results of the planning exercise. The federal government lacks knowledge about local problems and needs.

In a study conducted by Bello-Imam and Roberts (2001), the following prominently identified factors underlying the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of local government in

their service delivery responsibilities were discovered: (a) revenue inadequacy (b) the erosion of local functions particularly in the revenue yielding areas by state governments and their agencies (c) politico-administrative problems such as inadequacy of skilled and technical manpower, lackadaisical attitude of existing local government staff, official corruption, variable structures/sizes of local government among others, and (d) lack of integration of the relevant communities in the execution of local services.

Ibrahim, (2004) identifies the following two factors responsible for the challenges of development at rural area:

1. The small size of workforce and the little number of skilled or qualified ones.
2. Insufficient financial and material resources also contributed to the inadequate performance of the Local Government towards rural development.

Lack of job descriptions and lack of development planning and initiatives at the local level also posed challenges to development. Also, amidst the issue of insufficient financial and material resources, the judicious use of funds available for development matters.

Jumare, (2008) argues that development efforts cannot be successful unless they are locally supported and the people are actively involved through their own mechanisms. In other words, if a government engaged in the developmental process that does not secure the support and involvement of the people who are to be affected by development programmes, its effort will be fruitless. One of the ways government can actually secure the support and involvement of the people is by being accountable, transparent and promoting participation. Jumare, (2008) recommends that there is need for a viable and sustainable system that will ensure good governance which is built on the basic principle of responsiveness, responsibility and accountability at the local level.

Mkparu, (2008) notes that a number of factors have been identified as the reasons for the inability of the LGAs to have lived up to expectations in spite of the deep pool of resources (human and material) " supposedly" available to most of them. These include: (i) the current contracting out of the revenue windows of LGAs by the State Governments; (ii) the issue of poor staffing; (iii) general poor attitude to work of staff, (iv) the issue of constituting of the Council with people who are alienated from the culture of the people such as elected and appointed officials; and (iv) lack of transparency and accountability which induce high incidence of corruption and corrupt practices. Gumel, (2009) observed that the factors that inhibit the performance of the LGAs are multifaceted. The most important factors are those that hinge on: (i) operational factors arising directly from the behaviour and attitude of the persons operating the system that is, politicization of distribution of amenities (ii) excessive State Government control and interference in the activities of the LGAs; (iii) the phenomenon of bribery, corruption and inefficiency on the part of some LG officials; (iv) staffing problems (v) electoral irregularities (vi) inadequate funding.

Okoli, (2010) argued that good governance is a gateway to meaningful development and without it; poverty, illiteracy and other social vices will continue to undermine our development. It has been identified that the following core principles widely accepted by governance: fairness, decency, accountability, transparency and efficiency are all lacking in Nigeria thus making development in the nation a very big challenge.

The gap between policy statements and their implementation is a serious and another major obstacle to rural development in Nigeria as a result of lack of continuity and commitment to programmes by succeeding governments. Instead of improving upon the

existing programmes, it is jettisoned for an assumed brighter plan. The results have been sloganeering campaigns, all of which have ended up making the rural dwellers poorer (Okoli, 2010).

As a solution to these bottlenecks, Okoli, (2010) recommends the following:

i. Establishment of stable democratic system of government genuinely interested on rural development.

ii. Specification of the extent of community involvement in the programmes vis-à-vis the roles of government.

iii. Financial commitment by government and total support to its standing institutions rather than establishing an ad-hoc institution or a taskforce to implement programmes so as to avoid wastage of resources, duplication of duties and ensure the continuous maintenance process of rural projects.

According to Agba, et al (2013) number of factors has militated against the ability of local governments to deliver services in a timely, fair, satisfactory, honest and transparent manner required of them. These factors identified by him include corruption, lack of suitable and qualified professional staff, poor attitude to work and undue political interference. The Study recommends the need to address the character of Nigerian politics dominated by selfish politicians which have affected negatively the way and manner in which social services are rendered in Nigerian local governments.

More than 70% of population in Nigeria lives in rural areas where local governments are constitutionally empowered (Section 4 second schedule of the 1999 and 2011 amended constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria) to provide most social and public services. This entails that governance at the local level plays a crucial role in determining the

effectiveness of public goods provision to the vast rural population (Ibok, 2012). Understandably, the way of governance does affect the efficiency of public goods provision, meaning that over the years certain factors have been identified as hampering effective and efficient service delivery by local governance in Nigeria. These problems are:

(i) Problem of inadequate finance: Finance is the bedrock of any organization. In local government this is teething. Aside from the fact that statutory allocations and grants from the federal and state governments to councils are inadequate, the problem is exacerbated by the low revenue generation capacity of the council. Associated with this problem is also exacerbated by frequent sundry deductions by the federal and state governments from their monthly allocations. Worst still is failure of most state governments to fulfill their monthly statutory obligations to local government by outright refusal to remit 10% internally generated revenue accrued to the state monthly. In some situations, it has become so bad that many local councils cannot pay staff salaries not to talk about basic need provisions.

(ii) Absence/undeveloped revenue sources: Where sources of revenue to local council are even viable, poor attitude to work by revenue agents hindered proper collection of revenue notably laziness at their revenue point. Worth mentioning too is insincerity by some council functionaries. Some revenue agents collect revenue without remitting it to council's coffers. While others are in the habit of putting fake claims they never incurred. All these traumatize the already weak financial base of the council.

(iii) Problem of corruption – Corruption has become the order of the day in Nigeria polity. Corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of Nigeria local councils. There have been glaring cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of the councils' funds by the official of the council. The most pathetic and painful is the sharing of federal allocation meant for the

development of the area by council lords and stalwarts. These unethical conduct has rendered local council financially impotence, hence incapable of providing basic needs to it citizens.

(iv) Problems of political interference. This has detrimental effects on local governance as most often, public policies of the councils are politicized to serve selfish interests at the expense of general interest of the people. Appointments in the councils are sometimes based on political patronage and partly affiliation thereby creating room for mediocre and nonperformance.

(v) Frequent changes in council leadership. Unstable political leadership in the local council has witnessed arbitrary removal of local government executives. Most pathetic is removal at will the elected officials and replaced them with appointed care-taker committees and sole administrators. This appointee serves the interest of those that appointed them instead of the interest of the local people.

(vi) Absence of accountability. Accountability is a powerful instrument for effective and efficient administration. It prevents abuse of power on the part of the chief executive and his team. Accountability ensures that the public is satisfied that the government is being run efficiently and effectively. It conjures the image that the governed are not being exploited by those in power. Although there are enough constitutional provisions and administrative guidelines to checkmate government at local level, but such provisions have been jettisoned in all ramifications as the local people no longer have confidents on their leaders because of lack of accountability – especially the common practice of sharing federal allocation meant for the provision of basic need to the people among council executives and their patrons; a situation which has generated agitation among Nigerians, thereby calling for the abrogation

of local government which is seen as a conduit pipe for stealing council money by few criminals Enefiok, (2014).

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

The studies of Ibrahim (2004), Danlami (2005) and Lawal (2009) were reviewed.

Ibrahim, (2004) in his work "The Role of Local Government in Rural Socio-Economic Development: A Case Study of Soba Local Government, Kaduna State" finds out that inadequate funds, little number of skilled personnel and lack of economic planning were the factors that affect the performance of Local Government in terms of service delivery. On issue of personnel, his study finds out two key factors- the small size of workforce and the little number of skilled or qualified staff.

Ibrahim on rural development laid more emphasis on agriculture and health, but our study shall cover areas like school, health, roads, education, water supply and market facilities and to examine to which this will be able to improve the living condition of the people. On methodology, his study relied on the use of questionnaire and interviews and he administered just forty (40) and use only descriptive statistical tools to analyze the data generated and to test hypothesis. Our study seeks to administer three hundred and eighty two (382) questionnaires for a greater coverage and to observe and examine the availability, accessibility, adequacy and functionality of the facilities in the study area taking into consideration that Local development partly via local institutions was supposedly a scheme to better understand rural communities, and be more responsive to the perceived aspirations and constraints of the rural people.

Danlami, (2005) in his work "The Role of Local Government in Rural Development: A Study of Paikoro LGA of Niger State" finds out that shortage of funds and lack of

qualified personnel are the factors responsible for the poor performance of local government in terms of service delivery. He recommends the need to engage more qualified and experienced professional workforce and also the need for staff training. His study also recommends the need to exploit other sources for generating funds internally and reduce over dependence on statutory allocation.

The study failed to address the need to ensure accountability and transparency in the management of the funds and also the issue of responsiveness to the need of the people through the provision of services which our study seeks to address. Also, the study only applied descriptive statistical tools of tables, frequencies and percentages to analyze the data and test the hypothesis of the study. Our study shall employed both descriptive and inferential statistical tools to analyze the data and test the hypothesis of the study with the use of SPSS Version 16.

Lawal, (2009) in his study "Local Government and Rural Development: A Comparative Study of Dutsinma and Danmusa Local Governments of Katsina State" major concern was what have been the efforts of local government in ensuring development at the rural areas? The study finds out that the local governments were not responsive to needs and demands of the rural communities as a result of bad governance. The study concludes that the position of rural development is that of disappointment and that rural areas in Nigeria are characterized by depression, degradation, poverty and deprivation. He argues that, in most rural areas in Nigeria like other rural setting in developing nations, there is no basic infrastructure and where theses exist all; they are too inadequate for any meaningful development. The study recommends the setting up of National Rural Development Agency, State Rural Development Agency and Local Government Rural Development

Agency. Secondly, the work recommends the need to build community capacity to complement the efforts of the local government in rural development finally recommends more attention to be focused on studies or research into rural development and inter-governmental relations to see how government at the same or different levels can cooporate to develop rural areas in Nigeria.

The study recommended the setting up of agencies to promote rural development without specifying the role(s) to be performed by the agencies in order to promote rural development. Also, the issue of accountability, transparency where not taken into consideration in his study which our study intends to fill that gap. In the aspect of methodology for the study, the researcher only rely on descriptive statistical tools (tables, frequencies and percentages) of data analysis and testing of hypothesis but our study shall employed both descriptive and inferential statistical tools for the analysis of data and testing of hypothesis. Good governance have been advocated for as a panacea for sustainable development but Lawal in His study failed to advocate for good governance as a policy thrust for promoting rural development but our study shall recommend the promotion of good governance and this is because any effort at the rural area for the provision of effective, adequate and functional services without good governance will end in futility.

2.4 Review of Some Rural Development Approaches

It is logical to review some rural development approaches for arriving at a theoretical framework for this study.

(I) Modernization Approach

This approach views rural development as a total transformation of traditional society into the types of technology and associated social organization that characterizes the advanced, economically prosperous and relatively politically stable nations of the western world: Neil Smelser, a supporter of the Modernization approach, developed his model of modernization which is concerned with the social transformation occupying economic development.

This approach argues that economic development takes place through:

i. Modernization of technology
ii. Commercialization of Agriculture
iii. The industrialization process and Urbanization; that these processes affect the social structure of traditional societies in similar ways.
iv. Structural differentiation occurs as more specialized and autonomous social units are formed.
v. A process of integration takes place whereby these differentiated structures are united on a new basis.

The Parson's pattern variables is another school in the modernization Approach. Talcott parson developed the analysis while Hoselitz applied it to rural development studies. In his analysis, Hoselitz opined that developed countries are featured by "Universalism,

achievement orientation and functional specificity and underdeveloped countries by the opposite variables of particularism, ascription and functional diffuseness. The change from the traditional to modern society entails resultant modification or elimination of traditional pattern variable. This modernization, irrespective of the calibre of persons one interacts with, involves the shift from functionally diffuse economic role to functionally specific roles that operate.

(II) Transformation Approach

This approach aims at transforming the rural area through the introduction of programmes. The transformation approach was once used by the Chinese for the rural development of their communes. China possess 8 % of the cultivable land of the world and 20 % of the world population. But, by adopting the transformation approach China is able to cater for its 800 million-population figure without recourse to foreign assistance.

The significance of this approach in the words of Aziz, "it has tackled the problem of unemployment by mobilizing labour for improving the infrastructure and cultivating land more intensively." (Aziz, 1978). According to Ujo, (1980), the secret of this success is in its rural development programme. The transformation approach must be matched with will-power for its total implementation, as in some situations it may be contrary to the existing status quo. Aziz explained that, during the revolution of 1949 (in China), the rich land owners were liquidated, all their land distributed to peasant cultivators with small holdings and to the landless.

The transformation Approach was also applied in the Sudan, through the Gezira scheme as follows:

i. Irrigation on a large- scale, right from the Blue Nile.

ii. Mechanization of production of large staple cotton for exportation.

iii. It covered 2 million acres, under the established Gezira Board.

iv. The acres were leased to 70,000 tenants by the Board which has 10,000 members of staff. - The Gezira scheme was on a market- economy basis. Ujo (1980).

(III) Improvement Approach

This approach views rural development by progressive improvement of agriculture through different types of assistance from other governments, organizations or individuals. Ujo, (1980) This approach has no consideration for the need to evolve changes in land ownership or revolutionary transformation of agriculture.

The improvement approach was applied in Nigeria, 1974-75, where 3 experimental projects were established in Kastina State, Bauchi State and Gusau now in Zamfara State. (Ujo,1980). It consisted of setting up a network of farm service centres for distribution of farming imputs like fertilizer, insecticide; construction of rural roads for accessibility to farm lands and markets.

Although the World Bank which is more active in this type of approach in the developing countries, has opined that the approach aimed at providing rural agricultural inputs and infrastructural services for rural development, the approach is not out to radically transform rural neglect, as all its assistance goes with conditions.

The Agricultural Development Projects in Nigeria which had some impact on agricultural land acquisition, construction of minor Dams, they made," very little impact on social transformation and human development (Ujo, 1980).

IV) Comprehensive Approach

This involves detailed planning through careful definition of needs and resources of the target area, the establishment of suitable institutions for implementing rural development programme (World Bank, 1979).

Developing countries like Malawi, through Lilongwe Land Development Programme and Mexico through Puebla projects are examples of nations that applied the comprehensive approach. Ujo (1980).

The most prominent, the Comilla Project in Bangladesh has the following features:

i. Development was based at the village level where people are familiar with one another, have mutual confidence and understanding, but technical know-how and resources are lacking.
ii. Organized cooperative society for farmers in each village, which is self sustaining, where members learn to use modern equipments, save money and have access to agricultural credit facility
iii. Selection of cooperative Group Chairman, secretary and treasurer by each group itself and choosing its model farmer to be trained at the rural academy.
iv. Awareness campaign on the project was undertaken to the villages for their full participation.

v. No effort towards changing land ownership pattern by the Comilla Project (Harriman and Midgteyg, 1982).

(V) Mobilization Approach

Under this approach potential human and material resources are harnessed, activated, actualized and utilized for development.

In essence, human beings are made conscious of their resources at their disposal, motivated to collectively utilize the resources, "for the improvement of their spiritual and material well being. Obanure (1988).

An example of the mobilization approach is the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) Programme of the 1976 Obasanjo regime. The launching of the programme, noted Obanure, was motivated by government realization that Nigeria, as a Nation, was lagging behind in food production for both domestic consumption and export. The aim of the programme was to reawaken in the citizens the awareness and the need to improve on our agricultural activities and enhance self-sufficiency in agricultural produce (Obanure, 1988).

Therefore, food production was encouraged through utilizing all arable land for cultivation, encouraged backyard gardening and poultry/Livestock Farming, Media advertisements for mass mobilization and huge financial and material assistance to farmers,-" by the government to propagate the new food production policy (Ujo, 1980).

Another example of the mobilization approach is the Green Revolution of the Shagari administration, aimed at mobilizing Nigerians for the development of the agricultural system. It was rural based. It was not only meant to boast agriculture but also

intended to, “promote integrated rural development by establishment of agro based industries, construction of feeder roads, provision of housing, educational and health facilities, water and electricity (Ujo, 1980).

The president himself was the chairman of the institution for implementing the Green Revolution programme - the Nation Council on Green Revolution. Other members were the minister for agriculture, his state counterparts and a representative of the central bank. The implementation institution was responsible for formulating progmmes and previews of all existing agricultural projects in the country. There was also the Green Revolution committee made up of selected practicing farmers (Ujo, 1980).

(VI) Integrated Rural Development Approach

This is a multidimensional approach and strategy for uplifting the living condition of the rural people on the assumption of the obsolesce of the socio- economic framework that must be altered for structural changes (Ujo, 1980).

A United Nations agency, Food and Agricultural Organization specified the features of Integrated Rural Development (lRD) strategy as:

i. To improve levels of living and participation in the development process for all rural people.

ii. By the creation of conducive commitment with comprehensive and phased programme for agricultural production and complimentary rural development.

iii. Through the mobilization of human resources and provision for appropriate services, adapted to physical, Socio-economic and cultural conditions with greater emphasis on the

active involvement of rural people at the various stages of implementation and levels of decision making. - A focused strategy for rural development.

VII) Command – Compliance Approach

This refers to the use of force to compel people to participate in rural development efforts.

Although the method was more noticeable in the colonial days when forced labour was used in public works, it is still used in the present day such as the programme of War Against Indiscipline of the Buhari/Idiagbon regime, Babangida's weekly Environmental Sanitation Programme in Nigeria when people were compelled to remain at home every Saturday from morning to 10.00am for socalled sanitation (Ujo, 1980).

VIII) Demonstration/Inducement Approach

The approach is a technique or strategy whereby people are oriented for adoption of new or modem formulas for rural development.

The main feature of this approach is the dispatch of extension workers to farm lands to demonstrate and induce farmers on the application of fertilizer, chemicals, agricultural mechanization technique and the use of high yielding variety of seeds (Ujo, 1980).

(IX) Communal Approach

The United Nations Organizations (UNO) defined this approach as "The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the government to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate those

communities into the life of the nation to enable them to contribute fully to national development (United Nations, 1960).

Moreover, community development is defined as "A movement designed to promote better living conditions for a community with the active participation and if possible on the initiative of the community. But if this initiative is not forth coming it should be aroused and stimulated by special techniques designed to secure the active and enthusiastic response of the community.

Generally the aims and objectives of the approach are:-

i. Provision of basic infrastructural facilities such as pipe borne water , feeder roads, drainages, market stalls, etc
ii. Provision of educational facilities such as schools, books, uniforms, etc.
iii. Setting up of cooperative organizations for the benefit of its participant members
iv. Construction of dams and sinking of wells and bore holes for the provision of clean water for human and animal consumption.
v. Provision of health facilities like rural dispensaries, maternity clinics and leprosy clinics (Ujo, 1980).

Community development is therefore, a combined and joint effort of the people and the government.

The government's contributions in community development are:

i. Establishing an organization up to the community level and joining their effort with that of the government

ii. Providing financial/ material assistance to communal organizations when required

iii. Integration of communities into government programmes for their contribution to the general development of the nation (Ujo, 1980).

For community development to succeed the following process must be taken into consideration:

i. Systematic discussion and analysis of common needs of the community

ii. Systematic planning to carry out the first self help undertaking that is intended by the community

iii. The mobilization and harnessing of human and physical resources of local community groups for action.

iv. The creation of desire and determination to undertake additional community improvement activities (Ujo, 1980).

X. Socialist/Communist Approach:

The Chinese commune has played a very important role in the economic, social and political life of rural Chinese since 1958. Its essential purpose is to organize and mobilize the rural population to develop their resources in other to meet their essential needs on the principle of self-reliance while at the same time reducing social inequalities and creating a rural society based on equity. Chinese rural development strategy is based upon the maximized use of all available resources and technological know-how. But, more importantly, its success depends on the mass mobilization of the masses in a genuine co-operative effort.

The basic objective of rural development derived from the Chinese experience is to organize, develop and utilize the available resources of land, water and manpower in such a manner that the entire rural population dependent on these resources has an equal or equitable opportunity to meet as a minimum, their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter with reasonable facilities for education and health and can live together in a positive and social environment.

The key elements of this approach for the achievement of the objectives of rural development include:

i. An equitable distribution of resources
ii. Organization and mobilization of the rural population for collective and co-operative activities.
iii. Capacity building of the rural population for diversifying rural economy for more employment opportunities and rising incomes.
iv. The active promotion of a policy of social development: The expansion of education and health facilities and other social services, employment and income distribution; greater harmony in social relationship.
v. Provision of political and administrative capacity.

2.5 Review of Theories of Local Government

Local Government has evolved some theories to explain its operation, scope and existence, among these theories are: Efficiency Service Delivery Theory, Democratic Participatory Theory, Developmental and Accountability Control Theory among others.

2.5.1 Efficiency-Services Delivery Theory

Efficiency-Services Delivery school classification given by Ola (1984), states that principal focus of local government should be the provision of services. It is on the basis of the performance success or failure that the local government is been assessed. The proximity of the Local government to the grassroots makes it especially suited to provide certain functions far more efficiently and in a more cost effective manner than the much more remote government at the higher level (Abutudu,2011).

The Theory argues that Local Governments exist to articulate and aggregate the interest of the people for better and more efficient services. Local Government due to its nearness to local people is in the best position to perform specific functions aimed at meeting local needs. Local government is consequently, very much in contact with the local communities and should be able to identify local problems and address local needs. Therefore, given this structural set up, governance by implication, both in theory and practice is in a position to play a strong role in the promotion of service delivery in its domain and address the challenges of development. (Agba *et al.,* 2013).

Local government institutions increase efficiency and responsiveness of government. Elected local bodies offer the most efficient way of handling the discrepancy between needs and demands in the community as well as provision of services. Locally elected leaders know their constituents better than authorities at the national level and so should be well positioned to provide the public services local residents want and need physical proximity makes it easier for citizens to hold local officials accountable for their performance. Responsiveness of government is improved because local representatives are best placed to

know the exact nature of local needs and how they can be met in a cost-effective way. (Tasneem, 2015).

2.5.2 Democratic Participatory Theory

The Democratic Participatory Theory argues that Local Government is a breeding ground for political actors as it serves as a training ground for local people to participate and learn the act of governance. Participation is itself a form of political education. It teaches the mass of the population about the role of political debate, the selection of representatives and the nature of policies, plans and budgets in a democracy, Local elections are especially important. Even non-voters are likely to have their political awareness and governmental knowledge increased through the heightened media attention given to local issues and candidates during the campaign period, Councilors and candidates through their election addresses and manifestos, have to defend their actions op propose alternative policies. (Tasneem, 2015).

Local government provides a platform for genuine participation of the people at the grass-roots level in the government affairs. People become active citizens through association with government and do not remain mere subjects of the government. Being closest to the people, local government is also most easily accessible to them and people can generally expect to exert influence to a greater degree on it than on the remote state or central government. Decentralized areas of administration pave way towards a better understanding between citizens and the officials. The importance of local government lies in the involvement in the local public affairs not only of those who are elected but also indirectly of the community at large who elect them and to whom they are ultimately accountable. (Tasneem, 2015).

2.5.3 Developmental and Accountability Control Theory

The Developmental and Accountability Control Theory argues that Local Government is an effective agent of change which encompasses social and economic development. It further argued that Local Government are created to as an avenue for proper accountability and resource control as success or failure of the representatives could be judged by the people. The theory argues that since the local populace has the opportunity to elect their local representatives they can hold them accountable or control them in the performance of their responsibilities. In a nutshell, the school sees local government as arena for local citizenry to serve as effective watchdog and whistle blower over those that control their political destiny at the local level.

In this sense, local government is seen as instrument through which national sentiments and national consciousness require to serve as impulse for national development and growth can be imparted on the populace. It is able to stimulate initiations, courage, drive and experimentation, identify available local skills, interests, and abilities and see or get them developed in the general interest (Ademola, 2012).

The position of this school is that local governments, particularly in the developing world, are effective agents for improving the means of living socially, and economically (Adeyemo, 2011). As well, local governments constitute reliable basis for the local or grassroots people to get a better share in the national wealth. Specifically, the development functions of the local government include nation building, social, economic and manpower resource development. For one thing, the local government transforms centrally generated revenue allocated to them into infrastructural development. Such infrastructures will in turn assist in the mobilization of the local people to do more for themselves and for their

communities. Thus, local governments serve as veritable partners with the states and national government in national development issues as units of development by which national development efforts, resources and benefits percolate to the grassroots (Olowu et al, 1991).

From the foregoing, the basic need for the creation of the local government is development. This is because the role of enhancing democratic participation and delivery of efficient and effective social service are ultimately development oriented (Tony, 2011). They all, indeed, are targeted at improving the social or economic lives of the grassroots or local people.

2.6Theoretical Framework of the Study

From the approaches to rural development reviewed, the theoretical framework for this study can best be captured within the realm of Basic Needs Approach (BNA) to development.

The Basic Needs approach was introduced by the International Labour Organization's World Employment Conference in 1976, which proposed the satisfaction of Basic Human Needs as the overriding objective of national and international development policy. The basic needs approach to development was endorsed by governments and workers' and employers' organizations from all over the world. It influenced the programmes and policies of major multilateral and bilateral development agencies, and was the precursor to the human development approach. Some of the advocates of basic needs approach are Ghai, D.P. in his work "The Basic Needs Approach to Development (1977) and Douglas Rimmer in his work "Basic Needs and the Origin of Development Ethos".

The traditional list of immediate basic needs is food (including water), shelter and clothing. Many modern lists emphasize the minimum level of consumption of 'basic needs' of not just food, water, clothing and shelter, but also sanitation, education, road networks and healthcare.

There are two dimensions of basic needs approach to development. The first is a top down effort concerned with satisfying basic needs as quickly as possible and it is referred to as a technocratic approach to meeting basic needs. The second is concerned with developing a sustainable project based in the society so that it can continue to meet basic needs and it is referred to as community development approach to meeting basic needs.

Generally the aims and objectives of the Basic Needs approach include provision of basic infrastructural facilities such as pipe borne water, feeder roads, drainages, market stalls etc. Provision of educational facilities such as schools, books, uniforms etc. Construction of wells and bore holes for the provision of clean water for human and animal consumption. Provision of health facilities like rural dispensaries, maternity and clinics.

2.6.1 Application of Basic Needs Approach to the Study

The relevance of the basic needs approach to this study is in its ability to explain the relationship between the provision of services and the improvement in the living condition of the people. Basic Need Approach argues that access to social services is universally regarded as essential to a decent life.

This approach is also relevant to our study because it addresses the issue of the living condition of the people by providing basic needs to the rural poor. It is also argued that direct provision of basic human needs by local government in the form of education,

health and other basic needs leads to higher level of well-being of the rural people. This theory is therefore suitable because Nigerian government just like other countries of the world recognized the need to establish local government as a third tier arrangements saddled with functional responsibility for effective service delivery at the local level.

The meeting of the basic needs of the people especially the poor has become an important focus of rural development efforts in the developing countries. This is because developmental projects have often eluded the rural areas. Basic needs approach to development places focus on the ends of development through meeting and improving the living condition by way of meeting the basic human requirements.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the research design adopted, the sources and methods of data, population and sample size of the study, sampling technique, the methods of administering questionnaire, methods of data presentation and analysis and the justification for the method adopted for the analysis of data and test of hypotheses formulated.

3.1 Research Design

The research was set out to investigate how governance has been able to address the challenges of development in Olamaboro LGA of Kogi State. In order to gather relevant data, the survey research method was used in which questionnaire was administered and interview conducted supported with observation to revalidate the facts generated from the questionnaire.

3.2 Sources of Data

The data for the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Primary Data

In the aspect of primary source, questionnaire and interview were the main methods for the collection of data and supported with personal observation.

Secondary Data

The secondary data were sourced from documentations (Local Government reports and records) and other scholarly works like journals, textbooks, seminar papers, and published and unpublished thesis to complement the primary data.

3.3 Population and Sample Size of the Study

The need for a representative statistical sample in empirical research has created the demand for an effective method of determining sample size. To address the existing gap, Krejcie & Morgan (1970) came up with a table for determining sample size for a given population for easy reference (Appendix 1). Olamaboro L.G.A. of Kogi State has a total population of 160,152 (Population Census, 2006). Krejcie and Morgan Table for determining sample size developed in 1970 states that when the total population is up to 75,000, the sample size should be 382, when the total population is 1,000,000, the sample size should be 384 (Appendix 1), since our population is up to 75,000 and less than 1,000,000 , the sample size of the study was taken at 382.

3.1: Table Representing the Selected Departments of Olamaboro Local Government

No.	**Departments**	**No. of Respondents**
1	Education and Social Development	14
2	Health	10
3	Works	8
Total		**32**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.1 shows that 14 respondents were selected from Education and Social Services Department, 10 respondents were selected from Health Department and 8 respondents were selected from Works Department concerned with infrastructural facilities.

Table 3.2: Table Representing the Selected Communities

No	Communities	No of Respondents
1	Ogugu Centre	45
2	Ofante Ogugu	35
3	Emakpe/Ikelekwu Ogugu	20
4	Adum Ogugu	25
5	Imane Efofe	40
6	Agaliga Imane	30
7	Imane Efekpe	25
8	Imane Inele	20
9	Okpo Centre	45
10	Alagalani Okpo	20
11	Igah Ikeje	20
12	Inabe Inele	25
Total		**350**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.2 shows that, under Ogugu District, 45 respondents were selected from Ogugu Centre, 35 respondents were selected from Ofante Ogugu, 20 respondents were selected from Emakpe/Ikelekwu Ogugu and 25 respondents were selected from Adum

Ogugu. Under Imane District, 40 respondents were selected from Imane Efofe, 30 respondents were selected from Agaliga Imane, 25 respondents were selected from Imane Efekpe and 20 respondents were selected from Imane Inele. Under Olamaboro District, 45 respondents selected from Okpo Centre, 20 respondents from Alagalani Okpo, 20 respondents were selected from Igah Ikeje and 25 respondents were selected from Inabe Inele. The allocation of the sample size was based on the population density of the selected communities within the Local Government.

3.4 Sampling Technique

The study adopted multi-stage method of simple random sampling techniques of probability sampling. According to Odoh, (1995) simple random sampling technique ensures that each element within the population has an equal chance or equal probability of being represented. The first stage includes a random selection of twelve (12) communities from the three Districts and three (3) Departments from the Local Government. The second stage is the random selection of three hundred (350) respondents from the three districts and thirty two (32) staff from the selected Departments of the Local Government.

3.5 Administering of Instruments

The research instruments used for the collection of data were questionnaire, interview and observation. The method of administering questionnaire for this study was self-administration method (the researcher administered the questionnaires to the respondents face to face). The questionnaire consists of section A, B and C. Section A consists of the Bio-data of the respondents, section B contained questions relating to accountability, responsiveness and equitability and the availability of adequate, accessible,

affordable and functional essential facilities and section C were questions relating to infrastructural facilities and the living condition of the people in the study area. The questionnaire was structured using Likert Scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree (Appendix 2).

Interview schedule was used for conducting interview among the local people and some staff relating to the issues of governance and development in the study area (Appendix 3). The instrument used for observation was checklist; a checklist was designed to observe the availability, adequacy, accessibility, utilization and functionality of social infrastructures in the study area and how it affects the living condition of the people (Appendix 4)

3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The study used both descriptive and inferential (analytical) statistical tools for data analysis and testing of hypotheses respectively. Descriptive tools include the use of frequency distribution tables and percentages. The frequency distribution tables show the number of different responses to a particular question, while percentages show the portion of each response group.

Inferential statistical tool used for the testing of hypotheses was Chi-Square at 0.05 (5%) level of significance. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 16 was also used as statistical package to analyze data.

The choice of Chi-square is because the questionnaire in this study was structured in such a way that it used Likert Scale in which the data were expressed in raw frequencies which made it convenient to use Chi-square and also the data for the hypotheses expressed in null form (that is mutually exclusive).

The formula for calculating Chi-square is:

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

Where: X^2 is the Chi-square

O is the Observed Frequency

E is the Expected Frequency

$\sum$ is the summation

The expected frequency is calculated by multiplying the column total by the row total and then divide the result by the grand total for each cell.

Thus:

$$E = \frac{CTxRT}{GT}$$

Source: Ojo, (2005)

Decision Rule

The decision rule on the formulated hypotheses for this study states that if P-value is less than alpha (P-value<α), we reject null hypothesis, while if P-value is greater than alpha (P-value>α) we accept null hypothesis. In this study, alpha is taken at 5% (0.5) level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

OVERVIEW OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KOGI STATE

4.0 Introduction

The power of Local Government Areas in Nigeria is enshrined in Section 7(1) of the Fourth Schedule of 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, it is a system ofgovernment by democratically elected Local Government council in which the government of every state, shall subject to Section 8 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ensure their existence under a law, which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils. This chapter is concerned with the historical and socio-economic background of Olamaboro Local Government, projects executed and basic services provided in the study area, organizational chart and function of Olamaboro Local Government.

4.1 Historical and Socio-Economic Background of Olamaboro LGA

Olamaboro LGA was carved out of Ankpa LGA on 9th May, 1989 during the Ibrahim Babangida military regime under the then Benue State. The Local Government with Okpo as the headquarter is made up of three (3) districts, namely: Ogugu, Okpo and Imane. It was named after a big stream called "Maboro" which flows from Ankpa and separated Olamaboro and Ofu LGA.

Olamaboro LGA falls within Kogi East senatorial districts. It shares boundaries with Ankpa LGA (Kogi State) Northward, Ofu LGA (Kogi State) Westward, Ogbadibo LGA (Benue State) Eastward and Igbo Eze North LGA Southward. It has a vast land mass of

about 942 square kilometers. The Local Government enjoys two climatic seasons- the rainy season which spans between middle March to October and the dry season which runs from November to early March.

According to 1991 population census figure, Olamaboro LGA had a total population of 114,321 comprising 53,434 males and 60,797 females. This figured soared to 160,152 in 2006 population census- an increase of 45,921 or 40.2% after a period of 15 years.

Specifically, Olamaboro LGA posses diverse socio-economic and political features as traditional, administrative, socio-economic and political institutions. After the creation of the Local Government, Mrs. Rosemary Abdullahi was appointed as the sole administrator of the Local Government. In 1999, election was conducted in which Chief James Ayegba Akoh emerged as the winner of the election been the first Executive Chairman of Olamaboro LGA. After his tenure elapsed, in 2002, Chief David Ahmed was appointed as the Caretaker Chairman and was succeeded by Chief Samuel O. Abasu same year. Other people that piloted the affairs of the Local Governments includes: Hon. Nicholas Ademu (died in office) in 2003, Hon. David Adegbe from 2003-2005 (impeached), Barr. Isaac Ekpa 2005-2007, Hon. Yunisa Olofu as care taker in 2007 who handed over to Hon. Christopher Abutu in 2008 and contested for an election in 2009 and won the election, Hon. Yunisa Olufu handed over to Hon. Farouq Adejoh in 2012 who was among the suspended Local Government Chairmen by the State Governor Capt. Idris Wada in 2014, Dr. Akogwu Simon was appointed as the care taker in 2014 and handed over to Hon. Nichodemous Friday in 2016 (Present Sole Administrator).

Olamaboro LGA has enormous heritage that keep them together, some socio-cultural activities that keep them together includes among others Ote Egwu Festival (Masquerade Day) which is happily celebrated among them, folk tales and storytelling, cultural dances which also helps in the passing across of their cultural values from one generation to another. The mode of worship was mainly African traditional religion till late 1960s and early 1970s, the larger population are Christians with quite a good number of Muslims. Due to its geographical location with Benue and Enugu States, it is dominated with Igala with and good number of Idoma and average number of Igbo, this is because the three districts within the LGA (Ogugu, Okpo and Imane) share boundary with Benue State and has greatly promoted inter marriage between Igala and Idoma in the area.

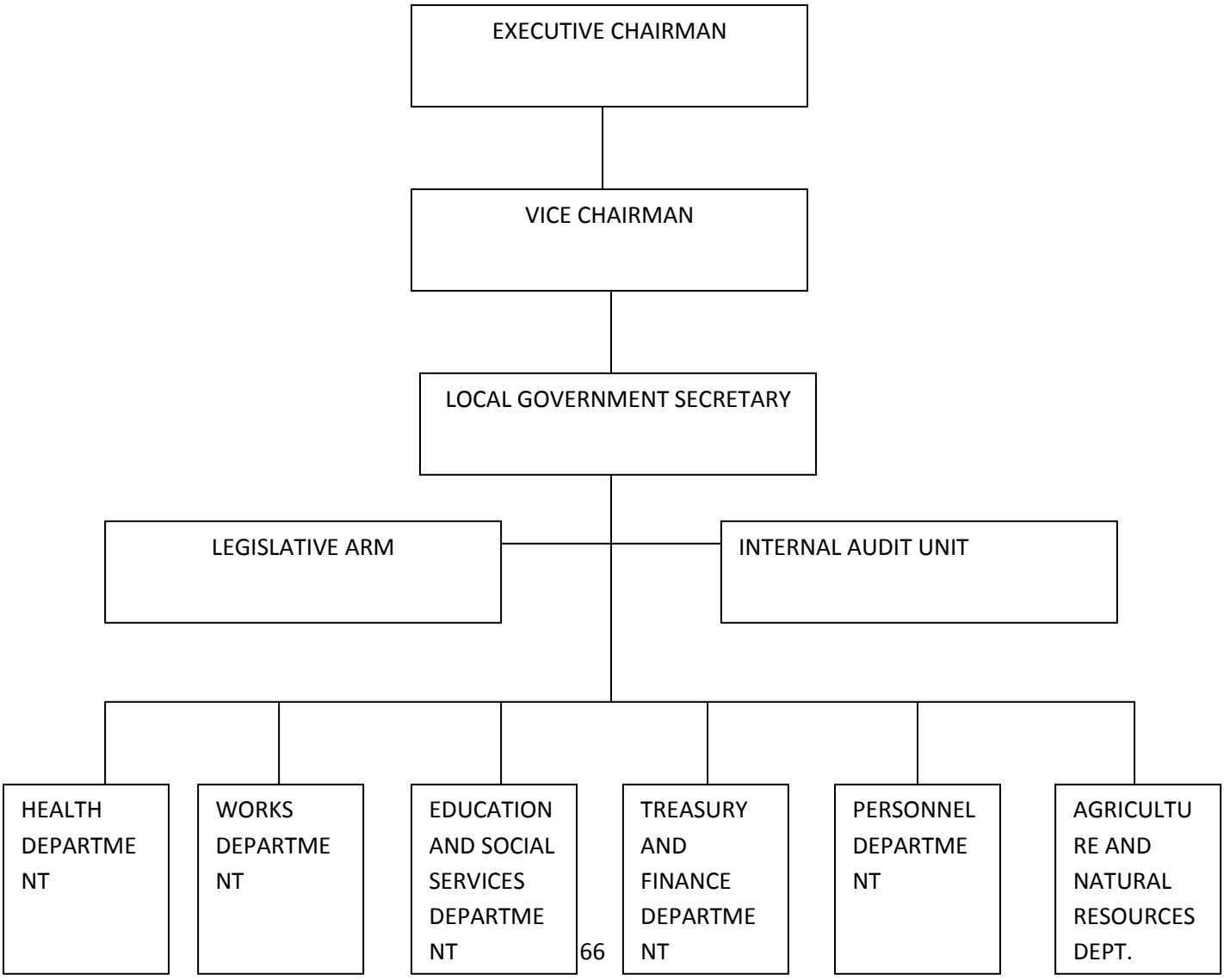
The people of the area depend majorly on agriculture and trading for a living and to cater for their families. The agricultural opportunities are arable farming, pastoral farming, poultry and hunting. The food and cash crops grown in commercial quantity includes yam, cassava, maize guinea corn orange, cashew, oil palm among others. Due to repeated cultivation, the land has lost much of its fertility and is now suitable for root crops like cassava and potatoes, fruit crops like orange, cashew, plantain, banana and pineapple, economic crops like oil palm and iroko.

The infrastructural development in terms of good road network, good health centre, portable water, electricity and efficient rural market serves as critical factors in rural development. The Local Government is underserved in terms of access roads to interior areas, water supply, functional health centre and functional electricity. The very low industrial and entrepreneurial activities in the area are inevitable consequence of the poor state of these infrastructural over time which requires very urgent intervention. This

scenario have led to abject poverty, high rate of unemployment, high mortality rate, hunger, poor health condition, youth unemployment and underemployment quite alarming which has informed high rate of crime and thuggery.

In terms of sanitation, Olamaboro LGA is one of the local governments faced with environmental problem such as erosion, flooding and pollution. In the area some families have no pit toilet thereby compounding the environmental problems coupled with its attendant health consequences.

Figure 4.1: Organizational Structure of Olamaboro Local Government



4.2 Functions of Principal Officers of Olamaboro Local Government

Executive Chairman

The Chairman is the Chief Executive and Accounting Officer of the Local Government. His designation as the Accounting Officer however excludes signing of cheques and vouchers, though he has to authorize all payment. He performs numerous functions. Some of this functions include: observing and complying fully with the checks and balances spelt out in the existing guidelines and financial Regulations governing receipts; he ensures accountability as he can be held accountable while in office and even after the expiration of his tenure and he is to face periodic checks in order to ensure full adherence to all relevant laws on finance. He is to render monthly statements of income and expenditures and annual reports to the local government council for consideration and debate; he is also to render quarterly returns of the actual income and expenditure of the Local Government to the State Government for further necessary action. Beyond these, the chairman also directs the affairs of the Local Government; he allocates responsibilities to the vice-chairman, supervisors and the secretary to the local government; he conducts the meeting of the executive committee of the local government,

Furthermore he maintains liaison with the legislative arm of the local government; he countersigns the Annual Performance Evaluation Report of the Heads of the local government departments. He has to address the Local Government council at least once a year. During this address, he has to give an account of his achievements and the problems or challenges he has encountered in the year. He is to also present his annual budget to the Local Government council at the beginning of the year for consideration and approval.

In exercising his powers and discharging his administrative and financial functions, he has to consult with the vice-chairman, supervisors and secretary.

Vice Chairman

The vice chairman in the administration of the Local Government is assigned the responsibility of administering a department of the Local Government. He acts for the chairman in his absence.

Secretary to the Local Government

The secretary is an appointee of the chairman. In his capacity as the secretary to the local government, he performs the following functions: Secretary of the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Local Government and keeping the records of the meetings; co-coordination of the activities of the departments of the Local Government; liaising on behalf of the chairman, with the local government council through the Leader of the Council; liaising with the appropriate officers of the State Government on State/Local Government relations and carrying out other duties that may be designed to him from time to time.

Supervisory Councilors

These are political appointees of the Local Government. Upon appointment, they are assigned a Department each for supervision. More specifically, their functions include: serving as political heads of their respective departments; serving as members of the Executive Committee of the Local Government; giving directives to the professional heads of their respective Departments on general policy issues; assisting the chairman to supervise the execution of Local Government projects within their respective Departments and carrying out such other duties or functions as the chairman may assign from time to time.

In running the affairs of the Local Government, the Executive arm is assisted by other key support staff. These are Heads of Departments in the Local Government. They are all equal in status. Chief among them are the Head of the Personnel Management (Director of Administration), and the Local Government Treasurer (Director of Finance).

Legislative Arm of Local Government

The Legislative arm of the Local Government consists of the Leader, the Deputy Leader and Councilors. All the councilors are elected by the people in the area as their representative, the leader and the deputy leaders are chosen among the councilors.

The Local Government council is saddled with the following functions:

i. Debating, approving or amending the annual budget of the local government council subject to the chairman's veto which may be set aside by two-third majority of the members of the local government council;

ii. Vetting and monitoring the implementation of projects and programmes in the annual budget of the local government;

iii. Examining and debating the monthly statements of income and expenditure rendered to it by the chairman of the local government;

iv. Advising, consulting and liaising with the chairman of the local government, and

v. Performing such other functions a may be assigned to it, from time to time, by Edict or law of the state in which it is situated.

Internal Auditor

The internal auditor has the responsibility for the audit of all the financial transactions of the Local Government. He carries out a continuous examination of all

accounting books maintained by the Local Government with a view of checking or detecting frauds, misappropriation of funds and correct errors.

4.3 Functions of the Various Departments in Olamaboro Local Government

The following functions are performed by the various Departments in Olamaboro Local Government:

Health Department

This Department is responsible for the provision of primary healthcare services and all other health related programmes in the Local Government. Some of the functions of this Department include:

i. Provision and maintenance of healthcare delivery services to the people.

ii. Provision and maintenance of cold-chain immunization.

iii. Ensuring environmental sanitation and cleanliness.

iv. Carrying out public awareness campaign on important issues such as environmental sanitation, HIV/AIDS, venereal diseases etc.

v. Any other duties as may be assigned by the Local Government.

Works Department

This is the Department that is responsible for procurement of vehicles, road construction and maintenance, building and all land matters and other capital projects. The main duties of the Department are:

i. Procurement and maintenance of vehicles.

ii. Construction and maintenance of roads.

iii. Building and furnishing.

iv. All land matters including the issuance of customary rights of occupancy.

v. Sinking of boreholes and digging of wells to provide water.

vi. Any other duties as may be assigned by the Local Government

Education and Social Services

This is the Department responsible with the academic needs as well as information, social welfare, sports, youth and women development in the Local Government. The functions of the Department include:

i. Provision, supervision and maintenance of formal and non-formal educational institutions in the Local Government.

ii. Public relations/information unit which serves as a link between the Local Government internal system and the general public.

iii. Provision of social welfare such as marriage to victims of natural disasters, exercise books for the less privilege etc.

iv. Developing women folks through training for skill acquisition such as weaving, knitting, tailoring etc.

v. Participating in and promotion of sporting activities like football, hand ball etc.

vi. Any other duties as may be assigned by the Local Government

Treasury and Finance Department

The Department consists of the Main Account and Revenue Sections that perform specialized duties. The functions of this Department include:

i. Collection, keeping and disbursement of funds for the Local Government.

ii. Initiate policies with regards to the sources and uses of Local Government financial resources.

iii. Preparation of salary payrolls and other expenditure vouchers.

iv. Keeping of accounting records and ensuring accountability within Local Government.

v. Ensure security and safe custody of the entire Local Government assets.

vi. Making accounting information available for planning.

vii. Ensuring efficient management of the Local Government financial resources.

viii. Forecast and recommend on relevant issues on finance to the Local Government to enhance smooth running of all the Departments.

ix. Report all cases of loss, fraud or omissions of financial records to the appropriate authorities as soon as they are discovered.

x. Perform any other functions as may be assigned by the Local Government.

Personnel Department

This is the Department in the Local Government whose main responsibility centered on the acquiring, developing, training and retraining, utilizing and disengaging the human resources in order to achieve the objectives of the Local Government. The Department performs the following functions:

i. The acquisition of skilled and talented employees.

ii. Developing the employees of the Local Government by training, appraising and generally preparing them for both present and future job responsibilities.

iii. Retraining/maintenance of employees by creating a conducive environment for employees to be productive.

iv. Enhancing the proper use of employees.

v. Termination/disengagement of employees due to age, length of service, breach of contract.

vi. Perform any other functions as may be assigned by the Local Government.

Agriculture and Natural Resources Department

The Department provides agricultural services and harnesses the natural resources of the Local Government. The Department has the following responsibilities:

i. Provision of farm implements and tools like tractors

ii. Provision of farm chemical such as herbicide and others to enhance productivity.

iii. Provision of farm crops like improved seedlings, cassava stems etc.

iv. Perform any other functions as may be assigned by the Local Government.

4.4 Projects Executed and Services Rendered in the Study Area 2011-2015

Table 4.1: Showing services rendered by Olamaboro LGA

S/N	Projects and Services Rendered	Location	Regime	Year
1	Construction of a block of 2 class rooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Ogbagebe	Hon. John Olofu	2011
2	Renovation of a block of 2 classrooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Ugbologidi	Hon. John Olofu	2011
3	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Adeh	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2012
4	Construction of a block of 3 classrooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Ikem	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2013
5	Construction of a block of 3 classrooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Adum	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2014
6	Renovation of a block of 3 classrooms and office	LGEA Primary School, Okpo	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2014
7	Renovation of a block of 3 classrooms	LGEA Primary School, Emonyoku	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2014
8	Construction of PHC	Ogbagebe	Hon. John O.	2011
9	Renovation of PHC	Emakpe	Hon. Farouq A.	2013
10	Construction of PHC	Ikelekwu	Hon. Farouq A.	2013
11	Renovation of PHC	Ogoh Inele	Hon. Farouq A.	2013
12	Rehabilitation of PHC	Iga Ikeje	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
13	Construction of PHC	Ogoh Oforo Okpo	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
14	Construction of VIP toilet	Okpo	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
15	Construction of PHC	Alagalani	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
16	Renovation of PHC	Emonyoku Ogugu	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
17	Rehabilitation of PHC	Ofante	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
18	Construction of Primary health post	Alaicha Ogugu	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
19	Grading of road	Ogugu to Ikem	Hon. Farouq A.	2013
20	Grading of road	Ogene to Ette	Hon. Farouq A.	2013
21	Grading of road	Ibana to Imane	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
22	Grading of road	Emakpe to Ikelekwu	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
23	Grading of road	Okpo to Alagalani	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
24	Grading of road	Ofante to Akpagidigo	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
25	Grading of road	Emenega to Ofante	Dr. Akogwu S.	2015
26	Construction of 4 block lock up store	Ede Ogugu Market	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
27	Renovation of 7 block open store	Ede Ogugu Market	Hon. Farouq Adejo	2014
28	Construction of 4 block open store	Agaliga Imane	Hon. Farouq A.	2014
29	Construction of borehole	Emakpe	Hon. Farouq A.	2014

Source: Works Department, Olamaboro LGA, 2016

Table 4.1 above shows the services rendered by Olamaboro LGA from 2011 to 2015 under the leadership of Hon. John Olofu (2009-2011), Hon. Farouq Adejoh (2012-14) and Dr. Akogwu Simon (2014-2015). Hon. John Olofu in 2011, constructed a block of 2 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School, Ogbagebe, renovated a block of 2 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School, Ugbologidi and also constructed Primary Healthcare at Ogbagebe.

Hon. Farouq Adejo in 2012, constructed a block of 2 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School Adeh and in 2013, Hon. Farouq Adejo constructed a block of 3 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School Ikem, renovation of Primary Healthcare at Emakpe, construction of Primary Healthcare at Ikelekwu, renovation of Primary Healthcare at Ogoh Inele, grading of road leading from Ogugu to Ikem and grading of road from Ogene to Ette. In 2014, Hon. Farouq Adejo constructed a block of 3 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School Adum, renovated a block of 3 classrooms and office at LGEA Primary School Okpo, renovated a block of 3 classrooms at LGEA Primary School Emonyoku, rehabilitation of Primary Healthcare at Igah Ikeje, construction of Primary Healthcare at Ogoh Oforo Okpo, grading of road from Ibana to Imane, grading of road from Emakpe to Ikelekwu, grading of road from Okpo to Alagalani, construction of 4 block lock up store and renovation of 7 block open store at Ede Ogugu market, construction of 4 block open store at Agaliga Imane and construction of borehole at Emakpe Ogugu.

Dr. Akogwu Simon in 2015, carried out the following projects: construction of VIP toilet at central moaque Okpo, construction of Primary Healthcare at Alagalani Okpo, renovation of Primary Healthcare at Emonyoku Ogugu, rehabilitation of Primary Healthcare

at Ofante, construction of Primary Health post at Alaicha Ogugu and grading of road from Ofante to Akpagidigbo and grading of road from Emenega to Ofante.

In the aspect of school, it is evident that Hon. Farouq Adejo performed better than the regimes of Hon.John Olofu and Dr. Akogwu Simon. In the area of PHC, Hon. Farouq Adejo and Dr. Akogwu Simon performed far better than Hon.John Olofu. In the area of grading of roads, Hon. Farouq Adejo performed far better compare to other regimes. In the area of market facilities, it was Hon. Farouq Adejo that gave attention to provision of markets facilities among other regimes under review and in the aspect of water supply, the performance of the three regimes were extremely poor. It can be inferred from the table that the Local Government has tried in the aspects of school and PHC but so poor in the areas of provision of market facilities and water supply. Also, it can be deduced from the table that the regime of Hon. Farouq Adejo performed better than the other regimes under review especially in the areas of school, grading of roads and construction of market facilities.

4.5 Budgetary Statement of Olamaboro LGA

Table. 4.2 Olamaboro Local Government 2013 Budget at a glance

Disbursable Budget	Total Recurrent Revenue	Total Recurrent Expenditure	Actual Recurrent Surplus	Capital Receipt	Estimates for Capital Expenditure	Over Budget Surplus/Deficit
1,773,382,910	**1,773,382,910**	**1,773,382,910**	**-**	**262,759,510**	**262,759,510**	**-**

Consolidated Financial Statement of Estimated Revenue and Expenditure 2013

S/N	Expenditure	2013	Approved 2012	Revised 2012	Actual 2011
1	**Estimated Recurrent Revenue**				
	a. Internally Generated Revenue	7,236,970	7,236,970	5,427,730	6,787,500
	b. Statutory Allocation (Fed. A/c)	1,878,055,260	1,110,971,590	833,228,690	1,172,880,770
	c. Statutory Allocation (State)	9,312,080	7,889,310	5,916,980	6,860,270
	d. Value Added Tax (VAT)	272,077,960	229,475,360	172,106,520	215,166,610
	Total Recurrent Receipts	**2,166,682,270**	**1,355,573,230**	**1,016,679,920**	**1,483,880,770**
2	**Estimated Recurrent Expenditure**				
	a. Personnel Cost	999,781,740	504,149,260	378,111,950	504,149,260
	b. Over Head Cost	225,500,000	163,500,000	163,625,000	305,994,450
	c. Miscellaneous	735,226,780	600,036,720	450,027,540	632,442,170
	d. Transfer to Reserve Fund	206,173,750	87,887,250	65,915,440	100,102,720
	Total Recurrent Expenditure	**2,166,682,270**	**1,335,573,230**	**I,057,679,930**	**1,401,695,150**
3	**Estimated Capital Receipts**				
	a. Transfer Receipt and Reserve Fund	206,173,750	87,887,250	65,915,440	335,552,080
	b. External Receipts	-	-	-	-
	c. Grants	-	-	-	-
	d. Miscellaneous	357,165,400	333,894,820	250,421,120	321,945,290
	Total Capital Receipts	**563,349,150**	**421,782,070**	**316,536,010**	**657,498,370**
	Estimated Capital Expenditure	**563,349,150**	**421,782,070**	**316,536,010**	**657,498,370**

Source: Finance Department, Olamaboro LGA, 2016

Table 4.2 shows Olamaboro Local Government budget at a glance, in 2011, the Internally Generated Revenue to the local government was ₦6,787,500. The Statutory Allocation from the Federal Account accrued to the Local Government was ₦1,172,880,770. The State Allocation was ₦6,860,270. The Value Added Tax was 215,166,610. Total Recurrent Receipt was estimated at ₦1,483,880,770 in 2011. In 2012 ₦7236970 was approved as Internally Generated Revenue, ₦1,110,971,590 as Statutory Allocation from Federation Account, ₦7,889,310 Statutory Allocation from State Government while the Value Added Tax was ₦229,475,360. The total estimate Recurrent Revenue for 2012 was ₦1,355,573,230. In 2013 ₦7,236,970 was estimated as Internally Generated Revenue, ₦1,878,055,260 as Statutory Allocation from Federation Account, ₦9,312,080 Statutory Allocation from State Government while the Value Added Tax was ₦272,077,960. The total estimate Recurrent Revenue for 2013 was ₦2,166,682,270.

In the area of estimated recurrent expenditure, in 2011, the actual personnel cost was ₦504,149,260, overhead cost was ₦305,994,450, Miscellaneous was ₦632,442,170 and the Transfer to Reserved Fund was ₦100,102,720, the total estimated Recurrent Expenditure for 2011 was ₦1,401,695,150. In 2012, the approved personnel cost was ₦504,149,260, Overhead cost was ₦163,500,000, Miscellaneous was ₦600,036,720 and the transfer to reserved fund was ₦87,887,250, the total Recurrent Expenditure for 2012 was ₦1,335,573,230. In 2013, the approved personnel cost was ₦ 999,781,740, Overhead cost was ₦ 225,500,000, Miscellaneous was ₦735,226,780 and the transfer to reserved fund was ₦206,173,750, the total Recurrent Expenditure for 2013 was ₦2,166,682,270.

For the estimated capital receipts, in 2011, transfer receipt and reserved fund was ₦335,552,080 and miscellaneous was ₦321,945,290, the total Capital Receipts for 2011 was ₦657,498,370. In 2012, transfer receipt and reserved fund was ₦87,887,250 and miscellaneous was ₦333,894,820, the total Capital Receipts for 2012 was ₦421,782,070. In

2013, transfer receipt and reserved fund was ₦206,173,750 and miscellaneous was ₦357,165,400, the total Capital Receipts for 2013 was ₦563,349,150.

From the table above, the total Recurrent Expenditure for 2011 was ₦1,401,695,150 while the total Capital Expenditure was ₦657,498,370, in 2012, the total Recurrent Expenditure was ₦1,335,573,230 while the Capital Expenditure was ₦421,782,070 and in 2013, the total Recurrent Expenditure was ₦2,166,682,270 while the Capital Expenditure was ₦563,349,150, this also shows a wider gap between Recurrent Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. It can be deduced from the above table that larger portion of Olamaboro Local Government fund were channeled into Recurrent Expenditure (payment of salaries and other miscellaneous) than Capital Expenditure (provision of services or provision of capital projects).

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with data presentation and analysis, testing of hypotheses and discussion of major findings.

5.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

The questionnaire responses were presented in tabular form and complemented with the interview responses and observation.

Table 5.1 Questionnaire Rate of Return

Questionnaire Administered	Questionnaire Returned	Questionnaire Dully Filled
382	366	354
100 %	96%	93%

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.1 above, a total of 382 questionnaires were administered to our respondents across the selected communities for the study, 366 questionnaires which represent 96% were returned. Out of the 366 questionnaires returned, 354 questionnaires which represent 93% were dully filled. Thus, 354 form the basis of our analysis.

Section A: Bio Data of the Respondents

Table 5.2: Gender

Cases	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Male	191	54%
Female	163	46%
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.2 shows the sex distribution of our study, 191 respondents (54%) are males while 163 (46%) are females. This shows a fair distribution of the respondents going by the 2006 population census distribution of the Local Government across sex.

Table 5.3: Age

Cases	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 – 25	72	20%
26 – 35	60	17%
36 – 45	102	29%
46 – 55	68	19%
56 and above	52	15%
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.3 shows the age distribution of our study, 72 respondents (20%) of the study population are within the age bracket of 18-25 years, 60 respondents (17%) are between 26-35 years, 102 respondents (29%) are between 36-45 years, 68 respondents (19%) are between 46-55 years and 52 respondents (15%) are between 56 years and above. This shows that the bulk of our population are mature enough to respond to most of the issues raised on governance and challenges of development.

Table 5.4: Marital Status

Cases	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	89	25%
Married	221	62%
Divorced	9	3%
Widowed	35	10%
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.4 shows marital status of our respondents, 89 respondents which form 25% are single, 221 respondents (62%) are married, 9 respondents (3%) are divorced and 35 respondents (10%) are widowed. This shows that greater percentages of our respondents are married which further affirmed the level of maturity of the respondents as earlier stated.

Table 5.5: Educational Attainment

Cases	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Formal Education	36	10%
Primary Education	95	27%
Secondary Education	137	39%
Tertiary Education	86	24%
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.5 shows the educational attainment of our respondents, 36 respondents which represent 10% had no formal education, 95 respondents (27%) obtained primary education, 137 of our respondents (39%) had secondary education and 86 of our respondents (24%) had tertiary education. This implies that the bulk of our respondents are educated enough to respond to our questionnaire without the aid of interpreter. Again their level of education put them in a good position to tell the level of development and factors responsible.

Section B: Governance and Provision of Services

Table 5.6: Accountability will promote the provision of services in Olamaboro LGA

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	97	27
Agree	215	61
Undecided	21	6
Disagreed	13	4
Strongly disagree	8	2
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.6 above, 97 respondents (27%) strongly agreed that accountability, equitability and responsiveness can promote provision of services in Olamaboro LGA. 215 respondents (61%) agreed that accountability, equitability and responsiveness can promote provision of services in Olamaboro LGA, 21 respondents (6%) were not sure of whether

accountability, equitability and responsiveness can promote provision of services in Olamaboro LGA or not, 13 respondents (4%) disagreed while 8 respondents (2%) strongly disagreed that accountability, equitability and responsiveness can promote provision of services in Olamaboro LGA. From the analysis of the questionnaire and the interview with the people of the study area, greater number of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that accountability, equitability and responsiveness can promote provision of services in Olamaboro LGA.

Table 5.7: Olamaboro LGA is not responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities

Scale	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agree	69	19
Agree	213	60
Undecided	17	5
Disagreed	38	11
Strongly disagree	17	5
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.7 above, 69 respondents (19%) strongly agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities, 213 (60%) agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities, 17 respondents (5%) were not certain of whether Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities or not, 38 respondents (11%) disagreed that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities while 17 respondents (5%) strongly disagreed that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities. From the analysis of the questionnaire and the interview with the people of the study area, greater

number of respondents agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable and responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities. The interviewees responded that Olamaboro LGA is willing to provide services for the people but the challenge is that of mismanagement and corruption.

Table 5.8: Social Amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not Evenly and Fairly Distributed

Scale	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agree	86	24
Agree	227	64
Undecided	14	4
Disagreed	16	5
Strongly disagree	11	3
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.8 shows that 86 respondents (24%) strongly agreed that social amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not evenly and fairly distributed. Also, 227 respondents (64%) agreed that social amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not evenly and fairly distributed, 14 respondents (4%) were not sure of whether the social amenities are evenly and fairly distributed or not. Meanwhile 16 respondents (5%) disagreed that social amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not evenly and fairly distributed and 11 respondents (3%) strongly disagreed that social amenities in Olamaboro LGA are not evenly and fairly distributed. From the interview with our respondents, they responded that the little social amenities provided in the study area are not evenly distributed as most of them are situated at the Local Government Headquarter and some at the centres of the districts within the local government. We also observed that the social amenities especially in the area of water supply, health, roads and market facilities were mostly carried out at the headquarter and the centres of the districts of the Local Government at the expense of the remote communities as some of the communities lack the presence of facilities provided by the Local Government.

Table 5.9: Olamaboro LGA is not willing and ready to provide the basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	57	16
Agree	177	50
Undecided	24	7
Disagreed	67	19
Strongly disagree	29	8
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.9 shows that 57 respondent (16%) strongly agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not willing and ready to provide basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner, 177 respondents (50%) agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not willing and ready to provide basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner, 24 respondents (7%) were not certain about the issue, 67 respondents (19%) disagreed that Olamaboro LGA is not willing and ready to provide basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner and 29 respondents (8%) strongly disagreed. From our interview with the people in the area some of them argued that the Local Government official are not concerned about the wellbeing of the people rather they are after their own interests and that of their families and benefactors. They further expressed that the government officials are not concerned with the provision of services but are after what they will steal for themselves. Some of the respondents argued further that Olamaboro LGA is not accountable due to corruption arising from mismanagement of funds and embezzlement. But few staff of the Local Government interviewed responded that the major challenge has been that of shortage of funds to provide basic services to the people in the area. We also found out from the secondary sources that the Local Government has helped provide some amenities though they are too inadequate to make meaningful impact.

Table 5.10: Olamaboro LGA is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in terms of provision of services

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	209	59
Agree	92	26
Undecided	9	3
Disagreed	26	7
Strongly disagree	18	5
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.10 shows that 209 respondents (59%) strongly agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in the area of provision of services, 92 respondents (26%) agreed that Olamaboro LGA is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in terms of provision of services, 9 respondents (3%) were not sure of whether the Local Government is meeting its constitutional responsibility or not, 26 respondents (7%) and 18 respondents (5%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively on the issue that Olamaboro LGA is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in the area of provision of services. From our interview conducted and observation made, Olamaboro is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in terms of provision of services as most of the communities lack infrastructural facilities.

Table 5.11: The challenges of providing effective and efficient services in olamaboro LGA is due to lack of good governance

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	93	26
Agree	217	61
Undecided	11	3
Disagreed	24	7
Strongly disagree	9	3
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.11 shows that 93 respondents (26%) strongly agreed that the challenges of providing effective and efficient services in Olamaboro LGA is due to lack of accountability, equitability and responsiveness, 217 respondents (61%) agreed that the challenges of providing effective and efficient services in Olamaboro LGA is due to lack of accountability, equitability and responsiveness, 11 respondents (3%) were not sure while 24 respondents (7%) disagreed on the issue while 9 respondents (3%) strongly disagreed that the challenges of providing effective and efficient services in Olamaboro LGA is not due to lack of accountability, equitability and responsiveness. From our interview with some of the respondents, they expressed that they are not aware of what come to the Local Government and how they are been used.

5.2. Test of Formulated Hypotheses

As stated in the research methodology aspect that the operation of Chi-square distribution was carried out using SPSS Version 16.0 in testing the hypotheses postulated for this study.

The decision rule in this study states that when the Asymp. Sig. or P-value is less than ($\leq$) 0.05 level of significance indicating that their Chi-square values are statistically significant at 95%, we reject the null hypothesis H_o. else, we accept null hypothesis (H_o) if P-value is more than ($\geq$) 0.05 level of significance.

5.2.1 Test of Hypothesis one

The null hypothesis (Ho) to be tested stated that "There is no significant relationship between governance and development in Olamaboro LGA". The independent variable is 'governance' while the dependent variable is 'development'. The study wants to see how independent variable affects the dependent variable.

For the purpose of performing Chi-square operation on the computer for the hypothesis, responses for independent variable (governance) and responses for dependent variable (development) were coded in the computer using SPSS cross tabulation.

Table 5.12: Chi-square Test

Test Statistics

	Table 6	Table 7	Table 8	Table 9	Table 10	Table 11
Chi-Square	4.413E2[a]	3.826E2[a]	4.864E2[a]	2.178E2[a]	3.978E2[a]	4.385E2[a]
Df	4	4	4	4	4	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 70.8.

Table 5.6, Table 5.7, Table 5.8, Table 5.9, Table 5.10 and Table 5.11 were selected in order to test hypothesis one being that they closely relate to the formulated hypothesis. Table 5.12 shows the Chi-square values, degrees of freedom and Asymp. Sig. for the selected tables. As can be inferred from the result presented above, the computed Asymp. Sig. for our chi-square non-parametric test presented above shows a statistically significant relationship can be inferred in the interaction between governance and development in Olamaboro Local Government as revealed by the Asymp. Sig. computed of Chi-square (0.000) which is below the 0.05 level of significance.

Hence, we do not have enough evidence to accept the null hypothesis and as such we reject the null hypothesis (H_o) which states that there is no significant relationship between governance and development in Olamaboro LGA and accept its alternate hypothesis (H_1) which states that there is significant relationship between governance and development in Olamaboro LGA. The exercise of power and authority in the management of social and economic resources in accountable, equitable and responsive manner will bring about development in Olamaboro LGA. Meaning that, strict adherence and application of the basic

tenets of governance that is accountability, equitability and responsiveness will enhance development in Olamaboro LGA.

Section C: Infrastructural Facilities and Improvement in the Living Condition

Table 5.13: Provision of infrastructural facilities will improve the living condition of the people of Olamaboro LGA

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	108	31
Agree	224	63
Undecided	7	2
Disagreed	11	3
Strongly disagree	4	1
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.13 shows that 108 respondents (31%) strongly agreed that the provision of infrastructural facilities will improve the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government Area. Also 224 respondents (63%) agreed that the provision of infrastructural facilities can help improve the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government Area. 7 respondents (2%) were not certain on whether the provision of infrastructural facilities can help improve the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government Area or not. 11 respondents (3%) disagreed and also 4 respondents (1%) strongly disagreed that the provision of infrastructural facilities have nothing to do with the improvement of the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government Area.

Table 5.14: The infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA are not enough to meet the basic needs of the people and to improve the living condition

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	116	33
Agree	176	50
Undecided	18	5
Disagreed	26	7
Strongly disagree	18	5
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.14 shows that 116 respondents (33%) strongly agreed that the infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA are not enough to meet the basic needs of the people and to improve the living condition. Also 176 respondents (50%) agreed that the infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA are not adequate to meet the basic needs of the people and to improve the living condition. 18 respondents (5%) were not sure about the issue, 26 respondents (7%) disagreed that the infrastructural facilities are not adequate to meet the basic needs of the people while 18 respondents (5%) strongly disagreed that the infrastructural facilities in the area are not adequate to meet the basic needs of the people. The interviewees responded that the social amenities in their community are not adequate to meet the demand of the people. We observed that the available resources in some of the communities are inadequate to serve the people effectively.

Table 5.15: The infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA do not function effectively and are not consistent in operation

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	121	34
Agree	195	55
Undecided	13	4
Disagreed	18	5
Strongly disagree	7	2
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.15, 121 respondents (34%) strongly agreed that the infrastructural facilities in the area do not function effectively and are not consistent in operation. Also 195 respondents (55%) agreed that the infrastructural facilities in the area do not function effectively and are not consistent in operation. Meanwhile 13 respondents (4%) were not certain about whether the infrastructural facilities in the area function effectively and are consistent in operation or not. 18 respondents (5%) disagreed that the infrastructural facilities in the area function effectively and are consistent in operation. Also 7 respondents (2%) strongly disagreed that the infrastructural facilities in the area function effectively and are consistent in operation. The interviewees responded that some of the facilities function and operate consistently while other function but are not consistent in operation. They also reacted that some of the facilities are more of abandoned projects as they are not complete to function effectively. We observed that the few facilities in the area do not function effectively and also the few ones that function are not consistent in operation and are abandoned.

Table 5.16: The people of Olamaboro LGA do not have access to the social amenities and these have affected their living condition

Scale	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agree	229	65
Agree	73	21
Undecided	14	4
Disagreed	23	6
Strongly disagree	15	4
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Table 5.16 shows that 229 respondents representing 65% strongly agreed that the people in the area do not have access to the social amenities and these have affected their living condition. Also 73 respondents (21%) agreed while 14 respondents (4%) were not sure. Meanwhile, 23 respondents (6%) disagreed while 15 respondents (4%) strongly

disagreed. The interviewees agreed that they find it difficult to access the few available facilities in the area especially in the area of health, good drinking water and market. We observed in the field that the people find it difficult to access health care services as some of the communities have no single health care but would have to travel a distance to receive treatment. Also, the people would go a far distance to get drinkable water from the few boreholes available to them and some rely on stream and spring water and concrete well as source of water.

Table 5.17: Lack of infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA is responsible for the poor living condition of the people

Scale	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly agree	174	49
Agree	115	32
Undecided	24	7
Disagreed	27	8
Strongly disagree	14	4
Total	**354**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.17 above, 174 respondents representing 49% strongly agreed that the poor living condition of the people in the study area is as a result of the problem of the availability, adequacy, accessibility and functionality of the infrastructural facilities in the area. Also 115 respondents (32%) agreed. 24 respondents (7%) were not sure while 27 respondents (8%) disagreed and 14 respondents (4%) strongly disagreed that the availability, adequacy, accessibility and functionality of the infrastructural facilities in the area have nothing to do with the poor living condition of the people. From our interview with the rural people, inadequate facilities in the area contribute negatively to the living standard of the people as they lack access to good road, access to clean water, poor health facilities which have deprive them of marketing their farm produce and also prevalence of different form of illness in the area. Some of the respondents responded that the absence of

the basic life sustaining goods in the area has denied the people access to decent living. We observed that the non availability, adequacy, accessibility and functionality of the infrastructural facilities in most of the communities have denied the people decent living and negatively affected their living standard.

Table 5.18: Rate the following infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro Local Government

Scale	Water		Roads		Health		School		Market	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Very Good	17	5	5	1	5	1	21	6	27	8
Good	36	10	26	7	15	4	39	11	63	18
Undecided	11	3	8	2	13	4	22	6	8	2
Poor	154	44	141	40	193	55	201	57	199	56
Very Poor	136	38	174	49	128	36	71	20	57	16
Total	**354**	**100 %**	**354**	**100 %**	**354**	**100 %**	**354**	**100 %**	**354**	**100 %**

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

From table 5.18, on water supply, 17 respondents (5%) responded that the condition of water supply in the area is very good, 36 respondents (10%) responded that the condition of water supply in the area is good, 11 respondents (3%) not certain on how to rate the condition of water supply in the area. Meanwhile, 154 respondents (44%) responded that the condition of water supply in the area is poor; also 136 respondents (38%) responded that the condition of water supply in the area is very poor. From our observation, the few water supplies in the area are owned by private individuals.

On the condition of roads, 5 respondents (1%) responded that the condition of roads in the area is very good, 26 respondents (7%) responded that responded that the condition of roads in the area is good, 8 respondents (2%) were not certain on how to rate the condition of roads in the area. 141 respondents (40%) responded that the condition of roads in the area

is poor and also 174 respondents (49%) responded that the condition of roads in the area is very poor. We observed in the area that most of the roads in the Local Government are in deteriorating state as they are not conveniently motorable and some are not even trekkable including some streets in the Local Government secretariat.

On health, 5 respondents (1%) responded that the condition of health facilities in the area is very good, 15 respondents (4%) responded that the condition of health facilities in the area is good, meanwhile 13 respondents (4%) were not sure on how to rate the condition of health facilities in the area. 193 respondents (55%) responded that the condition of health facilities in the area is poor while 128 respondents (36%) responded that the condition of health facilities in the area is very poor. From our observation, the available primary health centres managed by the Local have inadequate health facilities as some of the structures and other facilities are dilapidated and some lack qualified health workers.

On school, 21 respondents (6%) responded that the condition of school facilities in the area is very good, 39 respondents (11%) responded that the condition of school facilities in the area is good, 22 respondents (6%) not sure on how to rate the state of school facilities in the area. Meanwhile, 201 respondents (57%) responded that the condition of school facilities in the area is poor while 71 respondents (20%) responded that the condition of school facilities in the area is very poor. In most of the LGEA primary school observed in the study area, though they have teachers but they have no desks for the pupils while some the roof of the classroom are in dilapidating state while some of them have no door and window and that have made some of them to become more of public toilet and others as smoking and gabbling zones.

On market facilities, 27 respondents (8%) responded that the condition of market facilities in the area is very good, 63 respondents (18%) responded that the condition of

market facilities in the area is good, 8 respondents (2%) were uncertain on how to rate the condition of market facilities in the area. Meanwhile 199 respondents (56%) responded that the condition of market facilities in the area is poor while 57 respondents (16%) responded that the condition of market facilities in the area is very poor. From our observation, some markets especially those at the centres of the three districts in the study area were renovated and new construction carried out but those in the villages are in deteriorating condition.

5.2.2 Test of Hypothesis Two

The null hypothesis (Ho) to be tested stated that "There is no significant relationship between inadequate infrastructural facilities and the poor living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA". The independent variable is 'Infrastructural facilities' while the dependent variable is 'Living condition'. The study wants to see how independent variable affects the dependent variable. For the purpose of performing Chi-square operation on the computer for the hypothesis, responses for independent variable (Infrastructural facilities) and responses for dependent variable (Living condition) were coded in the computer using SPSS cross tabulation.

Table 5.19: Chi-square Test

Test Statistics

	Table 13	Table 14	Table 15	Table 16	Table 17
Chi-Square	5.221E2[a]	2.923E2[a]	3.975E2[a]	4.754E2[a]	2.816E2[a]
Df	4	4	4	4	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 70.8.

Table 5.13, Table 5.14, Table 5.15, Table 5.16 and Table 5.17 were selected in order to test hypothesis two being that they closely relate to the formulated hypothesis. Table 5.19 shows the Chi-square values, degrees of freedom and Asymp. Sig. for the respectively selected

tables. As can be inferred from the result presented above, the computed Asymp. Sig. for our Chi-square non-parametric test presented shows a statistically significant relationship can be inferred in the interaction between infrastructural facilities and living condition of the people in Olamaboro Local Government as revealed by the Asymp. Sig. computed of Chi-square (0.000) which is below the 0.05 significance level.

Hence, we do not have enough evidence to accept the null hypothesis and as such we reject the null hypothesis (H_o) which states that there is no significant relationship between inadequate infrastructural facilities and the poor living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA and accept its alternate hypothesis (H_1) which states that there is significant relationship between inadequate infrastructural facilities and the poor living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA.

5.3 Discussion of Major Findings

From our data presentation, analysis and test of hypotheses, the study found out the following:

a. The study found out that the exercise of power and authority in the management of social and economic resources in accountable, equitable and responsive manner will bring about development in Olamaboro LGA. This further proved that there is significant relationship between governance and development, meaning that strict adherence and application of the basic tenets of governance that is accountability, equitability and responsiveness will lead to development in Olamaboro LGA. This is in agreement with Ibok, (2012) who sees governance at the local level as a veritable instrument most strategically placed for stimulating grassroots development and bringing about rural transformation.

b. The study revealed that adequate provision of infrastructural facilities will bring about improvement in the living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA. This further proved that there is significant relationship between adequate infrastructural facilities and improvement in the living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA. This means that provision of adequate, accessible and consistently functional infrastructural facilities will bring about improvement in the living condition of the people in Olamaboro LGA. This is also in agreement with the Basic Needs Approach which we adopted as theoretical framework for this study.

c. The study also revealed that the infrastructural facilities in the study area are not adequate to meet the demand of the people and even the available ones; some of them are not functional especially in the area of water supply, primary health center and market facilities. The few available infrastructural facilities are not evenly distributed as the facilities are concentrated in the centres of the districts within the Local Government at the expense of the remote communities in the area as some of the communities lack the presence of facilities provided by the Local Government.

d. Through interview with the local people and observation, the study also revealed that Olamaboro Local Government has a very low level of response to the needs of the people in the area. This became evident as some of the communities visited which needed the attention of the Local Government were abandoned in the deteriorating state of their communities and this have negatively affected the living standard of the people.

e. It was found out that another challenge confronting development in Olamaboro Local Government has to do with the strategy adopted in the deployment of resources for the provision of services. Through interview with the local people, we found out that the Local Government adopted top-down approach in the provision of some of the facilities in the area as the people were not included in the planning and execution of the projects and that has

affected the sustainability of the projects because of lack of sense of ownership among the people. This has led to poor maintenance culture which was evident as some of the projects in the area are abandoned and not properly handled by the people. This finding agrees with Jumare, (2008) who argues that development efforts cannot be successful unless they are locally supported and the people are actively involved through their own mechanisms. In other words, if a government engaged in the developmental process that does not secure the support and involvement of the people who are to be affected by development programmes, its effort will be fruitless.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations of the study. The summary is a recap of the entire work, the conclusion represents the inferences drawn from the findings of this research and the recommendations represent set of suggested course of action resulting from the finding of this research work.

6.1 Summary

One of the major challenges of Local Governments in Nigeria is its inability to effectively and judiciously use available resources at its disposal for development. The study examined the extent to which governance through its instrumentality of accountability, equitability and responsiveness has been able to address the challenges of development in Olamaboro Local Government Area of Kogi State and also the extent to which inadequate infrastructural facilities affect the living condition of the people in the area.

From the data generated, presented and analyzed, the study revealed among others t; that Olamaboro LGA is faced with the challenges of good governance, inadequate infrastructural facilities to meet the needs of the people, uneven distribution of facilities, poor management and poor maintenance culture and poor living condition.

6.2 Conclusion

Governance at local level plays a vital role in ensuring effective service delivery. The success of this depends on good governance which revolves around the responsibility of

governments at the local level to meet the needs of the people in the rural area. Good governance promotes accountability, equity, and responsiveness in a manner that is effective and efficient

This study was able to establish that governance plays significant role in the development of the rural area and also that infrastructural facilities affect the living condition of the people in the rural area. For meaningful development to take place in the study area, accountability, equitability and responsiveness cannot be undermined as they serve as key instruments of governance for effective and efficient service delivery. Since governance is indispensable to the overall development of the rural areas, it should assume better responsibility in service delivery so that the living condition of rural people can be improved. Without good governance, any attempt to bring about meaningful development will end in futility.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following are recommended to address the issues of governance and challenges of development in Olamaboro LGA:

a. There is need to promote good governance in the area. Government should ensure that the resources of the Local Government are judiciously managed and utilized to bring meaningful development for the betterment of the people in the area. The higher Governments should ensure that Local Government use the resources allocated to them judiciously through the mechanisms of effective monitoring and supervision.

b. Also, in order to improve the living condition of the people in the rural area, Government should provide adequate, accessible and functional infrastructural facilities like health facilities, water supply, educational facilities, market facilities among others which will in turn bring about positive change in the living condition of the people in the local area.

c. Government should be responsive to the needs of the people by way of providing services in timely and prompt manner in the area.

d. The study also recommends that, to ensure the sustainability of projects without been abandoned and mishandled, government should adopt bottom-up approach to development by way of involving the local people in the planning and execution of projects as this will engender sense of ownership among the people.

e. We finally recommend that the government and people in the area must develop good maintenance culture and attitude towards the available infrastructural facilities in the area in order to ensure consistent functionality and operation of the facilities.

6.4 Contribution to Knowledge and Suggestion for Further Studies

From Literature and empirical studies reviewed, little or no efforts have been made to carry out a research with a dynamic dimension as this by breaking down the variables of governance and development for clear understanding of the concepts and for easy collection and analysis of relevant data. These therefore made this research relevant and have contributed to existing stock of knowledge.

In view of the contribution of this work to knowledge, the study acknowledged limitations in terms of finance, time and secondary data, though not to the detriment and quality of this research. We therefore suggest further studies to focus on issues like “Good Governance and Service Delivery”, Local Governance and Infrastructural Development” and “Local Government Administration and Rural Development”.

REFERENCES

Abutudu, M. (2011). The Challenges and Opportunities for Improving the Local Government System in Nigeria. Paper Prepared for Presentation at the Third Biennial National Conference on Community Development in Nigeria Held at Grand Hotel, Asaba, November, 20-24, 2011.

Achimugu *et al.,* (2013), "Local Government Service Delivery in Nigeria: An Empirical Comparison of Government Efforts and the People's Expectations" *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, Vol 4 No 6, PP. 335- 345*

Adejumobi, S. (2004),"*Democracy, Good Governance and Constitutionalism in Africa*" Lagos: Centre for Constitutionalism and Development.

Ademola, A. (2012), " Local Government and Good Governance in Nigeria's Emerging Democracy, 1999-2011: An Analysis of the Constraining Factors" *Canadian Social Science Vol. 8, No. 6, 2012, pp. 114-122*

Agagu, A. A. (2010) "Governance and Public Policy". In Agagu, Omotoso and Abegunde, (eds), *Governance, Politics and Policies in Nigeria*. Porto Novo, ESAF.

Agba *et al.,* (2013), "Local Government and Social Service Delivery in Nigeria: A Content Analysis" *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies vol 2, no 2. pp.* 455-462

Ajayi, A. (2010). Students Involvement in University Governance. In Agagu, Omotoso and Abegunde (eds). *Governance, Politics and Policies in Nigeria;* Porto Novo, ESAF.

Ake, C. (1995) "Socio-Political Approach and Policies for Sustainable Development in Africa"A Paper Delivered at the Annual Meeting Symposium of the African Development Banks, Abuja. May 25, 1995

Arowolo, D. (2008). *Local government administration and the challenges of rural Development in Nigeria.* Retrieved from http:

Aziz, S. (1978), *"Rural Development: Learning from China",* Macmillan London.

Bello-Imam, I.B. and Roberts, F.O.N.(2001). Residents' Perception of Local Government Services in Bello-Imam, I.B.(ed).*Local Government Finance in Nigeria,* Ibadan: Centre for Local Government and Rural Development Studies(CLGARDS),190-241.

Bello, I. B. (2007), *"The Local Government System in Nigeria"* College Press and Publishers Ltd, Leads University Ibadan, Nigeria.

Bovens, M. P. (1999), *"The Quest for Responsibility",* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Danlami, I.T. (2005), "The Role of Local Government in Rural Development: A Study of Paikoro Local Government Area of Niger State" An MPA Thesis Submitted to the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Denga D.I (2003) local Government Administration in Nigeria. Past,present and Futuristic Projections. Repid Educational Publisher Ltd.

Dudley S. (1969), "The Meaning of Development" Paper Presented at the Eleventh Conference of the Society for International Development; New Delhi.

Ekwunife, A. N. (2007) What Will be Will be, Why Pray? Prayer in the Three Religious Traditions of Nigeria. Lagos: Priceless Prints.

Eminue, O. (1999). "UNDPs Nigeria 4th Country Programme 1992 – 1996 Conceptual and Methodological Considerations" *South-south Journal of Culture and Development (1) p. 20.*

Enefiok, E. (2014), "Local Governance and Service Delivery In Nigeria" *Caribbean Journal of Science and Technology, Vol.2, 536-541.*

Eyinla, B. (2000), "The Political Transition and the Future of Democracy in Nigeria" Political Science Review, Vol. 1 No 1.

Fajobi, O. F. (2010), "*X-Ray of Local Government Administration in Nigeria"*, Crest Hill Ltd Basorun Ibadan.

Goulet, D. (1997), Development Ethics: A New Discipline, *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1160-1171.

Harriman, M. and Midgteyg J. (1982), *"The Social Dimension of Development"*, John Wiley and Son, London.

Harrimman, T. (2006), "Is there a Future for Democracy in Nigeria"? Text of a PublicLecture Delivered at the Department of International Development, Oxford University, Monday 5th June.

Hicks, N. L. and Streeten, P. P. (1979), "Indicators of Development: The Search for a Basic Needs Yardstick", *World Development, Vol. 7.*

Ibok, E. (2012). "Governance and Project Implementation in Local Government in Nigeria. In Bassey, C. O. and Ozumba, G. O. (Eds). *Political Science and Introductory Reader*. Lagos: Concept Publications Ltd., p. 231.

Ibrahim, Y. (2004), "The Role of Local Government in Rural Socio-Economic Development: A Case Study of Soba Local Government, Kaduna State" M.P.A Thesis Submitted to the School of Postgraduate studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria

Iheme, E. (2003). ‘’The Prohibition of Nigerian Civil Servants from Political Activities: A Necessary Derogation from Freedom of Association’’ *The International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law*, 6,http://www.icnl.org/JOURNAL/vol6iss1/.

IFAD, (2014), “Rural Poverty in Nigeria” Retrieved from www.ifad.org/ruralpovertyinnigeria on 22/10/2015

Ikpi, A. (1997). Democratic Governance and Development in 21st Century West Africa. In J. K. Olayemi and A. E. Ikpi (eds.), *Governance and Development in West Africa: Perspective for the 21 Century.* Arlington: Winrock International.

Ilufoye, S. O. (2010), “Democracy and Good Governance: Nigeria’s Dilema” *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations, Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 201-208*

Inuwa, A. (2013), “Challenges of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in a Democratic Nigeria” *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science,Vol 4 No15, pp.51-54*

Jhingan, M. L. (2011), “The Economics of Development and Planning” 40th Edition. Delhi: Vrinda Publications Ltd.

Jumare, B. (2008), “ Local Government Finance in Nigeria: An Analysis of the Causality Between Revenue, Expenditure and Development (1994-2004)”. Ph.D Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Local Government and Development Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria.

Juwang Zhu (2015), Responsive and Accountable Public Governance, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. New York.

Kaifeng, Y. (2007), “Responsiveness in Network Governance: Revisiting a Fundamental Concept: Symposium Introduction”, *Public Performance & Management Review* Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 131-143

Kalin, W. (1999) “Decentralization and Development” (Berne, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 1999), pp.49-52.

Khan, M. H. (2004), *State Formation in Palestine: Viability and Governance during a Social Transformation",* Vol 2 of Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa, London: Routledge.

Kolawole, D. K. (2003). Local Government and Problems of Service Delivery. In Ajayi K. (Ed.), *Theory and Practice of Local Government*. Ibadan: Johnmof Printers Ltd..

Krejcie, R.V., & Morgan, D.W., (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement.*

Kyenge J. (2013) "The Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria", *Journal of Management and Corporate Governance, Vol. 5, No. 1, Pg 70-76.*

Lawal, B. (2009), "Local Government and Rural Development: A comparative Study of Dutsinma and Danmusa Local governments of Katsina State, Nigeria" An MPA Thesis Submitted to the Department of Local Government and Development Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Lawal, T. and Oladunjoye, A. (2010). Local Government, Corruption and Democracy in Nigeria, *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa,*12(5), 227-235.

Maduabum, C.P. (1990). Causes and Effects of Absenteeism in the Nigerian Civil Service. *Nigerian Management Review* 5(3&4),359-366.

Mkparu, J. (2008). Repositioning the Local Government Systems for Improved Service Delivery and Performance Culture. Paper Presented at Seminar Organized by the Anambra State LGSC, Awka held at Nteje, Oyi LG headquarters, Nteje: 3 – 5 March.

Moti, U.G.. (2005),*"Research Methodology in the Social and Management Sciences"* Nigeria: Joyce Publishers.

Obanure, T.O. (1988), "Mobilizing Nigerians Towards National Development: Problems and Prospect" A Paper Presented at the 1988 General Assembly of the Social Council of Nigeria.

Ogoma, D. E. (2014), "Leadership, Corruption and Governance in Nigeria" *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance, Vol. 5, No. 5, pp 1-19*

Ojo S. (2005), Democratization and Democratic Struggles. In Ikelegbe A. (Ed.): *Introduction to Politics.* Benin: Imprint Publishers, p.8.

Ola, R. F.(1984) "Local Administration in Nigeria" London: Kegan Paul International.

Olufemi, A. (2012), "The Challenges of Infrastructure Development in Democratic Governance" FIG Working Week 2012 Rome, Italy, 6-10 May

Peters, B. G. (2001) The Politics of Bureaucracy, 5th ed. London: Routledge.

Pierre, J. and Peters, B. G. (2000), *"Governance, Politics and the State",* New York: St. Martins Press

Potter, D. (2000), "Democritization, Good Governance and Development. In Alien, T. and Thomas A. (eds) *Poverty and Development in the 21st Century.* UK: The Open University of Oxford University.

Rodney, W. (1972), *"How Europe Underdeveloped Africa".* Bogle L. Quvertune Publication.

Tasneem S. (2015), "A Theoretical Framework of Local Government" *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 5, No. 6(1); June 2015, pg 171-176*

Thomas, D. (2001), *"Top Down Policy Making".* Chathan House Publications.

Tony, O.O. (2010), *"Nigeria: A Handbook of Good Governance".* Enugu: John Jacob's Classic Publishers Limited.

Tony, O.O. (ed.) (2011). *Key Issues in Local Government and Development: A Nigerian Perspective.* Enugu: Praise House Publishers.

Ukiwo, U. (2006). "Creation of Local Government Areas and Ethnic Conflicts in Nigeria: The Case of Warri, Delta State'. Retrieved from http://www.crise.ox.ac.uk/copy/decentralization%20conference/ukiwo

UNDP (1997), "Governance for Sustainable Human Development" UNDP Policy Document, New York.

UNESCAP, (2010), "What is Good Governance?", Retrieved from http://www.unescap.org/huset/gg/governance.htm

Ujo, A.A. (1980), Development Administration in Nigeria, Being Monograph Produced For Scholars of Development Administration.

World Bank, (1993), Governance, Washington, D.C.

World Bank Report, 2009

World Bank, (2014), Nigeria Economic Report.

Worldmeters (2015), Elaboration of Data by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

Appendix 1

Sample Size Determination Using Krejcie and Morgan Table

KENPROAugust 25, 2012

The ever increasing need for a representative statistical sample in empirical research has created the demand for an effective method of determining sample size. To address the existing gap, Krejcie & Morgan (1970) came up with a table for determining sample size for a given population for easy reference.

Table 1: Table for Determining Sample Size for a Finite

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Population Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

The Table is constructed using the following formula for determining sample size:

Formula for determining sample size

$$s = X^2NP(1-P) \div d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)$$

s = required sample size.

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

NOTE:

There is no need of using the formula since the table of determining sample size has all the provisions you require to arrive at your sample size.

Krejcie, R.V., & Morgan, D.W., (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement.*

Small-Sample Techniques (1960). *The NEA Research Bulletin*, Vol. 38.

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire

Department of Local Government and Development Studies,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Dear respondent,

REQUEST TO FILL A QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a postgraduate student of the above institution conducting a research work on a dissertation entitled **"Governance and Challenges of Development in Olamaboro Local Government Area, Kogi State".** The Dissertation is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc) Degree in Policy and Development Studies.

Please corporate by given the relevant and reliable information required of you. The information collected here is purely for academic purpose and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Attah Ugbede David

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (√) the appropriate answer.

SECTION A: BIO DATA OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender:

a. Male [ ]

b. Female [ ]

2. Age:

a. 18-25 [ ]

b. 26-35 [ ]

c. 36-45 [ ]

d. 46-55 [ ]

e. 56 and above [ ]

3. Marital Status:

a. Married [ ]

b. Single [ ]

c. Divorced [ ]

d. Widowed [ ]

4. Educational Attainment:

a. No formal Education [ ]

b. Primary Education [ ]

c. Secondary Education [ ]

d. Tertiary Education [ ]

SECTION B: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

5. Accountability will promote the provision of services in Olamaboro Local Governemnt

a. Strongly agree [ ]
b. Agree [ ]
c. Undecided [ ]
d. Disagree [ ]
e. Strongly disagree [ ]

6. Olamaboro Local Government Area is not responsible in terms of taking appropriate actions aimed at providing social amenities

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

7. Social amenities in Olamaboro Local Government Area are not evenly and fairly distributed

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

8. Olamaboro Local Government is not willing and ready to provide the basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner.

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

9. Olamaboro Local Government is not meeting its constitutional responsibility in terms of provision of services

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

10. The challenge of providing effective and efficient services in Olamaboro Local Government Area is due to lack of good governance

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

SECTION C: INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVING CONDITION

11. Provision of infrastructural facilities will improve the living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Area

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

12. The infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro Local Government Area are not enough to meet the basic needs of the people and to improve their living condition

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

13. The infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro Local Government Area do not function effectively and are not consistent in operation

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

14. The people of Olamaboro Local Government do not have access to social infrastructures and these have affected their living condition

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

15. Lack of infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro Local Government is responsible for the poor living condition of the people of Olamaboro Local Government Area.

a. Strongly agree [ ]

b. Agree [ ]

c. Undecided [ ]

d. Disagree [ ]

e. Strongly disagree [ ]

16. Rate the following infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro Local Government

Facilities	**Very Poor**	**Poor**	**Average**	**Good**	**Very Good**
Water					
Roads					
Health					
School					
Market					

APPENDIX 3

Interview Schedule

1. How will you assess the willingness and readiness of Olamaboro LGA to provide the basic needs of the people in appropriate and prompt manner?

2. How do you assess the distribution of infrastructural facilities in Olamaboro LGA, are there fairly distributed?

3. Do you agree that lack of and inadequate infrastructural facilities are responsible for the poor living condition of the people of Olamaboro LGA?

4. Do you find it difficult to access the various infrastructural facilities in your community?

5. The facilities in your community are they enough to meet the needs or demand of the people in the community?

6. Do the facilities in your community function and operate consistently?

7. Do you think the people derive substantial benefits from the available facilities in your community?

8. What do you think can be done to ensure that Olamaboro LGA provide services for the people in order to improve their living condition?

APPENDIX 4

Checklist of Issues for Observation

1. Availability of facilities

a. Presence of facilities in the selected communities

2. Adequacy of facilities

a. The number of facilities in the selected communities

b. Facilities enough to meet the needs of the people

c. Even distribution of facilities

3. Functionality of the facilities

a. Facilities that are working

b. Consistency in operation

4. Accessibility of facilities

a. Nearness to the members of the community

5. Utilization of facilities

a. Whether the people are using the facilities or they are abandoned

b. Quality of service derived from available facilities.