

**PUBLIC ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
PERFORMANCE ON GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT.
(A STUDY OF SOMOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS STATE)**

BY

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES, MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, IBAFO, OGUN
STATE, NIGERIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCES (B.Sc.) PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION OF MOUNTAIN TOP UNIVERSITY, IBAFO, OGUN STATE,
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OCTOBER 2020

CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God and my father in the Lord Dr D.K Olukoya and to my wonderful family for their love, unflinching and dogged support financially, spiritually and morally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank God for His divine information, knowledge, and intervention to the finishing touch of this research.

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Olanipekun Ojo, the Head of the Department of Business administration, Mountain Top University, Ogun state for his enthusiasm, endurance, insightful comments, useful statistics, practical advice, and unceasing thoughts that have helped me tremendously at all times in my studies. His great know-how profound experience has enabled me to finish this study efficaciously, without his assistance and steerage; this research might not have been possible.

I also want to thank the following lecturers: Mr Attah E.A, Dr Mrs Erigbe, Dr Ogundele, Mr Majekodunmi and other staff (both academic and non-academic) for their regular aid and assistance.

I am deeply indebted to Mr Seun for sharing and impacting greater information and help closer to the completion of this research.

Finally, I am deeply thankful to my splendid parents, Mr and Mrs Ajibade for their unconditional love and guide and other family contributors. I would additionally like to thank my following friends and colleagues, Daniel damilola, Okike Deborah, Pinmo Abiola, Usoh precious, Aimofumeh onomele, Agbabiaka Remilekun, Ubong Isaac, Ogidi chukwulanim for their contribution and support in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the Public assessment of local government on grassroots development with respect to the Somolu Local Government Zone. It sought to ascertain the degree of public mindfulness about the capacity of the local government area; analyse the impact of local government organization on the grassroots turn of events; research the variables influencing local government execution and inspect pointers of execution that issue to the resident living in Somolu local government zone.

Questionnaires were conveniently disturbed to 200 occupants and 163 were returned. The study uncovered the blunder of assets, shared service framework, absence of straightforwardness and responsibility and confined income sources accessible to local government and failure to successfully use its inward wellsprings of income age had affected adversely on the arrangement of public merchandise at the local level. This is proof in the poor instructive offices, helpless medical care communities, streets, and so on; a few issues were anyway distinguished as limitations to the administration conveyance endeavours of the local government. These are; absence of suitable wellsprings of income botches, shared service, excessive obstruction from the state government, and so on. Consequently, this study, accordingly, recommended the full self-ruling status of local government both monetarily and officially to completely convey on its command, feasible wellsprings of income and an administration enrolment measure that is merit are driven and individuals of irrefutable character and honesty ought to be in charge of issues, among others.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Nigeria operates an administrative arrangement of government with a federal capital territory (Abuja), 36 states, and 774 local governments. As creatures of the central government, local governments are unavoidably commanded to perform four fundamental capacities: to give hardware to the conversation of local needs and the arrangements of relating administrations inside the skill and ability of the local region; to give apparatus to the execution at the local degree of provincial or government strategy; to give an agreement component to the goal of irreconcilable circumstances at the local level, and to give a preparation ground to political cooperation and explanation (Okoli,2000). This infers that Nigerian local governments are to deliver front line benefits that will cultivate financial improvement of the country individuals which can be generally portrayed as a grassroots turn of events. On the off chance that appropriately oversaw, local governments are the suitable instrument for rustic change, improvement, and the conveyance of social administrations to country networks in their purview (Sanda1988).

Local government should be comprehensively participatory and receptive to the necessities of the individuals at the local network levels, for example, towns and towns. However, during the period when the English colonized Nigeria and the mid-1970's the point at which a significant change activity was dispatched, local government organization was undemocratic and authoritarian, either directly or indirectly colonial, yet reality undemocratic, under different customary administration specialists alluded to as Local Organization by the English frontier rulers (Jega 2006).

The local government changes presented by the Murtala/Obasanjo military system in 1976, looked to democratize the framework, by presenting elective workplaces and attempted to utilize the new framework to bring government closer to the people for grassroots advancement (FRN, 1976).

The longing of the government to augment rustic and grassroots advancement is one of the significant destinations of the local government framework in Nigeria. The above job is critical because 70% of the nation's populace live and work inside this territory (Ibok, 2010)

The local government created as an organization for the arrangement of fundamental administrations to the individuals, particularly at the grassroots, through a progression of changes throughout the long term, the framework has gone through countless changes regarding the structure and capacity. In Omenka's view (referred to in Ttiv, 2011), the change was required by the need to appropriately characterize the different organs and functionaries of local government due to the acknowledgement that local government is a fundamental instrument of administration conveyance.

As per the fourth timetable of the 1999 constitution of the Bureaucratic Republic of Nigeria, the selective capacity of local government incorporates financial arranging, gathering assessments, rates, and the arrangement of social comforts like market, feeder streets, wellbeing administrations, consumable water, and so forth among others. These capacities characterize the reasoning behind the presence of the local government framework in Nigeria.

Local governments have a task to carry out in the financial improvement of any country. Naturally, they ought to accommodate the vote based portrayal of local networks. These jobs spread a wide scope of obligations and administrations which sway vigorously on the vocations of people. They are, for instance. Keys to figuring out where foundation ought to be situated. To secure our current circumstance, and to offer types of assistance which are urgent to the personal satisfaction grade schools, essential medical care offices, drinking water, recreational offices, streets and different administrations. It is consequently expected that local government as sub-units ought to work together with the public government in the conveyance of administrations towards the food of the popularity based cycle. Researchers have contended that majority rule administration and administration conveyance at the local government level is an essential instrument for the social, political, and monetary advancement of Nigeria in general. It is gratifying to take note of that Nigeria

has been under the military regime for quite a while since 1966 and whenever there was progress to common principle raises the resident's desire. The re-visitation of a common standard in 1999 after long periods of military guideline introduced high resident's advancement desires at all degrees of the three levels of government. This is steady with what vote based system hypothetically is about and involves better life-interest, opportunity, the responsibility of political pioneers, and so forth This was the specific case in 1999, for example, an upheaval of desires by residents. Following a couple of long stretches of non-military personnel rule, political chiefs and lawmakers, when all is said and done, began to put a high emphasis on their accomplishments at all degrees of government.

This study analyzed public assessment of local government performance in the Somolu local government. As a metropolitan local government, with its high populace, varieties, complexities, and interest for a wide scope of administrations because of its metropolitan/metropolitan nature. There is, nonetheless, a genuine discussion among researchers and administrators including the people for the real performance of local government in Nigeria, as a grassroots government. To certain onlookers and administrators, the framework is an exemplification of disappointment and an image of disarray, failure, and waste (Obasanjo, 2003, Tafida, 2005)

Generally, local governments have been relegated to various functions. In pioneer times, local specialists were fundamentally settled for the support of lawfulness. With freedom, the accentuation moved from law requirement to the arrangement of social administrations (Adeyemo, 2005)

There is a boundless fomentation that the tremendous money related assets distributed to the local government didn't compare to the administrations conveyed back. This is the crucial system that has informed the rationale behind this study.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Local government is the third level of government in Nigeria which has the command to speak to the managerial operators for the arrangement of essential public administrations and successful

administration to the grass-root people. (Adeyemo 2005). The convenience for the presence of local government anywhere on the planet originates from the need to encourage improvement at the grassroots. With this understanding, local governments were made in Nigeria as the third level of government to guarantee powerful, quantifiable, and proficient assistance conveyance to governance. A portion of the administrations anticipated from local government authority incorporates; Essential Training, Feeder Streets, Duct and Extensions, Horticultural and Normal Administrations and Medical care Administrations, and so forth. The laws that set up the local government engages the board to practice significant authority over local undertakings in the region of staffing, monetary force, that is, produce their assets somewhat to contention bureaucratic portion through tolls and local expense assortments.

It is very sad that paying little heed to the conspicuous points of interest of local governments, investigates had demonstrated that local governments in Nigeria throughout the years have performed critically beneath desires. The authoritative and beneficial motivators for grassroots improvement have nothing to show for their reality. The formative exercises and motivations of local government territory that would have utilized human asset advancement, the spread of country improvement in the region of labour improvement, expertise procurement programs, productive business, instructive favourable position, overhaul and for capital pay, are non-practical as well as have not yet been viewed as a reality, similar to capacities as the issuance of licenses for agrarian inserts, little scope modern foundations, checking, assessment and sterilization of local climate are failed to meet expectations and in a condition of pallor. (Ibok, 2010)

It is against the scenario of the foregoing that this study seeks to inspect the public assessment of Somolu local government performance.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study is to examine the public assessment of local government performance in Somolu local government. These are the specific objectives:

1. To ascertain the level of public awareness about the functions of local government administration
2. To examine the effect of local government administration on grassroots development in Somolu area.
3. To investigate the factors affecting local government performance in Somolu local government.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions are raised to guide this study.

1. What is the level of public awareness about the functions of local government in Somolu area?
2. What is the effect of local government performance on grassroots development in Somolu area?
3. What are the factors affecting local government performance in Somolu local government?

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

This study will be guided by the null research hypotheses.

1. There is no significant relationship between the awareness of residents and the function of somolu local government area
2. There is no significant relationship between the perception of interference by the state government and the assessment of the performance of local government areas by residents.
3. There is no significant relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

A study of this nature is critical in a few regards. This study is opportune and has a public need. Local government performance since the commencement of majority rule administration in Nigerian in

May 1999 has been a subject of public discussion and concern. For example, in an endeavour to improve local government performance, the central government (FGN 2004) commented that government authorities in the local government must commit themselves to offer the essential types of assistance to which every resident is entitled in an ideal, reasonable, legitimate, successful and straightforward way.

This study will comprehensively examine the historical backdrop of local government in Somolu with an accentuation on the changes of local government in Nigeria. This study will outline the elements of local government in Nigeria just as their constitutional power and investigate the performance of local government in Somolu throughout the years just as the variables militating against their performance. This study will profit the authorities whose business it is to deal with the issues of local government and areas of progress. This study will likewise teach the general population on their privileges and benefits as grassroots residents of their local government.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In conducting this study a few constraints were experienced which are: finance- the lack of fund and sponsorship to carry out this research. Hence, this study is restricted to the local government understudy. Furthermore, data gathering posed a problem as a result of the secret nature of government and the reluctance of local government authorities understudy to uncover important records that they termed secret to help this exploration, particularly those reports that have to do with the ventures executed by the local government.

The study envisions the chance of individual predispositions and misrepresentation of data given because of biases, inclinations wickedness purpose of resistance or partisanship. This may have some impact on the result, be that as it may, this impact isn't required to be sufficiently critical to invalidate diminish the result of this research.

1.8 SCOPE OF STUDY

This study will focus on Somolu local government public assessment performance. Somolu local government additionally spelt as Shomolu was previously a town, in Lagos State, south-western Nigeria, and north of Lagos city. A private suburb of Lagos, created with orderly issues to the size of a local government of congestion, lodging, and insufficient disinfection. The greater part of its occupants is Yoruba. The town's local exercises remember working for cowhide handiworks and printing. Somolu Local Government falls on a Facilitate of $6^{\circ} 32' 27''$ North, $3^{\circ} 22' 14''$ East. It has a region of 12km.



MAP OF LAGOS STATE SHOWING SOMOLU LGA

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Assessment: The demonstration of judging or choosing the sum, worth, quality, or significance of something, or the judgment or choice that is made.

Local government: A regulatory body for a little geographic region, for example, a city, town, district, or state. A local government will normally just have authority over their particular geological district, and can't pass or uphold laws that will influence a more extensive zone. Local governments can choose authorities, order burdens, and do numerous different things that a public government would do, just on a more modest scope.

Performance: with regards to local government, performance is a proportion of how well a gathering meets its destinations given the outer restrictions set on it and the assets that it has access. It must be surveyed in the wake of considering the setting where the association operates.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Political researchers, legislators, and administrators over the long run have been distracted with the topic of the legitimization, the proper status, and functional parts of the grassroots government.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of Local Government

The study of the organization and political establishment of Local Government has kept on producing a ton of remarks from different researchers and analysts. This is because it possesses a significant situation in public change exertion towards quickened development and improvement.

Notwithstanding, there is a sensible level of dissimilar thoughts among most researchers on the significance of the Local Government, albeit not many definitions exist, this is to an enormous degree a function of the distinctive financial and political advancement of local government by most authors. As indicated by the Assembled Country (UN) office for Policy Implementation, Local Government is a political region of a country (or in an Administrative framework or State) which Comprise by law and has significant command over local illicit relationships including the ability to force an assessment or apply work for endorsed purposes, the overseeing body, for example, a substance is chosen or in any case, locally chose.

The above definition is similar to the one given by (Robson 2006) who considers Local as, "A regional non-sovereign network having the legitimate right and the fundamental association to control its issues". Taking a look at it from the Nigerian setting, the rule for 1976 Local Government reforms recommended meaning of Local Government in this manner thus, government at the local level practised explicit forces inside characterized territories. , Local Government can be viewed as the most minimal level of government, set up by-laws and appointed explicit duties. The above definitions contained four institutional highlights of Local Government and they are.: To begin with,

the Local Government unit must have a lawful character that is, as the public organization; it can sue and be sued. Second, it more likely than not determined forces to play out a scope of functions. Third, it must appreciate significant independence, particularly in money related and staff matters subject to restricted control from the focal government; lastly, it probably chose delegates along with partisan principal or philosophical direction.

Orowa and Adewumi (1983) in their study, attempted to give an overall foundation on the advancement of Local Government in Nigeria to the ascent of current Local Governments so the Local Governments which are all the closer to individuals can be on a superior situation to convey administrations that will help achieve financial turn of events. For example, they stated that "local specialists being near the individuals from the public both in the towns and towns ought to be viably associated with the general public destinations of accomplishing an expansive based social and financial turn of events and making sure about an ideal use of labour.

There is a need to investigate what precisely is implied by the local government. It is hard to locate a solitary and exhaustive conceptualization of local government adequate to both the creating and created nations of the world. Local government is a government at the grassroots level. As indicated by Ojofeitimi, (2010), "local" suggests that gatherings are intended for little networks and "government" implies that they have certain ascribes of a government.

The concept of Local Government might be viewed as a section of a constituent state or district of a country state, set up by law to offer public types of assistance and direct open undertakings inside its zone of award (Ikelegbe, 2015). As Lord (2008), the local government is generally found in current legislative issues, although it passes by different labels. Its authenticity lies in its official undertakings to speak to the interests or wishes of the local occupants and to oversee to their necessities.

Established on equitable goals, it is necessitated that they are permitted to control their issues at this level, particularly since this is where their inclinations and government assistance are well on the way to be legitimately influenced or felt

2.1.2 History of Local Government Establishment in Nigeria

Before frontier times, local networks have their arrangement of local government. Family heads met in a town gathering or tribe committees. The arrangement of the local organization was composed in this structure until the English colonial government presents the roundabout guideline framework. Since the presentation of the aberrant principle framework by the English government to right now, a local government organization has gone through different stages as far as turning out to be semi-self-governing in dealing with the individuals at the grass-root.

At the purpose of the consideration of the local government as the third level of government following the 1976 reforms, the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) was confronted with the interest for the foundation of a local government that is free of different degrees of government organs. As indicated by Nwabueze,(1982) what was being looked for was a local government similarly as the last identified with the government. That is, it would have an immediate relationship with the government on the guideline of self-sufficiency and equity between different levels.

In 1960, the laws were corrected following the direction of the frontier government. The service of the local board was later made to reinforce the assessment of money and staff. At the point when the military struck in 1966, the local organization framework was nullified through decree 34. The local court framework turned out to be important for the legal executive, while the local committee police were disbanded and coordinated into the government police. The self-governance and intensity of the chambers established were disintegrated. The local framework in Nigeria kept on seeing significant changes, particularly at the beginning of military principle of 1966 with the formation of 12 states in 1967, the Eastern and Mid-western state governments assumed control over the running of local political foundations.

In any case, it was not until the end of the common battle in 1970 that any genuine exertion was made by state governments to draw up plans for local governments. In Waterways, South Eastern, East Focal, and Mid-western states, local organization supplanted local governments in various shades and

shadings. A local organization in this setting alludes to the organization of local networks through local specialists, delegated by the state/local or public/focal government, who are additionally mindful to them (Oyediran, 1979).

2.1.3 Growth of Local Government

Since 1970, the number of local governments rose from 299 out of 1970 to 301 in 1979, to 781 in 1981, when the state governments were given the position to make local governments. After the ousting of the non-military personnel government in 1984, the numbers were again diminished to 301 and later they expanded to 449 of every 1987; 589 out of 1991, and 774 out of 1996 (Otobo, 2002).

2.1.4 Reform of Local Government in Nigeria

As part of the history of local government in Nigeria, the administrative military government has done a great deal by presenting certain reforms in the framework, all through Nigeria; coming up next are a portion of the reforms that were carried out to date:

- i. For the first run through in Nigeria, the administrative military government cast a ballot a different measure of funds for the administrations of local government. This money should no longer pass through the hands of state government, however, to go straightforwardly to the local government specialists. The central government made it an offence for any state government to retain the awards implied for the local specialists. No state government is likewise permitted to acquire cash from the local government specialists.
- ii. Another reformation that is acquainted with the majority of the local government framework is the redesigning of their labourers with a similar degree of government employees all through the alliance. Before the labourers of the local gathering were inadequately paid and their condition was inadmissible. In any case, after certain reformation being presented, things change for better in the local government framework.

iii. As an aftereffect of more awards reserved for the local government specialists, the instalment of staff compensations become normal. It is additionally simpler for them to keep up certain fundamental administrations which they have dismissed because of an absence of assets in their anxiety.

iv. More obligations have been given to local experts as of late. For example, arrangement, advancement, pupil, and move of instructors and different labourers are presently in the hand of local government specialists.

2.1.5 Local Government Review of 2004

This review occurred under the Chairmanship of the Late Etsu Nupe, Alhaji Umaru Sanda Ndayako, and later supplanted by Alhaji Liman Ciroma (Watchman, January 20, 2004). The Central Government gave a white paper and the national council of State embraced the report. The substance of the report was:

- a. It held the current 774 Local government board.
- b. All local government boards must present their yearly financial plans to their State Places of getting together for endorsement;
- c. That local government should support their different administrations and offices, including paying compensations of principal conventional guidelines and elementary teachers.
- d. Administration of an inspectorate division to uphold consistency with the local government spending plan as affirmed by the arranging and lawful units in the local government.

As of late, another arrangement has been sanctioned into law by the Public Get together in 2005, enabling Local Government Allotment to be paid straightforwardly to them, rather than the past game plan of having State-Local Shared service. Legal distribution implied for local governments was expanded to 20.06%. Paying the legal assignment straightforwardly to local government is to hinder the chance of expressing the government's control of the shared service to their courtesy. This most

recent arrangement has gotten analysis from the meeting of getting together of Speakers, who took a look at such an arrangement as unlawful and empowering debasement in local government.

In the rundown, it tends to be said that no open organization in Nigeria has been so exposed to visit reforms than Local Government. Virtually every fruitful organization presents one authoritative change or the other. Aside from the commended 1976 reforms, state government authorities have likewise presented different controls. For example in Ekiti state, the residency of chose Local Government authorities was diminished to two years. While some held it to reflect three years. In the southwest, aside from Lagos, an overseer council was presented in 2003 following the overall decisions. In a comparative vein, in June 2007, some state governments broke down their local committees and arrangement overseer board of trustees to control the undertakings of the chamber.

2.1.6 Structures of Local Government in Nigeria

Before the unification reforms of 1976, the local committees were distinctive in their association, plan, conceptualization, and structure. Local governments have various levels and played out numerous and different functions. The local governments were isolated from different levels of government with relative self-governance of their character, powers, and wellsprings of income, with the responsibility to the state government. Subordinate boards made like the Local Committee Advancement Authority infer their forces and assets from the "parent" local government. Every level has explicit functions degenerated to it and plays out specific functions not expose to the control of state government (Olori, 2004).

Under the presidential system of local government organization presented by the Babangida Organization and joined into the Fourth Republic Constitution, there was the division of functions and obligations, in a check and equalization circumstance, which created an executive arm separated from its administrative functions.

By Decree No 23 of 1991, the local government was isolated into two separate arms for regulatory accommodation, to support the estimations of the division of forces and governing rules. Likewise,

there was a foundation of the authoritative and leader arms of the local government. The authoritative arm makes laws for the local government board, considers and affirms local government yearly gauges, gotten and considers the fiscal reports arranged by the leader and screens the execution of local government ventures as contained in the yearly financial plan.

2.1.7 Functions of Local Government in Nigeria

As indicated by Adamolekun, 2003 Local government is a tenet of decentralization and an instrument of administration set up and imagined to upgrade the safeguarding of the customary arrangement of government and organization. Local government boards should function in a way that obliges the different classes and gatherings in the network to enhance struggle and strain. The essential obligation expected of the local government gathering was to energize, deserve admiration, and backing of the individuals for asset assembly for network advancement. The local government is, subsequently, expected to be predictable with the socio-social climate and partake effectively in the political economy of the general public. In contemporary occasions, the functions of the local government committees in Nigeria as spoken to under the Fourth Timetable of the 1999 Constitution contain the rundown of functions that the local board can embrace only and those that it imparts simultaneous commitments to different degrees of government. Along these lines, the functions of the local government have continued as before as reflected by the Fourth Timetable as follows:

- i. Foundation and upkeep of streets, road lighting, channels and other public thruways, parks, gardens, open spaces.
- ii. Arrangement and upkeep of public comfort, sewage, and decline removal.
- iii. Permitting, guideline, and control of the offer of alcohol.
- iv. Development and keeping of pets, all things considered, shops, and booths.
- v. registration of all marriages, births and deaths.

2.1.8 Problems of Local Government Administration

A Local Government is a regulatory unit with a characterized domain, organization authority, force, and relative self-governance. It is represented by either selected or elected individuals from the network. Most nations of the world are focused on building up Local Governments regardless of the way that there is no agreement on if they should exist (Bello-Iman 1996:206). The problems of Local Governments in Nigeria must be inspected with the destinations whereupon its creation in Nigeria was predicated.

The four fundamental purposes for the foundation of Local Government as indicated by the Local Government Reforms Rules (1976) incorporate; upgrade of participatory vote based system, the advancement of the local opportunity of the activity or local self-rule, political reconciliation and public solidarity, and the arrangement of administrations for which they are the most proficient suppliers contrasted with different degrees of government. It is evident from the writing that few elements repress the realization of these goals.

The lacklustre showing of Local Government as an apparatus for advancing provincial turn of events and participatory vote based system at the grassroots has been obliged by a wide scope of elements. The most infamous of the imperatives, as indicated by Bello-Imam (1 996) and Enemu (1999), is insufficient money. The problem emerges from their powerlessness to source income inside a couple with a deficient designation from the local government. This robbed them of their functions as they scarcely have the money to execute significant advancement ventures. The deficient gifted and experienced workforce is one more problem. Sorkaa, (1999) stated that the period of gathering legislative issues influences massively the enlistment, control, and state of administration of Local Government staff and subsequently the performance of Local Governments in Nigeria.

Another problem is the excessive interference and control by the central government. This subverts the local self-rule of the third level of government. In Nigeria, the bureaucratic and state governments have generally driven the disintegration of chose Local Government administrators and councillors

before the termination of their residency. Bello-imam, (1996) thinks that the intergovernmental connection between Local Governments and the more elevated levels of government saw choking out controls and here and there clashing orders. This causes a lot of problems at the local level and the performance of Local Governments by and large.

Defilement, absence of political shrivels, and genuineness establish another difficult problem to Local Government performance in Nigeria. Arne, (2003) states that debasement at this degree of government covers viewpoints like theft of assets, adulteration of receipts and records, swelling of figures on instalment vouchers, expansion of costs of products and ventures delivered, and pointless work of staff. Sorkaa(1999) concurs with the above when he says that, defilement and exploitative conduct has eaten profound into the texture of the Local Government framework Nigeria. He further claimed that most top functionaries of Local Government curve not generally objective; organization work is customized, rules are not paid attention to and some of the time even disposed of totally Sorkaa, 1992. The above suggests a high rate of corrupt use of office, absence of honesty, and unlawful misappropriation of public assets especially inside produced income for individual increases. This the more significant level of government blamed for the controlled self-rule of Local Governments.

There is additionally the problem of lacking help in certain quarters. This stems from the terrible showing of Local Government in rustic turn of events and administration conveyance at the grassroots. In the ongoing past, numerous researchers and even top government officials have required the rejecting of Local Governments in Nigeria. This as indicated by Denga, 2003 was an aftereffect of the lacklustre showing of their customary function in the ongoing past. Overall, there is a ceaseless rundown of problems that restrain the compelling performance of Local Government. They can be summed up to incorporate; monetary pain, insufficient chief limit, choking out control by the state and central governments, especially the majority rules system at this level, and absence of

political will with respect to Local Government to start and actualize advancement ventures from underneath that directly affect the life.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In a study like this, which centres on the public assessment of local government performance, it becomes very necessary to develop certain theories as a framework for the analysis of data collected. In this situation, a relevant theory for analysis is provided by the four philosophical justifications or conceptualized performance roles for local government postulated by the four major contending schools of thoughts that emerged as a result of various attempts by scholars in the field to ascertain the functional responsibilities on performance role local government should emphasis. In this regards, Ola (1984), as cited in Adeyemo, (2005) identified four schools of thoughts, they are;

- I. The democratic participation school
- ii. Efficiency service provision school
- iii. The development services school
- iv. The holistic integrationist school

Advocates of the **Democratic School of Thought** (J.S.Mill, Alex-de-Tocqueville, David Bulfer, William Mechanize, Keith Lucas, and James Bryce) holds that local government function to bring about democracy and to afford opportunities for political participation among the citizens as well as to educate and socialize him politically that is, local governments exists primarily as a political institution with the responsibilities for fostering representative and participatory democracy at the local level (Ola, 1984; Adeyemo 2005; Usman 2008).

While **Efficiency Service School of thought** (Von-Giesost. George Langrob, J.S. Sharpe, Langford, Maulin and Jagun) argued that, what is central and important to local government is not about bringing about democracy but rather the local government must be judged by its success in the provision of services up to a standard measured by the national inspectorate. Jim Sharpe further opined that the efficiency performance is so compelling that, if the local government did not exist,

something else would be created in its place. Ola, (1984); Adeyemo (2005) further opined that local government because of its closeness to an area can provide certain services far more efficiently than the central government. These services should therefore be allocated to local government and should serve as its main functions.

Again, the **developmental school of thought** emphasized how local governments in the developing countries could be an effective agent for a better life, and improves means of better living, socially and economically, and a means to better share in the national wealth (Adeyemo, 2005).

In the same vein, supporting these positions according to Adeyemo (2005) the 1976 local government reforms categorically identified specific objectives of the local governments and sum up the ideas of the above school of thoughts as follows:

- i. Activities by devolving or delegating them to local representatives' bodies
- ii. To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government closer to the local government levels of our society, and to encourage the initiatives and leadership potentials.
- iii. To mobilize human and material resources through the involvement of the members of the public in their local development.
- iv. To provide two-channel of communication between local communities and government (both states and federal) (local government reform 1976).

To this extent, we can deduce that the essence of local government (most especially in the developing countries) is created to provide social services at the grassroots level (most especially infrastructural facilities) to bring government closer to the people and enhance their living standard and by allowing them to decide and participate on their affairs through their local representatives (i.e. councillors).

Scholars in the camp of **Holistic Integrationist School** looked at local government from manpower and more particularistic point of view. According to them, in a political system that is culturally plural and socially diffused and not strictly differentiated, a more holistic view of roles is inevitable. According to this group, one of the major problems of most of the developing nations of the world is

to be able to achieve a reasonable level of political integration in these societies that are culturally plural and socially diffused local sentiments and attachments are usually very strong and most times they are stronger than national sentiments.

From the ideas put forward by these four schools, we can conceptualize some performance roles of local government in a developing economy like Nigeria. Based on this theoretical framework is made easier and convenient by adopting the holistic integrationist approach because it combines the ideas of democratic participatory, efficiency service provision and developmental school. On this basis, the postulation of the holistic integrationist school is used as the standard yardstick for measuring the performance of Somolu Local Government.

In summary, the various studies have revealed that local government in Nigeria in which Somolu local government is part face serious challenges that hamper their effective performance.

2.3. Empirical Reviews

Several empirical and methodological evaluations of researchers have found out the public evaluation on local authorities administration performance on grassroots improvement and the effort positioned up employing several administrators to bring a quit to its sports.

Governance on the local degree performs a crucial position in ensuring the effectiveness and provision of public goods to the significant rural population. The advent of local authorities anywhere inside the world stems from the want to facilitate tendencies at the grassroots (Agba, Akwara, & Idu, 2013). All political systems are seeking the attainment of powerful and efficient service shipping at the grassroots.

It has to be noted that one of the approaches of bringing authorities in the direction of the people on the grassroots is thru the transport of service in a great, green, effective and adequate manner (Agba, Akwara, & Idu, 2013; Ibok, 2014).

It is vital to observe that the effectiveness and performance of service transport are appraised based totally on how successful the services are performed with the aid of the local authorities through its paintings force, greater so, that nearby government is only an organization that may act or perform through actors who need to be nicely prepared and educated to take up the growing call for of efficient carrier shipping at the grassroots. These departments are inevitable as Almond aptly stated wherever there are functions; there need to be structured to carry out them (Agba 2013).

To justify the motives for developing local governments, nearby government spending and capabilities have done with the aid of nearby governments' people, there may be the need for interactions among and among its aspect components to supply efficient service transport and initiatives executed through neighbourhood governments ought to be geared toward "providing the basic services to which every citizen is entitled in a well-timed, fair, honest, powerful and transparent manner" ('Servicom and the citizen', www.Servenigeria.Com, cited in Agba et al., 2013). Nigerians have the proper to be served proper whether at federal, country or nearby government degrees.

Accordingly, local governments as a third-tier government are created to convey government towards human beings on the grassroots and for the transformation of lives at the agricultural level. One of the methods of bringing authorities toward the people at the grassroots is through the delivery of carrier in a first-rate, well timed, effective and ok manner it argues that the constitutional mandate of nearby governments in phrases of "function overall performance" has now not been translated into fact (Agba, 2013)

As Okoli (1998) rightly pointed out, that Local governments exist to fill the gap which the countrywide government is just too far off to fill, it brings the national authorities toward the humans and makes its impact felt in all of the nooks and crannies of the society. By implication, the countrywide government through this medium caters for the grassroots. local government is very crucial within the political and financial discipline of a nation. Therefore, the aim of the provisions for the technology and management of fund within the Revised Financial Memorandum 1991 is to make

certain good enough generation and right management of fund so one can attain the only obligations of neighbourhood governments.

According to Ojo (2009), local governments have finished under expectations as a result of negative management. Undoubtedly, Finance and its prudent control are the bedrock of effective functioning of local government. It is against this backdrop that Tonwe (2009) argues that nearby governments require finance to perform their statutory features. The ability of the local government to do this is largely depending on availability of fund, coupled with efficient management which constitutes the required catalyst necessary for well-timed execution and of completion in their improvement projects. Tonwe (1995), but expresses a few reservations. For example, he notes: in latest time, lack of price range has frequently been attributed as the primary problem which had hindered effective and thirteen a hit execution and final touch of many tasks at the nearby authorities level. However, reveal in has shown the contrary that negative finance control, as alternative inadequate finance is the bane of nearby governments' lack of ability to reap significant development of their area (Ojo, 2009).

Adedokun (2004) located that the Macpherson charter of 1948 initiated a few awesome changes; the regions brought a few reforms of their nearby administrations within the 1950s which aimed at enhancing overall performance. Though the reforms gave neighbourhood administrations strength to collect rates and levy pools and profits taxes to finance their activities, the regions had usual manage of the taxes. Local management lacked self-dedication; therefore their resources had been inadequate.

Okoli (2000) identified major assets of revenue to local government councils as internal resources; and authorities' presents and loans. He cited that the internal sources of sales to the councils varied from the nearby government to neighbourhood authorities and these consisted of belongings rate, capitation costs, farm animal's costs, improvement charges, marketplace/motor park costs, car licenses and liquor licenses. He didn't have a look at the troubles militating in opposition to sales generation inside the nearby governments and how to remedy them.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology can be characterized as the general system utilized by the researcher in gathering and examining information for the examination of problems (Asika, 2006).

Notwithstanding, the technique to be utilized by any researcher relies upon the reason for the study, the idea of the problem to be examined.

3.1 Research design

This study adopted a descriptive survey plan in which a structured poll was utilized to evoke data from the objective respondents. Survey configuration is one in which a gathering of individuals or things is concentrated by gathering and examining information from a couple of individuals or things viewed as illustrative of the whole gathering. Essential information was gathered and prepared in the study. In this investigation, the grass-root people of Somolu local government will be the audience from where information will be gathered

3.3 Population of the study

The universal population of this study will comprise of the occupants of Somolu Local Government being the investigation territory. This investigation will be completed in the Somolu local government which is one of the Twenty constitutionally approved local Governments in Lagos State. The objective populace for this investigation was male and female which are youth and grown-up. This investigation is confined to both the young and grown-up inhabitants of somolu local government.

3.4 Location of study

The location of this study is Somolu local government of Lagos State, Nigeria. Initially assigned Mushin east local government zone, Somolu local government has a standing history dating similar to 1976. The local government region is circumscribed in the south by Lagos territory, in the west by Ikeja and Mushin and in the east by the Lagos tidal pond. There are eight wards in Somolu local

government region and they are Ward A(ONIPANU), Ward B(BASHUA), Ward C(IJEBUTEDO), Ward D (ORILE/ALADE) Ward E (OKESUNA/ALASE), Ward F(BAJULAIYE), Ward G(IGBARI) and Ward H (FEDEYI/IGBOBI).

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size for used for this investigation was 200 questionnaires administered to ten houses from five streets however 163 questionnaires were returned which was utilized for information passage and examination, the purpose for this example size was because of the capacity to arrive at all the respondents inside the restricted period inside which this examination was completed, another explanation was that the example size is sensible enough to gather exact, dependable, and substantial information for appropriate speculation of research discoveries for the benefit of the entire populace.

The sampling procedure utilized for this investigation was the systematic sampling where four wards were chosen from the eight battles of Somolu local government territory, actually utilizing the basic arbitrary technique; five roads were chosen from every one of the four chose wards. This carried the absolute number of roads to twenty. Utilizing the deliberate sampling method, ten houses were chosen in every one of the twenty roads. The absolute quantities of houses were separated by ten to get the "nth" stretch and ten houses were chosen with each house being at each nth span, carrying the all outnumber of houses to 20. In each house, one family was haphazardly chosen as a respondent.

3.5 Research instrument and validation

This arrangement with methodology embraced by the researcher to get pertinent data or information about the circumstance or things he/she decides to contemplate. The research instrument utilized for this examination is the poll since this investigation received a descriptive survey research technique and the cycle of the organization was self-managed. Legitimacy manages the capacity of the research instrument to gauge what it is intended to quantify. An estimating instrument must be named substantial on the off chance that it precisely gauges what it\ 's expected to be estimated. Kerlinger (1973) declares that a viable proportion of substance legitimacy is the approval gotten from others

and as such a specialist (director) control was acquired to find out if all things of this investigation line up with the hypotheses and whether they helped in gathering the necessary data for this examination to accomplish its expressed objectives.

3.6 Method of data analysis

The information extracted from the administered questionnaire was presented in the form of frequency distribution table showing the frequencies and percentages. The results were presented in section one contains the demographic variables of the respondents while the second section contains results providing answers to the research questions of the study. The responses were analysed using chi-square statistical tool to examine the influence of the subject matter title “**Public Assessment of local government Performance**”.

3.7 Limitation of the methodology

The limitation of this study can be identified by limited time; a study of this nature requires an extensive time while additionally thought about other scholastic duties seeking the restricted time. Financial resources were needed for the examination to cover costs, for example, the printing of poll, transportation, and correspondence among others and the observed busy schedule of most respondents were among the test of this investigation.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the introduction of information just as its examination. The information acquired for the investigation was using polls which were intended to survey the performance of Somolu local governments, Lagos State, on grassroots development.

4.2 Presentation and Analysis of Data According to Research Question

A total of two hundred (200) questionnaires were administered to the respondents who were selected in the areas of study. Out of the two hundred (200) questionnaires, one hundred and sixty-three (163) questionnaires were returned given 81.5% rate of returns. However, only one hundred and forty-three (143) of the questionnaires returned were duly completed thereby given approximately 71.5% rate of returns and twenty (20) did not duly fill given 0.1% while thirty-six (36) of the questionnaires were not returned given 0.18%. Therefore, the analysis of data is based on one hundred and forty-three (143) respondents.

Table 4.2.1 Gender

S/N	Sex	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	Male	73	51%
2	Female	70	49%
	Total	143	100%

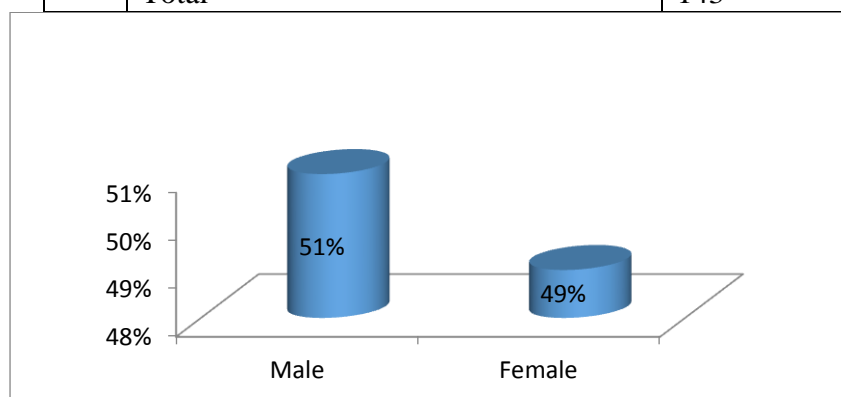


Figure 4.2.1 percentage representation of gender

Table 4.2.1 revealed that seventy-three (73) of the respondents which constitute (51%) fifty-one per cent were male while seventy (70) respondents which constitute forty-nine per cent (49%) were females. This indicates that majority of the respondents were males.

Table 4.2.2 Status

S/N	MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	Single	46	32.2
2	Married	88	61.5
3	Separated	3	2.1
4	Divorced	2	1.4
5	Widowed	4	2.8
	Total	143	100%

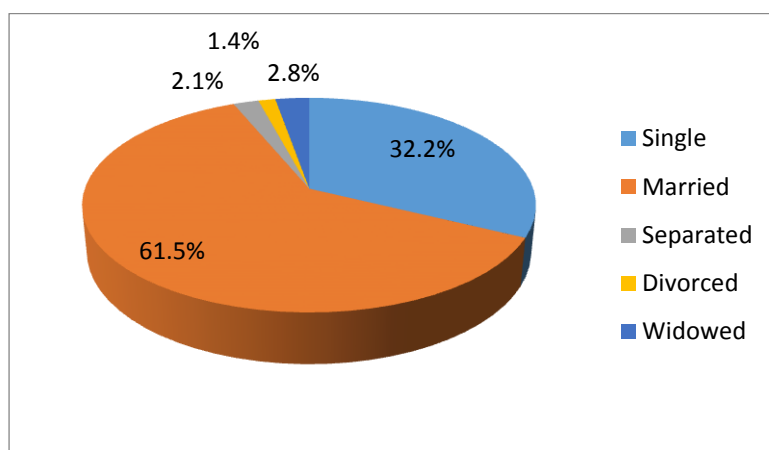


Figure 4.2.2 percentage presentation of marital status

According to the table above, it shows that the questionnaire was administered to eighty-eight (88) married people which approximately to 61.5%. More also, the questionnaire was administered to forty-six (46) who were single given 32.2% while the divorced, separated and widowed people falls below a low range (1.4%, 2.1%, 2.8%) respectively.

Table 4.2.3 Ethnic Group

S/N	ETHNIC GROUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yoruba	100	70.0
2	Igbo	22	15.3
3	Hausa	4	2.8
4	Others	17	11.9
	Total	143	100%

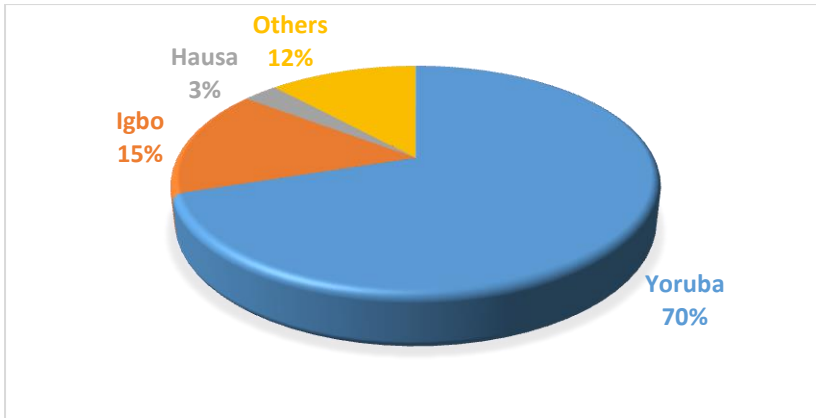


Figure 4.2.3 percentage presentation of Ethnic Group

As shown in table 4.2.3, it can be observed that one hundred (100) of the respondents which represent 70% are Yoruba indigenes, while twenty-two (22) which represent 15.3% are Igbo indigenes. Also, four (4) of the respondents which represent 2.8% are Hausa and seventeen (17) of the respondents which represent 11.9% are from others tribe. This confirms that Somolu LG is predominantly

Table 4.2.4 Level of Education

S/N	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	No formal education	1	0.70
2	Secondary school	33	23.1
3	Vocational education	15	10.5
4	N.C.E/ O.N.D/ H.N.D	6	4.2
5	Postgraduate degree	84	58.7
6	Quranic	1	0.70
7	Undecided	3	2.1
	Total	143	100%

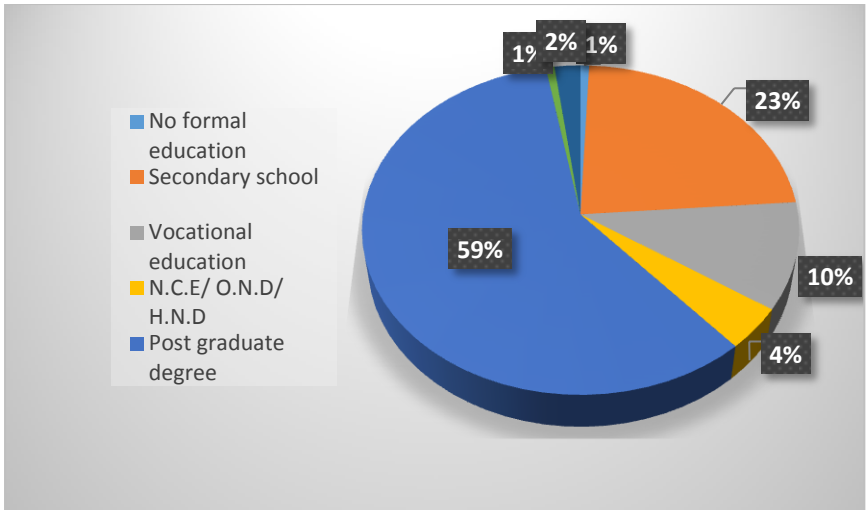


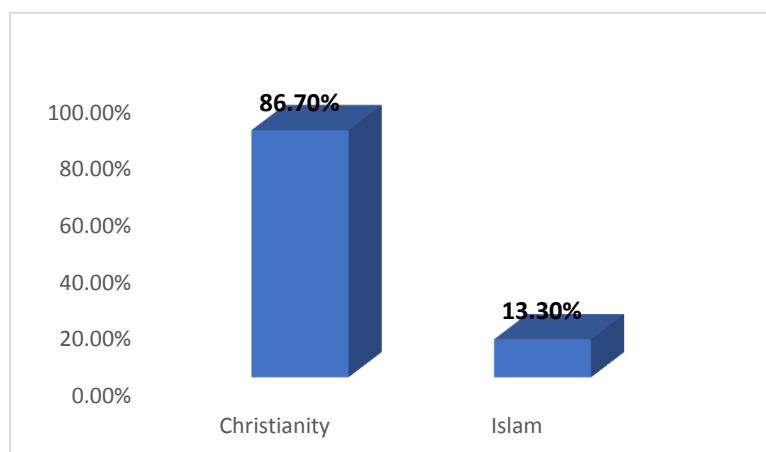
Figure 4.2.4 percentage presentation on level of education

As shown in Table 4.2.4 above, the educational qualification of the people of Somolu Local Government Areas indicated that eighty-four (84) respondents which represent 58.7% have Postgraduate degree. Thirty-three (33) respondents represent 23.1% were holders of (O' Level), fifteen (15) respondents represent 10.5% have vocational education, six (6) respondents represent (4.2%) passed Ordinary National Diploma (OND), National Certificate in Education and Higher National Diploma, No formal education and Quranic education of the respondent were (0.70%) respectively and three (3) of the respondent were undecided.

Table 4.2.5 Religion

S/N	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	Christianity	124	86.7%
2	Islam	19	13.3%
	Total	143	100%

Figure 4.2.5 percentage presentation on Religion



As shown on table 4.2.5, it can be observed that one hundred twenty-four (124) of the respondents which represent 86.70% are Christian, while nineteen (19) of the respondents which represent 13.30% practice, Islam. So somolu inhabitants are predominantly.

Table 4.2.6 Employment status

S/N	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	Employed	59	41.3
2	Unemployed	8	5.6
3	Self-employed	58	40.5
4	Student/Apprentice	10	7.0
5	Housewife	4	2.8
6	Pensioner	4	2.8
	Total	143	100%

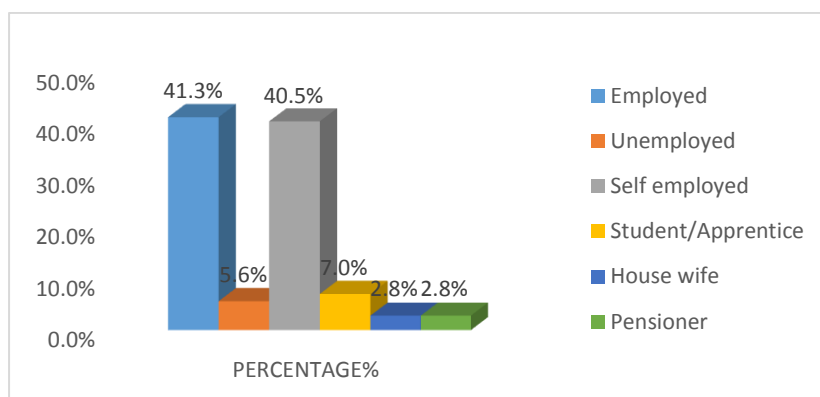


Figure 4.2.6 percentage presentation on employment status

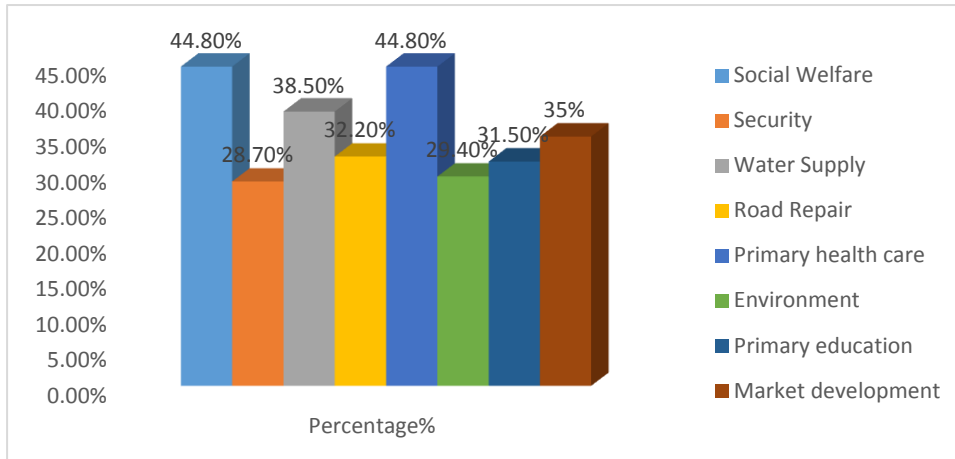
As shown in Table 4.2.6 above, the occupational distribution of the grassroots showed that fifty-nine (59) of the respondents constituting 41.3% are employed, fifty-eight (58) of the respondents representing 40.5% are self-employed and also eight (8) respondents constituting 5.8% were unemployed, while four (4) respondents representing 2.8% were housewives and four (4) respondents representing 2.8% were pensioner.

Table 4.2.7

RESIDENTS LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

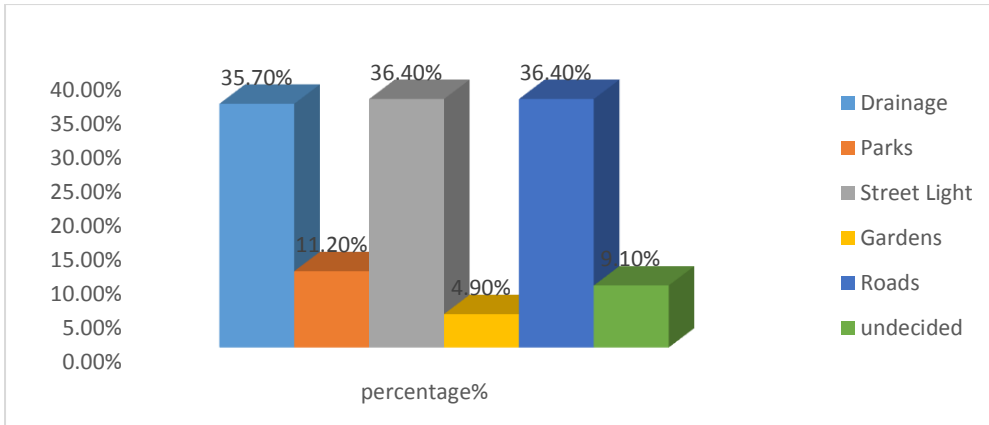
S/N	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE%	
1	Respondents' assessment of the constitutional responsibilities of Local government?	Social Welfare	64	44.8%
		Security	41	28.7%
		Water Supply	55	38.5%
		Road Repair	46	32.2%
		Primary health care	64	44.8%
		Environment	42	29.4%
		Primary education	45	31.5%
		Market development	50	35.0%
2	Respondents assessment of the performance of the local government	Drainage	51	35.7%
		Parks	16	11.2%
		Street Light	52	36.4%
		Gardens	7	4.9%
		Roads	52	36.4%
		undecided	13	9.1%
3	Whether respondents are satisfied with the performance of the local government	Yes	43	30.0%
		No	100	70.0%
4	Whether the local government have brought development closer to the people	Yes	50	34.9%
		No	91	63.7%

		Undecided	2	1.4%
5	Challenges of the local government	Lack of funds	35	24.5%
		Lack of autonomy	21	14.7%
		Corruption	89	62.2%
		Godfatherism	52	36.4%
		Undecided	2	1.4%



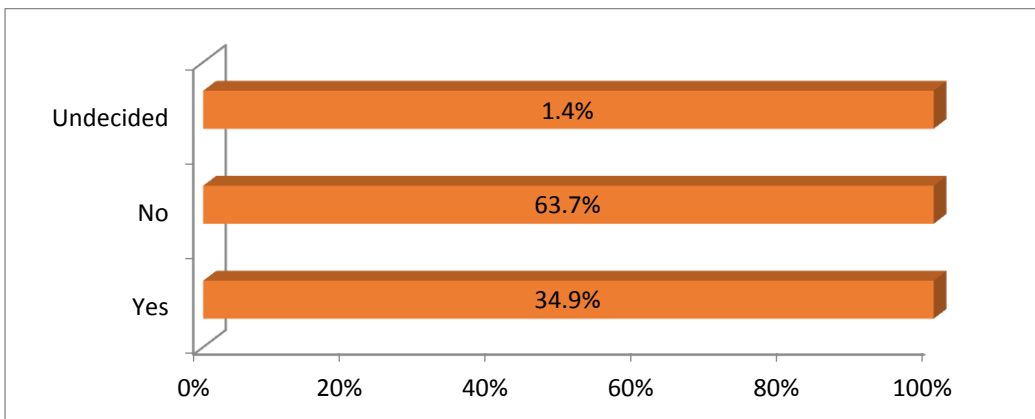
QUESTION 1: RESPONDENTS OPINIONS REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

From the above chart, 64(44.8%) and 64(44.8%) respondents believed that social welfare and primary health care are the constitutional responsibilities of local government respectively, 55(38.5%) and 50(35.0%) of the respondents also believed that water supply and market development are the local government constitutional responsibilities respectively, 46(32.2%) and 45(31.5%) of the respondents are of the view that road repair and primary education respectively are local government constitutional responsibilities. While 42(29.4%) and 41(28.7) respondent also believed that environmental sanitation and security respectively are the constitutional responsibilities of the local government.



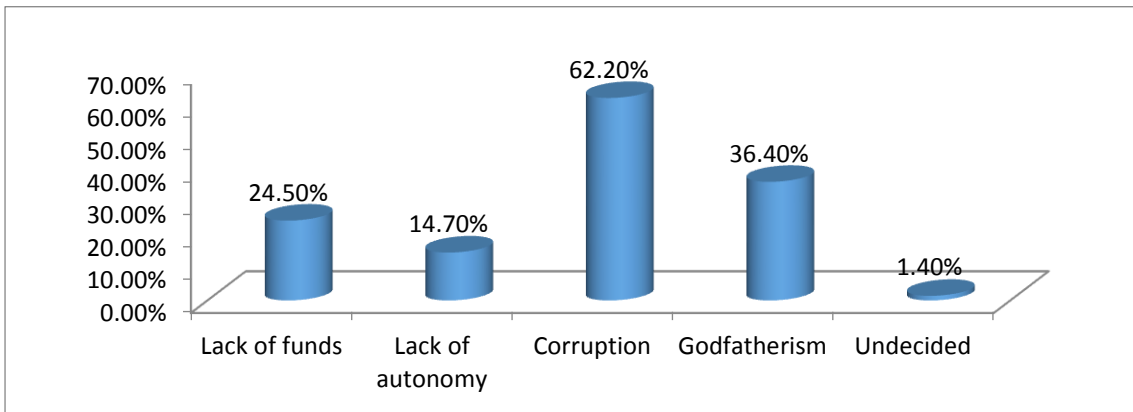
QUESTION 2: RESPONDENTS OPINIONS ON WHETHER THEY ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ITS AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES?

From the above chart, 43 respondents representing 30% were satisfied with the local government performance while 100 of the respondents representing 70% were not satisfied with the local government performance.



QUESTION 3: RESPONDENTS OPINION ON WHETHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAVE HELPED TO FOSTER DEVELOPMENT TO THE GRASSROOTS.

From the above chart, 50 respondents representing 34.9% believed that the local government has helped to bring development to the grassroots, 91 of the respondents representing 63.7% believed that the local government has not helped to bring development to the grassroots. While 2 of the respondents representing 1.4% were undecided whether there is development to the grassroots.



QUESTION 4: RESPONDENTS OPINIONS ON THE CHALLENGES FACING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN BRINGING DEVELOPMENT TO THE GRASSROOTS

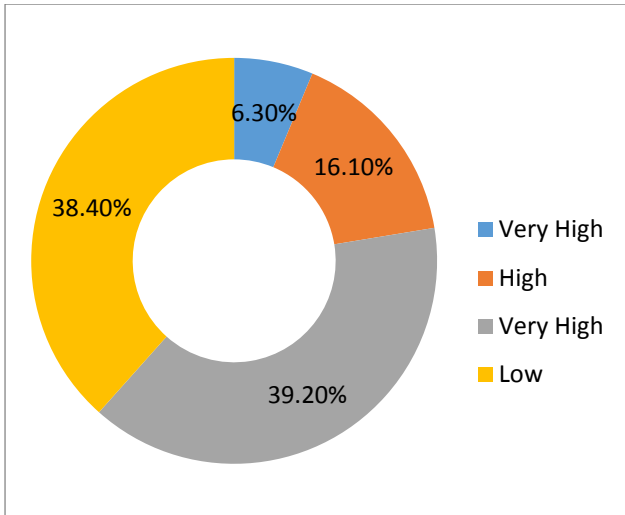
The data reviewed that 35 respondents of 24.50% identify that lack of funds is the challenges facing the local government area in bringing development to the grassroots, 21 respondents representing 14.70% said is lack of autonomy, 89 respondent representing 62.2% said corruption is the major challenges and 52 respondents representing 36.4% are of the view that is godfatherism while 2 of the respondents representing 1.4% remained undecided. this shows that corruption is the major challenge faced by the local government in bringing development to the community

Table 4.2.8

THE EFFECT OF SOMOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION TO THE RESIDENTS.

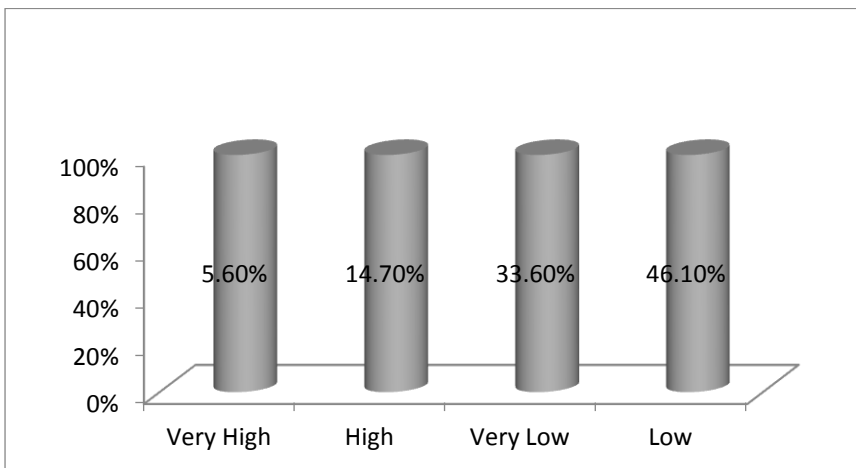
S/N	QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
6	How would you rate the interaction between the local government and the community	Very High	9	6.3%
		High	23	16.1%
		Very High	56	39.2%
		Low	55	38.4%
7	How would you rate the accessibility of infrastructure to the resident	Very High	8	5.6%
		High	21	14.7%
		Very Low	48	33.6%
		Low	66	46.1%

8	Generally, would you say that the local government has helped to bring development to the grass root? If yes	Yes	39	27.3%
		No	104	72.7%
9	How would you rate their performance in the area of Primary Education	Very High	10	7.0%
		High	46	32.1%
		Very Low	45	31.5%
		Low	42	29.4%
10	How would you rate their performance in the area of Primary Health care	Very High	14	9.8%
		High	70	49.0%
		Very Low	48	33.6%
		Low	11	7.7%
11	How would you rate their performance in the area of Sanitation	Very High	15	10.5%
		High	49	34.3%
		Very Low	28	19.6%
		Low	51	35.7%
12	How would you rate their performance in the area of Security	Very High	14	9.8%
		High	38	26.6%
		Very Low	53	37.1%
		Low	38	26.6%
13	How would you rate their performance in the area of Water Supply	Very High	15	10.5%
		High	25	17.5%
		Very Low	57	39.9%
		Low	46	32.2%
14	How would you rate their performance in the area of Road Repair	Very High	16	11.2%
		High	47	32.9%
		Very Low	33	23.1%
		Low	47	32.9%
15	How would you rate their performance in the area of Electricity	Very High	12	8.4%
		High	36	25.2%
		Very Low	52	36.4%
		Low	43	30.1%
16	How would you rate their performance in the area of Social Welfare	Very High	7	4.9%
		High	8	5.6%
		Very Low	61	42.7%
		Low	57	39.9%
17	How would you rate their performance in the area of Market Development	Very High	13	9.1%
		High	58	40.6%
		Very Low	32	22.4%
		Low	40	28.0%



QUESTION 6: RESPONDENTS' OPINION ON THE RATE THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNITY

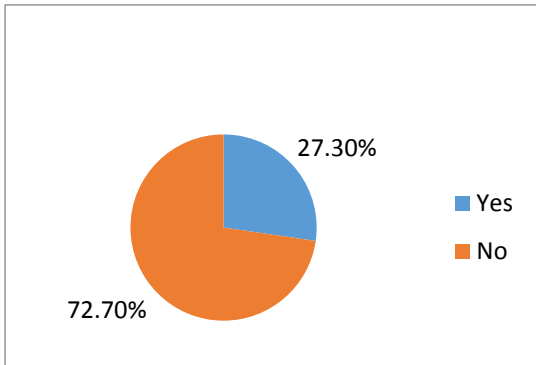
The chart above review that 9 of the respondents which represent 6.3% rate the interaction between the local government and the community very high, 23 of the respondent representing 16.1% rate the interaction as high, 56 of the respondents representing 39.2% rated the interaction very low and 55 of the respondents representing 38.4% rated them low. Therefore, the local government needs to interact more with the community.



QUESTION 7: RESPONDENTS OPINION ON THE ACCESSIBILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE RESIDENT

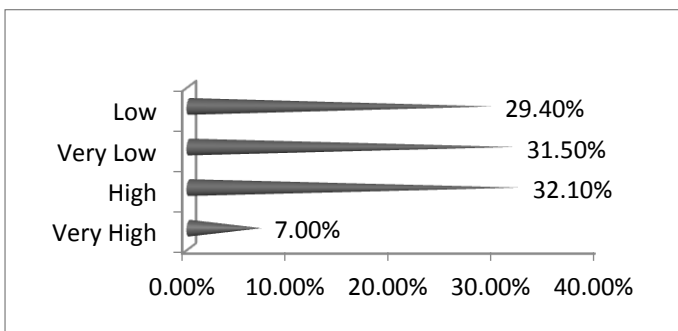
The chart above review that 8 of the respondents representing 5.6% of the responses rate the accessibility of infrastructure to the resident very high, 21 respondents which are 14.7% rate the

accessibility high, 48 respondents which are 33.6% rated the accessibility very low and 66 of the respondents representing 46.1% rated the accessibility of infrastructure to the resident low. Thus, the local government needs to make his infrastructure more accessible to his resident.



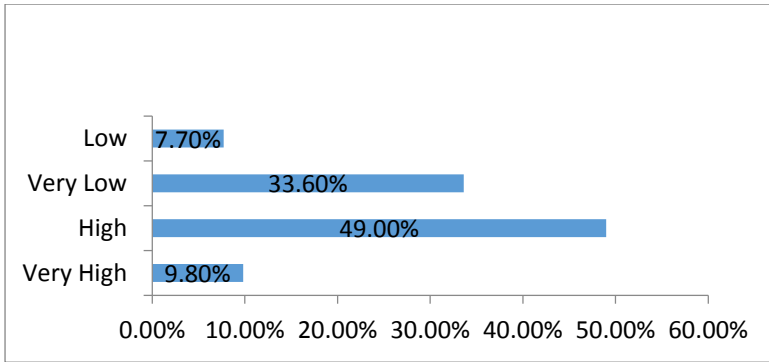
QUESTION 8: RESPONDENTS OPINIONS ON WHETHER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS HELPED TO BRING DEVELOPMENT TO THE GRASS ROOT?

As shown in the chart above, it is revealed that 39 respondents representing 27.3% are of the view that the local government has helped to bring development to the grassroots and 104 respondents which is 72.7% are of the view that the local government has not helped to bring development to the grassroots.



QUESTION 9: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

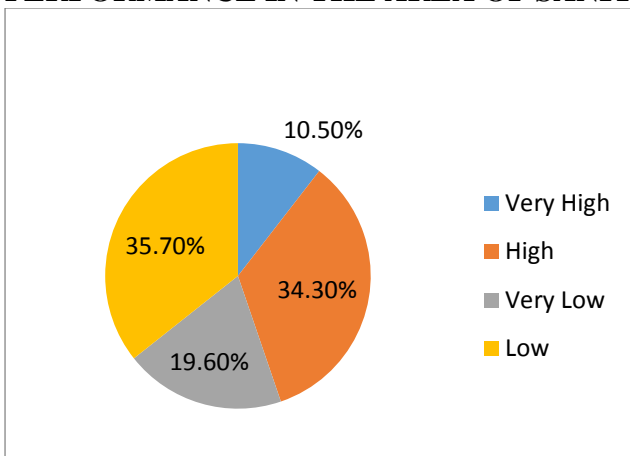
The chart above review that 10 of the respondents which represent 7.0% rate the local government performance in the area of primary education very high, 46 of the respondent representing 32.1% rate their performance as high, 45 of the respondents representing 31.5% rated the performance very low and 42 of the respondents representing 29.4% rated them low.



QUESTION 10: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

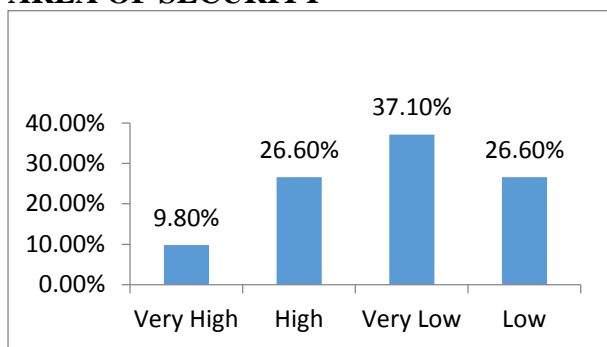
The table above indicates that 14 respondents constituting 9.80% rating very high their performance in the area of Primary Health care, 70 respondents constituting 49.0% rating them high, 48 respondents constituting 33.6% rating their performance very low and 11 respondents which constitute 7.7%, rate them low in their performance in primary health care. Therefore, the local government has performed greatly in the provision of health care.

QUESTION 11: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF SANITATION



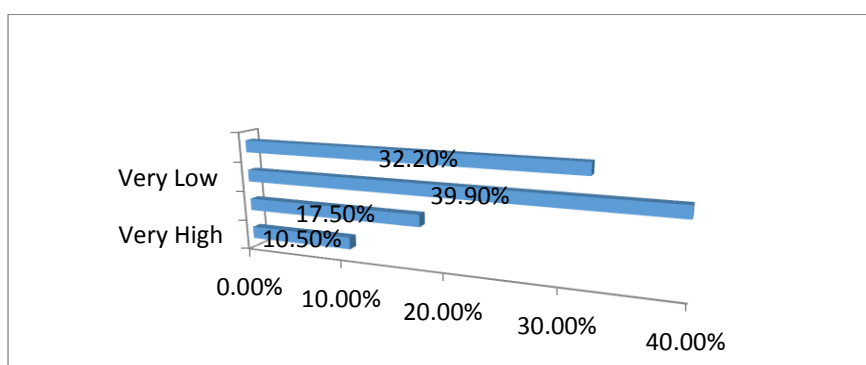
The table reviews that, 15 respondents of the responses which represent 10.50% rate their performance in the area of sanitation very high, 49 respondents representing 34.30% rate them high, 28 respondents which represent 19.60% rate them very low and 51% respondents which constitute 35.70% rate their performance low in sanitation.

QUESTION 11: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF SECURITY



According to the chart above, 14 respondents representing 9.8% rate very high the local government performance in the area of security, 38 respondents representing 26.60% are of controversial view rating high and low while 53 of the respondents representing 37.10% rated their performance very low in providing security to the community.

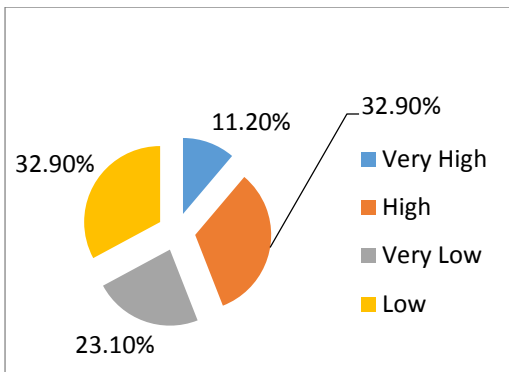
QUESTION 12: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF WATER SUPPLY



The above chart illustrates that 28% of the respondents rate the local government high and very high for provision of water supply to the community. However, 72.1% of the respondents were of the decision that the local government has performed low and very low beyond expectation.

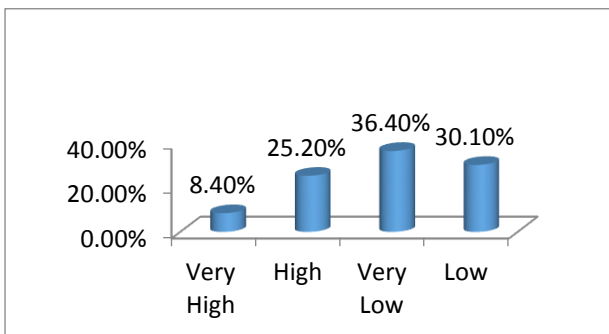
The local government according to the respondents have done nothing in this regard.

QUESTION 13: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF ROAD REPAIR



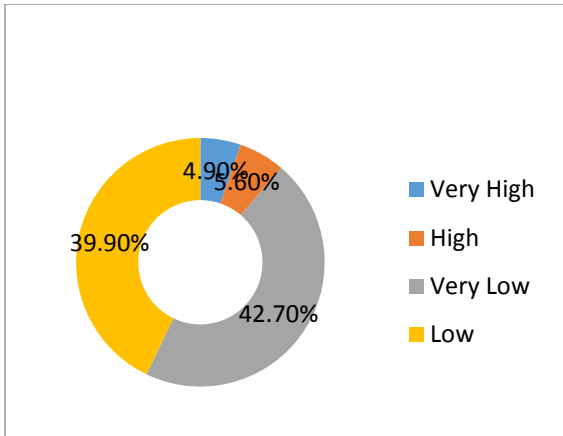
According to the chart above, 16 respondents representing 11.20% rate very high the local government performance in the area of road repair, 47 respondents representing 32.90% are of controversial view rating high and low while 33 of the respondents representing 23.10% rated their performance very low in road repair.

QUESTION 14: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF ELECTRIFICATION



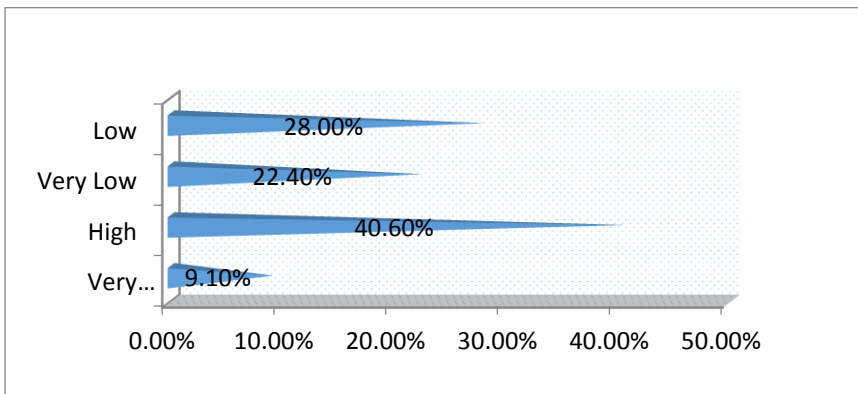
In the table above, respondents with the view of very high were 8.40% and high were rated (25.20%) The remaining which constituted the majority of the sample population of (66.5%) is overwhelming very low. This signifies that majority is with the very low, there is no electrification effort in their communities

QUESTION 15: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL WELFARE



Going by the findings generated, 7 respondents constituting 4.90% rated very high the local government performance in social welfare, 8 respondents constituting 5.60% rated high their performance in social welfare, 61 of the respondents representing 42.70% rated their performance very low while 57 respondents representing 39.90% rated their performance low. Thus, the local government has not performed its social responsibility in the area of social welfare.

QUESTION 16: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT



Going by the findings generated, 13 respondents constituting 9.10% rated very high the local government performance in the area of market development, 58 respondents constituting 40.60% rated high their performance in the area of market development, 32 of the respondents representing 22.40% rated their performance very low while 40 respondents representing 28.0%

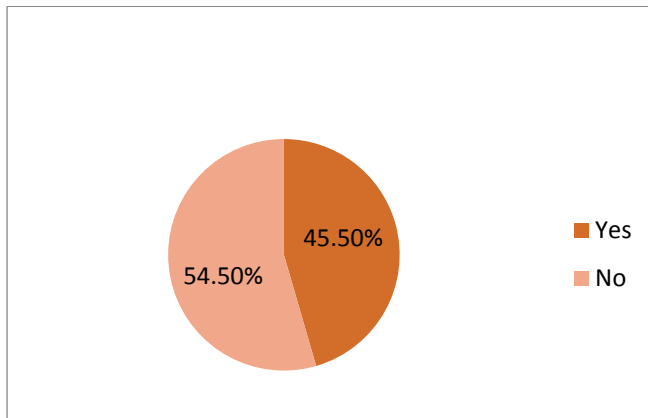
rated their performance low. Thus, the local government has been able to perform its responsibility in the area of market development.

Table 4.2.9

FACTORS AFFECTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

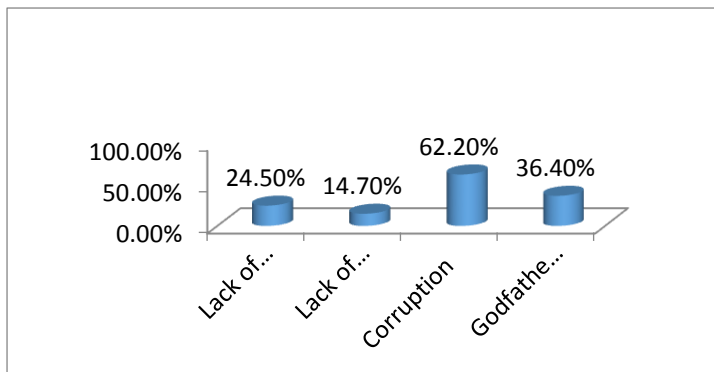
S/N	QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
18	Would you say lack of funds to local government has hindered its effective performance?	Yes	65	45.5%
		No	78	54.5%
19	What are the challenges facing your local government area in bringing development to the grass root	Lack of funds	35	24.5%
		Lack of autonomy	21	14.7%
		Corruption	89	62.2%
		Godfatherism	52	36.4%
20	Has the absence of financial and economic autonomy affected the effective development of the rural communities within the local government	Yes	84	58.7%
		No	58	40.6%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
21	Would you say that the interference of state government has negatively or positively affected the performance of local government?	Yes	77	53.8%
		No	65	45.5%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
22	Has corruption in any way affected local government's performance?	Yes	129	90.2%
		No	13	9.1%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
23	Has taking over the statutory function of the local government by the state government and handing them over to the caretaker committee affected the local government's performance?	Yes	79	55.2%
		No	62	43.4%
		No Respond	2	1.4%

QUESTION 18: WOULD YOU SAY LACK OF FUNDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS HINDERED ITS EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE?



According to this chart above, 65 of the respondent which constitute 45.50% are of the view that lack of funds to local government has hindered its effective performance while 77 respondents representing 54.50% said lack of funds has not hindered its performance to the grassroots.

QUESTION 19: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACING YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN BRINGING DEVELOPMENT TO THE GRASSROOTS?

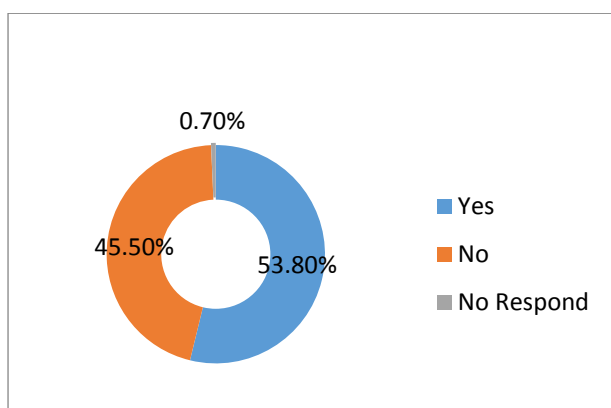


The data reviews that 35 respondents of 24.50% identify that lack of funds is the challenges facing the local government area in bringing development to the grassroots, 21 respondents representing 14.70% said is lack of autonomy, 89 respondent representing 62.2% said corruption is the major challenges and 52 respondents representing 36.4% are of the view that is godfatherism.

QUESTION 20: HAS THE ABSENCE OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AUTONOMY AFFECTED THE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

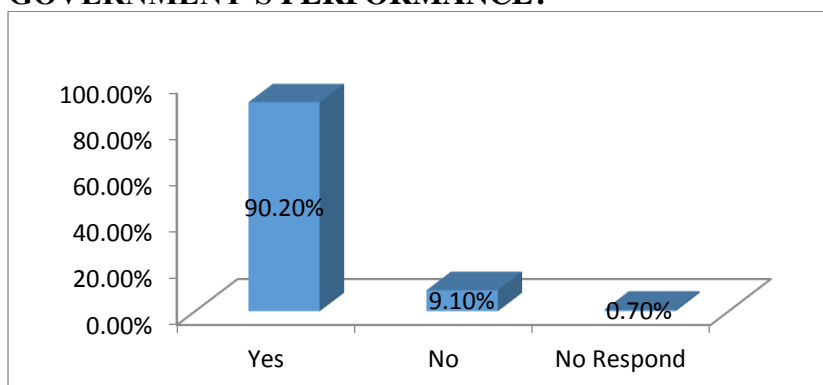
From the above chart, 84 respondents which constitute 58.70% said yes that the absence of financial and economic autonomy affected the effective development of the rural communities within the local government, 58 respondents which constitute 40.60% said no while 1 respondent representing 0.70% was of no response.

QUESTION 21: HAS THE ABSENCE OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AUTONOMY AFFECTED THE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT?



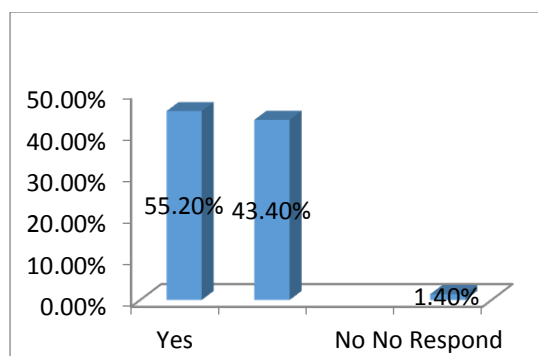
This has shown that the state government has not given the local government the full autonomy to operate at his capacity and this has affected the performance of the local government.

QUESTION 22: WHETHER CORRUPTION IN ANY WAY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE?



This table has shown the high rate of corruption at the local government level and looking at the chart at which the respondents as administered (90.20% against 9.10%) of the questionnaire and 0.70% giving no response.

QUESTION 23: WHETHER TAKING OVER THE STATUTORY FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND HANDING THEM OVER TO CARETAKER COMMITTEE AFFECTED THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT’S PERFORMANCE?



This table has shown that 79 respondents which represent 55.20% administered the questionnaire that handling over the statutory function of the local government and handing them over to caretaker committee has affected the local government performance, 62 of the respondents which represent 43.40% said it has not affected its performance and 1.40% giving no response.

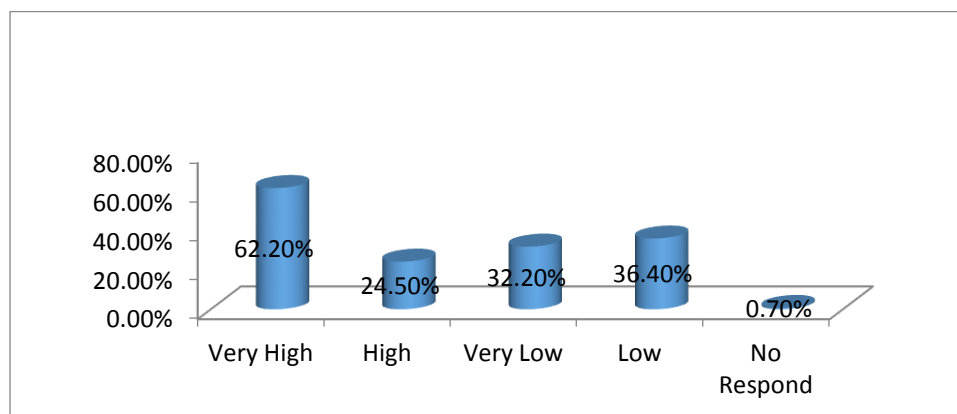
Table 4.2.10

THE INDICATORS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE TO THE RESIDENT

24	How would you rate their performance in the provision of Basic school facilities	Very High	89	62.2%
		High	35	24.5%
		Very Low	46	32.2%
		Low	52	36.4%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
25	How would you rate their performance in the availability of Human Resources with specialized skills E.g Community Health Workers, Teachers, Artisans	Very High	17	11.9%
		High	45	31.5%
		Very Low	28	19.6%
		Low	50	35.0%
		No Respond	3	2.1%

26	How would you rate their performance in the area of regular maintenances of available infrastructures like Roads, Drainages, Street lights	Very High	8	5.6%
		High	28	19.6%
		Very Low	45	31.5%
		Low	61	42.7%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
27	How would you rate their performance in the area of the adequacy of primary health care facilities	Very High	11	7.7%
		High	62	43.4%
		Very Low	19	13.3%
		Low	50	35.0%
		No Respond	1	0.7%
28	How would you rate their performance in the area of Security	Very High	9	6.3%
		High	37	25.9%
		Very Low	47	32.9%
		Low	49	34.3%
		No Respond	1	0.7%

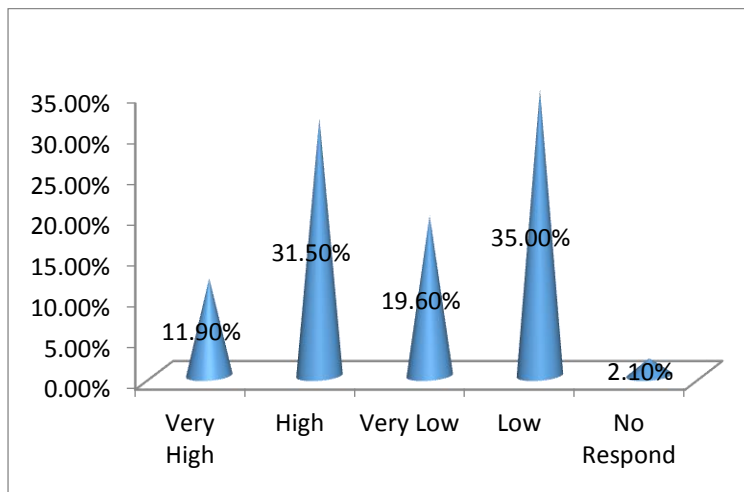
QUESTION 24: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN PROVISION OF BASIC SCHOOL FACILITIES



Given the above chart, the percentage of very low and low stood at (32.20% and 36.40%), while those who are of the percentage of very high and high were representing 62.20% and 24.50% and 0.70% gave no respond remarks.

Therefore, this has shown the efforts Somolu local government has impacted on the basic school facilities for the grassroots dwellers.

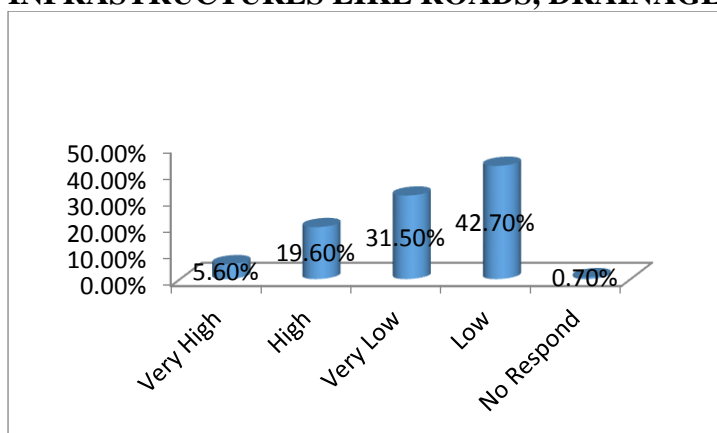
QUESTION 25: WHETHER PERFORMANCE IN THE AVAILABILITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES WITH SPECIALIZED SKILLS E.G COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS, TEACHERS, ARTISANS



Given the above chart, the percentage of very low and low stood at (19.60% and 35.00%), while those who are of the percentage of very high and high were representing 11.90% and 31.50% and 2.10% gave no respond remarks.

Therefore, this shows that the local government effort has less impact on the Human resources of Somolu grassroots dwellers.

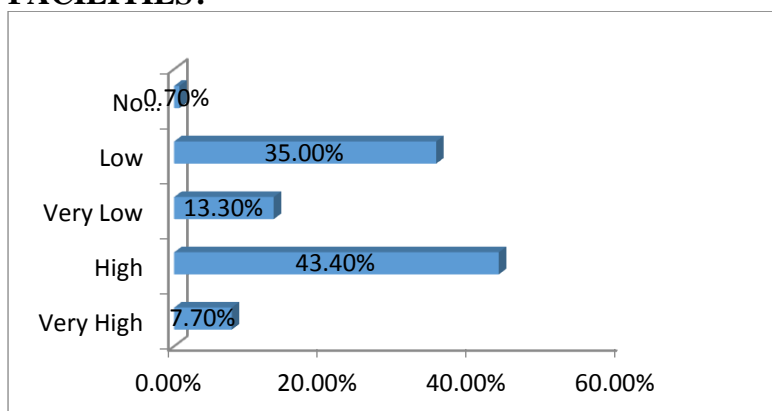
QUESTION 26: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF REGULAR MAINTENANCES OF AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES LIKE ROADS, DRAINAGES, STREET LIGHTS



Given the above chart, the percentage of very low and low stood at (31.50% and 42.70%), while those who are of the percentage of very high and high were representing 5.60% and 19.60% and 0.70% give no response.

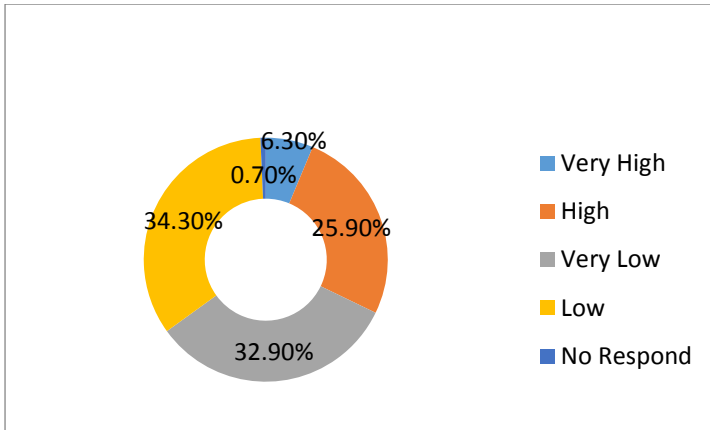
This shows that local government development efforts have less impact on the majority of Somolu dwellers. Studied population observed that Somolu Local Governments have not been able to put in place any meaningful transformation projects or programme.

QUESTION 27: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF ADEQUACY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES?



Given the above table, the percentage of very low and low stood at (35.00% and 13.30%), while those who are of the percentage of very high and high were representing 7.70% and 43.40% and 0.70% gave no response remarks. Therefore, this shows that Somolu local government has performed at a high expectation of the people from the total remark (43.40%) generated from the research work.

QUESTION 29: RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF SECURITY



Given the above table, the percentage of very low and low stood at (32.90% and 34.30%), while those who are of the percentage of very high and high were representing 6.30% and 25.90% and 0.70% give no response.

This shows that the local government has not made any adequate provision for the protection of his grassroots community.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

H0 = There is no relationship between gender and awareness of residents about Local Government areas.

H1 = There is a relationship between gender and awareness of residents about Local Government areas.

Table 4.3.1

Sex	Generally, would you say that the local government has helped to bring development to the grassroots?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	26	47	73

Female	23	47	70
Total	49	94	143
Chi-Square value $\chi^2 = 14.014$ df=1 p-value=0.000			

Table 4.2.1 shows that the chi-square is 14.014; the degree of freedom is 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, while the alternative is accepted. Hence, we conclude that there is a relationship between gender and awareness of residents about Local Government areas.

Sex * Are you satisfied with the performance of your local government in these areas of responsibilities? If no, why? Cross tabulation

Count

		Are you satisfied with the performance of your local government in these areas of responsibilities? if no, why?				Total
		Yes	No	11	22	
Sex	Male	22	50	1	0	73
	Female	20	49	0	1	70
Total		42	99	1	1	143

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.014 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	14.815	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.308	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	143		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .49.

Hypothesis Two:

H₀ = There is no relationship between the perception of interference by the state government and the assessment of the performance of local government areas by residents.

H1 = There is a relationship between the perception of interference by the state government and the assessment of the performance of local government areas by residents.

Table 4.3.2

Would you say that the interference of state government has negatively or positively affected the performance of local government?	Generally, would you say that the local government has helped to bring development to the grassroots?		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	24	48	75
No	14	51	65
Total	38	99	140
Chi-Square value $\chi^2 = 5.034$ df=2 p-value=0.011			

Would you say that the interference of state government has negatively or positively affected the performance of local government? * Are you satisfied with the performance of your local government in these areas of responsibilities? if no, why? cross-tabulation

Count

		Are you satisfied with the performance of your local government in these areas of responsibilities? if no, why?				Total
		Yes	No	11	22	
Would you say that the interference of state government has negatively or positively affected the performance of local government?	Yes	20	53	1	1	75
	No	22	43	0	0	65
Total		42	96	1	1	140

Table 4.3.2 shows that the chi-square is 5.034; the degree of freedom is 2, with a p-value of 0.011 which is lower than 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected,

while the alternative is accepted. Hence, we conclude that there is a relationship between the perception of interference by the state government and the assessment of the performance of local government areas by residents.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.034 ^a	3	.011
Likelihood Ratio	5.815	3	.052
Linear-by-Linear Association	.308	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	143		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .49.

Hypothesis Three.

H0 = There is no relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents.

H1 = There is a relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents.

Table 4.2.3. Showing the relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents.

Has corruption in any way affected local government performance?	Are you satisfied with the performance of your local government in these areas of responsibilities?		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	36	91	129

No	6	7	13
Total	42	98	142
Chi-Square value $\chi^2 = 2.008$ df=3 p-value=0.001			

Table 4.2.3 shows that the chi-square is 2.008; the degree of freedom is 3, with a p-value of 0.001 which is higher than 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, while the alternative is accepted. Hence, we conclude that there is a relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents.

Has corruption in any way affected local government performance? * How would you rate the interaction between the local government and the community Cross tabulation

Count

		How would you rate the interaction between the local government and the community				Total
		Very High	High	Very Low	Low	
Has corruption in any way affected local government performance?	Yes	9	21	51	48	129
	No	0	2	4	7	13
Total		9	23	55	55	142

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.008 ^a	3	.001
Likelihood Ratio	2.815	3	.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	.308	1	.259
N of Valid Cases	143		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .49.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

This study aims to examine the public assessment of local government performance in somolu local government area, Lagos state. From the findings of the three hypotheses

postulated above it was discovered that there some factors that affect the performance of local government.

The first hypothesis revealed that there is a relationship between gender and awareness of residents about Local Government areas. The relationship suggests the awareness of gender in the performance of the local government shows the increasing leaving of grassroots people's interest in the way they are governed.

The second hypothesis also revealed that there is a relationship between perception of interference by the state government and assessment of the performance of local government areas by residents which aligns the findings of Bello-imam, (1996) who opined that the intergovernmental relationship between Local Governments and the higher levels of government witnessed suffocating controls and sometimes conflicting directives. According to him, this causes a lot of problem at the local level and the performance of Local Governments in general.

Finally, it was revealed that there is a relationship between the perception of corruption in local government areas and the assessment of performance by residents. This agreed with Arneh, (2003) asserts that corruption at this level of government covers aspects like embezzlement of funds, falsification of receipts and accounts, inflation of figures on payment vouchers, inflation of prices of goods and services rendered and unnecessary employment of staff.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The purpose of this research project is to investigate the Local Government Community Assessment of Grassroots Development in the Somolu Local Government Area. The work initially took a measure of the state of local government administration in Nigeria, to bring clarity to the study.

Some of the objectives of this study were to: Ensure a level of public awareness of the functioning of the local government environment; explore the effects of local government management on small-scale development in the Somolu area; investigate matters affecting the functioning of local government in Somolu local government; check important performance indicators for a resident of the Somolu area. The research questions were taken from the research objectives.

Previous and international works by scholars, journals and articles by various authors on a topic were considered and reviewed respectively.

The research methodology used was qualitative and quantitative and various channels such as the library and the internet were interviewed during the program to determine the materials used during the study. The study also surveyed to obtain feedback from respondents through questionnaires.

Findings revealed, the Nigerian local government system and Somolu, in particular, have failed to meet the desire to increase development at the grassroots level using their positions as the closest level of government to the people. The findings also revealed that there is a link between the perception of national government interference and the performance appraisal of local government areas by residents. It was also pointed out that there is a link between spot detection in local government areas and community performance assessments

5.2 Conclusion

This research project attempted to look at community assessments of local government performance in the delivery of social services at the grassroots level. This study outlines the conceptual framework for local government, perceptions of the functioning and structure of local government, service delivery in local government, issues affecting service delivery in local government and measures identified challenges against local government performance that could be prevented. The key to creating local governments around the world is to provide effective and efficient public services to local people. However, many local governments in Nigeria have not fulfilled their constitutional obligations regarding effective and efficient service delivery at the local level due to many reasons such as inadequate funding, corruption, unnecessary political interference and so on.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- Changes are needed to increase financial independence and local government spending and reduce the disruption and control of national governments. Improper interference by the rulers of the country should be removed to allow the heads of the council to govern and manage their natural resources using appropriate planning standards; the opportunity to develop policies, programs and project that are relevant to different areas; the preservation of the cultural heritage of communities; and the effective delivery of the benefits of democracy at the grassroots level.
- Anti-corruption agencies such as the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) should intensify their efforts to address the widespread corruption problem in the local government system.
- Local governments should have direct and unlimited access to official shares from the Federation account and their share of internal revenue generated. The provincial government should be forced to give up their 10% of the money made within the local council to avoid over-

reliance on the official budget. Therefore, the provision of a State Local Government Joint Account should be excluded from the constitution and the legal allocation from a federal account should be increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent (Abutudu, 2011; Chukwuemeka, 2014; Ibok, 2014).

- Building the capacity of institutions and a system that generates human capacity dedicated to the principles of summarized good governance such as transparency, accountability, honesty, foresight, equity, justice, prudent public finance management, strong leadership-inspired leadership and guidance for the benefit of the masses (Agba, Akwara, & Idu , 2013)
- The security of the elected chairperson and councilors must be guaranteed in our constitution. The extreme harassment faced by elected representatives at the local government level and the lack of adequate protection of their offices requires concern. They are left at the mercy of the wishes and restrictions of the State government which may remove a candidate for local council election voluntarily, and appoint one or more presiding officers without the consent of the people as opposed to their independence and development. This practice must be stopped. The time frame for working part-time as enjoyed by colleagues at the state and local level will go a long way in protecting local government funds and promoting development.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON PUBLIC ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION PERFORMANCE ON GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT.

Dear Respondents,

My name is **Ajibade Temidayo**, I am a student at **Mountain Top University**. I am conducting a research project on **Public Assessment of Local Government Administration Performance in Somolu Local Government Area**. This questionnaire is specifically designed to collect data for this research project. Kindly help completes the questionnaire by answering the questions as honestly and sincerely as possible to enable the completion of the study. Be rest assured that all responses will be treated strictly confidential and be used for educational purpose only. Also, the anonymity of the responses will be surely guaranteed.

Thank you for your anticipated time and cooperation.

Section A: Demographic variables.

Please tick the appropriate box as applicable to you.

1. Sex: Male Female
2. Marital status: Single Married separated Divorced widowed
3. Ethnic group: Yoruba Igbo Hausa Others
4. Level of Education: No formal education Secondary vocational education
 N.C.E/O.N.D/H.N.D Post graduate degree Qurantic
5. Religion: Christianity Islam

6. Employment status: Employed Unemployed Self-employed
 Student/Apprentice Housewife Pensioner

Section B: Questions on residents level of awareness about the function/responsibilities of local government.

Please tick the appropriate box as applicable to you.

1. The following are the constitutional responsibilities of local government: Social welfare

Security Water supply Road Repair Primary health care

Environment Primary Education Market development

2. The following are performed by the local government: Drainage Parks Street

light Roads Gardens

3. Are you satisfied with the performance of the local government? Yes No

4. Do you think the local government have brought development closer to the people? Yes

No

5. What are the Challenges of the local government: Lack of funds Lack of autonomy

Corruption Godfatherism

Section C: The effect of somolu local government administration to the residents.

Please tick the box that best suit your response: Very High (VH), High (H), Very Low (VL), and Low (L)

S/N	QUESTION	VH	H	VL	L

6	How would you rate the interaction between the local government and the community				
7	How would you rate the accessibility of infrastructure to the resident				
8	How would you rate their performance in the area of primary education				
9	How would you rate their performance in the area of primary health care				
10	How would you rate their performance in the area of sanitation				
11	How would you rate their performance in the area of security				
12	How would you rate their performance in the area of water supply				
13	How would you rate their performance in the area of road repair				
14	How would you rate their performance in the area of electricity				
15	How would you rate their performance in the area of Market Development				
16	How would you rate their performance in the area of social welfare				

Generally, would you say that the local government has helped to bring development to the grassroots? Yes No

Factors Affecting local government performance

S/N	QUESTION	YES	NO
18	Would you say lack of funds to local government had hindered its effective performance?		

19	Has the absence of financial and economic autonomy affected the effective development of the rural communities within the local government?		
20	Would you say that the interference of state government has negatively or positively affected the performance of local government?		
21	Has corruption in any way affected local government's performance?		
22	Has taking over the statutory function of the local government by the state government and handing them over to the caretaker committee affected the local government's performance?		

The indicator of local government performance to the residents

Please tick the box that best suit your response: Very High (VH), High (H), Very Low (VL), and Low (L)

S/N	QUESTION	VH	H	VL	L
23	How would you rate their performance in the provision of basic school facilities				
24	How would you rate their performance in the availability of human resources with specialized skills E.g. community health workers, teachers, Artisans				
25	How would you rate their performance in the area of regular maintenance of available infrastructures like roads, drainages, street lights				
26	How would you rate their performance in the area of security				