

**AN ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
ADMINISTRATION IN KWARA STATE: A STUDY OF  
BARUTEN AND ILORIN WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
(1999-2007)**

**BY**

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**AUGUST, 2010**

## **DECLARATION**

I wish to sincerely declare that this thesis is the product of my effort and has not been presented in this form at any time or anywhere for the award of any degree. All relevant sources of information have been duly acknowledged by means of references.

All errors and/or omissions are entirely mine.

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Adamu Rashida Oyoru

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Date

## CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: "An Assessment of Local Government Administration in Kwara State: A Study Of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government Councils in Kwara State" by Adamu Rashida Oyoru meets the regulations governing the award of Masters of Science in Public Administration of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literacy presentation.

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## **DEDICATION**

This research work is dedicated to the Almighty Allah for sustaining my life to see the end of this programme, and to my beloved husband Mal. Adamu Ahmed Oyoru whose understanding and words of encouragement has ensured the successful completion of this course. Also to my children, Rahma and Abdulrahman Adamu Oyoru for their cooperation throughout my study period.

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Finally, I sincerely appreciate the effort of Mr Gabriel whose patience and consideration helped to put the whole research work in beautiful prints.

## ABSTRACT

*Local government is a body created by law to provide a specified range of services to the local people because of the difficulty by the state to administered successful all her functions through the central organ. "After decades of the creation of local governments in Nigeria and the reforms they undergone, the development profile of our local communities remain woeful" inspite of the funds they received from both federal and state government over the years. Using Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments as case studies, this research study assess Local Government Administration in Kwara State. The essence of the research was to find out why there has been low grassroots development in Kwara and to proffer solution to this perennial issue. Based on this, the study has three objectives to determine which are as follows: whether or not the statutory allocation of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments is adequate for the development of the areas, to find out whether or not the funds allocated are utilised in ensuring development of these local governments, and to also find out whether or not there are other factors militating against development of both Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments in Kwara State. The scope of the study covers the period of 1999 – 2007 being a period of democratic government. Data for the study was generated from both primary and secondary sources. The instruments used for primary data include interview and questionnaire while secondary sources include, books, articles, unpublished materials and so on.*

*Based on the formulated hypotheses which says that, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments does not affect their developmental performance, and that interference of Kwara State government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments has positively affects their performance we analysed data generated using tables, simple percentage and chi-square as statistical tools. And therefore the study reveals that, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments affects their developmental performance, that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments must seek for approval from the Kwara state government before embarking on any capital project, besides, that, the Kwara state government does not remit, the ten percent (10%) of her Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments and also that the operation of joint account among the local governments in Kwara state has hindered Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments from meeting the yearning of the people at the grassroots.*

*Inline with the above findings, we recommended that tax base and financial allocation of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments should be increased and Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments should also judiciously make use of the available fund. Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments should be given freedom in carrying out their constitutional functions, autonomy to embark on viable projects and federal government should ensure that, state governments comply with the 10% remittance of her Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to Local Governments and finally, federal government allocation to local governments should be direct funding from the Federal Government to Local Government's Accounts.*

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to the Study

It is difficult for any state to administer successfully all the functions of government through the central organs of the state. It follows that there must be a local body of officials conversant with local needs and problems operating as administrative units, created to bring government 'closer to the people. In the words of Yahaya (1980), a development oriented local government system is expected to be a vehicle for the provision of services which are the necessary prerequisite for sustainable development.

Local government is a body created by law to provide a specified range of services to the local people by means of elected councils served by professional officials (Hashim, 2001). However, local government in Nigeria can be traced to the colonial period. The first local administration ordinance No. 4 of 1916 which was designed to evolve from Nigeria's old institutions as the best suited form of rule based on the people's habit of thought, prestige and custom (Bello, 1990). These pre-colonial local administrations were used in the eastern and western parts of the country while the indirect rule was introduced in the rest of the north. For example, in 1926, a centralised budget system was introduced. Following the creation of northern western and eastern regions in 1946, a decentralised public revenue structure began to emerge, and the first revenue commission was also set up in 1946, a decentralised public revenue structure began to emerge, and the

first revenue commission was also set up in 1946. Before the end of colonial era in Nigeria, four revenue commissions were created (Ekpo, 1994).

The Macpherson's constitution of 1948 initiated some remarkable changes, the regions introduced some reforms in their local administrations in the 1950s which aimed at enhancing performance at the grass-root level. Though, the reform gave local administrations to collect rates and very pools and income taxes to finance their activities, the regions had overall control of the taxes.

Adedokun (2006) believes that local government lack self-determination which in turns affect their level of performance due to inadequate resources at their disposal. Though the local authorities were partially successful in the north but unsuccessfully in the eastern and western regions.

Local government Whatever is the system of government in operation, local governments have been essentially regarded as the path to, and guarantor of national integration administration and development and the general well-being of the local populace.

Local governments in Nigeria provide services aimed at improving the general standard of living of the local people by the provision of such services as; improvements in water and electricity supply the construction and maintenance of local and other access rural roads, bridges and culverts to further improve the mobility of the local people in terms of facilitating the provision of improved health and educational services administration in Nigeria experienced fundamental changes in 1976. The 1976 local government reform created for the first time, a

single-tier structure of local government in place of the different structure in the various states. The reform instituted statutory allocation of revenue from the federal account with the intention of giving local government fixed proportions of both the federation account and each state's revenue. This allocation to local government became mandatory and was entrenched in the recommendation of the Abovade Revenue Commission of 1977.

The 1979 constitution empowered the National Assembly to determine what proportion of the federation account and revenue from a state will be allocated to the local government. In 1981, the National Assembly fixed these proportions at 10 percent of the federation account and 10 percent of the total revenue of a state. In 1985, the state's proportion was reduced to 10 percent of the internally generated revenue and local government's allocation from the federal account was later adjusted to 20 percent. It was further increased to 25 percent with the arguments that local governments are expected to take on larger developmental responsibilities. The revenue allocation has continued to vary in proportion overtime. At present, local government received 20 percent of the federation account. In addition, proceeds from the Value Added Tax (VAT) are also allocated to them. Presently, VAT's allocation is 35 percent based on equity of states (50 percent), population (35 percent) and derivation (2 percent).

From the above, we have seen that local government has undergone several transformations all in an attempt to transforming the society. The administrative objective of local government is aimed at enhancing local

government performance in the discharge of their constitutional functions (Yahaya, 1980:58).

In Nigeria, the responsibilities of local government are enshrined in the fourth schedule of the 1999 constitution, section 7 of the constitution state that local government are to:

- (a) To make appropriate service and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives by devolving or delegating them to the local representative bodies.
- (b) To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the local level of society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potentials.
- (c) To mobilise human and material resources through the involvement of members of the public in their local government.
- (d) To provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal).

Indeed, the *raison d'être* of local government is said to be the services provided by this institution. However, any attempt to revitalise the local government will normally focus on the enhancement of the management capabilities of local government and the efficacy of local governments can be enhanced in Nigeria, if local governments are allocated adequate funds and also if they are able to attract staff of high calibre (Yahaya 1980:59).

It is important however to recognise that the failure of local government is a manifestation of some weakness of the society; bribery, corruption, inefficiency,

and wanton neglect of official responsibility are prevalent in most local government in Nigeria. The performance of Baruten and Ilorin-West local government areas of Kwara state have over the years been assessed as substandard.

Generally, therefore, it is worth to note that if local government i.e. Baruten and Ilorin West local governments are to bring government closer to the people and be responsive and sensitive to their needs, one would expect that more funds should be allocated in the operation of Baruten and Iliron West local governments and that they should be autonomous in initiating policies and should operate with less political interference.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Whatever is the mode of government in operation, local governments have been essentially regarded as the path to, and guarantor of national integration administration and development (Dare, 2008). They provide services that directly affect the living conditions and the general well-being of the local populace.

Local governments in Nigeria provide services aimed at improving the general standard of living of the local people by the provision of such services as; improvements in water and electricity supply the construction and maintenance of local and other access rural roads, bridge and culverts to further improve the mobility of the local people in terms of facilitating the provision of improved health and educational services at the local level, are some of the motives behind the creation of local governments.

The above services, unless in exceptional circumstances are the sole responsibilities of local governments. The performance of local government in providing services in transforming the lives of the local populace to justify their existence is becoming illusive. The problems facing local governments in Kwara state, are not peculiar to those problems affecting the performance of Nigerian local governments generally.

After decades of the creation of local governments in Nigeria and the reforms they undergone, the development profile of our local communities remain woeful (Funsho, 2008). The big question here is that, why is it that this tier of government seems not to have fulfilled the reasons for which it was established in spite of the funds they received from both federal and state government over the years? However, in 2004 the local government was to receive 20.60% from the federal account and 10% from state internally generated revenue. The local government also generate revenue internally from various sources such as tenement rate, marriage, birth and death registration fees.

- i. Is it that Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government are not adequately funded to enable them performing the functions assigned to them?
- ii. Are the funds allocated to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments judiciously utilised in ensuring development at the grass-root level?
- iii. Are these local governments having qualified manpower to execute the policies of government at the grass-root level?

- iv. Are there other factors militating against the development of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The main objective of this research is to assess the local government administration as it affects development in Baruten local government and Ilorin West local government in Kwara state. Following this, the study attempts the following specific objectives:

- i. to determine whether or not the statutory allocation of Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government is adequate for the development of the area.
- ii. to find out whether or not the funds allocated are utilised in ensuring development of Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government areas.
- iii. to find out whether or not the local governments have qualified manpower in executing policies at the grass-root level.
- iv. to find-out whether or not there are other factors militating against development of both Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government areas in Kwara state.

### **1.4 Hypotheses**

In order to achieve the objectives of the study as raised above, the following hypotheses are hereby developed for testing.



1.  $H_0$ : That, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government does not affect their developmental performance.

$H_1$ : That, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government affect the developmental performance.

2.  $H_0$ : That, the interference of Kwara State government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local governments has positively affects their performance.

$H_1$ : That, the interference of Kwara State government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local governments has negatively affects their performance.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The scope of this work is on Baruten and Ilorin West local government of Kwara State. Both local governments are like any other typical local government in Nigeria which is lacking behind in matters relating to development. The choice of Baruten and Ilorin West local governments as case study is necessitated by the researcher's believe that, they share similar experiences with other local governments in Nigeria as regards rural development. The period covered by the study is 1999 – 2007 which is a period of democratic governance in which the citizens have a high expectations of good performance of their elected officials.

The limitation of this study entails confidentiality of some information as well as time and financial constraint.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study is borne out of the need to identify those factors that are militating against local government performance in Nigeria especially Baruten Local Government and Ilorin West Local Government areas and as well as to equally proffer a lasting solution to the identified problem(s) not only this but also to open a new field of research for scholars and students of both public administration and local government studies.

### **1.7 Research Methodology**

For the purpose of this study, the researcher adopts the survey and documentary research method. By survey method we meant a systematic collection of data from population through interviews or questionnaire techniques. This method deals with studies of fractions or parts of large or widely spread groups of people (Ngu, 2005).

Documentary research is essential library research and contents analysis. Content analysis can be described as a systematic examination of written documents including textbooks, journals, magazine, newspaper, annual reports, bulletins, publications and other numerous institutional publications (Ngu, 2005).

The choice of survey and documentary method were made because, it enable the researcher to carryout accurate assessments of the variables under study.

### **1.7.1 Method of Data Collection**

This has to do with processes of gathering information for the purpose of verification of hypotheses formulated. The collection of appropriate data in any research work involves deliberate and planned effort. Research of this type requires the use of both primary and secondary sources of data in order to make the study more reliable.

Primary data refers to data collected at firsthand in response to specific questions. The research instruments used in gathering such data includes, interview, questionnaire and systematic observation. For the purpose of this study, the researcher will make use of both the oral interview and questionnaire in gathering information needed for the study.

Besides, the use of secondary sources of data cannot be overlooked as regards this study. The secondary source of data which the researcher will make use of include; the use of textbooks, internet, journals, and other published and unpublished materials.

### **1.7.2 Method of Data Analysis and Presentation**

In order for the researcher to analyse data collected, the use of qualitative and quantitative method is explored using chi-square ( $X^2$ ) statistical tool to test the hypothesis. The qualitative method has to do with assigning statement to data while quantitative method has to do with assigning numerical, values or symbols to data.

### 1.7.3 Sampling Techniques

The population size of the research work would cover the entire population size of Baruten and Ilorin West local Government Areas in Kwara state. Baruten has an approximate population of 209,459 while Ilorin West Local Government has an approximate population of 346,666. The entire population for this study is 556,125 (census figure, 2006).

In selecting the sampling size for this study, the Yamane's formula was employed. The Yamane's formula as expressed by Israel (1992) is denoted by:

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

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Population

e = Significant level (95%)

$$n = \frac{556,125}{1 + 556,125 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{556,125}{1 + 556,125 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{556,125}{1 + 1290.31}$$

$$n = \frac{556,125}{1391.31}$$

$$n = 399.71$$

$$n = 400$$

Based on the Yamane's formula computed above, the sample size for this study is four hundred (400) out of which one hundred and sixty eight (168) questionnaires were administered using random sampling technique to residents of each of the two local governments and thirty two (32) to the management staff and those in the finance section of each of the two local governments.

## **1.8 Definition of Terms**

### **Development**

Barber (1997) defines development as "a process by which the standard of living measured in performance capita income of a society increase over a long period of time." He further noted that "development is a combining process of fundamental change involving a complex of mutually related political, economic, social and administrative actions."

### **Local Government**

Local government can be defined as that tier of government closest to the people, which are vested with certain powers to exercise control over the affairs of people in its domain (Lawal, 2000).

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Introduction

A review of related literature involves reconsideration of the extent to which past studies have been carried out in the field of study which the researcher is conducting his present research work. This has helped the researcher to acquaint himself thoroughly with existing studies already carried-out in the field of his research. Sankey (2001:45), observed that, the review in every research is supposed to serve as a guide to the approaches, methodologies, analytical instruments and facts which previous studies have utilised and at the same time eliminate elements which may be in disagreement with “the main text and the proposed subject of the study.

#### 2.2 Concept of Local Government

The concept of local government involves a philosophical commitment to democratic participation in the governing process at the grass-root level. This implies legal and administrative decentralisation of authority, power and personnel by high level of government to a community with a will of its own, performing specific functions as within the wider national framework. A local government is a governance at the grass-root level of administration meant for meeting peculiar; grass-roots need of the people (Agagu, 1997:18). It is defined as “government by the popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in

matters concerning the inhabitants of a particular district or place" (Apadorai; 1975;289).

Local government can also be defined as that tier of government closest to the people, 'which vested with certain powers to exercise control over the certain powers to exercise control over the affairs of people in its domain" (Lawal, 2000:60). Adewumi in Murtala (2007) sees local government as "the unit of public administration below regional or state government which has the obligation to provide a special range of social services to a community and has instrument establishing it and authorising it to provide these services among other functions, not only does it have legal authority to perform the functions, it also possess sanction to enforce it decisions." Taiwo and Olaniyan (1987:10) argued that, when we talk of local government, we mean "the breaking down of a country to smaller units for the purpose of administration in which inhabitants of different units or local government's concerned played direct or full part through elected representatives who exercise powers or undertake function under the general authority of the nation or state.' That is, local government exist with the chief aim of the government's participation and contribution for the people's development.

From the definitions above, local government is expected to play the role of promoting democratic ideas of a society and co-ordinating development programme at the local level. It is also expected to serve as the basis for socio-economic development in the locality.

## **2.3 Evolution of Local Government Administration in Nigeria**

According to Olowononi (1999:195), the position of local governments in the Nigeria federal set-up was not clear until 1976, as they were merely decentralised units of the regional and state governments. The 1979 constitution gave them recognition as the third tier of government with specific functions and sources of revenue. They started to enjoy statutorily allocated revenue in 1981. But Oladoso (1986:7) observes that "local government in the true sense of the term has been an illusive chimera in Nigeria." he predicates this on the view that, what we have had has been a bit of local government, and a bit of local administration.

One other point emphasised by Oladosu (1986:6) is that, local government did not begin suddenly with the advent of British colonial rule, as there were well established machinery for running the affairs of Nigerians in hamlets, villages and towns. In the light of this; local governments in Nigeria could be broadly grouped under three phases – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial – with each having critical sub-periods. However, it must be stated that, these are not watertight compartments as there are considerable overlaps. Indeed, the 1951 – 66 eras have features that defy the characterisation of 1951 – 59 as colonial and 1960 – 66 as post-independence.

### **2.3.1 Pre-Colonial Period**

The traditional authority in each part of the country played a major role in the administration of the areas that now constitute Nigeria, before the coming of



the British. The administrations were basically local than central with indigenous systems of government that revolved around traditional institutions. However, there were divergent patterns. In some areas, such as the western and mid-western regions, authority was centralised even though there were no central form of government as we have at present. But the central authorities were close to the people and dealt mainly with issues of local relevance, and there were varying degrees of involvement of the vast generality of the people. Rulership tended towards constitutional monarchy in the Yoruba areas of the west. In the east, especially in the Igbo areas, government and administration were highly decentralised. Government was based on clan/family heads; and the unit of government was relatively small, composed of family heads and titleholders who constituted the council of elders. The Igbo system was essentially republican. In contrast with what was obtained in the east and the west, the emirate system in the north was autocratic. Excessive powers were concentrated in the hands of the emir who could ignore the advice of the council of state or decide not to consult it.

Despite the foregoing differences, there were some common strands among the areas. One, revenues were usually generated locally. Two, the traditional rulers wielded considerable (in some cases excessive) influences in their local areas. Three, the powers of the local government were locally derived. Four, although the system of local government was exploitative, there were appreciable checks and balances to forestall abuse of office in most areas. The subsisting indigenous system provided the basic framework that the British used in

administering Nigeria indirectly through traditional institutions and authorities in the north and the west. However, such authorities were lacking in the east, which led to the creation of substitutes in the form of warrant chiefs. But there is the consensus that the experiment in the east was a fiasco (Uga et al, 2004).

### **2.3.2 The Colonial Period**

Indirect rule was introduced in northern Nigeria in 1900 while its gradual introduction in the south was from 1906 – 16. The Native Authority Ordinance No. 14 of 1916 marked a watershed in the generalised application of the indirect rule system in Nigeria. This is why it is convenient to present the 1900 – 1916 era as the first phase of local administration under British rule. Other significant periods still based on the analytical convenience consideration, include 1917 – 49 and 1950 – 60 (indeed up to 1965).

1900 was not the date of first contact of the British with the territory now called Nigeria. Historical records trace the origin to 1861 when Lagos was annexed. Subsequently, trade was extended, by the Royal Niger Company (RNC) through the Niger Delta to River Niger. However, it was in 1900 that the charter of the RNC was revoked and all the territory it had administered was taken over by the crown. 1900 – 16 was characterised by a boosting of the powers of the Emirs, Obas, Obis and warrant chiefs. This got to a level that, some of them became overly oppressive and wielded more power than custom and tradition allowed. Sequel to the Native Authority Ordinance in 1916, traditional rulers became very powerful as they had no cause to fear because they had substantial backing from

the British administrators. The structure generally inhibited the participation of other native in the running of local affairs. But following rapid political developments after the Second World War, the British secretary of state for the colonies, issues a despatch to all governors of African territories calling for the development of a "democratic system of local government" in 1947. Afterwards, 'democratic system" was changed to "representative system" since then, there has been considerable pressure for reforms from nationalists.

1950 – 60 (up to 1965) have been described as the era of participatory local government or administration. The first spate of local government reforms were undertaken during this period. Much of the impetus followed from the chain of events after the Second World War, the 1947 famous despatch and a motion in the Northern Region House of Assembly on 19 August 1950, moved by Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, for the modernisation and reform of the system of native administration in the Northern provinces. The premiers of the three regions in the following order: east, 1950; west, 1952; north 1954. Olowu (1983) notes that the reforms were "premised on the British colonial theory that local self government must predate national independence."

While the east and west embarked on sweeping local government reforms, those in the north were marked by changes that had little or no impact on power distribution at the local level. But the change in the east and west had very limited or modest success mainly because they were not adapted to the prevailing local circumstances. There were also problems of poor administrative coordination of

activities, limited financial resources, low levels of responsibility and non-viability of the primary unit (Oladosu, 1986).

### **2.3.3 Post – Colonial Period**

Upon the attainment of political independence, there was a struggle for regional consolidation and firm control of local governments by the regional governments up to the end of 1965, local government affairs were regionally based. Local governments became instruments for victimisation and oppression of political opponents. 1960 – 65, the first phase of the post-colonial era was characterised by ruthless and bitter party competition, and intense partisan politics, which resulted mainly in the dissolution of many elected councils and their replacement by caretaker – committees, particularly in western Nigeria. The oppression brought regional governments to disrepute, and it has been argued that the fall of the First Republic could be traced largely to the misrule at the local government level.

The second phase of the post-independence period could be regarded as the period from the first military coup d'état in January 1966 up to the end of the Gowon government (i.e. 1966 – 75). This period marked the beginning of a national approach to local government. The unitary structure of military rule also favoured considerable centralisation. The shift from regional to state governments as the intermediate level in 1967 led to a multiplicity of titles for, local authorities. There was confusion, uncertainty and ambiguity about the need for and aims of the local government. Questions were asked about whether the three-tier

structure should be continued and what type of local government would be appropriate as there were wide variations in the conception of the term across states. Conferences, seminars and workshops on aspects of local government were organised to deliberate and proffer solutions to the various local government problems. Part of the concerns of the conferences was to draw up guidelines, within which states might find solutions to the various problems.

The issuance of guidelines for local government reform in 1976 concretised the tendency towards a national approach to local government affairs in Nigeria. The reform period spanning 1976 – 79 could pass for the third phase of the post – colonial era. The reforms culminated in a uniform single-tier local government structure. Following this, local government matter entered the constitution explicitly for the first time as reflected in the 1979 constitution. One of the other main features of the reforms was that, the traditional authority became separated from local government.

The fourth phase after independence started with the return to civil rule in October 1979 and terminated with the return of the military on 31 December 1983. The period 1978 – 83 witnessed events similar to the 1960 – 65 crises with the additional dimension of proliferation of their numbers by various state governments. Issues of viability, efficiency and effectiveness were generally not considered in the multiplications. The new military government at the outset of the fifth phase (i.e. 1984 – 99), directed a return to the structure before October 1979. Thus, all local governments created during the Second Republic were

abolished. A panel headed by Ibrahim Dasuki was constituted to review the practices of local governments while suggestions were made that, revenues accruing to them from pooled funds be allocated to them directly as against the practice of routing such, through the states.

Under the fifth phase, new local government were created in 1987, 1991 and 1996 as shown in table 1 below; subsections 3 – 6 of section 8 of the 1999 constitution make provision for the creation of additional local governments under the current civilian government.

Another remarkable feature of the fifth phase is the flux of election and dissolution of local government councils, and their replacement with administrative and caretaker committees when dissolved. Elected councils have been put in place following the February 1999 general elections but there is a raging controversy about the tenure of the local government councils. Also, there were disputes about the powers and authorities of states to create new local governments following proposals for such creations from Bayelsa, Eboyi and Abia states at the beginning of the second quarter of 2001. But it seems as if the provisions of subsections 3 – 6 of section 8 of the 1999 Federal Constitution empowers states to create local governments subject to a number of conditions.

**Table 1: Composition of Local Government after the Reforms of 1976 – 2001**

1976 – 1979	301
1979 – 1981	301
1981 – 1983	684
1984 – 1987	301
1987 – 1991	499
1991 – 1996	589
1996 – 2001	774

**Source:** Gboyega 1988; FRN 1999; and Iniodu 1999

#### **2.4 Status and Functions of Local Governments in the 1999 Constitution**

Local government councils were constituted to perform certain functions which are stipulated in 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Subsection 1 of section 7 of the constitution guarantees, “the system of local government by democratically elected local government councils.” It also provides that the government of every state shall, subject to section 8 (of the constitution), ensure their existence under a law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.” Subsection 5 of the same section 7 states that “the functions to be conferred by law upon local government councils shall include those set out in the fourth schedule” of the constitution.

The main functions as spelt out in section 1 of fourth schedule include the following (see FRN 1999):

- (a) the consideration and the making of recommendations to a state commission on economic planning or any similar body on:
  - i. The economic development of the state, particularly insofar as the areas of authority of the council and of the state are affected; and
  - ii. Proposals made by the said commission or body.
- (b) Collection of rates, radio and television licences;
- (c) Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or in firm;
- (d) Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;
- (e) Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;
- (f) Construction and maintenance of roads, streetslighting, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the house of Assembly of a state;
- (g) Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses;
- (h) Provision and maintenance of public convenience, sewage and refuse disposal;
- (i) Registration of all births, deaths and marriages;



- (j) Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of State; and
- (k) Control and regulation of;
  - i. outdoor advertising and hoarding;
  - ii. movement and keeping of pets of all descriptions;
  - iii. shops and kiosks;
  - iv. restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public;
  - v. laundries; and
  - vi. licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.

Section 2 of the fourth schedule also provides that the functions of a local government council shall include participation in the government of a state as regards the following matters;

- a. the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;
- b. the development of agriculture and natural resources, other than exploitation of minerals;
- c. the provision and maintenance of health services; and
- d. such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the State.

A close examination of the above list reveals that it covers not just areas of expenditure but also some matters of internal revenue sources. For example,

items (a), (d), (j) and aspects of (k) of the main functions under section 1 of the fourth schedule relate to internal revenue generation.

The primary charge on the receipt of a local council is the maintenance of its activities and operations. The recurrent expenditure of which council maintenance is a vital element, is a critical component of the expenditure profile of councils. Recurrent expenditure includes not only the servicing of council operations, but also the maintenance of its capital provision. Indeed, the recurrent cost implications of capital spending has become increasingly recognised in public budgeting.

The adequacy of receipts (internally generated and transfers) is an important consideration in the ability of councils to meet the prescribed functions. Among other things, the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lighting, drains and other public high ways, and other public facilities are expenditures that require substantial outlays. Similarly, the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education; development of agriculture and natural resources; and provision and maintenance of health services, among other requirements, entail substantial spending.

## **2.5 Need for Local Government**

The 1999 constitution of Nigeria recognises the federal status of Nigeria. Federalism boards on a series of legal and administrative relationship established among units of government possessing varying degrees of real authority and jurisdictional autonomy. This definition recognises the committee-

existence of both national and sub-national governments, which perform the social and economic functions required by the people of a society. Contemporary convention delineates among three levels of government in a federal system, including the federal, state and local governments. The federal authority "represents the whole and acts on behalf of the whole in external affairs as are held to be of common-interests."

Generally, while the federal government is responsible for matters of common interest, the state and local government are responsible for other administrative functions. It is required usually that there should be independence and equal status of each government within its defined sphere of authority. Among the factors that commend the adoption of the federal principle, one major consideration is the desire for local autonomy and maintenance of locational peculiarities while taking advantage of the benefits of collective strength. Local government administration gives particular expression to this wish. In this connection, various arguments have been advanced to justify local authorities. Mill (1912) put forth some of the early arguments in the twentieth century in his work, *Consideration of Representative Government*. Mill justified the local government on three grounds. One, certain functions of government is purely local in character and should be locally administered and controlled. Two, local government gives valuable opportunity for education in citizenship; that is, it provides opportunity for democratic decision making. Three, local councils are most easily held

accountable to local groups and individuals than the federal government and its agencies.

Oyediran (1988) sums Mill's views as bordering on distinguishing between such functions that are of interest to the generality of citizens and those that are specific to a group within a geographic locality. But the ease of distinguishing between local and general functions of government has been called to question on the grounds that "almost all services can have national implications," as advanced by Sharpe (1976). Nonetheless, what is of interest to US is that the central government could be some distance away from a given local area and has limited knowledge of the conditions in that particular locality. Furthermore, local governments have important roles to play in national development, especially in developing countries.

The developmental roles of local governments were emphasised by two conferences sponsored by the British government, and the United Nations in 1961. Their contributions to national development are through such channels as:

- i) decongesting the government at the centre, thereby freeing national leaders from onerous details and unnecessary involvement in local issues;
- ii) increasing the people's understanding and support of social and economic development activities;
- iii) making programmes to foster social and economic empowerment at the local level more realistic and lasting;
- iv) training people in the art of self-government; and

v) Strengthening national unity.

## **2.6 The Contribution of Local Government to Development**

The summary of the various submissions of scholars on the definition and need for local government as reviewed above, pointing to one fact. The fact is that, local government power, functions and finances in a federal system is to enable them effectively discharge their responsibilities to the people residing at the grass-root level. This implies that, a good practice of local government should enable the third tier of government makes its present felt in the area under its control. If the forgoing views are any thing to go by, then one should naturally expect that local government should bring development to the populace of Baruten and Ilorin west local governments. Right from the colonial days, when the hitherto centralised country was structured into three(3) regions, and later restructured into smaller administrative units in 1967, 1976, 1987, 1991 and so on, the reasons cited each time of the restructuring is the need to spread and speed up development by bringing government closer to the grass-root. General Babangida, who referred to local governments as 'prime centres for social and economic development' articulates the expectation's from the local governments when he stated that: 'local governments are no longer there to pay salaries. They are there to ensure collective participation in governance, motivate physical and economic development, create the conditions for employment opportunities and provide social services which can improve the well-being of our people' (Babagida, 1988). Before proceeding further, a review of some scholars' viewpoints on the

term 'development' is very imperative. To Gana (1987), true development must mean the development of man, the unfolding and realisation of his creative potential, enabling him to improve his material conditions of living through the use of the resources available to him. He goes on to submit that development is a process by which man's personality is enhanced and it is that enhanced personality – creative, organised and discipline – which is the moving force behind the socio-economic transformation of any society. That, it is clear that, development does not start with goods and things, but with people, their orientation, organisation and discipline. Gana further asserts that, where the accent of development is on things; all human resources remain latent, untapped and this can make a society to be poor amidst the most opulent material resources. The above remarks point to the fact that, it is the human and not the capital resources that shapes the nature, direction and pace of socio-economic development. The above perception captures the essence of development because it lays emphasis on the fact human beings are the goal and objective of development. Anyebe (2001) captures development succinctly but comprehensively, when he avers that development should be seen as reducing inequality, combating poverty with its attendant problems of illiteracy, disease and early death. No doubt, Seers (1969) was saying exactly the same thing when he postulated that, three basic questions should be asked, regarding the development of a country, which he said are: what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening

to inequality? 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, but, that, if one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result 'development' even if per capita income doubles. Anyebe's and Seers' view correctly point to what should be the essence of development which is human beings and their wellbeing and welfare. Todaro (1989) lends his voice in support of the foregoing by defining development as 'a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. Development in its essence, Todaro maintains, must represent the whole gamut of change by which an entire social system, tuned to the diverse needs and desires of individuals and social groups within that system, moves away from a condition of life widely perceived as unsatisfactory and towards a situation or a condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better.'

All the above viewpoints and submissions on the term 'development' tend to be holistic in perspective reflecting reduction or elimination of poverty and unemployment within the context of a growing economy. Thus, development, being a human issue, must involve devising ways of effectively raising the practical skills of Nigerians both in the urban and rural areas to enable them cope with the challenges of their environment and the changing circumstances of their lives.

One might want to ask, how do Baruten and Ilorin west local governments fit into the various views of development as discussed above? The 1999 Nigerian Constitution assigns some functions to local governments to be performed within the boundary of their constituencies. A cursory look at these functions reveals that, they pose serious consequences for the health, safety and socioeconomic well-being of the local communities. These functions also go a long way in enhancing development at the grass-roots levels.

It is generally agreed that, bulk of the Nigerian population resides in the local communities. The consensus in literature is that, real and sustainable development in any country starts from bottom-up that is, from the local communities. What all this boils down to is that, strict adherence to the tenets of local government should lead to grass-roots development, promote poverty alleviation, increase efficiency and equity, create employment opportunities, remove famine, under nourishment, poor health, lack of basic needs, economic insecurity, all these being achieved within the context of the national objective of macro-economic stabilisation.

The often – quoted 1976 local government reforms which eventually led to the local government being recognised as the third tier of government in the 1979 constitution gave development at the grass-roots as the rationale for the new local government system in Nigeria. The reforms document, describes local governments as: ‘government at grass-roots level, exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within



defined areas. These powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional and financial powers, to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of the state and the federal government in their areas, and to ensure through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximised' (FGN 1976). This definition underscores the pride of place which local governments occupy in the development of local communities. Under the new local government system, local governments were to be a medium through which socio-economic activities to both local and national development could be carried out. After the inauguration of the reforms, local government councils were directed to draw-up development plans for their areas, to be complementary to the national development plan. The justification of the development objective was enshrined in 1979 constitution. It was specifically stated that, the local government has a duty to 'participate in economic planning and development, the House of Assembly of a State was required to establish an economic planning board for that purpose.'

Administratively as well as politically, local government can be a dynamic force in national development. In a federal system like Nigeria, local governments are closer to the people and hence could effectively alter socio-economic and political conditions within their jurisdictions. In this vein, local political unit is a crucial agent through which developmental activities are carried out. The

development objective of 1976 reforms was aimed at bringing government nearer to the people, and facilitating more even development. Aside from this, there is widespread agreement in literature that, there exists positive relationship between local government and development. In his federalism or decentralisation theory, Oates (1992) contends that 'there are surely strong reasons, in principle, to believe that policies formulated for the provision of infrastructure and even human capital that are sensitive to regional or local conditions are likely to be more effective in encouraging economic development than centrally determined policies that ignore these geographical differences.' This presupposes that, decentralisation of government which gave Baruten and Ilorin West local governments their third-tier status should enable them provide essential amenities like healthcare centres, portable water, accessible roads, electricity and so on, all of which are developmental projects which can enhance the socio-economic well-being of local communities dwellers.

Among the factors that commend the adoption of the federal principle, one major consideration is the desire for local autonomy and maintenance of local peculiarities while taking advantage of the benefits of collective strength. Local governments give particular expression to this wish. In connection to this, various arguments have been advanced to justify local authorities.

Adedokun (2006) justified local government on three grounds. One, certain functions of government are purely local in character and should be locally administered and controlled. Two, local government gives valuable opportunity for

education in citizenship; that is, it provides opportunity for democratic decision making. Three, local councils are most easily held accountable to local groups and individuals than the central government and its agencies. Although one tends to agree with Adedokun's views on distinguishing between functions which are of interest to the generality of citizens and those that are specific to a group within a geographic locality, one cannot but call to question the ease of distinguishing between local and general functions on the ground that almost all services can have national implications.

Ikechukwu (2006) strongly asserts that, the effectiveness of local government is judged by the development it generates, social amenities it provides and the extent to which it contributes meaningfully to the welfare and wellbeing of those residing in the communities, it has been established to serve.

Based on this assertion, the effectiveness of Baruten and Ilorin West local government is viewed on the services they rendered for the betterment of the people at the grass-root levels.

## **2.7 Review of Past Empirical Studies**

The issue of local government administration is of great concern to scholars in the field of political science and administration. Various studies have been undertaken to determine the contribution to local government administration to grass-root development. Some of these studies are reviewed in this section.

Tiyagnet (1998) in his studies, "problems of local government administration in Kaduna – State" investigated reasons behind low performance of

local governments, in spite of series of reforms carried out in the sector. His work has the objective of finding out rationale behind poor performance of local governments in Kaduna state. He found-out that, low performance of local governments in Kaduna state were attributed to unqualified staff employed in the local government. To him, staff employment was based on nepotism and favouritism instead of meritocracy. His study also reveals that, top officials in the local governments preferred the contract system to manpower utilisation. This is because; contract system serves as a means of siphoning local government's funds. He concluded his findings by attributing low rate of internally generated revenue to lack of supervision by the head of unit concerned (treasury department). He recommended that, staff motivation especially through financial incentives should be encouraged in order to boost the moral of workers in the local government. He also stated that supervision should be intensifying in treasury department in order to generate more revenue. He concluded that, local government funds should be prudently utilised to ensure attainment of grass-root development.

Tiyagnet (1998), could not reveal to us the sample size on which he based his findings. As such, we cannot justify whether the techniques he made use of were appropriate.

In his findings also, Tiyagnet stated that, staff employment were not base on meritocracy but he could not prove this empirically.

He also stated that, top officials in the local government prefer contract system to utilisation of staff of the local government, due to their economic gain. But he fails to tell us whether the staff has the technical know-how to execute the kinds of work awarded to contractors.

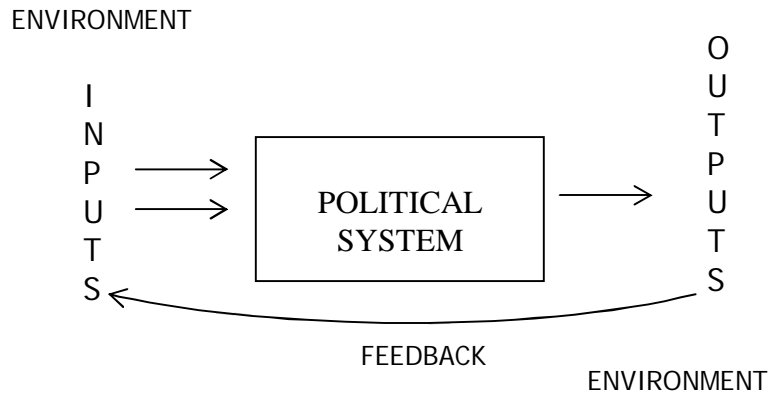
Emmanuel (1998), assess the financial management at the local government level. The result of the study reveals that, the low performance of the local government over the years was attributed to revenue generated at the grass-root level. The study could not find out empirically, the amount of allocations, the local government received from other tiers of government (federal and state) and how well the resources were managed to bring about expected development at the grass-root level.

## **2.8 Theoretical Framework**

This work is based on the systems theory which states that political phenomena can best be analysed by viewing them as parts of a systematic whole. Every system has several components with the following attributes: identifiable elements; relationships among the elements; and boundaries. The term 'boundary' is not used by the systems theorists to refer to some concrete line in a geographical sense, but used in analytical terms to refer to points at which one system ends and another begins. In addition, most systems will have subsystem. Davis and Lewis (1971) regard "a subsystem simply as "a system which may be discerned to form part of some larger system or whole." Though a subsystem may have an existence of its own and can be treated as a separate entity, it is

dependent for its activities or viability on the larger system regardless of its importance for the existence and activity of that system, the systems approach can be illustrated diagrammatically:

**Table 2: Relationships in a Political System**

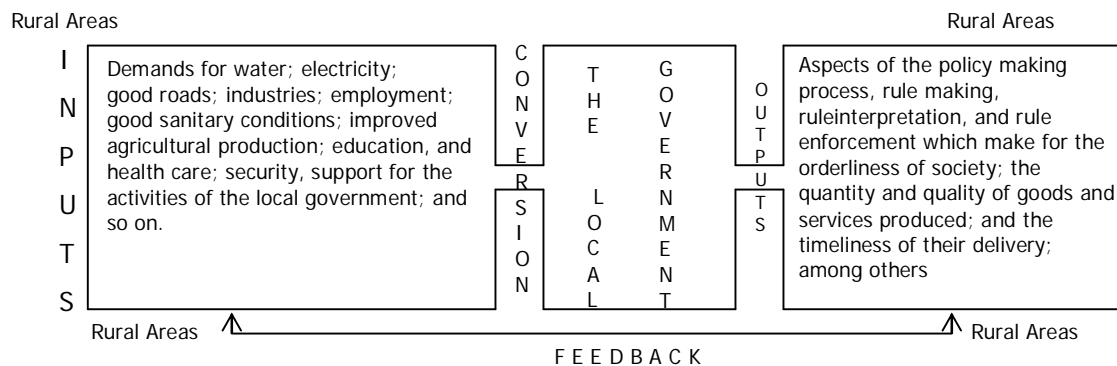


The system receives inputs (demands and support) from its environment, which are processed, and decisions taken on them at the conversion centre (government), while output (results), are produced. Unsatisfied demands (fresh inputs) are generated and fed back into the system for processing and conversion through the feedback mechanism and the process continues.

In this study therefore, the theory answers such questions as: what are the various components (subsystems) of the local government as a system? What is the nature of inputs made by the environment of the system (rural dwellers) on the local government? How are decisions taken on these demands to satisfy the people's wants? Put the way round, what criteria are used to process and convert these demands into policies and programmes for the rural people? What is the

percentage of outputs vis-à-vis inputs, in other words, what is the performance level of the local government as regards meeting the needs and aspirations of the rural populace? And finally, how effective is the feedback loop of the local government as a system? The relevance of the systems approach to this study is illustrated in table 3 below:

**Table 3: The Local Government as a System**



Source: Researcher's Design

The Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government are considered as system comprising several components (departments) like agriculture, education, finance, health, works, traditional leaders, and so on. Each of these is identifiable has boundaries and relate with others. That is, these components are interdependent and work towards the maintenance of the local government in a permanent state of equilibrium.

Demands and support (as shown in Table 3 above) are made on the local government by the rural people and these are processed and converted using its administrative machinery (departments). The conversion process, to Almond

(1965), means "the manner and mechanism through which a political system converts inputs and responds to, for example, processes in its environment, in other words, the efforts of the local government in meeting the various local demands. These efforts will emphasise the amount of financial, material, and human resources committed to projects aimed at alleviating rural poverty; the performance of the local government staff in effecting the obligations of the local government concerning rural development; and mobilisation of the people for self-help project – that is, the rate at which rural development is democratised.

Outputs from the local government reflect the number of rural development projects embarked upon by the local government in response to inputs: how adequate (or inadequate) these projects have been in relation to need, and how they have improved the living standards of the people. The inadequacy of these output provokes fresh demands which are feedback into the local government administration for necessary action. The feedback mechanism here means how the rural dwellers react to outputs and channel their fresh demands for consideration, so that the circle continues.

The systems theory would therefore be an analytical tool to obtain results in the investigation in this study.



**CHAPTER THREE**  
**HISTORY, ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF**  
**BARUTEN AND ILORIN WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

**3.1 History of Baruten Local Government**

Baruten local government was created on August 27, 1991 by the General Babagida's administration. It has its headquarter at Kosubosu. Baruten comprises four districts viz: Banara, Ilesha, Okuta and Yashikira. Other towns in Baruten include Kenu, Tabira, Gbabe, Ningrume, Shinawu, Shiya, Boriya and Chikanda.

Baruten local government shares boundary on the west with Borgu province of Republic of Benin, Ifedapo local government of Oyo state on the south, Borgu local government of Niger state on the north and Kaiama local government on the east.

Baruten local government has a male population of one hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and fifty three (108,153), one hundred and one thousand, three hundred and six (101,306) females, and a total population of two hundred and nine thousand, four hundred and fifty nine (209,459) according to the 2006 population census.

The predominant tribe is the Batonu speaking people (Borgawas or Baruba). Other tribes include Bokobaru, Fulani, Hausa, Shabe, and Yoruba's. Farming is the major occupation of the people. Crops grown include yams, cassava, corn, guinea corn, and groundnut. Other occupational activities are fishing, hunting and cattle rearing.

Baruten local government is situated in the north-west of Kwara state. It occupies a total land mass of about three thousand five hundred and nineteen square miles (3519). That is about one third of the total land mass of Kwara state.

Baruten is predominantly rural and also, situated at the Nigeria-Benin boarder. It is characterised by poor infrastructural facilities; inadequate clean water supply, lack of standard health care facilities, poor educational institution, rough and un-tarred roads and lack of electricity.

Since creation, about (13) councils have run the local government. These consisted of appointed care-taker committees and elected representatives.

### **3.2 History of Baruten Local Community**

The history of the local communities of Baruten is the history of semi-autonomous kingdoms that originated from Borgu empire. Original Borgu empire was made up of the present Borgu in Nigeria and the present Borgu in Republic of Benin. It was an empire of three brothers, these were Woru of Bussa the eldest, followed by Sabi of Nikki in Republic of Benin and Bio of Illo in Kebbi state of Nigeria. They all were offspring of Kisra who led them across the Sahara, from Arabia through Chad Bornu to the present day Borgu.

Borgu as an empire of three brothers was partitioned. Work took charge of the east and central and founded Bussa as his capital, Sabi took charge of the southern and western area and made Illo as his capital. The king of Bussa (Borgu) was regarded as the spiritual and temporal leader of the whole Borgu.

Between 1830 – 1840, the town of Banara was founded in the south of Kenu by Suno Ali, the younger brother of Koto Kotogi, the third chief of Kenu. About the same time, Bakominia, a son of the ruling house of Nikki, took possession of Okuta in the north of Kenu but did not usurp the power of the king of Kenu. Okuta was under the sphere of influence of Kenu. It was believed to have been occupied earlier by a Yoruba speaking tribe that owed allegiance to the chief of Kenu. Bakombia became the first chief of Okuta before he died in 1848.

The town of Ilesha to the east of Banara was occupied about 1853 by Derekureku, son of Sabi Hankuri, Chief of Sandiro now in Republic of Benin, Sandiro was broken in war and Sabi Hankuri was killed. His son, Sinaderu was driven out and he fled south westward with his followers. He settled in Moshi where he died in 1852. His brother, Derekureku collected the people and moved further to settle finally in Ilesha in 1853.

The town of Yashikira was first occupied by immigrants from Nikki. Nothing much about these people was known until the arrival of Woru Yaru, a brother of Sabi Agba, founder of Kaiama and the son of Sunolafia, a king of Nikki. Yaru was also known as Ojo. He is the first of the present line of chiefs of Yashikira Ojo, before coming to settle in Yashikira, was in Gbedebere a town near Ilesha; from there he and his followers waged war against the Kaiama then under Mora Tasude.

Due to this political arrangement that brought about the subordination of the one community to another. There were series of protests that were followed

by deposition of chiefs. In some cases, chiefs resigned so as not to be part of the alien system-whereby their hitherto semi independent kingdoms lost their powers to others.

Borgu – Nigeria became divided into three division as north, central and south. The north including Illo, Kaoje and Kwanji and central were placed under Bussa while the South including the kingdoms of Kenu, Banara, Tabira, Ilesha, Okuta and Yashikira was placed under Mora. Tasude of Kaiama. Lugard appointed Tasude as an emir with the grade of first class chief.

This arrangement which reduced other kingdoms to district heads was totally represented by the chiefs and particularly, Sunokwera of Kenu who's followers were more powerful than that of Mora Tasude.

This sparked of rebellion against Kaiama and the imperial government. However, on the representation of Moral Tasude, Sunokwera of Kenu and Tabira kingdoms were placed under Okuta which was raised to status of a district along, Banara Ilesha and Yashikira kingdoms in 1902.

Ojo, the Chief of Yashikira who had earlier waged wars against Kaiama resigned in 1903 as a result of his subordination to Kaiama. Also, the Lafian Gobi of Okuta resigned in protest against the new colonial order in 1915 Ojo after retirement left to Nikki with his followers where he became emir in 1917.

Amidst the protestation, the colonial government further adopted a “picked men” policy to replace chiefs. Yaru, the son of a cobbler was appointed to replace the retired chief of Yashikira. He commanded no respect and was replaced by

Mashi a Zabarma stranger and “Abokin Sarki” of the household of Mora Tasude. In Ilesha, the district head, Sabi Hakuri was deposed and replaced by a slave of Kaiama; Kwora, then district head of Okuta was also deposed and replaced by Bukari, a son of the sister of Mora Tasude, and no relation to the family of Okuta chiefs. There was no change in the case of the chief of Banara but Banara was incorporated in Ilesha district.

As a result of this, many people left Ilesha, a good number of people migrated to avoid slave rule, to sandiro in Benin Republic, and others went southward to Saki in Oyo state of Nigeria. The “picked men” were removed as a result of atrocities committed by them. But the people did not return.

Political tension continued until the period after independence. Kaiama was reduced to a district and was placed under Bussa along Banara, Ilesha, Okuta and Yashikira district, to form Borgu province and later in 1976, Borgu local government. Although, the people owed allegiance to Bussa as the spiritual and temporal home, they maintained a stronger loyalty to their various kingdoms.

There was agitation for separation and creation of local autonomous bodies for each area, however, Baruten local government was created in 1983 by the civilian administration of that time. It had its headquarters at the centre, Kosubosu, and comprised of Kaiama, Banara, Okuta, Ilesha and Yashikira districts. It was dissolved by the Buhari/Idiagbon’s regime in 1984, the five district, once again were placed under Bussa.

Another state creation exercise under the Babangida's administration in 1989 brought the five districts together but that time, under Kaiama. An arrangement that sparked off an age-long political rivalry. There were series of memoranda, demonstration and general unrest in the subordinate communities. These historically antagonistic groups were finally separated on August 27, 1991 when the present day Baruten local government was created out of Kaiama local government.

Although the creation brought momentary relieve to Banara, Okuta Ilesha and Yashikira tension followed as the citation of the headquarter became a big question. District politics came into play. Each district claimed hegemony over others. Later, Kosubosu was chosen a hamlet, forty kilometre south of Yaskikra, forty four kilometres north of Okuta, eight seven kilometres away from Ilesha and eighty-eight kilometres away from Banara.

### **3.3 Economic Activities**

The economic activities of the people are predominantly commercial undertakings and farming with agricultural products like: maize, yam, soya beans, beans, cotton, cassava, guinea corn, groundnuts and so on, other occupational activities are fishing, hunting and cattle rearing.

Baruten is predominantly rural and also, characterised by poor infrastructural facilities; sizeable segments of the population are civil servants while others are staff of various private organisations. The local government has a number of major markets like, Ilesha cattle market, Okuta Market, Chinkanda

market, Gure market, Shinawu market and so on, where people come from various parts of the country to buy yam and yam flour (Alubo) which are the major agricultural products of Baruten people for commercial purpose.

### **3.4 Education, Health and Tourism**

Baruten local government has about 21 government primary schools, 32 private primary schools, 11 government secondary schools, 5 private secondary schools and quite number of Islamic/Arabic schools. The local government is blessed with 15 local government health and dispensary centres spread across the local government and numerous other private owned hospitals and maternity centres.

There are other places of interest in the local government area like, Bob River in Ilesha, Gure Dam etc. Cultural festivals which also draw people from far and near to the area include (Ed-el Malohd (Ganni festival), Ed-el Kabir, Ed-el Fitr). Because 99% of the people are Muslim

### **3.5 History of Ilorin West Local Government**

Ilorin West local government area of Kwara state is located between latitude 8<sup>0</sup>30 north and longitude 4<sup>0</sup>35' east. It is situated in the traditional zone between northern and southern parts of Nigeria.

Ilorin west local government was created from the defunct Ilorin local government in October, 1991 and is regarded today as the premier local government council in the state, not only because of its historical antecedent, but

also because it hosts the headquarters of the emirate council. It has an estimated land area of 54.2 sq kms.

The local government plays a dual role of the state capital, at the same time, the headquarters of the local government. According to the 2006 population figure, the local government has a total population of three hundred and forty six thousand, six hundred and sixty six (346,666) and has a total staff strength of one thousand six hundred and fifty (1,650). And the Ilorin West local government area is made up of four districts, namely, Alanamu, Ajikobi, Magaji – Ngeri and Wara/Osin/Egbejila. The districts consists of 11 political wards, Ajikobi, Ogidi – Oloje, Ojuekun – Sarumi, Alanamu, Ubandawaki, Adewole, Wara/Osin/Egbejila, Magaji – Ngeri, Oko – Erin, Badari and Baboko wards.

The Ilorin West local government area has two Baloguns namely: Balogun Alanamu and Balogun Ajikobi. It has also district heads in Egbejila, Ogidi and Zarumi while ward heads are found in Ubandawaki, Adewole and Oju-Ekun.

The traditional rulers are directly under the Emir of Ilorin and assist in the collection of revenue. As direct custodians of custom in their areas, they are responsible for maintaining law and order. They also feature prominently in social gatherings organised by the local government.

### **3.6 History of Ilorin west Local Community**

From the historical believes on the ancient city of Ilorin, one can easily link the city with a sunk-well located in front of the Emir's palace. The well which is old as the city itself was said to have been sunk by a cattle rearer called OLUFADI



IBRAHIM, it was said that, the present city of Ilorin was never in existence before the well was sunk.

History has it that, the well was sunk purposely to provide drinkable water for the Olufadi's cattle's and the then inhabitants who were purely Fulanis. Ibrahim Olufadi was said to be the founder and ancestors of the present Balogun Fulani title in Ilorin.,

Okuta Ilorin is one of the most important tourist attractions in the ancient city of Ilorin, and it is from this Okuta (stone) that, the city got its name. The stone is said to have been founded by Ojo Isekuse who then was a great hunter, warrior and a farmer of repute.

Ojo Isekuse was said to have in his possession some warring implements for farming, hunting as well as fishing. According to the history, Ojo used to sharpen his warring implements on this historical stones. Thus, the name Ilorin emerged from Ojo Isekuse's practices, this stone of Ilorin can still be found in Asaju's family house in Ilorin.

The local government area is made up of various ethnic groups which include, the Yorubas, Nupes, Fulanis and Hausa speaking people. The heterogenic nature of the people that constituted this local government could be traced to historical background of Ilorin emirate.

The people of the local government are predominantly farmers due to the fact that the area is endowed with a wide expanse of arable and rich fertile soil.

The vegetation as well as the rainfall are also favourable and suitable for the cultivation of a variety of food crops, which include cassava, yam, beans, groundnuts, okro, maize, fruits and vegetables. The savannah type of vegetation further makes it suitable for the rearing of livestock such as cattle, sheep, goat and poultry in large quantities.

One outstanding cultural outing in the life history of the people of Ilorin West local government area is what we called "DURBA." The practice is featured prominently during the Muslim festivals. Grand Durba are also staged during the installation of new Emir or when there is an august visitor to the area. Another prominent cultural festivities which are synonymous to Islam, the religion of the people of the area include idel-fitr, idel-kabir, Malohd-Nabijy and other festivities associated with Islam.

### **3.7 The Economic Activities**

There are numbers of markets where commercial activities are being carried out, notable among the markets are Emirs Market, Baboko Market, Anifowose Market and Agor Market. The major occupation in which the local government is noted for apart from farming, is weaving where the popular Aso-Oke are produced in commercial quantity for national and international markets.

In the industrial sector, Ilorin West local government has a cream of reputable manufacturing companies like global soap manufacturing company, LUBCON industry, resinnoplast industry, Gas filings industry and so on, which has added to the state industrial base.

The local government can also boast of hosting a reasonable number of financial institutions that have in one way or the other contributed to the economic development of the local government. Such financial institutions include, Balogun Alanamu Bank, Balogun Ajikobi Bank, Afoja community bank, Ilorin Community bank and so on.,

### **3.8 Education, Health and Tourism**

In the area of learning, Ilorin West has over eighty (80) primary schools across the area. There are 47 primary schools, two(2) home economic centres and about six (6) government and community secondary schools. The following tertiary institutions are located in the area, university of Ilorin (temporary site), Kwara State Polytechnic (IOT), School of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Arabic and Islamic Legal Studies. There are over seventy (70) Arabic schools in the area which pursue various foundation courses in Islamic and Arabic studies.

The local government accords great priority to health sector in order to achieve health care delivery for its populace, and has a quite number of health centres which include the General Hospital Ilorin, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, and so on. Ilorin, West local government also occupies a unique position of being both rural and urban areas and more importantly, it has sizeable number of tourist attractions which include, Okuta Ilorin, the palace well, major crutchley's grave and so on.

### **3.9 Structure and Administration of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments**

The local government system in Nigeria has undergone a number of reforms, the most far-reaching of which is the 1976 Dasuki reform, according to the profile (2006). This reform was the watershed of local government administration in Nigeria. The 1979, 1987 and 1999 Federal constitution adopted the letter and spirit of this reform and recognised local government as autonomous third tier of government with a codified scheme of service to execute grass-roots development programmes. The functions, administration and structure of local government have been made uniform throughout the Nigerian federation. Thus, the structure and functions of Baruten local government are the same with that of Ilorin west local government.

#### **3.9.1 The Local Government Council**

The local government council is the supreme organ and instrument of local government administration. The council consists of an elected chairman, a vice chairman and councillors from various wards of the local government area. There is also a political secretary who is an appointed senior civil servant serving as the local government and council secretary. The council is statutorily mandated to meet regularly at least, once a month or as the need arises. Formulation of policies and directing compliance in implementation is the prerogative of the council. All deliberations and resolutions of council are carefully recorded into minutes and adopted as authority and instrument for action. copies of council's

minutes are sent to the ministry for local government affairs, to keep the local government supervisory ministry abreast with goings on of the local government.

### **3.9.2 The Chairman**

The honourable chairman is the chief policy formulator and the chief executor officer of the local government. He approves expenditures and directs the release of payments generally. At both council, and Finance and General Purpose Committee (FGPC) meetings, he is the chairman and has a second vote the honourable chairman also takes full charge of control and discipline of all management staff. The bug of local government administration stops at his desk.

### **3.9.3 The Vice Chairman**

The vice chairman is elected on the same ticket with the honourable chairman. He deputise for chairman and is sometimes allocated specific responsibilities. In the absence of the chairman, the vice is empowered to hold brief for him. He attends both council and FGPC meetings. More often than not, the vice chairman heads various ad-hoc committees on behalf of the chairman.

### **3.9.4 The Secretary**

The local government secretary is the secretary at council, and FGPC meetings. The secretary coordinates the activities of all the departments of the local government council, especially in the area of implementation of policies and programmes of the local government. He also handle all political affairs of the local government, and any other delegated functions.

### **3.9.5 The Director of Personnel**

The director of personnel management is a career staff of local government service commission. He is the head of service of the local government, and also, the chief accounting officer. Under his supervision are various departments headed by Heads of Department (HODs). These heads of departments, coordinate the line staff in order to enhance proper policy execution. They are either professionals in their various fields or staff with high level of experience.

### **3.9.6 Portfolio and Non-Portfolio Councillors**

Apart from being full members, some elected councillors are appointed as supervisory heads of department and others as chairman of functional committees. The supervisory councillors are for works, agriculture, health and education and social development departments. Only these supervisory councillors have offices as they represents their departments at both council and FGPC. However, the non-portfolio councillors are also kept very busy with chairmanship of functional committees.

### **3.9.7 Special Adviser (Political) to the Chairman**

There is an appointed officer who serves as a special adviser (political) to the chairman to advise him on political and legislative matters. He also serves in committees on topical issues and may represent the chairman at certain official and social functions.

### **3.9.8 The Internal Auditor**

The internal auditor is a staff of the local government appointed as watchdog and the eye of the Auditor-General of the local governments for the purpose of probity and accountability in the management of public funds. The Internal Auditor by virtue of his professional calling, advises the chairman on cost and quality of expenditures. He raises observations on financial proceedings and ensures strict compliance to financial regulations. The internal auditor may raise alarm to the office of the auditor general in cases of serious misapplication or misappropriation of public funds.

In the local government system, there are some supervisory state government officers posted to the LGAs to ensure compliance to rules, regulations and financial prudence. These officers are:

### **3.9.9 Area Auditor**

The functions of the Area Auditor are similar to that of the Internal Auditor with the exception that, the Area Auditor is not a staff of the local government. The officer is appointed and posted by the state government auditor general's office and his answerable to him alone. If the internal auditor is cautious and diligent, the area auditor may not have much observation to raise.

### **3.9.10 Local Government Inspector**

The local government inspector is a staff of the ministry for local government, who is the eye of the ministry. He attends both council and FGPC meetings and gives professional advice at both meetings. He checks cashbooks,

account books and Departmental Vote Account (DVA) of all departments of the local governments. He raises observations and makes corrections to the chairman who directs the appropriate departments to make amends. When his views and advice are ignored, the local government inspector may report irregularities to the ministry.

### **3.9.11 Traditional Council**

The traditional council comprises of the traditional rulers in the local government, it is headed by a chairman who is normally the senior most chief, a secretary and other subordinate chiefs and staff. But, where there is no chief with rank above others, the chairmanship is on rotational basis, this is the case of Baruten traditional council. The council functions purely in advisory capacity. It also help in maintenance of law and order in various domains and grassroots mobilisation in government activities.

The general functions of the local government as enshrined in the constitution are broken down and performed by the various departments of the local government.

### **3.9.12 Health Department**

The health and medical department is charged with the responsibilities of basic health care services, refuse disposal, sanitation and immunisation. There are quite number of personnel under this department such as nurses, midwives, sanitary and other health practitioners.



### **3.9.13 Education Department**

The education and social service departments is charged with the responsibilities of establishing local government secondary, primary and nursery schools. This department also assist community secondary schools, organising adult and non-formal education classes, provision of financial assistance to students, organise cultural and sporting activities, provision of social welfare services, assisting and supervising community development projects. The department is staffed with education officers, social workers, instructors, community development officer and information officers.

### **3.9.14 Agriculture Department**

Agriculture department is in charge of organising farmers cooperative societies, providing fertiliser, pesticide and herbicides, tractors and discovering tourism potentials for promotion of tourism in the area. It is also in charge of livestock, pest diseases and control. Officers of this department include agricultural superintendents, veterinary officers, tourism officers, cooperative officers, mechanics and farm labourers.

### **3.9.15 Works**

Works department carries out feeder-road construction and general road maintenance, purchasing and supply of general equipments, store-keeping, project supervision, land allocation and transport services. Staff include, works superintendent, engineers, technical officers, foremen, surveyors, estimators, overseers, storekeepers, draftsmen, drivers, security-men and labourers.

### **3.9.16 Finance**

Finance department is also known as treasury department. It is in charge of project financing, payment of staff salaries and allowances, recording of all monetary transactions and collection of revenue across the local government. The staff include the treasurer (HOD), accountants, auditors (internal) cashier, revenue superintendent, revenue supervisors, finance clerks and revenue collectors (field staff).

### **3.9.17 Women Unit**

Women unit is a department constituted by women and headed by a woman (HOD). It is responsible for women mobilisation in production and other economic and social activities. It also organises enlightenment programmes for women.

### **3.9.18 Personnel Department**

Personnel department is also referred to as administration department (admin). It functions in co-ordination of all other departments, taking of staff and administrative records, evaluation recommendation, promotion and discipline of staff. It is also in charge of screening and offering certificate of origin of the local government to members. The staff include director and deputy director of personnel management, principal, senior and personnel officers, clerks, typists and office assistants and area officers (at district level).

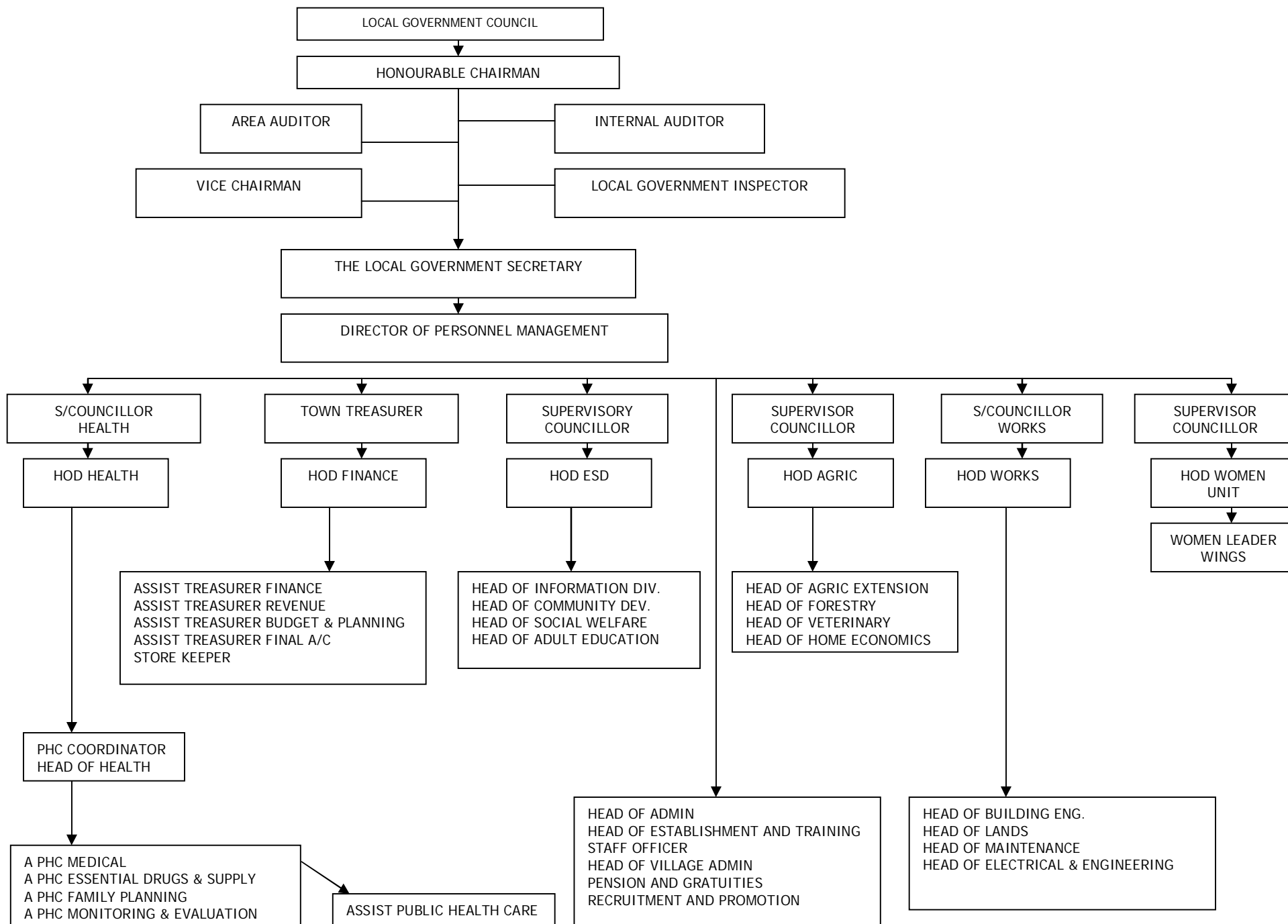
### **3.9.19 Registries**

In the personnel department are two registries, namely: open and secret. As the names implies the secret registry files and keeps all secret matters of the local government, while the open registry keeps all non-sensitive and general information matters. In big organisations like the local government, the registries may have the following officers:

- a. Supervisor or head clerk
- b. Registration or receiving clerk
- c. Register or index clerk
- d. Transit clerk
- e. Tracer or searcher clerk
- f. Filing, enclosure or attachment clerk
- g. Despatch or forwarding clerk.

Other departments of the local government maintain small registry for the control and co-ordination of files movement.

# The Organogram of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments



## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter is meant to present the research findings. It transforms data collected from the field through classification according to how they discriminate among each other on the basis of the initial hypothetical position (Odoh; 1995:2). This chapter also reveals the extent to which data collected from the field support or disprove a particular line of thinking. It is therefore central in the research process. It facilitates the testing of hypothesis of the study.

The questionnaire administered for the purpose of this study was divided into three (3) sections. Section A dealt with the bio-data of the respondents while sections B and C asked relevant questions inline with the two hypotheses which are whether or not statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments has negatively affect their performance, and whether or not interference of Kwara state government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments has negatively affect their performance.

Moreso, the section C were mainly for those in finance section that is, treasury and account departments of these local governments. Some of the questions were structured while others were unstructured. The essence of this was to elicit their view on the subject of the research.

In addition, oral interview was conducted with some political office holders and staff of the two local governments so as to validate the responses from the questionnaire. The analytical tools used in this analysis include tables, simple percentages and chi-square as statistical tool.

Using the simple random and cluster sampling techniques, a total of 400 questionnaires were administered one hundred and sixty-eight (168) were administered to each of the resident of the two (2) local governments and thirty-two (32) to management staff and those in finance section of each of the two local governments.

**Table 4.1.1: Rate of Returns**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Baruten LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ilorin West LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No. of Questionnaire return	200	100	200	100	400	100
Total number of questionnaires not return	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of questionnaires administered	200	100	200	100	400	100

**Source:** Survey, 2010

The rate of returns as shown in table 4.1.1 is a hundred percent of sample size the researcher administered, which are four hundred (400) questionnaires in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments which all were retrieved. This was possible because we administered questionnaires above the sample size in order to make up for any questionnaire that would not be return or not properly filled.

**Table 4.1.2: Classification on the Basis of Gender**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total Frequency	Percentage
Male	156	78	123	62	279	70
Female	44	22	77	38	121	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From the table above, the male group has the highest number as it relates to the questionnaire. This is based on the fact that, out of the four hundred (400) copies of questionnaires collected, male respondents were 279 representing 70% as compared with 121 female respondents constituting 30%.

**Table 4.1.3: Educational Qualification**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Primary leaving certificate	12	6	3	2	15	4
S.S.C.E	32	16	12	6	44	11
Diploma/NCE	94	47	89	44	183	45
Degree/HND	62	31	96	48	158	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

The questionnaire revealed that, about 4%, 11%, 45%, and 40% of the respondents held primary school certificate, S.S.C.E, Diploma/NCE and Degree/HND respectively. These manifestly show that most of the respondents were adequately literate.

**Table 4.1.4: Occupation**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Baruten LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ilorin West LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Civil servant	72	36	111	55	183	46
Farmer	24	12	9	5	33	8
Private/self employed	42	21	42	21	84	21
Applicant	62	31	38	19	100	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

As regards occupation, 46% of the respondents were civil servants, 8% were farmers, 21% were self employed, and 25% were applicants this revealed that, the respondents were largely government employees.

#### **4.2 Test of Hypothesis One**

The null hypothesis to be tested is “that, the amount statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments does not affect their developmental performance.” This in effect is to see the relationship between statutory allocation and developmental performance with the notion that the latter depends on the former. Based on this, the independent variable is “statutory allocation while the dependent variable is developmental performance.” The chi-square ( $X^2$ ) distribution was used to test the hypothesis using certain attributes of developmental performance such as provision of portable water, services rendered in clinics/health centres, maintenance of markets and motor-parks, feeder roads and economic development, provision of good drainage system, facilities to enhance basic education and qualified teachers in primary schools.



The hypothesis was tested under variables related to it; the table 4.2.1 to 4.2.10 shows the rest result.

**Table 4.2.1: Local Government Provision of Portable Water**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	154	77	173	86	327	82
No	46	23	27	14	73	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

Table 4.2.1 above shows that, 327 representing 82% of the respondents were of the view that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government provided them with portable water while 73 representing 18% of the respondents, were of the contrary view.

**Table 4.2.2: Portable Water and Insufficient Fund**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	124	62	82	41	206	54
No	76	38	118	59	194	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.2 above, 206 of the respondents representing 54% opined that, inadequate funds affected Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments from providing portable water while 194 of the respondents representing 46% were of opposite opinion.

**Table 4.2.3: Services Rendered by Clinics/Health Centres in the Local Governments**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	26	13	31	16	57	14
No	174	87	169	84	343	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

Table 4.2.3 above, shows that, 57 respondents representing 14% opined that, the clinics/health centres in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government rendered qualitative services to the populace while 343 of the respondents representing 86% were of the view that the clinic/ health centres in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do not render qualitative services to the grassroots populace.

**Table 4.2.4: inadequate Personnel at the Clinics/Health Centre**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	120	60	158	79	278	70
No	80	40	42	21	122	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.4 above, 278 of the respondents representing 70% were of the view that, inadequate personnels in clinics/health centres in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments is responsible for poor services they rendered. While, 122 of the respondents representing 30% opined that, inadequate personnel in clinics/health centres in both local governments do not affect the quality of services they rendered.

**Table 4.2.5: Maintenance of markets and motor parks by local government**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	158	79	177	88	335	84
No	42	21	23	12	65	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.5 above, 335 of the respondents representing 84% were of the opinion that, Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments maintained their markets and motor parks on regular basis while, 65 of the respondents representing 16% agreed that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government do not maintain their markets and motor parks on regular basis.

**Table 4.2.6: Feeder roads and economic activities**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	72	36	189	94	261	65
No	128	64	11	6	139	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.6 above, 261 respondents representing 65% opined that, feeder roads foster economic activities in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments while, 139 respondents representing 35% believed that feeder roads does not foster economic activities in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments.

**Table 4.2.7: Provision of drainage system**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	36	18	152	76	188	47
No	164	82	48	24	212	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.7 above, 188 respondents representing 47% opined that there have been provision of good drainage system in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments, while 212 respondents representing 53% were of the views that, there have not been provisions of good drainage system in the local governments.

**Table 4.2.8: Local Government as a tool for societal development**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	174	87	180	90	354	88
No	26	13	20	10	46	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.8 above, 354 of the respondents representing 88% agreed that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments are tools for societal development while 46 of the respondents representing 12% opined that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments are not tools for societal development.

**Table 4.2.9: Facilities to enhance standard of education at primary level**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Baruten LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ilorin West LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	58	29	37	19	95	24
No	142	71	163	81	305	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.9 above, 95 of the respondents representing 24% agreed that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments have adequate facilities to enhance basic education while 305 of the respondents representing 76% were of the view that primary schools in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do not have adequate facilities to enhance basis education.

**Table 4.2.10: Availability of Qualified teachers**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Baruten LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ilorin West LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	138	69	171	85.5	309	77
No	62	31	29	14.5	91	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.2.10 above, 309 of the respondents representing 77% believed that, Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments have qualified teachers in their primary schools while 91 of the respondents representing 23% opined that, Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do not have qualified teachers in their primary schools.

The chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) was used to measure the discrepancies between the observed and the expected frequency. The following formula will be adopted for the calculation:

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

Where O = the observed frequency of any value

E = the expected frequency of any value.

The  $\chi^2$  value obtained from the above formula is compared with the value of  $\chi^2$  table for a given significance level ( $\alpha$ ) and number of degree of freedom (v).

$$V = (\text{rows} - 1) (\text{column} - 1)$$

Where rows and columns are from the original table of actual or observed frequencies.

### **Decision Rule**

Accept the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), if chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) calculated value is less than  $\chi^2$  tabulated and reject the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ). However, if  $\chi^2$  calculated is greater than  $\chi^2$  tabulated, reject null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and accept alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ).

**Table 4.2.11: Test of Hypothesis 1**

<b>Statutory Allocation and Developmental Performance</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Provision of portable water	327	73	400
Services rendered in clinics/health centres	57	343	400
Maintenance of market and motor parks	335	65	400
Feeder road and economic development	261	139	400
Provision of good drainage system	188	212	400
Facilities to enhance basic education	95	305	400
Qualified teachers in primary schools	309	91	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>2,800</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

In order to find the expected frequencies from table 4.2.11 above, we used the formula below:

$$E = \frac{\sum R_x \sum C}{\sum G}$$

Where E = Expected frequencies

$\sum R$  = Row total

$\sum C$  = Column total

The table below gives the expected frequencies obtained from table 4.2.11.

**Table 4.2.12: Expected Frequencies**

<b>Statutory Allocation and Developmental Performance</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Provision of portable water	224.57	175.43	400
Services rendered in clinic/health centres	224.57	175.43	400
Maintenance of market and motor parks	224.57	175.43	400
Feeder road and economic development	224.57	175.43	400
Provision of good drainage system	224.57	175.43	400
Facilities to enhance basic education	224.57	175.43	400
Qualified teachers in primary schools	224.57	175.43	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>400</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

**Table 4.2.13: Computation of X<sup>2</sup> Calculated**

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>O - E</b>	<b>(O - E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O - E)<sup>2</sup>/E</b>
327	224.57	102.43	10,491.90	46.72
57	224.57	-167.75	28,140.06	125.31
335	224.57	110.43	12,194.78	54.30
261	224.57	36.43	1,327.14	5.91
188	224.57	-36.57	1,337.36	5.96
95	224.57	-129.57	16,788.34	74.76
309	224.57	84.43	7,128.42	31.74
73	175.43	-102.43	10,491.90	59.81
343	175.43	167.57	28,079.70	160.06
65	175.43	-110.43	12,194.78	69.51
139	175.43	-36.43	1,327.14	7.57
212	175.43	36.57	1,337.36	7.62
305	175.43	129.57	16,788.38	95.70
91	175.43	-84.43	7,128.42	40.63
			<b>Total</b>	<b>785.6</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

In computing the degree of freedom, we now have:

$$V = (7 - 1) (2 - 1)$$



$$V = 6 \times 1$$

$$V = 6$$

The value of the cut off points of chi-square ( $X^2$ ) for 6 degree of freedom from chi-square ( $X^2$ ) table at 0.05 or 5% level of significance is 12.592.

### **Decision**

From the computations in table 4.2.13 above, chi-square ( $x^2$ ) calculated value of 785.6 is greater than chi-square ( $X^2$ ) critical value of 12.592. To this end, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) would be rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) would be accepted. This has proven that the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments affect their developmental performance.

### **4.3 Test of Hypothesis Two**

The Null hypothesis to be tested is "that, interference of Kwara State Government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments has positively affects their performance." This in effect is to see the relationship between interference and performance with the notion that the latter depends on the former. Based on this, the independent variable is interference while the dependent variable is performance. The chi-square ( $X^2$ ) distribution was used to test the hypothesis using certain attributes of interference such as approval before embarking on projects, remittance of 10% of state Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to local governments, mode of federal/state allocation to local government

and effect of local governments' joint account operation. Which are shown in table 4.3.1 to 4.3.6.

**Table 4.3.1: Unbudgeted Expenses by the local governments**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	11	34	13	41	24	38
No	21	66	19	59	40	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.3.1 above, 24 of the respondents representing 38% agreed that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do incurred expenses they do not budgeted for while 40 of the respondents representing 62% opined that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do not incurred expenses they do not budgeted for.

**Table 4.3.2: Approval before embarking on projects**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	3	9	1	3	4	7
No	29	91	31	97	60	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.3.2 above, 4 of the respondents representing 7% opined that, Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do embark on capital project without

seeking for approval, while 60 of the respondents representing 93% believed that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments do not embarked on any capital project without seeking for approval from the state government.

**Table 4.3.3: Remittance of 10% Internally Generated Revenue**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	32	100	32	100	64	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.3.3 above, none of the respondents representing 0% agreed that, the Kwara state government remits 10% of her Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments while, 64 of the respondents representing 100% were of the view that, Kwara state government does not remits 10% of her internally generated revenue to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments.

**Table 4.3.4: The mode of federal/state allocation to local government**

Responses	Baruten LG Frequency	Percentage	Ilorin West LG Frequency	Perce- ntage	Total	Percentage
Complete/regular	3	9	1	3	4	6
Regular but not complete	29	91	31	97	60	94
Irregular/incomplete	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.3.4 above, 4 of the respondents representing 6% were of the view that, the mode of federal/state allocation to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments is complete/regular while 60 of the respondents representing 94% opined that, the mode of federal/state allocation to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government is regular but not complete. None of the respondents opted for irregular/incomplete in the mode of allocation to both local governments.

**Table 4.3.5: Effect of joint account**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Baruten LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ilorin West LG Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Positive	5	16	6	19	11	17
Negative	27	84	26	81	53	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

From table 4.3.5 above, 11 of the respondents representing 17% opined that, the effect of joint account has positively affect the operation of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments while 53 of the respondents representing 83% believed that, the effect of joint account has negatively affect the operation of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments.

#### **4.3.6 Factors Militating Against Development in the Local Governments**

The respondents were of the view that factors such as lack of staff motivation, the negative effects of joint account and lack of government autonomy were the hindrance to development in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments.

The chi-square ( $X^2$ ) was used to measure the discrepancies between the observed and the expected frequency. The following formula would be adopted for the calculation:

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

Where O = the observed frequency of any value

E = the expected frequency of any value.

The Chi-Square ( $X^2$ ) value obtained from the above formula is compared with the value of chi-square table for a given significance level ( $\alpha$ ) and number of degree of freedom ( $v$ ).

$$V = (\text{rows} - 1) (\text{column} - 1)$$

Where rows and columns are from the original table of actual or observed frequencies.

### Decision Rule

Accept the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ),  $LX^2$  calculated is less than  $X^2$  tabulated and reject the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ). However, if  $X^2$  calculated is greater than  $X^2$  tabulated, reject null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and accept alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ).

**Table 4.3.7: Test of Hypothesis 2**

<b>Interference and Performance</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Approval before embarking on projects	4	60	64
Remittance of 10% internally generated revenue	0	64	64
Mode of fed/state allocation to local government	4	64	64
Effect of joint account	11	53	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>256</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

In order to find the expected frequencies from table 4.3.7 above, the formula below would be used:

$$E = \frac{\Sigma R \times \Sigma C}{\Sigma G}$$

Where E = Expected frequencies

Where E = Expected frequencies

$\Sigma R$  = Row total

$\Sigma C$  = Column total

The table below gives the expected frequencies obtained from table 4.3.7.

**Table 4.3.8: Expected Frequencies**

<b>Interference and Performance</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Approval before embarking on project	4.75	59.25	64
Remittance of 10% internationally generated revenue	4.75	59.25	64
Mode of fed/state allocation	4.75	59.25	64
Effect			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>256</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

**Table 4.3.9: Computation of  $X^2$  Calculated**

O	E	O - E	(O - E) <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
4	4.75	-0.75	0.56	0.12
0	4.75	-4.75	22.56	4.75
4	4.75	-0.75	0.56	0.12
11	4.75	6.25	39.06	8.22
60	59.25	0.75	0.56	0.01
64	59.25	4.75	22.56	0.38
60	59.25	0.75	0.56	0.01
53	59.25	-6.25	39.06	0.66
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14.27</b>

**Source:** Survey, 2010

In computing the degree of freedom, the below formula was used:

$$V = (\text{rows} - 1) (\text{columns} - 1)$$

$$V = (4 - 1) (2 - 1)$$

$$V = (3) (1)$$

$$V = 3$$

The value of the cut off points of chi-square ( $X^2$ ) for 3 degree of freedom from chi-square ( $X^2$ ) table at 0.05 or 5% level of significance is 7.815.

### **Decision**

From the computation in table 4.3.9 above, chi-square ( $X^2$ ) calculated value of 14.27 is greater than chi-square ( $X^2$ ) critical (tabulated) value of 7.815. To this end, the null hypothesis would be rejected and the alternative hypothesis would be accepted. This has proven that interference of Kwara state government in the

activities of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments has negatively affected their performance.

#### **4.4 Discussion**

In this section, the researcher discussed in detail the major variables used in testing the hypotheses so as to validate the responses from the questionnaire.

#### **Statutory Allocation Received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments**

Statutory allocation as used in this content means the monthly allocation received by local governments from the Federal Government to carry out their constitutional functions. From the questionnaires administered to respondents in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments, the respondents were of the view that, the local governments provided them with portable water, feeder roads, and qualified teachers teaching in their primary schools as shown in table 4.2.1, 4.2.6, 4.2.10 of the analysis. The respondents also opined that facilities such as clinics/health care centres, drainage system and so on, as also shown in table 4.2.3, 4.2.7 of the analysis were lacking in their local governments. The researcher gathered from the political office holders that insufficient funds hindered the local government from performing all the constitutional functions expected of them. Based on our discussion with some staff of these local governments, we gathered that misappropriation of funds, embezzlement of funds by political office holders, and so on were some of the reasons opined to have contributed to lack of development in these local governments. These menace



mentioned by the staff is more prominent in Ilorin West than Baruten local government because Ilorin west local government served as the metropolitan town of the state capital and most of their functions have been carried out by the state government, and that create the avenue for the ill-practices.

### **Approval before Embarking on Project**

Local governments ought to be free to execute any viable project they wish to embark on provided the resources are available. We gathered from the questionnaires administered to the respondents in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments that these local governments must get approval from kwara state government before embarking on any viable project. We discussed with some political office holders and staff of these local government to ascertain this finding, from their responses, we gathered that Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments in Kwara state can not embark on capital projects like road construction, rural electrification, building of hospitals and so on as their constitutional responsibilities without seeking for approval from state government. The reason been that, major projects mentioned above are capital intensive and as such the state government must give approval before executing them.

### **Remittance of 10% Internally Generated Revenue**

Constitutionally, state governments are required to remit 10% of their Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to local governments. In table 4.3.3 of the analysis, all the respondents opined that Kwara-state government do not remit

10% of her internally generated revenue to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments.

The researcher interviewed some staff of the local governments and executive officers which they confirmed that, the 10% required by the Kwara state government according to the constitution to be remitting to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments is not done. And they stated that, this hampered their grassroots development.

### **Local Government Joint Account**

The joint account operated by Kwara state government has been considered to have negative effect on the operation of these local governments as majority of the respondents were in support of that assertion as shown in table 4.3.5 of the analysis.

The researcher interviewed some staff in both local governments to verify the impact of joint account operated in the state on the development of their local governments. We gathered that, the state government always reduces from the monthly allocation sent to the local governments from the federal government. The local governments hardly receive the exact allocation from the federal government. The reason for such deduction is not often given by the state government.

#### **4.5 Major Findings**

The test of the formulated hypotheses of this study with data generated from the field led to the following findings:

- (i) It was found that, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government affect their developmental performance.
- (ii) We also found that, interference of Kwara state government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments has negatively affected their constitutional roles to the grassroots populace.
- (iii) The researcher also found out that, Baruten and Ilorin West Local Government, must seek for approval from the Kwara state government before embarking on any capital project.
- (iv) Besides, we discovered that, the Kwara state government does not remit, the ten (10) percent of her Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments as it is provided in 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

We also discovered that the operation of joint account among the local governments in Kwara state has hindered Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments from meeting the yearning of the people at the grassroots.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter synthesises the salient information of the preceding chapters, thereby giving the reader a panoramic view of the general work that has been covered in the study; and contains statements which are generated and motivated by the research findings. Idisi and Oshionebo, 1998, it also made recommendations directed towards making Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments effective in performing their constitutional functions to the grassroots populace.

#### 5.2 Summary of the work

It was difficult for the Central Government to administer successfully all the functions of government through the central organ of the state. It was on this account that, local governments were created to meet the aspirations of the local populace, and given constitutional recognition as third tier organ of government in the 1976 local government reform. It was felt that, local governments had a pivoter role to play in improving the general standard of local dwellers by the provision of essential services such as, improvement in water and electricity supply, construction, reconstruction and maintenance of local and other access roads, bridges and culverts, health educational services and so on. These services, apart from helping to improve the quality of life of people leaving within local communities, also help to integrate as well as upgrade community life generally.

In developing countries like Nigeria, these basic services are regarded as central to the overall development of a country as against the measurement of rapid increase in the Gross Domestic Products (GDP). Thus, the establishment of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments in Kwara is suppose to foster bottom-up development, local stability, and administrative effectiveness among others.

Given the foregoing, this research work is undertaken to assess the local government administration in Nigeria using Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments as case studies. The time frame is from 1999 to 2007. Data for this work was collected from books, journals, articles, and so on as well as from questionnaires and personal interview. Yamane sampling technique was employed in arriving at the sample size of this study. Hence, 168 citizens and 32 staff from treasury and account department of each of the local government – bringing the total to 400 respondents that were involved.

The second chapter focused on the review of literature on concept of local government, evolution of local government administration in Nigeria, status and functions of local government in 1999 constitution, the contribution of local government to development and so on. This chapter also contained the theoretical framework which dwelled on the system theory postulated by David Easton.

Chapter three examined the history, structure and functions of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments. The organogram of both local Governments were shown in this chapter.

Fourth chapter dwelled on analysis and interpretation of data as related to the two hypotheses which this research work is anchored upon. It reveals that, statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments affects their developmental performance. Also, that interference of Kwara State government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments has negatively affect their performance.

The fifth chapter summarised each of the above chapters. It also dwelled on conclusion and recommendations which conclude the research work.

### **5.3 Summary of findings and conclusion**

This study set out to investigate the reason why Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments perform below expectation despite the money receive from federal and kwara state government on monthly basis as statutory allocation which is meant primarily for grassroots development.

Based on our findings from the analysis of our data, we hereby draw the following conclusion; our findings on statutory allocation and developmental performance revealed that, statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments affects their developmental performance because majority of the respondents confirmed this finding. From the interview conducted, we also gathered data that, misappropriation of funds, corruption and so on were factors opined by the respondents to have hindered developmental performance of both local governments.

It was evidently proved that statutory allocation could enhance development if prudent spending, corruption and so on could be avoided by the political office holders and the top management officials in these local governments.

The study also revealed that, interference of Kwara state government in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments has negatively affects their performance. This was because the majority of the respondents were in support of this statement.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

In line with the findings of this study, it is pertinent to make recommendations, which adoption would go a long way in solving the problems militating against the grassroots development in Nigeria, with special reverence to Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments. The following recommendations are therefore considered to be adopted.

Based on the finding that, the amount of statutory allocation received by Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments affect their developmental performance, we then recommended that, there is need to increase the tax base and financial allocations of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments from higher governments given their present level of functions and also, Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments should judiciously make use of the available fund to meet their constitutional functions.

Also from our findings that, Kwara state government interference in the activities of Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments, we recommended that, these local governments should be given freedom in carrying out their constitutional functions.

As a result of our findings that, local government must seek approval from state government before embarking on any capital project, we hereby recommend that, autonomous should be given to Baruten and Ilorin West local Governments to embark on any viable project that will meet the aspiration of the rural populace.

Based on the findings that, the state government does not remit the 10% of her Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) as required by the constitution, we recommended that, the federal government should ensure that state government comply with this constitutional provision which required the state government to remit 10% of her Internally Generated Revenue to the local governments.

Based on our findings which stipulated that, joint account has negative effect on the operation of Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments we hereby recommended that, Federal Government Allocations to Local Governments should be direct funding from the Federal Government to Local Government's Accounts.



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## QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Ma.,

I am a student of Public Administration at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Carrying out a research study in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Masters in Science of Public Administration. The research aimed at Assessing local government administration in Baruten and Ilorin West Local Governments of Kwara – State.

This questionnaire is essentially an opinion survey meant to elicit your assistance in providing sufficient and accurate data to supplement the information on the subject of study. All informations will be held in strict confidence and for academic purposes only.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Please tick (✓) in the appropriate box provided against your answer.

### Section A: Personal Data

(2) Sex: (a) Male ( ) (b) Female ( )

(3) Educational Qualification

(a) Primary School ( ) (b) Secondary School ( )

(c) Diploma/NCE ( ) (d) Degree/HND ( )

(4) Occupation

(a) Civil Servant ( ) (b) Farmer ( )

(c) Private/self employed ( ) (d) Applicant ( )

### Section B

(1) Do your local government provides you with portable water?

Yes ( ) No ( )

- (2) If no to the question 1 above, do you think is as a result of inadequate funds?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (3) Do the clinics/health centres in your local government renders qualitative service?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (4) If no to question 3 above, is it as a result of inadequate personnel?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (5) Are you of the opinion that your local government regularly maintain your markets and motor parks?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (6) Does the feeder roads in your local government foster economic activities?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (7) Has your local government over the years been able to provide good drainage system?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (8) Do you consider the creation of your local government as a tool for societal development?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (9) Do the local government primary schools have adequate facilities to enhance standard basic education?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (10) Do your local government have qualified teachers in the local government primary schools?  
Yes ( ) No ( )

**Section C: Strictly for Treasury and Account Staff**

- (1) Does the local government incurred expenditure that are not been planned or budgeted for?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (2) Does your local government embark on any capital project without seeking for approval from the state government  
Yes ( ) No ( )

- (3) Does the state government remit 10% of her internally generated revenue to your local government?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (4) Which of the following best describe the mode of federal/state government allocation of your local government  
a) Complete/Regular ( )  
b) Regular not complete ( )  
c) Irregular/complete ( )
- (5) How would you assess the effect of joint account on the operation of your local government  
(a) Positive ( ) (b) Negative ( )
- (6) In your own opinion, what other factors do you consider as militating against development in your local government
-

## **INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

- (1) With the monthly allocation receive by your local government why is it that the local government lack some basic infrastructures?
- (2) How free is your local government in embarking on projects that are to bring development in your locality?
- (3) How often does your state government pay the 10% of her internally generated revenue to your local government?
- (4) How would you assess the joint account operation of your local government?



