

**EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ON
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENT IN OGUN STATE
(STUDY OF OBAFEMI OWODE LOCAL GOVERNMENT)**

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research project was carried out by OKIKE DEBORAH CHINONSO at the department of Public Administration, Mountain Top University, Ogun State, Nigeria under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for his enabling grace. It is also dedicated to my cherished parents as well as siblings who have all been a great source of inspiration to me.

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ABSTRACT

This research examined the effect of local government on social and economic development with a particular emphasis on Obafemi owode local government. It aimed to classify the services rendered by local government and to evaluate the impact of services on people's well-being. The questionnaires were planned and conducted, i.e. for the inhabitants of the region, in order to collect the opinions of the inhabitants of the area. Questionnaires were easily distributed to 110 inhabitants and 100 returned. This was also reinforced by interviews, focus group conversations, personal evaluation and analysis of the related literature. The study showed that mismanagement of funds, the joint accounting scheme, lack of transparency and accountability, and the small sources of funding available to local councils, and the failure to make efficient use of their internal sources of revenue, had a negative influence on the provision of public utilities at local level. This is evident in inadequate educational facilities, poor health centers, highways, etc.; However many issues have been described as constraining the efforts of the local government to provide services. These include: lack of suitable sources of income, mismanagement, shared accounts, excessive intervention by the state government, etc. Accordingly, this study proposes the absolute independent status of local government, both financially and administratively, with a view to completely serving its mission, feasible sources of income and a well-founded leadership procurement mechanism, with citizens of unquestionable character and honesty at the helm of affairs.

Keywords: Economic Development, Local Government, Social Development, Socio-Economic Development.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

In order for any administration to have a major impact on its subjects, it is important to execute the functions for which such administration was established effectively. The expected effect of any such establishment will not be realized if the resources and mechanisms necessary for such success are not given or if attempts to execute such functions are sabotaged by policies that are not properly debated. This is true of the various local government administrations in Nigeria, including the aim of this research, which is carried out by the Obafemi Owode local government in Ogun State, Nigeria, because there is a wide range of impacts on the local population, from the social to the economic aspects of their lives, where there is effective service delivery.

Local government administrations in Nigeria, among the general characteristics that have been demonstrated, have the power to formulate policies, prepare budgets and exercise control over their own staff, with a view that is rightly positioned to ensure unhindered and efficient delivery of services. (Chukwuemeka et al, 2014). It therefore necessarily follows that the local government is a "mini" government with a distinguishing feature of being closer to the people than the other two levels of government in Nigeria.

The local government of Obafemi Owode is part of the local government that came into existence in the Edict No. 9 of 1976 following the reforms of the local government in 1976. Obafemi Owode Local Government is headquartered in Owode Egba. With its ever-increasing population and the increasing responsibility of the local government to discharge its functions, it is only natural that the lives of the population served by the administration have some impact, particularly with regard to their social and economic development.

Moreover, given that every government's objective is to enhance the general well-being of its people and to have positive effects on the development of different aspects of citizens' lives, particularly with regard to social and economic development, it would naturally be expected that these objectives, with adequate tools, mechanisms and structures, would have to be unflinchingly achieved.

Thus, in the long run, with all indicators indicating the existence of efficient administration, it is only natural that its impact on the development of the local population will be realized in different dimensions. Such an effect will invariably include the optimization of human development socially and economically, the rate of social cohesion and the lower trend of group conflict, civic commitments, higher employment rate, better job mobility, lower cost and higher

standard of living, and infrastructural advancement, in particular with a view to the resourceful and efficient achievement of economic objectives.

This will invariably lead to the realization of inequalities. This is because there is no doubt that, with strong policies and a strong implementation process, the services required by the local government can be effectively delivered to the population, with particular regard to their social and economic development, to the extent that each of them is capable of delivering the services required by the local government. A unique individual can have a sense of dignity and belonging in order to aspire to become the best of anything he wants to be.

Bilance (1997) defines social development as the promotion of a sustainable society worthy of human dignity by empowering marginalized groups, women and men to undertake their own development In order to improve their social and economic position and to gain their rightful place in society. Therefore, in order for the local government to have an impact on the development of the local population, a community where voiceless and marginalized people find a voice must be nurtured in order for those members to be empowered to make decisions and carry out tasks that will help them find their rightful place in society. This is to the effect that, with adequate policies aimed at this end by the local government of Obafemi Owode, social development will have been achieved as a result of the local government administration since the marginalized and voiceless members will have reached the stage where they are empowered to speak and find a place in the community. This will not only benefit the marginalized section of the community, but also the communities under local government as a whole, as the existence of social miscreants will be reduced to the barest minimum, as they will be meaningfully integrated with society. Without the local population reaching this stage, it is doubtful whether the social development of the local population has been affected by the local government. This therefore underlines the fact that social development is equal to social opportunities. (Amartya Sen, 1995).

Social development can be achieved from three broad perspectives: eradication of poverty, generation of employment and social harmony. Although social development is often seen as a function of the federal government, it should be noted that it is primarily the responsibility of the local administration. This is the essence of the resource mobilization theory of the existence of local governments, because, as the theory suggests, local government is the most strategically placed level of government to easily realize and enhance social development. Thus, a sure way for the Obafemi Owode local government to have a positive impact on the social development of the local population would be to style policies for the eradication of poverty, the generation of jobs and events that bring and strengthen social harmony. This would include specific education schemes to help the younger generation innovate, lower taxes and levies, and even provide exemptions in some cases to boost employment and ensure that structures are put in place to enhance social harmony, such as indigenous festivals and inter-community football competitions, among others.

Overall, therefore, social development is the upward movement of society from a lower to a higher level of energy, quality, efficiency, productivity, enjoyment and achievement, and can be better achieved by the Obafemi Owode local government with appropriate policies.

Social development and social growth usually go hand in hand but differ in meaning. While the latter is a matter of expanding existing types and forms of activity, the former is a matter of improving quality. These are the existing conditions that are developed in terms of quality.

Economic development, on the other hand, commonly described in terms of objectives such as the creation of jobs and wealth and the improvement of quality of life, is better described as a set of policies aimed at improving the economic well-being and quality of life of the community by creating and maintaining jobs that facilitate growth and provide a stable tax base.

Although P.P. Streeten (1994) notes, there are no rigid links between economic outputs measured by income per capita and human development reflected in human indicators such as self-respect. It would therefore be difficult, in a definitive case, to identify economic development. However, economic development is the creation of wealth that benefits the community. The dimensions of economic development include living standards (household purchasing power) and the distribution of wealth (poverty and inequalities). These dimensions may be favorable or otherwise depending on the effects of the local government. If the policies of the local government favor a select few, the dimensions will undoubtedly be unfavorable. Positive social and economic development is important for the overall growth of any given community. It is the desire of all rational beings and groups for social and economic development. Where local government administrations have policies designed to facilitate the growth of the local economy, it is only logical that the impact of such local government on the economic development of the population it serves will be positive and far-reaching. This is certainly true of the Obafemi Owode local government and its population, because the United Nations statistics show that the larger population of Nigerians still lives below a dollar a day and that is not indicative of meaningful economic development. Since the local government is the most strategically placed level of government entrusted with local governance, with the right policies and implementation processes, the Obafemi Owode local government can have a significant impact on the economic development of its population.

In-depth understanding of the impact of local government on social and economic development will provide us with the knowledge needed to ensure that social and economic development is enhanced and positive. It will also provide an opportunity to improve the existing conditions for better outcomes.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Alao (et al; 2015) points out that there is no confusion as to the roles and functions of the local government with specific reference to Nigeria. However, in order to conceptualize the problem, it must be noted that, from 1999 to the present day, the local government was the worst witness to the encroachment of the system by higher levels of government. Although the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria sets out the functions of local government, it appears that local governments face problems that hinder the efficient and effective performance of their constitutional functions. These functions include the collection of tariffs, radio and television licenses, the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and home for the destitute or infirm, establishment, etc. Maintenance and regulation of slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, markets, motor parks and public amenities, construction of maintenance of roads, streets, street lighting, drains and other public highways, parks , gardens, open spaces or public amenities as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of the State, naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses.

A close look at these functions reveals that it is logical that these functions have been entrusted to local governments to ensure the growth, well-being and development of the local population, which the administration serves in a multidimensional way, in particular as regards the social and economic development of the population. If these functions were carried out by letter, there is no doubt that members of the local government area will find their place in the local government and, most importantly, will be equipped to achieve their best social and economic potential.

However, the failure of local government authorities to perform these functions has raised concerns in various quarters. These concerns cannot be overlooked because of the effects that poor performance of the constitutional functions of the local government will have on the local population. As mentioned earlier, this failure and lag cannot be disconnected from the problems afflicting local government administrations. These problems include, but are not limited to, the irrational and policy-making state governments and duplicated sources of revenue that siphon the resources of local government and render them incapable of delivering their statutory services, both in terms of cabinet and policy groups.

Aluko (2006) also notes that the available resources misappropriated by Council officials have also compounded the problem. The resultant effect of this is the inability of the grassroots level of government, which is responsible for developing the state, and the country is under-equipped in terms of resources.

Kumolu (2013) notes other problems affecting the efficient delivery of needs by local government administrations, including the diversion of funds by the state government, the imposition of undemocratic structures such as the caretaker committee, Seizure of statutory functions, abuse and non-compliance with relevant constitutional provisions that guide the operation of joint local government accounts, as well as illegal and unjustifiable deductions from local government funds.

Adeyemi (2012) succinctly discussed this issue of corruption in Nigeria's local government. A ready example that comes to mind is the inability of the local government to pay the salaries and allowances of primary school teachers in the first stanza of the fourth republic. The scenario was not confined to the state of Ogun.

When these problems are taken into account in relation to the development of the local population in the Obafemi Owode local government area, it is not difficult to see that the development of the local population may be in jeopardy. This is all the more so given that these existing conditions will not fail to create imbalances in the social development of communities under the Obafemi Owode local government administration from a weak society with high rates of group and inter-group clashes, communities with weak civic activism, given the fact that they distrust local government administrators and their police officers. All of these effects will, in turn, have an impact on the economic development of the same communities under the administration of Obafemi Owode local government, ranging from unequal redistribution of economic resources to a reduced level of consumption, an increase in the number of unemployed, culminating in an increase in crime rates, violence and mortality, to name a few.

In the light of these events, it is worth noting that, although a number of scholars have worked on the academic aspects of local governments and local governments, there appears to be a vacuum in the reality of how local governments have affected the social and economic development of citizens in the various local government regions of the country. Existing work on local government administration includes, but is not limited to, the list below.

The aim of this study is therefore to fill the gap in the reality of how local governments have affected the social and economic development of citizens, particularly Obafemi Owode Local Government members, in Ogun State, Nigeria.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

i To assess the effects of owode local government administration on the social development of the members of the communities under the local government administration.

ii To investigate the effect of local government administration on the economic development of the people.

iii To examine the socio-economic development programmes of the Obafemi Owode local government administration.

iv To investigate the factors militating against the local government administration in Obafemi Owode local government.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What are the effects of obafemi owode local government administration on the social development of the local population?
- ii. What are the effects of obafemi owode local government administration on the economic development of the local population?
- iii. How has the local government carried out the execution of socio-economic programmes in Owode local government area?
- iv. What are the factors militating against the effectiveness of local government administration?

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

HO: There are no effects of local government administration on the socio-economic development of the local population

H1: There are effects of local government administration on the socio-economic development of the local population

HO: There are no programmes put in place by obafemi owode local governments for socio-economic development

H1: There are programmes put in place by obafemi owode local for socio-economic development.

HO: There are factors militating against the local government administration.

H1: There are no factors militating against the local government administration.

1.5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Necessary terms used in this study which need to be operationally defined.

(a) **LOCAL GOVERNMENT:** Local government is a level of government that is closer to the person expected to serve as a basis for regional socio-economic development for indigenous peoples.

(b) **DEVELOPMENT:** the term "development" means the development of rural communities towards a desirable state, followed by the improvement of basic infrastructure and the reduction of rural poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Webster's international dictionary defines development as a "era or process of developing, unfolding and unraveling the plot or gradual growth of progress through progressive opportunities.

(c) **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:** This means how rural communities need to take part actively in designing, implementing and shaping the project that affects them in the areas of Obafemi Owode local government.

(d) **COUNCIL:** refers to the body representing elected or nominated persons.

(e) **PROGRAMMES:** This consists of a substantially integrated series of long-term development projects.

(f) **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:** it is a social phenomenon related to the welfare relationship and living conditions of people living together in communities.

(g) **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** Webster International sees economic development as 'a process relating to the distribution of the income of goods belonging to the economic or system of industrial or commercial organization or operation, as well as to the means of living or the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

This academic investigation focuses in particular on the fourth republic of Nigerian political history in terms of time frame. This gap is particularly limited to the period from 2003 to 2020.

The study could not cover all the separate local government administrations in Nigeria and was limited to the Obafemi Owode Local Government Administration in the State of Ogun, Nigeria. The aim of this study is to assess the opinions of people from different walks of life who are members of local communities, summarizing the local government population on their knowledge of local government and the impact it has had on their social and economic development as members of local government.

1.7 AREA OF STUDY

The field of study is the Obafemi Owode Local Government Area in the State of Ogun, Nigeria. Obafemi Owode local government is a conglomerate of more than 1,500 towns and villages with mainly rural communities with a land mass of 104, 787, 07 hectares of mostly agricultural land. It has an estimated population of approximately 288,851 with 155,369 males and 113,482 females by population survey in 2006.

Historically, municipal councils have grown as a result of the 1976 revision of local government No. 9. Prior to this time, the governance of the areas amalgamated with the local government was carried out by three regional administrative bodies, the Oba regional body, the Owode district council and the Obafemi district council.

In April 1981, the autonomy of these various local authorities, i.e. Owode local government, Obafemi local government and Oba local government, was short lived as the dawn of the interrogation, which led to the unification of the three separate local governments into a single body, Obafemi Owode local government, headquartered in OwodeEgba via Abeokuta, ogun state.

Short History of Owode Local Government

BOUNDARIES

The local government shares a similar border with the local government of Odeda and the state of Oyo in the north, the local government of Sagamu in the east, Abeokuta in the west, and the local government of IFO and the state of Lagos in the south.

THE PEOPLE

The local government is made up of people residing in Adigbe, oba, Kobape, obafemi, Ogunmakin, Ajebo, owode, Ibafo, Mokoloki and other towns and villages. There are predominantly Egbas; therefore, the common language being spoken is the Yoruba language and Egba dialect.

CULTURE AND TOURISM

A look into the cultural facets of the people shows that they are blessed with rich traditional Yoruba dances such as Ogodo dance, Egungun and Bolojo performed in certain parts of the local government. The separate dances act as a means of amusement for people in the social sphere.

OCCUPATION

The residents of Obafemi Owode local government are mostly farmers. Most of them are involved in livestock and fishing. The main food crops include cassava, Ofada rice and coconut, plantain, maize and vegetables, while palm production, cocoa and kola nut are major cash crops. In recent years, however, the inhabitants of this region have been engaged in quarrying, crafts, such as dyeing and pottery. Popular Adire fabrics are also manufactured in some areas of the local government.

RELIGION

There is freedom of worship for everyone. Muslims and Christians are found in the area, while some take to traditional religion such as the worshipping of traditional gods and goddesses

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/BASE

The municipal government is legally funded from three primary sources, namely:

1. Allocation from the central government
2. Allocation by state government
3. Internally generated revenues

In its effort to improve the IGR local government, the revenue generation task force is responsible for ensuring the receipt of all qualifying funds, including the rate of retention.

Identifiable commercial operations in the region include banks, insurance, markets, gas stations, industry, educational services, to name just a few.

Also flourishing in the area are sawmilling, food manufacturing, soap making, clothing and pottery, while others include confectionery, carving, quarrying and steelworks.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral resources of economic importance in the local government area are stones and clay. Several quarries are also commercially operated in the area.

MARKETS

Significant markets within the local government area include the markets of Siun, Ogunmakin, obafemi, Mokoloki, Mowe and Ibafo and Owode.

The markets are run within a five-day span.

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

The local government has some motorable internally graded roads which are linked by federal and state road network for inter and intra city connections.

(a) The federal roads running through the local government area include:

Lagos –Ibadan express way
The Abeokuta- Sagamu road
The Sagamu- Papalanto road

(b) The state roads within the area include:

Owode– Siun Ofada road
Kobape-obaojere road
Owode–obafemi road
Siun- iperu road
Ogunmakin- Ajebo
Ofada –MoweOfada

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

There are three electronic media located within the municipal government: OGTV, OGBC FM and FM Radio. These are other means of communication within the local government, such as computers and ICT centers.

Most of the cities in this area enjoy electricity supplies, including Owode Township, which has a great potential for growth in terms of land resources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

A. EDUCATION

While this local government funds primary school education from its monthly federal statutory allocation, the local government education authority, in conjunction with SUBEB, is responsible for its administration, such as recruitment, transfer and promotion of primary school teachers as well as admission of primary school pupils.

B. WATER SUPPLY

There is pipe-borne water at Owode Township which is headquarters of the local government. Other areas of the local government are provided with boreholes and deep well for their source of water. There are local areas that make do with streams located there in.

C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There are more than 300 community development associations in the local government area. Each association is under the supervision of the local government officer.

There are about 15 different dying vocational centers within the local government area that need to be reactivated.

The Community Development Associations (CDAs) serve as a rallying point for the implementation of self-help projects by different communities in order to support the rapid development of their areas.

D. HEALTH

The local government is blessed with competent staff and health facilities in the area of health services. Health facilities are spread equally across all health districts.

On average, twenty (28) patients are treated for various conditions on a daily basis at each health centre. However, patient participation on special clinical days, e.g. immunization day and pre-natal consultation days, is usually appreciable. Apart from the healing aspect of health, this local government is also concerned with the preventive aspect, particularly in the area of contagious diseases such as Guinea-Worm and Cholera. Borehole and deep wells are designed to provide people with clean and drinkable water from NGOs and the government.

Local government is also blessed with a general hospital in Owode, where patients with complicated problems can be referred for treatment.

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

There have been some events in which, during the course of this academic investigation, problems were likely to arise in my research study, and many limitations and limitations have been identified. Some of these limitations are normal limitations that have been experienced in the course of such training, while some have been unusual and unplanned.

The limitations of this study are as follows:

I. Time accessibility is a significant constraint on this project and therefore makes exhaustive research on the subject difficult.

II. Capital outlays have also been a constraint on this project, given the amount of money normally involved for a researcher to engage in academia like this.

III The limited supply of resources since the investigator would have wanted to carry out the same type of investigation in the various local governments, but due to economic constraints.

Others include limitations on the 'honesty' of participants in answering questions in the questionnaire research due to sentimental attachments to the persons in the administration under investigation. A proportion of participants did not answer all the questions in the tools; and some participants did not return copies of the tools.

1.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The importance of this study lies in the reality that it will find:

i. Enable members of the Local Government Forum and the Federal Executive Cabinet to have an in-depth understanding of the nature of the impact of local government on social and economic development in Nigeria. It will also provide an opportunity to know how best to deal with it, with a view to correcting existing anomalies and retaining the techniques used by this grassroots level of government in the efficient delivery of the public needs demanded of them not only in Nigeria, but worldwide.

ii. This study will provide a structural approach to and resolution of better development frameworks in the area of local government policies for accelerated social and economic development in the future.

iii. This study will usually serve as a further contribution to understanding and will help academics who intend to carry out further academic studies on the topic of local government administration and its impact on the social and economic development of the local population.

v. This study will also be useful for leadership in order to improve their use of human capital and increase productivity in the efficient delivery of grassroots public services with a view to improving the current state of social and economic development.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 PREAMBLE

This section will examine extensively the literature that is important and linked to the study. It will use accessible literature such as books, newspapers, legal reports and a long list of research papers written by seasoned academic institutions on the subject of this academic investigation. The review will include and examine the conceptual, empiric and theoretical ideas needed to understand the study in order to address the questions of the study. It provides insight into the ideas and opinions of scholars and professionals on local government administration, social and economic development, the signs or indicators of social and economic development, and the relationship between the local population and the local government.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

2.1.1 Administration

The word "administration" has usually been associated with many meanings. This fact makes it difficult to arrive at a clear conceptual clarification of the term. The term "administration" is derived from the word "**administer**" which is derived from the Latin word "administere" which means caring about, caring about, or handling human affairs. In general terms, it can be defined as a collective effort involving collaboration and teamwork with a view to achieving the desired goals or objectives.

However, the word tends to have at least four distinct meanings, the meaning of which depends on the context used. These are the meanings;

- a. as another term for the "executive" or the one in charge of affairs.
- b. As a process; the cumulative total of the actions performed to enforce public policy or to supply public services or commodities.

c. As a vocation; it is a form of job or a technical vocation, in particular, dealing with education and training in the area of advanced learning.

d. As a discipline; is a branch of intellectual discipline taught and studied in universities.

The second is the meaning of this academic investigation, which is relevant to this undertaking. The definition has been advanced by F. A. Nigro is essential to recognizing the principle of administration. He states that administration is a deliberate endeavor to achieve a conscious intent. This is reflective of the fact that it is a concerted initiative born out of necessity and not a random event that unintentionally comes into being.

He points out that administration is the organization and usage of men and the measured use of materials intended to achieve a objective.

The affirmation of the target beneficiary of the administration's efforts at this stage is important since it defines the precise essence of the administration being considered. It also poses the flaws in the other meanings attempted by those who have missed the feature of the target receiver. Administration as a mechanism is similar to all collective efforts, governmental, private, civil or military, etc.

Despite the interchangeability of "administration" with "organization," there is often a temptation to confuse the former with the latter. William Schulze notices the distinction as he states, and rightly so, that administration is the power that sets out the intent with which the company and its management are to pursue and the strategies by which they are to function.

The organization is a combination of human and material resources, tools and accessories and a place of work in a systematic correlation to achieve the desired goal. Administration, on the other hand, is a human resource that guides and directs the organization and takes care of a wide range of activities and policies to achieve the set of pre-determined objectives or objectives.

2.1.2 Local Government Administration

The word local government has been a controversial term in conceptualization attempts for a long time. This is primarily attributed to the gaps and contradictions in the concepts put forward by numerous experts of municipal government and public administration. However, Keyenge (2013) suggests, and understandably so, that the idea of local government has been given various meanings, but regardless of the difference of definitions, the concept primarily includes the redistribution of legislative powers to the local community by including the local population in the provision of basic civic needs.

Notwithstanding the above, it is important to remember that, among many, Onwe (2004) describes local government as the smallest government formed to take care of all local interests needing government consideration. Okoli (2005) gives a more extensive and systematic description of local government as a unit of government defined by statute, for the administration of the role of government and for the health and benefit of local people under the local government system.

The definition set out in Adeyemi (2012; 187) by the United Nations Office for Public Administration describes local government as a political subdivision of a nation state that is established by statute and has significant authority over local affairs, including the power to enforce taxation or to exact labor for the specified purpose. The governing body of any such agency shall be elected or alternatively chosen locally.

It follows, however, that the municipal government is the sum total of the actions performed by the local government to enforce state policy or to offer public utilities or goods.

2.1.3 Functions of an Administration

The core duties of a government, whether public or private, include arranging, coordinating, directing, regulating, hiring and budgeting. These functions are a common collection of functions that the administration can perform to achieve its desired goals and objectives.

Planning is just knowing in advance what to do, how and where to do so. It is closely tied to creativity. Essentially, it is to address the difference between current and future goals by deliberately and intentionally defining priorities and designing suitable courses of action to meet those objectives. This function is a very important feature of every government, whether public or private. Essentially, this includes critical thought and an attitude to achieving predetermined goals.

Planning aims to drive the implementation of pre-selected plans, decreases the risk of confusion, reduces duplication and inefficient practices, encourages new concepts, supports decision-making and creates a control standard with a view to meeting the goals outlined.

Organizing, on the other hand, is the formation or establishing of authority amongst groups of people to work together or otherwise effectively. It includes the handling of essential facets of the administrative apparatus, such as specialization, scope of influence, chain of command, transfer of authority, etc. It is the role of the administration to efficiently coordinate special talents for various tasks of productivity and to realize which group of individuals is best matched to a particular task in the realization of its objective.

Staffing as a function of administration is a phase of procurement of staff suitable for such roles in the establishment. The key point here is the human capital that is one of the best assets any organization can obtain. This work involves a number of tasks carried out in the execution of this role, including recruiting, selection and deployment, preparation and promotion, transition and determination of remuneration, among others. The expertise and credentials of the staff to be employed, both academically and professionally, are of the highest importance for the successful delivery of this role.

Budgeting, on the other hand, is the feature that allows the government a chance to prepare for the best utilization of finite capital to maximize goals. It includes topics such as tactical plans for the coming year, formalizing plans in quantitative terms, and encouraging policymakers to look forward and aim to accomplish defined targets.

Finally, apart from the above-mentioned roles, it is the primary duty of every government to broadly devise policies, make decisions and execute other top-level functions.

2.1.4 BACKGROUND OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA

The Historical Phases of Local Government Administration in Nigeria

Nigeria's local government system has undergone a number of metamorphoses. The government has been restructured and reorganized depending on whether the state in charge is military or civilian. These reforms have forced local government to move through a number of uncertainties and unusual features which are addressed under separate headings as follows:

2.1.5 NIGERIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM DURING PRE-COLONIAL ERA

Prior to the amalgamation, Nigeria's pre-colonial cultures were made up of colonies, caliphates, kingdoms, kings, city states, and villages with rulers who exert total sovereignty over those empires or kingdoms in the northern region, oba in the west, whose influence can be regulated by constituted authority, and Igbo in the east with its republic and democratic culture. Local government in Nigeria predates colonial rule as each of the different bodies that make up the country has a special but comparatively successful structure (Alao, et al, 2015). It has been part of a kind of government structure, especially at grassroots level, between ethnic groups in Nigeria, particularly Yoruba and Fulani. Analysis of the three major geographic zones in Nigeria clearly shows that by the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Hausa Emirate had established a well-organized fiscal structure, a simple land tenure code, a normal system of local rule by designated district and village chiefs, as well as a qualified judiciary to enforce Islamic law (Ola and Tonwe, 2009:69). In the western part of Nigeria, local rule often evolved around local rulers (i.e. kings or Obas) where they existed. While the fiscal system was less rigorously structured as it was defined by checks and balances, there was a simple land tenure code based on the local ruler who administered it at the will of the lesser chiefs and the general public. There was also a simple system of central control by the lesser local king, his chiefs and their designated assistants. In this situation, the judiciary was not as distinct from the executives as in the Hausa Nations. The foundation for justice in the West was therefore different. That wasn't the rule of Islam. It was based on three key factors.

1. Oral Custom

2. Preferential Law

3. National theory (Ola and Tonwe, 2009)

The patterns of local rule in the eastern part of Nigeria, especially in the Igbo communities, differed from the North and the West. The cultures in that part of the world were essentially cephalic or stateless societies that had no system of kingship or political leadership from which influence and authority emanated. The Igbo didn't have a king. Any of the groups were not or were less hierarchically organized. The municipal government structure was introduced by age group decisions, village square meetings and feedback from people within the city. The Igbo system, founded on its egalitarian concept, was democratic than any other system in pre-colonial Nigeria. As a result, the local government administration system has always been an important part and function of the different societies prior to the establishment of colonial rule in Nigeria.

2.1.6 NIGERIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM UNDER COLONIAL RULE (1900- 1950)

Under colonial administration, local government was referred to as the Native Administration or the Indirect Rule System. It was meant to be ruled by the native chief of the people. The idea was to preserve and use the power of local rulers, local institutions, traditions and customs rather than try to impose completely new, unfamiliar ideas from outside. Local development would thus come about through the delegation of authority to chiefs and through a gradual participation of the citizen (Ola and tonwe, 2009). Contrarily to this view, the use of native traditional rulers by colonialists was not meant to preserve the culture and customs of the natives. Rather, it was intended for the British economy and administrative convenience advantage to save huge personnel costs that might have arisen by employing British officials to govern these local societies. It should be noted that, right from the outset, the local government structure in Nigeria was essentially designed to serve colonial interests and facilitate the exploitation of Nigerian people and resources.

Indirect rule, in other words, was to be essentially based on the chief, the local ruler. The localization policy was to ensure his firm grip on his local administration, while local standards

were to be adopted, probably in the interests of peace. They were supposed to maintain law and order, prevent crimes and apprehend criminals. Law and order were extremely important to the British administration as this was crucial to the promotion of trade (Ola and Tonwe, 2009).

Local administration consists of four main features, namely:

- (1) The resident officer of the United Kingdom who is directing and controlling
- (2) The Native Authority, usually headed by a Chief and often supported by a Council of Elders,
- (3) The Treasure of the Native
- (4) The Native Court shall be composed of members of the Native Government.

The system was, however, generally built on a strong chief. The power of the chiefs ranged, from the very powerful autocratic monarch Hausa Emirate to the semi-democratic chiefs of the south-west to the cephalic and strongly autonomous and cooperative cultures of the south-east. In general, three styles of native officials could be differentiated during the indirect rule period. The President: the Chief and the Chief and the Board. The chief: here the chief was a sole authority, he had all powers and all authority emanated from him. He made all appointments and was responsible to the resident of the province and to the colonial administration for all local administrative affairs. Many of the Hausa/Fulani emirates fell under this form of local administration in this era.

1. The Chief-in-Council; the head of this form of central government was free to follow or refuse the advice of his council. What really separated this from the particular form of local authority was the presence of the Chiefs' Council, where matters affecting the neighborhoods were determined.

2. The Chief and the Council: in this situation, the Chief had a council of advisors that shared the power of decision-making authority with him. In this term, the Council was engaged with him in the making of appointments, property, disbursements, expenses and numerous focus areas. This form of small or constitutive chief was more common to the more liberal rulers of the Yoruba kingdom of the southwest at that period.

However, as Omoroguiwa (No Date: 113) claimed, by 1930, colonial native administration had already cracked by indirect rule after 1980. This was the product of the following local issues as well as international responses. With the rising pressure of nationalism and foreign support for decolonization and democratization, the native administration had to give way to reform.

2.1.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA BETWEEN 1950 AND 1966

It was clear at the end of the 1940s that the local administration structure of native authorities in Nigeria had recorded losing national appeal, trained Nigerians, and some of the well-meaning Nigerians had begun to agitate for a more participatory form of local administration. The second phase of the growth of municipal government began in or around the 1950s. The first step was flawed for so many reasons that administrative rather than executive authority was what it had. It had no mandate to provide any social welfare services and, as a result, only staff essential to their basic administrative purpose were engaged.

Another significant explanation for the rejection of indirect law was that the affected groups did not have a clear sense of identity or self-involvement in the management of local government.

The Eastern Area was the first to introduce a fundamental reform in the service and administration of local government not only in Nigeria but also in the whole of British West Africa in 1950. Generally, the Eastern Area Local Government Ordinance of 1950 established local government systems that closely mirrored the English system. A three-tier government structure has been created, each of which has an autonomous operation. The county, district and city councils are three-tiered (Agagu, 2004:191). The county councils were responsible for road and customary courts; the district councils were responsible for hygiene and sanitation, while the city councils were responsible for other petty services (Adeola, 2009:6).

However, within a brief amount of time, the implementation of the city government ordinance of 1950 started to fail in several respects. The first explanation was that it was too ambitious; the second reason was that execution has been carried out in the country without proper planning.

Corruption was the third reason. The fourth reason was that it was too complicated for councilors and staff to operate (Agagu, 2004).

The Eastern Area of Local Government Legislation was promulgated to amend that of 1950 in an effort to correct the error. The return of the direct jurisdiction of the minister as well as of the district officer was a noteworthy aspect of the 1955 legislation. The latter was to serve as a district inspectorate (Wraith 1972). In addition, the Legislation further assigned the ministerial duties of the Provincial Authority to the Minister of Internal Affairs, who had a ministerial responsibility for local government (Gboyega, 1978). The Local Government Service Board was first set up in July 1956 to act as the Minister's advisory committee on matters such as local government workers, welfare and conditions of service.

The increasing difficulty in interpreting the operation of the multi-tier structure of local government led to the elimination of the upper and lower strata, thereby leaving the middle strata

In the fourth explanation was that it was too complex for councilors and workers to work (Agagu, 2004).

That is to say, the district council, with a single-tier remaining, the district council assumed the role of an all-purpose local authority, except in some rural areas.

Another significant shift in the activity of municipal government in the Eastern Area occurred in 1960 when a new local government was implemented. One of the reasons for this move was the proliferation of local authority authorities. The 1960 Local Government Act instituted absolute adult suffrage to replace the indirect and selective system of representation. The committee system has also been introduced into the board of directors, in particular finance, as well as medical and health committees. The Council's business was to be watched over by an elected chairman. The first attempt with modern local government administration in the Eastern Area persisted with a great deal of instability and momentum until the first Republic dissolved. (Agagu, in 2004).

West, Western Regions Local Government Law of 1952 was also enacted, it is relevant to state here that the Western Regional experience in local government reform, which came with the Local Government Law of 1952, also provided for three local authorities. There was a divisional,

a district and a local council. This arrangement was similar to the one in the Eastern Region, except that the communities were allowed to stay together in the Council. It was argued that the commonality of the communities must be preserved (Adeola, 2009:6).

The councils had tenures of three years, presided over by the chief appointed president, in the area of authority of the council, and where there was no chief, the office of president was filled by rotation between recognized chiefs in the area. The chairmen and vice-chairmen of these councils were elected by their members. Another important feature was the inclusion of the Finance Committee and any other committee.

A different law was enacted in 1957 to replace the 1952 reform. The 1957 reform did away with the provisional administration. It has carried out a detailed review of past amendments and a special provision for the inclusion of one and a maximum of six women in the Council. In the field of finance, the income tax law, which allowed the councils to collect more of their income themselves through rates, replaced the Direct Taxation Ordinance, which depended more on the share of the tax collected. As far back as 1957, it was obvious that the experiment in the Western Region had run out of expectations just like that of the Eastern Region. The political crisis in the region between 1962 and 1965, which stemmed from a split in the leadership of the Action Group, also contributed immensely to the problems of local government functioning in the region (Agagu, 2004).

In the Northern Region, the Native Authorities Act of 1954, which could be compared with the reforms in the Eastern and Western Regions rather than a radical departure from the past, only served as a means of consolidation. The Emir was still in charge but had to operate either through the Chief-in-Council or the Chief-in-Council. Whereas in the chief-and council, the traditional ruler retained full authority, in the chief-and-council, the traditional ruler must recognize the collective desire of the other chiefs. These reforms continued with minor adjustments both here and there until the army took over in 1966 (Adeola, 2009).

2.1.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER MILITARY RULE (1966- 1976)

One of the attributes of the arrival of modern local government was that the roles of local government in the country were broad in nature, covering both growth and non-development functions. These roles were so extensive that almost any role conducted at the provincial level was paralleled at the local level (Ola and Tonwe, 2009:93). Since the 1966 military coup and civil war, various forms of local government administration were conducted in different states of the country.

As a result of military interference in politics, the policy course at the local level was not to expand the coast of electoral engagement, but to restructure and stabilize the government. The military governor took a bold step in that direction by appointing divisional officers as supreme administrators. Essentially, this policy push has brought Nigeria back to an age of complete centralization as a unitary and pyramidal military command (Adeola. 2009).

With the formation of 12 states in 1967 and further administrative reorganization, local councils have lost nearly all the skilled hands to states that are best placed to deliver a decent service (Adeola, 2009).

At this time, the eastern part of Nigeria was a frontline and the local administration was totally dismayed not to speak about any substantive development or progress. In the Northern part, as early as 1950, the Northern Part Congress (NCP) government led by Sir Ahmadu Bello required reform, if not the full abolition of the Native Authorities. During the same time, NCP also called for the abolition of the House of Chiefs in the North and the replacement of the House of Chiefs by the Advisory Council. The mid-west and western regions remained the theater of the local government's epic spectacles (Olasupo, 2001:18).

In the western state, for example, the sole method of administration was introduced and the system was assisted by force and the emergency condition of the time.

It was not intended to serve any active duty other than mobilizing resources oriented to war efforts. Subsequently, this structure was replaced by a single-tier form of local government under the system known as the Council Management System. This trend led to the Agbekoya Protests in the Western State in 1968 and 1969, when they opposed the unrepresented payment of taxes.

A circular was published in January 1971 by the local government ministry, on the basis of pay and rank, to align the employees of the local government with the civil servants. This was designed to allow eligible workers to join the local government council.

Since the civil war, new schemes were introduced in the Eastern States. Essentially, the philosophy of municipal government in war-torn countries was a system of centralization, but delegated powers and duties of headquarters from the centers of state headquarters. The method was identified as development administration, especially in the South East and in the state of Bendel. (The Agagu, 2004) The goal of the development administration in this region was to engage the citizens of the state from grassroots upwards in a substantive and fruitful relationship with the central government on social and economic growth problems that were both close and important to their needs and that could effectively lead to the general development and prosperity of the state (Olasupo, 2001a). Divisional government was introduced in the Eastern Central State. This local administration structure was mainly structured to organize the actions of state government officers in the field and local government councils in such a way as to ensure the proper decentralization of duties and the active involvement of local citizens in the general development policy and in the management of their own affairs under the oversight and direction of local authorities. Structural and administrative changes occurred in the Northern Region with the formation of states in 1967.

The system of divisional government and the Native Authority has been abolished. Instead, there was a two-tiered pyramidal system composed of the central government and the sub-district authorities. The image of the Emirs was diminished in the new dispensation (Adeola, 2009), the state of Kano, for example, was divided into eight administrative districts and each was governed by a civil servant appointed by the military government (Olasupo, 2001a)

According to Agagu (2004:197), between 1966 and 1976, new studies were performed in theory, structure, creativity and reform throughout the nation. However, this attempt still maintained the differences in the operation of local governments across the country. Despite innovation and experimentation, local government still lacked the national focus and value system needed to make it play its worthy role in national development.

2.1.9 THE 1976 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM AND AFTERMATH (1976- 1983)

The detrimental impact of the regional / state and federal government's power and regulation of local government operations in the country was tremendous, so much so that the future of local government as an entity in the country was threatened. It was a significant development, therefore, that a nationwide reform was initiated in 1976 in order to correct the abnormalities that the central and regional governments had subjected to local government.

Awotokun (2001:44) notes that local government reform was seen primarily as a means of bringing the government closer to the people. It was for this reason that a uniform system known as a single-tier structure was adopted throughout the country. This uniformity can easily be seen in terms of:

- (1) The role of local governance
- (2) The local government structure
- (3) Local Governments' financial resources
- (4) Relations with the Government of the State
- (5) Enforcement of law

The main components or features of the 1976 reform were largely institutional and financial and can be summarized as follows;

- (a) Creation of local government units with a uniform population of criteria of between 150,000 and 800,000 across the country and with a uniform political / administrative structure.
- (b) Local governments shall be democratically elected by the same electorate as other government units within the federal system.
- (c) Local government responsibilities were articulated and divided into mandatory and optional

(d) Local government revenue sources compromised traditional source rates, fees, fines, etc., but also annual transfers from federal and state governments. Specifically, urban local governments were to develop property rates in a number of cities where they had not been developed.

(e) Senior staffs of local governments were expected to have similar conditions of service to those of the state government. Special training program for senior local government management staff in the three countries of the federal university (Ife, Nsukka and Zaria) was established.

(f) Almost all of these provisions have been incorporated into the 1979 and 1989 constitutions of the nation.

The role of traditional rulers was also specifically laid out in the reform guidelines. It was to serve in advisory capacity through the Traditional Council. Agagu (2004) also notes that the reforms of the local government in 1976 demonstrated a commitment to new national political values. It was a key element of the Mohammed / Obasanjo regime's political transition program and part of the building process a solid foundation for the return of democratic government. According to him, the Principles for Local Government Reform of 1976 laid out some of the goals of the local government system as follows:

- (a) Making effective programs and growth activities accessible to local desires and proposals, by assigning or delegating them to local elected bodies; To facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the local levels of our society and to encourage initiative and leadership potential.
- (b) Mobilizing human and material capital through civic participation in their local development.
- (c) Provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government.
- (d) The substantive reform of 1976 was implemented in effect when nine of the nineteen states (Bendel, Rivers, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, and Oyo) held direct elections to the councils in December 1976. While the council elections were marred by poor attendance, it was widely accepted that it was a positive start. The lack of partisan politics was also

discussed as one of the issues (Adeola 2009). The changes of the local government in 1976, despite its lack of effectiveness, were generally successful. Commenting on this, Gboyega (1987:175) defined as follows:

Despite its shortcomings in the local government system, even following the implementation of the 1976 reforms, it is worth reiterating that a clear vision of a literal local government system has emerged and that, through the gradual acceptance of improvements, the ideal system envisaged could be more and more closely approximated.

Three years after the 1976 reform was introduced and 13 years after the establishment of the military rule, Nigeria made a transition to civilian rule on 1 October 1970. For the first time in Nigeria's history, the constitution recognizes local government as a third-tier government. For example, paragraph 7(1) stated that: The form of local government by democratically elected local government councils is guaranteed under this constitution, and the government of each state shall ensure its survival under the legislation which provides for the creation, arrangement, composition, finances and functions of such councils (FGN, 1979:131). It should be remembered that two parts of the 1979 reform were introduced into the 1979 Constitution. The first was to ensure the representative structure of local government. This is specifically laid out in Section 7(1) of the 1979 Constitution, as indicated above. The second clause was that any local government has the right to be safe and stable in the federation account as well as the federal government.

2.1.10 Local Government Administration under the 1999 Constitution

The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1999 is a pre-constitutional military constitution much as the constitutions of 1989 and 1979. It should be recalled, however, that the constitution of 1999 preserved the tripartite form of local government at grassroots level. The Executive shall be consisting of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson, and the Supervisory Board. The legislative functions are also carried out by the councilors who serve as members of the different authorities which constitute the local government area. However, the judiciary is not provided for in the local councils, as they are expected to make use of the judicial courts provided for in the 1999 constitution.

However, it must be noted that, unlike the previous constitutions, the 1999 constitutions recognized the existence of local government by making provisions on the mode of election as democratic elections and also by ensuring that every state government subject to section 8 of the 1999 constitution ensures that elections are held and the existence of local government councils as provided for in the constitution. The Constitution also provides for the periodic election of representatives of local councils

2.1.11 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA

The system of local government, consisting of directly elected local government bodies, is guaranteed under the Nigerian Constitution of 1999, Section 7. On the basis of this section 7, the 1999 Nigerian Constitution lays down the duties of the Local Government Council in accordance with its Fourth Schedule. This schedule appears to originate primarily from the Basic and Statutory Transitional Arrangements (Decree 15 of 1987). Therefore, the duties of local councils are grouped into;

i. The Exclusive list; and

ii. The Concurrent list.

The exclusive list of functions shall be those functions that are undertaken exclusively by municipal governments, while the concurrent lists of functions shall be those carried out by the local authority in conjunction with the state and federal governments. These functions can also be undertaken by the State and/or the Federal Government on behalf of local municipalities until such time as local governments are in a position to perform such functions. In compliance with the fourth Schedule 1 of the Constitution of Nigeria in 1999, the core features of the local government councils are as follows:

(a) Consideration and advice to the State Commission on Economic Planning or other related body;

i. The economic growth of the State, in particular in so far as it concerns the areas of expertise of the Council and of the State;

ii. Proposals made by the Commission or agency concerned;

(b) List of tariffs, radio and TV licences;

(c) The establishment and care of cemeteries, burial grounds and residences for the destitute or infirm.;

d) Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;

e) Establishment, maintenance of and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;

f) Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be Prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a State;

g) Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses

h) Provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;

i) Registration of all births, deaths and marriages;

j) Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State; and

k) Control and regulation of:

i. Out-door advertising and hoarding;

ii. Movement and keeping of pets of all description,

iii. Shops and kiosks,

iv. Restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale, Laundries.

l) Licensing, governing and overseeing the selling of liquor in compliance with Section 2 of the Fourth Schedule, the duties of the Local Government Council shall include the involvement of that Council in the Government of a State in the following matters:

(a) the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and technical education;

(b) production of agriculture and natural resources, rather than mining of minerals;

(c) the procurement and maintenance of health services;

(d) Any other roles as may be bestowed on the Local Government Council by the Legislature of the State. Local government also conducts informative roles such as education, development

projects, judiciary, political and leadership activities, and stability, law and order-keeping in the locality.

According to Awotokun (2005), in addition to the above, the local government administration also provides the following functions:

- I. Inspection of meat and abattoirs;
- II. Provision of nursery, primary and adult education
- III. Provision of scholarship and bursaries award
- IV. Provision of public libraries and reading rooms;
- V. Agricultural and animal health extension services and veterinary clinics and fire services.

2.1.12 CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN NIGERIA

a) Corruption

Corruption is one of the biggest issues facing contemporary Nigeria. It thrived, evolved, and grew unfailingly. Corruption has been institutionalized to the point that it is recognized as part of our system. While corruption is universal, it is found all over the world, the degree of its expression varies from system to system (Lawal and Lawal). Oladunjoye, 2010: Corruption is the largest rate of local government in Nigeria. Abuse was canonically accommodated, amused, and embraced throughout the structure at grassroots level. Misnomer is branded and euphemistically referred to as "Egunje" (a slogan which means "illegal bid" in Nigeria) in the local government setting up corruption.

Any of the areas in which local government corruption thrives in Nigeria are the following:

- (a) Inflation of the prices of purchased goods;
- b) Overestimation of project costs;
- c) The syndrome of the phantom worker;
- (d) Weak financial basis and small sales
- (e) Grant of contracts and eventual abandonment;
- (f) Donation of large amounts of money to political godfathers;
- g) The age-long belief by the officials that people are Ignorant, illiterate and unenlightened;
- h) Lack of accountability

b) Lack of Autonomy

Autonomy simply refers to freedom, independence, free from external and remote control, but in Nigeria the opposite is true, the local government is completely independent, it is managed by the federal and state governments, which dominate the local government through the local government offices, the local government ministry, and the local government. All these government agencies deny self-reliant autonomy.

c) Leadership problem

In most Nigerian states, the ruling party appoints and blesses the candidate to run for election at the local government level. Without their blessings, such candidates are unable to win an election. The various state governments also appoint caretakers for the local government council, who are mostly stooges and appendices of the state governor. Even when elections are held, the ruling party in the state and the government of the state, in particular rigs and Manipulates the electoral process to favour their preferred candidates. It's a clear case of who pays the piper to dictate the tune. Again, this creates inefficiency in the administrative performance and diversion of the functions of local government, as well as in the orientation of programs for local people.

d) Unskilled Workers

Local government in Nigeria faces the problem of inadequate skilled workers such as engineers, accountants, medical doctors, town planners, statisticians, etc. Reasons for this unfortunate development are that in the minds of these professionals there is a very low image of local government. Again, there's a lack of job satisfaction that can keep them within the local government.

Most skilled and qualified personnel and professionals are prepared to gamble their luck either in private organizations or to set up their own firms rather than risk staying in the local government where there is no incentive and they may be wasted.

This forced local governments to rely on unskilled labour. For example, some are holders of diplomas and certificates that cannot defend the certificates they hold. These circumstances are a major challenge to the efficiency of local government. People who don't know their right-wing left in what they're doing can hardly be productive and effective.

e) Inadequate and Poor Budgetary Allocation:

Local governments in Nigeria are known to suffer from inadequate and poor budget allocations. This is achieved through intentional cuts in the budget allocation to local government by certain state governors, either for political purposes or for absolute corruption. Siphoning the Money
The financial needs of local councils are adversely influenced by frivolous practices and fake arrangements for their party members and relatives. This is one of the biggest reasons why
Local government in Nigeria typically operates below estimates, leaving the third-tier government meaningless and devoid of democracy.

f) Administrative Inefficiency

Local governments in Nigeria suffer from administrative inefficiency and inefficiency due to low staff qualifications, poor motivation, autocratic leadership, poor working environment, etc. Financial monitoring and regulation is a key element in this the governance of local councils. The efficiency and promptness / effectiveness of local government programs depend on the quality and quantity of staff in the system.

Politically, leaders are moving away from their campaign commitments by scheduling opportunities to continue in office and swelling their private financial bank balances with city government public funds. They sacrifice the values of good government and civic ideals that are central to the advancement of institutional productivity in order to fulfil their selfish desires.

g) Lack of provision of Basic Social Amenities

Perhaps the deterioration in the distribution of social care to grassroots people is felt mostly by common people. This showed that the local authority had neglected to fulfil the basic needs of the residents – decent highways, metro, clean water, daily electricity supply, sanitation and reconstruction of local roads within their municipal authority, reliable healthcare delivery and education. Close to this is the weak or non-maintenance of current social services.

Local governments tend to have refused to do so, contributing to a clear voice for the cancelation or eradication of the third-tier governance of the local government in Nigeria.

Others shall be

- a. Inadequate and weak revenue distribution
- b. Leadership problem
- c. Lack of provision of basic social services.
- d. Embezzlement of public money.

2.1.13 DEVELOPMENT

Development can be used to mean a mechanism that induces improvement, a progressive shift and an enhancement to the current state of the topic concerned. The goal of growth is to improve the quality of life, the level and the standard of a thing, individual, person or subject.

Development is typically helpful and measurable, but not necessarily imminent, but involves the element of transition and the formation of circumstances for the continuity of that change. Growth, thus, is not simply an economic or social phenomenon, but a multi-dimensional mechanism in relation to whatever topic it might be used in relation to. (Michael Paul T.; 2015) Progress can therefore be either social or economic.

2.1.14 Social Development

At the Copenhagen Social Summit in 1995, social growth was established in terms of three specific criteria: eradication of poverty, generation of jobs and social harmony. However, from the various literatures available on the subject, it seems that "social growth" is, in the broadest sense, an upward progression of society from a lower to higher degree of energy, skill, enjoyment, achievement, intricacy, competitiveness, efficiency, resourcefulness, preference, mastery and comprehension and conception.

Midgley (2014) points out from a particular viewpoint that social development is very much concerned with the tangible and non-material dimensions of culture and human life. It describes social growth as individual experiences and dynamic dynamics that result from particular interactions such as broader communities and relationships. He believes that the social planning structures should take into account all facets of social development, including the material and non-material aspects.

Overall, there is no consensus among researchers as to what constitutes social progress. Most of the literature portrays us as general features of social development; society's economic development, well-being, people's well-being, social transformation and the enhancement of people's quality of life. Some authors have incorporated more than one of the qualities in their debate. Midgley (1995) argued in his earlier research that economic growth is part of social development as well as the well-being of individuals and the general development of society.

Gore (1973) on the other hand; found it to be the full growth of civilization in all fields of activity; physical, social, cultural and political. He argued that the idea of social growth includes economic development, but differs from it in that it stresses the development of society as a whole in its economic, political, social and cultural facets (Gore, 1973).

It is appropriate to remember that Midgley (2014) sees social growth as inclusive of development in a broad process of eight attributes of social development in further studies. In the other hand, Pandley (1981) saw social development as an increase of people's quality of life, an equal allocation of wealth and special steps that would enable individuals and societies to enter the mainstream. However, the viewpoints of some academics are more unique to some writers.

For Pathak (1987), social development is a matter of structural change. Todaro (1997) shares this view that social development is a radical change in the administrative, institutional and social structures. Similarly, Pawar and Cox (2010) hold the same view that structural change is the process of social development. Further, Colantonio (2010) makes the submission that there has been great difficulty in the attainment of a definition of social development. For Pawar (2014), social development as a planned change process includes reducing inequalities and problems, achieving human welfare and well-being, creating opportunities and empowering people and ensuring economic development. However, the concept of Midgley (2014) continues to be relatively refined in that it describes social growth as a planned social transition intended to facilitate and maintain the well-being of all people in the sense of a complex multi-faceted development process. This concept definitely goes beyond social and, thus, even economic development; it will be accessed as operational for the purposes of this scholarly inquiry.

2.1.15 Dimensions of Social Development

They focused on the same physical dimension but with emphasis on urban environments. Previous studies on what constitutes social development were inconsistent on what constitutes social development especially the pre-sustainable developmental goals. These works lacked clear operational definitions of social development, and emphasized much on the physical and material aspects of social development at the expense of other aspects such as culture, morality, ethics and spirituality, which are also important aspects of social norms. Social development is

typically characterized by stages, but they may be narrowly separated into two dimensions. There are the physical and psychological aspects of social development.

Most of the research work on social development, including concepts, centered on physical and material aspects such as food, housing, wellbeing, equality and equitable access to key resources and schooling, among other items. Study works illustrating the physical and material facets of the dimensions of social progress include the works of McKenzie (2004), Sakamoto (2009), Partridge (2005) and Colantonio (2007). Polese and Stren (2000) argue that social progress comes about by juggling the growth of civil society, where such development would create a prosperous environment. Both researchers stressed the importance of the built world, such as urban architecture, infrastructure and public spaces, in the context of mainstream economic debate. On the psychological side of social development, there are facets of social life that are very important to social development, such as history, morals, ethics and spirituality. However, it is just regrettable that these things have been neglected by scholars and well-trained researchers. This is representative of the fact that these elements are not physical and lack sufficient quantification methods. The few authoritative works on the social development system include Boyer and Caldwell (2016), Vanags and Jirgena (2012), Biczynska (2015), both of which concentrate on the environmental aspects. Interestingly, however, the work of Eizenberg and Jabareen (2017) is focused on sustainable development and consists of four interrelated concepts: equity, protection, eco-presumption and sustainable urban types. Other studies include Murphy (2012), who proposed that there are four underlying social principles and related them to environmental imperatives. Its model goals included equity, engagement, social harmony and public visibility. For Vallance Perkins and Dixon (2011), their model encompasses equality, jobs, justice, democracy and education.

Cutter and Ullah (2015) refined the social aspects into eight objectives: education, ethnicity, injustice, poverty, hunger, food security, health, and peace. They have achieved this by categorizing the sustainable development priorities into three dimensions: social, economic and environmental. However, all these works display no regard for the non-material element of social progress.

Overall, the objective evaluation of these empirical works shows that much of the social development constructs and attempts at conceptual clarity, along with their meanings and

dimensions, are short-lived. Most critical and relevant among them is the inconsistency on what actually constitutes social progress and the lack of emphasis on the psychological or emotional or non-material component of social development this leaves the issue of what constitutes social development to the independence of local researchers in their locations. We thus have no choice but to look at the indexes of social progress or variables that suggest social growth as a area of research for local authorities on social development.

2.1.16 Indicators of Social Development

Social development, which is a mechanism by which development is improved, is also impossible to quantify. However, there are soft aspects of social development;

- (a) Social capital
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Exclusion

There are, however, several metrics or indexes used to denote the degree and success of social growth utilized by the different organizations, including the World Bank. There are six in total and are discussed below.

i. Civic Activism

Civic activism is a process that promotes the quality of life in a community through political and non-political processes. Although often interchangeable with civic engagement, it refers to the strength of society, the level of civic action and access to information. There are four designs;

- (a) Civic Action: this is participation in activities such as volunteering or service-learning to help the community better. (Bobek, et al, 2009)
- (b) Civic commitment or duty: that is the willingness of citizens to make a positive contribution to society.
- (c) Civic Skills: the ability to participate in civil society, politics, etc.
- (d) Social cohesion: this is a sense of trust, of reciprocity and of bonding with others.

For Putnam, civic engagement has a lot to do with the analytical skills of the citizen. Putnam argues that the level of citizen engagement analysis must cover everything from political participation, social networks and interpersonal trust, to associative involvement as all.

ii. Interpersonal Safety and Trust

Trust is trust in the integrity, ability, character or truth of a person or thing. When it is qualified with the word "interpersonal," it is evident that the definition is limited to "person" or dealings between persons. E. Scott Geller; 1991). This term may also denote behavior as well as character, as Geller (1991) argued, in such a way that an individual may be confident of the good intentions of another but may doubt his or her ability to perform the intended tasks. This indicator is usually a result of the honesty and truthfulness of the leadership figures. This is indicative of a lack of trust in the ability of a person to deliver on his promises.

It may also be system-based, for example, when rewards and penalties are not consistently and fairly delivered. It is important to note, however, that interpersonal security and trust can only relate to intentions and not actions (Geller; 1991). It concerns the norms of non-violence between persons in society. It is therefore instructive that social development is inevitable in a community where interpersonal security and trust are taken seriously and where leaders keep to their promises and rewards and penalties mechanisms are administered fairly and consistently.

iii. Inter-Group Cohesion

This measure borders on the relationship of trust and solidarity within a given ethnic group, a religious community that has a deep mistrust of each other. This condition would eventually put socioeconomic growth to a standstill. Organized crimes and corruption: there is no lie the proof of criminalized abuse infrastructure threatens municipal government structures and may help to institutionalize community-based defense. Presence and progress in organized crime or linguistic identification groups, Violence and instability are the main threats to inter-group harmony. This can be taken into being if the following considerations are present:

- a.** Unequal Economic Opportunities: Fajnzylber P. (et al; 1998) noted in a World Bank study that reviewed data from 24 years of UN Crime Surveys found that increases in

- income inequality raises crime rates. Such inequalities are detrimental to social cohesion which is necessary instrument in the process of social development.
- a. Unaccountable security sector and absence of rule of law: while the collapse of the rule of law can be a direct result of conflict; whether in communities or persons, or in illegal violence, the lack of a rule of law echoes current security dilemmas in society and ultimately threatens inter-group stability. This is basically the case when factions and corruption in a society will serve as an aggressive agent of mistrust in a community and ultimately become a disaster in the direction of inter-group harmony that is counterproductive to the social upheaval and growth of the community.
 - b. b. Lack of opportunity for young people: there can be no sustainable development if the older generation has placed in motion structures to rob young people of opportunities for political, economic or social leadership. Historically, it has been shown that such protests are a gateway of revolt or rebellion that is likely to undermine the establishment and impede social growth.

iv. Gender Equity

"Gender" often confused with "sex" refers to the roles of men and women produced in communities and cultures. The definition of gender also contains assumptions regarding the characteristics, skills and possible actions of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). Sex explains the biological distinctions between men and women that are universal and defined at birth.

Gender equity is, therefore, the course of action to be equitable to men and women. To maintain justice or fairness, steps must also be placed in place to compensate for the historical and societal inequalities that prohibit women and men from working on a equal playing field. Equity is a way to that. Equality is the product of this. As a result, the more men and women are not prohibited from working on a level playing field, granted the same privileges and unhindered by social sentiments, cultural or political considerations, culture, society will evidently developed.

v. Inclusion of Minorities

The concept "minority" is perceived in various ways in different cultures. Any contemporary scholars are disinclined to use the word 'minority' because they claim that it was specifically related to the League of Nations scheme and is thus outdated. Others,

on the other hand, claim that since the minority includes a group of individuals that is numerically smaller than the majority group, it leaves out non-dominant groups that are majorities in their nations.

However, the level of representation of minority groups in the policy decision-making process, as shown by the local historical record, is representative of whether or not society is advancing in terms of growth.

2.1.17 Problems of Social Development

It means that the World Bank and the United Nations, among others, follow a holistic approach to the issue of social progress in the formulation of policies and other legal documents. However, the explanation behind this strategy cannot be disconnected from the fact that the subject of social growth has a variety of issues with it. That comprises the following issues;

- a. Inconsistency between theorists and analysts on the conclusive interpretations of the different definitions related to social development, the aspects and forms of social development.
- b. Difficulty in presenting reliable evidence in the estimation of social growth metrics.
- c. Disagreement amongst researchers on social development metrics.
- d. The neglect of the definitive specifics of the definition of social growth in the local context, where such details are needed.

2.1.18 Economic Development

Economic development is the advancement of industrial production (i.e. national income) or per capita wealth over time. The key goal of economic growth is to increase the standard of living and the general well-being of people in a specific economic area. (C. E. Ande, 2012).

For Arthur Sieve (2013), the cost of living that necessarily includes the purchasing power of households that are the least or the first economic agent; and the distribution of income in places of poverty and inequality are central means or viewpoints of addressing economic growth. In

ordinary terms, the degree of economic growth can be seen bare in the measurement of the buying power of the person, the capacity to afford a sustainable standard of living; and the evaluation of poverty levels in relation to wealth distribution.

Economic development can also be seen as a progression of the economy from a low-income economy to a modern high-income economy, with structures and strategies that promote the economic well-being of its citizens.

Economic prosperity is often confused with economic growth. Strictly speaking, they all vary from a point of detail. Economic growth is a process in which the amount of national income or revenue or per capita income rises over time, while economic inflation, on the other hand, is the advancement of the productive capacity of the economy over a given period of time leading to an improvement in the level of national income. If the former is a matter of raising the amount of national revenue, the latter is a matter of increasing the labor force, increasing the overall capital supply of the country and increasing the volume of demand and trade. (Ande, C.E.; 2012).

For Sieve and a considerable number of researchers, GDP is the primary indicator of economic development; gross domestic product. The gross domestic product is the market value of all final goods and services produced in the national territory for a given period of time, usually every year. Others include the gross national product (GNP), which is more simply the contribution of the gross domestic product to the income produced by factors abroad than the income of non-nationals in the country. (Seven, 2013)

However, these metrics are designed for large-scale measurement, such as the economic well-being of a country or an economic zone on a continent. In a small environment, such as the case study of the subject of this article, other measures indicating the state of economic health must be included. They're listed below.

2.1.19 Visible Indicators and Benefits of Economic Development

Economic growth is basically a rise in actual gross domestic goods, which necessarily results in higher production and higher average incomes. The benefits of economic growth shall include;

- a. Higher Public Services Investment**

With a growth in economic growth, the government has the ability to raise more revenue, and as real income increases, individuals will gain more buying power and will eventually pay more income tax and VAT.

b. Increased Consumption

Higher levels of demand would eventually continue to minimize the rate of absolute poverty, since higher GDP means a rise in the output of goods and services. This means that the population is better positioned to afford the basic necessities of life and that a wider range of choices is made to optimize its objectives.

c. Lower Employment Rate

Economic growth contributes to a rise in demand for labor, as the total productivity of a nation is growing. This suggests that businesses will be compelled to hire more and there is a desire to generate more, which will lead to a decrease in the unemployment rate. It has a range of advantages; the chief among them is that the government can invest less on benefits and social issues.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Efficiency Theory

This scholarly investigation adopts efficiencies theories to underpin the effects of local government on social and economic development in Obafemi Owode, Ogun State.

This hypothesis is focused on the nature of local government as an effective government tool for the procurement of public services required centrally by the local population. Mackenzie (1954:14) quoted in Adeyemo (2010) and Chukwuemeka et al. (2014) noted that one of them had been identified. One of the distinguished supporters of local government life is that local

government exists for the provision of public services locally and, as such, must be measured by its success in the provision of such public services.

Similarly, Sharpe argued (1970:168) that, provided that there is no local government administration, there must be a technically parallel agency for the provision of services of a public and local sort. Thus, Eboh&Ijemah (2010) argued that local governments around the world are perceived to be the most geographically located organizations for delivering, among others, basic socio-economic needs and to have an impact on the social and economic growth of the population at local level. Local government should, in essence, respond successfully and adequately to local needs and then pay for them. Accordingly, this principle states that the formation of local government administrations is not justified if it does not successfully deliver the service within its scope of competence.

Sharpe (1970:168) criticizes the hypothesis by claiming that the importance of local government as a bulwark of independence, or at least as a handmaid of democracy, has been known and acknowledged, that its position as a service provider has not evoked any comparable interest. This is especially applicable to the situation in Nigeria, where the local government has struggled to justify its presence by failing to provide adequately and efficiently the services it was established to provide and which have affected Local residents are involved in social and economic growth.

2.3 EMPIRICAL FRAMEWORK

Many researchers have posited various forms of research studies on several aspects of the effect of social and economic development of local government administration. While some examined the effect on states and the economy, others researched on the prospects and challenges attached to it.

Abdulamid and Chima (2015) examined “Local government administration in Nigeria: the search for relevance”. The research used both the descriptive and empirical approaches. The paper discussed both the intrinsic instability of the constitutional foundation and the inconsistencies generated by the 1976 changes. On the basis of a theoretical study , it was

discovered that the cumulative consequences of legislative discrepancies and reform inconsistencies have made Nigeria's local government system an unfortunate 'orphan' and, without a solid constitutional base, a local Nigeria 's democracy has been subject to the whims of the state and federal governments. The paper argued that, amid several constitutional developments, the new provisions on local government in Nigeria left much to be desired. Recommendations were made with a view to reforming the structure, namely that: local government should be granted the status of a federating entity in the constitution, with its powers and duties specifically laid out; a legally mandated state. The State Joint Local Government Account (SJLGA) should be repealed, and the constitution should be revised to create a chapter guaranteeing the identity and sovereignty of local government as a third-tier government.

Olasupo and Fayomi (2012) examined Historical Epochs of Local Government Administration in Nigeria: women and poor. The paper explored the evolving existence of the local government system in Nigeria from the days of the Native Authority to the present democratic system and the effect on women and the poor. It was concluded that the local government system in Nigeria did not begin as a service delivery agent or mechanism by which suffering among local and rural citizens could be tackled. The first and second epochs of its evolution were supposed to set down the Structure of a new system of local government, while a specific structure needed to embark on the delivery of services – the recruitment of Secretary and Treasurer – had been created, and not at the very least, the agitation of trained Nigerians to democratize the system to suit them (the educated class). The third epoch, when Nigeria was taught, assumed leadership as representatives of government business and, later, as prime minister, indicated the use of local Government framework as Assistant Service Provider to State Governments. It became a completely dependent entity, capable of raising money, initiating and enforcing policies under the military regime in 1976. Yet corruption at all levels of government, including the local government itself, has eroded the ability to provide services and is thus unable to relieve the misery of the local and rural poor in the country adequately.

Agbodike, Igbokwe, C.J and Nkah (2014) examined Local Government Administration and the Challenges of Sustainable Development in Nigeria. The paper introduced a framework for

documentary study of existing literature that enhances critical and contextual examination of the nature and nature of local government governance and sustainable development in Nigeria.

Local government has been adopted as a primary tool for accelerating and maintaining rural growth. It acts as a vehicle for political education and mobilization, among other items. Several attempts have been made to transfer the structure from central government to local government with functional political and economic autonomy.

Under the context of the Basic Needs Approach (BNA), the paper analyzed local government problems and the complexities of sustainable development in Nigeria.

It argued that local government is confronted with issues and challenges such as the participation of federal and state governments in the constitutional responsibilities of local government. Yet it is seen as a way to give political patronage to party loyalists. This, among other obstacles posed by local government, has left it incapable of delivering good governance and political dividends for the people. Drawing on the experience of industrialized and developing countries in a globalized age, it concludes that local government in Nigeria cannot effectively solve the problems of sustainable rural growth unless the country returns to true federalism, enthrones positive rule-of-law leadership, openness and accountability, administrative probity, and pursues economic self-reliance.

Ito and Eric (2010) examined *Local Governments in Nigeria: Relevance and Effectiveness in Poverty Reduction and Economic Development*: The paper analyzed Nigeria's local government structure, its importance and effect on poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development. Following a study of Nigeria's local government structure as an indicator of democratic, fiscal and economic decentralization, it explored the existence and development of local government in Nigeria, as well as the functions and duties of local governments in the Nigerian context. Examining the shortcomings of the local government system in Nigeria, one of the main problems tends to be the responsibility of local governments and significant capability issues. The paper ends by discussing the imperatives for maximizing the efficiency of local governments in Nigeria.

Otoghile and Edigin (2011) examined *Local Government Administration and Development: A*

Survey of Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State Nigeria. The analysis design used in this thesis is the survey process. The method of sampling was a mixture of stratified random sampling and plain random sampling. Stratified random sampling was used for local government jobs, while a basic random sampling approach was used for local government residents. The need to avoid the conditions of underdevelopment by ensuring appropriate facilities for its people is a challenge of every nation state. It was also agreed that this is best achieved by getting the government closer to the people. This underscores the ideology underlying the formation of municipal councils. However, it is sad to notice in Nigeria that local governments have been well behind standards in the above-mentioned direction. It is in this Wise that this paper analyzes the views of the people of the Oredo Local Government Region of the State of Edo. Using clear percentages to evaluate answers to questions, , the analysts also observed that while the funds allocated to municipal councils are grossly insufficient, there is a common belief that the little funding made available flows into private pockets. It is proposed that municipal councils raise their tax base and therefore ensure full transparency.

Chukwuemeka, ugwuanyi, Ndubisi and onuoha (2014) examined Nigeria Local Government: A Discourse on the Theoretical Imperatives in a Governmental System. The theoretical imperatives for the development of local governments in the political system have been formulated and examined in depth in this work. This was achieved in the sense of the three main schools of thinking on the substantive importance of local governments. Sees schools of thinking are an egalitarian participatory academy, an effective service school and a growth school. Any of the considerations that represent fundamental obstacles to the situation were further discussed and Production of the planned creation functions of local governments using the Nigerian Federal Government System as a comparison point. The findings observed that local governments constitute essential instruments to promote democracy and advance growth, especially at the local or grassroots level, but are limited by inadequate resources, weak political leadership and insufficient control, as exemplified by the federal government structure.

Okafor, Chukwuemeka and uidenta (2015) examined Developmental Local Government as a Model for Grassroots Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria. The purpose of the problem statement of this thesis is to demonstrate that the new mechanism by which the Constitution

grants state governments the power to deal with matters of organization and accountability in local governments puts a strong constraint on local control and governance at the local level. Abuse of these provisions of the Constitution by State governments has coincided with other problems, such as poor standards of loyalty to the people and lack of supervision and assessment. The social and economic growth of the grassroots in the world is adversely influenced. Local economic growth and prosperity are important for the country's overall socio-economic development (the local population is currently facing high rates of poverty, unemployment, lack of social amenities and low levels of economic activity). It is in this sense that this study prescribes a developmental local government model of local economic growth (LED) as a 'mandatory' to resolve concerns. To address the issues of hunger, unemployment and lack of opportunities in rural areas. The local economic growth (LED) strategy helps local councils to promote economic production and enhance the socio-economic conditions of local residents by collaborating in cooperation with private and other non-governmental sectors.

Adedire (2014) studied Local Government and the Challenges of Rural Development in Nigeria (1999 to date).

This study adopted secondary source in collection of data. This paper analyzed the Local Government and the Rural Development Issues in Nigeria from 1999 to the present. The main issue facing most local councils is the lack of sufficient resources for the implementation of numerous development projects, especially in rural areas. The paper claimed that local governments faced problems such as insufficient funding, incompetence, weak delivery of programs, shortage of skilled personnel, high levels of illiteracy, lack of proper consultation and lack of participation of local citizens in policy decisions, and the hijacking of local government allocations by the state government. The paper then proposed an upward review of the legislative grants of city authorities as well as the direct disbursement of funds to local governments, better welfare package to workers and open administration that encourages local participation.

Abdulrazaq, Abdulrazaq and Samuel (2017) examined Local Government Administration and National Development in Nigeria: Challenges and prospects. This article has followed a conceptual approach with the use of secondary data sources to analyze the goal. Local government is the most important form of government to shift towards sustainable national

growth. Over the years, national growth has been planned to take off grassroots, as local government is commonly regarded as a critical tool for rural change and machinery for the successful delivery of socio-economic services to residents. In the face of this, a national restructuring of local government was introduced in 1976, with more duties, responsibilities and budgets in the hands of local councils. However, this development has led to a wide disparity in what is expected of the local government and what is actually happening in the local government in terms of the socio-economic provision of services for national development, which is the central focus of this paper. The goal of this paper is to address the difficulties faced by local government in the execution of its roles as a level of government, as well as to illustrate the opportunities for local government as a tool for national growth ... It is noticed in this paper that the local government has lost its role in the growth process due to unwarranted intervention by state governments in the administration, finances and activities of the local government. It is also proposed in this paper that, in order for the local government to be lively and to conform with expectations, a constitutional amendment should be made to cede the local government as an appendage to the state government.

Zakari Ya'u (2010-2011) studied Assessment of the Impact of Local Government on Rural Development in Soba and Zaria Local Government Areas Kaduna State (2006-2011). Data for this analysis have been obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The main source involves the use of questionnaires, interviews and observations, while the secondary source consists of lectures, reports, research, manuals and other unpublished documents. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods have been used for presentation and interpretation of results. The Spear Man rank correlation coefficient of the non-parametric tool was used for the study of the data prior to the testing of the two hypotheses. This research work aims to determine the effect of local government on rural growth in the regions of Soba and Zaria, Kaduna State. Community municipalities have been specifically structured to address the basic needs and desires of rural populations. Fundamentally, the government needs to put rural development at the top of the national development agenda in order to recognize that improved rural development is a prerequisite for effective and sustainable overall national development Policies and services by municipal government. However, rural communities in Nigeria, especially Soba

and Zaria, continue to face various difficulties in terms of infrastructure deficiency, low human growth, which has made rural development imperative. This disparity has placed rural areas in a more vulnerable economic position. With this in mind, the research aims to analyze the extent of capital support and community mobilization and involvement in the effort of rural growth. Inadequate financing has been shown to be a ban on rural construction in the research regions. This is due to a lot of drawbacks – backs stemming from untold interruptions and oversight from higher levels of government. It was proposed that, in order to bring about more concrete rural development in Nigeria, especially in the Soba and Zaria local governments, local governments reduce their total reliance on the federal allocation and increase their efforts to achieve this. Generating more revenue through the diversification of their internal revenue sources.

Alao, Osakede and owolabi (2015) studied Challenges of Local Government in Nigeria: Lessons from Comparative Analysis. It is a comprehensive analysis focused on secondary data sources. Local government in Nigeria is listed as a third-tier government, though many issues have been its recurrent decimal and numerous changes since 1976 have not been able to make the structure successful and accountable for developmental challenges. Most of the answers to the problems based on looking forward to a respite without much progress, told the paper to explore the lessons that could be learnt from Comparative local government reports from countries like the United States of America, France, India and the United Kingdom. This paper showed that the problems that hinder the effective delivery of services range from excessive interference by state governments, the structure, corruption, the politicization of administration and staffing that have not been established in other structures. The analysis concluded that the problems are of an institutional and attitudinal kind that could be resolved in the light of the life of the Political will on the part of the federal and state governments. It proposed a democratized multi-layer local government structure, a legislative mechanism to regulate undue state government interference, improve human capital capability and responsible leadership.

Jide and peter (2014) examined Local Government Administration in Nigeria and the Localist Theory: Exploring the Nexus.

With a deep dependence on secondary data and theory on the practice method used, this paper introduced illuminating discourse and underscored the characteristics of localist theory that could

shift the shape of local government administration in Nigeria. The key purpose of this paper is to explore the essence and problems of local government governance in Nigeria, using localist theory as a basis for research.

The successful practice of modern governance; the decentralized governance model focused on the standard of service delivery and the reform package implicit in the principle of financial buoyancy and deeper local democracy give an immense appeal to address the difficulties of local government administration in Nigeria. Other recommendations are also capable of repositioning local government councils in Nigeria for successful results.

Jide and Peter (2014) studied Local Government Administration in Nigeria and Community Development: The Efficiency Services Interrogation. It is a descriptive analysis focused on secondary data accompanied by a realistic observation and empirical context. The core premise or statement of this paper is that the success of local governments in Nigeria, especially in the fourth republic, can be challenged by the Efficiency Services Hypothesis. The essence of this principle is that central government functions as an effective agent for the procurement of services of a local nature. This paper stated that the leading personnel, policy effects and policy / administrative environments of local government administration in Nigeria (within the study period) presented them as failing institutions. The paper covered the need for teamwork and a collective approach to community building and change programs focused on the "theory to reality" policy tendency.

Ozohu and Paul (2015) examined Local government administration in Nigeria: the search for relevance. This paper discusses both the intrinsic instability of the constitutional foundation and the inconsistencies generated by the 1976 amendments. Using a theoretical analysis, the paper finds that the cumulative consequences of legislative gaps and reform inconsistencies have made Nigeria's local government system an unfortunate 'orphan' and that, without a solid constitutional base, Nigeria's local government has become subject to the whims of both state and federal governments. The paper claims that, amid several legislative developments, the new constitutional arrangements for local government in Nigeria allow much to be desired.

Recommendations to reform the system include the following: local government should be given

the status of a federating entity in the constitution, with its powers and duties specifically laid out; the legally mandated State Joint Local Government Account (SJLGA) should be abolished; and the constitution should be revised to establish a new system, Establish a chapter that ensures the identity and sovereignty of local government as a third level of government.

Donatus, Johnson, Isaiah and Salihu (2011) examined Literature Review on Local Government in Nigeria - Part A: The meaning and history of local government. The system of local government is legally formed as a third level and is independent of the other two, the federal and state governments in Nigeria. But the latter two have messed with the functioning of the municipal government system in such a manner that, in some states, local councils are limited to the state government branch. In certain cases, their constitutional share of revenue from the federation funds is unfairly withheld. Governments of the State or of the Federal Government; local authority bodies shall be unilaterally disbanded without enabling them to exercise their legislative control. Both of this could lead to serious political instability and pose a serious threat to democracy in Nigeria. This paper presents the history of local government (genesis) in Nigeria. It exposed federalism in Nigeria (federalism before independence, from two protectorate to one federation, federalism after independence). The formation of local government in Nigeria, the institutional organization and the roles of each shareholder are also highlighted. It was concluded that Nigeria's growth as a nation depends on an efficient and working local government structure.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Preamble

This chapter deals with the procedures, methods, approaches or steps used in data collection and processes for the purposes of this study. It shows the research design adopted for the study as well as the population, the sampling procedure and the sample size, the data collection tool and the validation.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is the approach and techniques used by the researcher in the course of the research. This is the logical and reasonable medium for researchers to identify the easiest way to perform their data collection and analysis. The research design shall include the type of information, the method of gathering information, the schedules and the method of sample delivery.

The study was performed in the context of a quantitative survey. It is a method of collecting information by administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals in the study population.

3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The demographic of the sample comprises residents of the Obafemi Owode local government in the Ogun State of Nigeria. The population of the sample is 100 and consists of random residents of the local government area from randomly selected neighborhoods' and towns in the local working class government, mainly between the ages of 20-60.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for the research is 80 respondents.

3.3.1 Sample Size Determination

1. This is determined using taro Yamane technique.

$$n = N / (1 + N e^2)$$

Where; N= Population size

n= Sample size

e= Error of Margin (0.05)

$$n = 100 / (1 + 100 [0.05]^2)$$

$$n = 100 / (1 + 100 [0.0025])$$

$$n = 100 / (1 + 0.25)$$

$$n = 100 / 1.25$$

$$n = 80$$

Sample size =80

3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The research work involves the use of multi stage sampling technique. These stages are;

Stage 1: There will be purposive selection of Owode local government area in Ogun State, Nigeria.

Stage 2: There will be the use of stratified sampling method whereby the total number of members of the randomly selected communities in the selected local government area will be divided into various units. That is, they will be divided into groups namely: business owners, family heads, government workers and employees of private businesses, etc.

Stage 3: there will be random selection of respondents from each group above by using ballot method.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of the study, quantitative data was used to gather information from respondents.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

- The instrument that was used for gathering of data was questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of four sections. Section A covers questions based on personal data of the respondents, Section B covers questions on the effects of the local government administration on the social development, Section C consists of questions based on the effect of the local government administration on the economic development, and Section D consists questions based on the strategies used in managing the effects of the administration on the social and economic development of the local population

The questionnaires contain both open and close ended questions structured in order to give answers to the questions this academic investigation seeks to give answers to.

3.7 VALIDITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

The instrument was validated, which means that the questionnaire was given to my supervisor which was carefully investigated. After having gone through them, adjustments and suggestions were made. Comments from the researchers' supervisor were used to review the instrument before its administration.

3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

This analysis was carried out using (SPSS) Statistical Package for Social Sciences-Descriptive statistics of frequency count; percentages, independent T test, correlation and chi-square were used to analyze the data to verify the hypotheses of this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 PREAMBLE

This chapter describes the analysis and description of the findings of the research carried out on the effects of Obafemi Owode Local Government on the social and economic progress of people in the study area or group. The data collected was interpreted on the basis of the hypotheses described.

The study questionnaires were administered to one hundred respondents in the Obafemi Owode region of the local government in order to determine and seek the opinion of the people on the impact of the Owode local government on the residents of the city. This research was carried out using the Statistical Kit for Social Sciences (SPSS)—Descriptive statistics on the occurrence count; percentages, independent T-test, correlation and chi-square were used to evaluate the results to validate the conclusions of this review.

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A total of 110 questionnaires were sent to the respondents, but only 100 questionnaires were recovered and accurate for review, which indicates that some were mistakenly filled out, while some were not returned at all. The data obtained was evaluated as follows:

4.2 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

4.2.1 GENDER

The data in table 4.0 below shows that 56% of the respondents were male and 44% of the respondents were female. This shows that more of the information or data collected were from male.

Table 4.0: Gender distribution of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	56	56.0
Female	44	44.0
Total	100	100.0

Source:

Field survey, 2020.

4.2.2 AGE

The analysis in the table below reveals that 80% of the respondents were of ages 20-29, followed by ages 30-39 with 12% and finally 40-49 with 8%. The implication of this is that respondents between the ages of 20-29 are still young, agile and are able to sense the development of the community faster more than other respondents.

Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
20-29	80	80.0
30-39	12	12.0
40-49	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.2.3 MARITAL STATUS

Table 4.3 below shows the distribution of the marital status of the respondents as follows: single had 52.0%, married had 47%, and divorced had 1%.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the marital status of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Single	52	52.0
Married	47	47.0
Divorced	1	1.0

Total	100	100.0
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Source: Field survey, 2020.

4.2.4 Educational Qualification

The data in the table below shows that 61% of the respondents in the community have Bsc. Or Msc or MBA degree, 28% of the respondents has WASSCE or GCE degree and 11% of the respondents have OND or NCE degree. The implication of this is that Obafemi Owode community has more of educated people which helped during the collection of data in the study area.

Table 4.4 Education qualification of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
bsc/msc/mba	61	61.0
wase/gce	28	28.0
ond/nce	11	11.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.2.5 Indigene

The information in the table below shows that 89% of the respondents are indigene of the community while 11% are not indigene of the community.

Table 4.5 Indigene distribution of Respondents.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	89	89.0
No	11	11.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.2.6 Living duration in Owode Local Government.

The table below shows the distribution of how long the respondents have been living in Owode local government. 60% of the respondents have been living in the area between 10-19 years, 28% of the respondents have been living in the community between 20-29 years while 12% of respondents have been living in the local government area 30 years and above.

Table 6: Living duration of Respondents in Owode Local government

	Frequency	Percent
10-19	60	60.0
20-29	28	28.0
30 years and above	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.2.7 Qualifications of Respondents

The table below shows the qualifications of the respondents. 73% of the respondents are adult literate, 2% of the respondents are primary literate while 25% of the respondents have O" A" level qualification.

Table 4.7: Qualification Distribution of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
adult literacy	73	73.0
Primary	2	2.0
O" A" level	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.2.8 Employment Status.

The table below shows the employment status of respondents in the study area with 56% of the respondents employed and 44 % of the respondents unemployed but into other businesses as the next data shows

Table 4.8: Employment status of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Employed	56	56.0
Unemployed	44	44.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2020.

4.2.9: Occupation

Table 4.9 below shows the occupation respondents in the study area are into. 52% of the respondents are civil servants, 14% of the respondents are into farming, 10% of the respondents are students and 24% of the respondents are into different business.

Table 4.9: Occupation distribution of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
civil servant	52	52.0
Farming	14	14.0
Student	10	10.0
Business	24	24.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.3 HYPOTHESES TESTING

4.3.1 Hypothesis I

H₀: Local governments do not have any role to play in the execution of social development in owode local government.

H₁: Local governments have roles to play in the execution of social development in Owode local government.

One-sample Test.

From the table 4.10 below, the mean of the sampled population is 1.678 at 0.05 Significance. That is ($T=29.125$, $p<0.05$). There is a strong negative relationship between local government administration and the social development of the local population. The null hypotheses are rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, that is, there is significant relationship between local government administration and social development of the local population. The more the local government administration carry out their assignment the more the progress or effect is seen on the social development and projects of the local population in the study area, coefficient of 29.12% reveals how much effect the local government administration is having on the social development of the local population. It is important to note from the table that the intensity of the effect of local government administration on the social development of the local population is not that much but there is still some effect.

Test value= 0.05

Confidence level (alpha) = 95%

Significance level (p) = <0.05

Table 4.10: One sample Test or T-Test.

	Coefficient(T)	Df	Sig.(p)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
					Are the roads pliable and not endangering? Infrastructures were of economic benefits.	29.125
				1.530	1.42	1.64

Are there good health care centers?	1.640	1.53	1.75
Good primary education and vocational education.	1.700	1.58	1.82
Shelters for less privilege and security.	1.950	1.79	2.11
Implants and maintain streetlights.	1.820	1.68	1.96
Provision of teaching equipment.	1.720	1.57	1.87
Provision of fertilizers and agricultural inputs.	1.730	1.58	1.88

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.3.2 Hypotheses II

H₀: There are no effects of local government administration on the economic development of the local population.

H₁: There are effects of local government administration on the economic development of the local population.

Chi-square Test

Table 4.11b below shows that X^{2cal} (8.632) is less than X^{2tab} (9.488) at 5% level of significance ($X^{2tab} = 9.488$, $v = 4$, $\alpha > 0.05$). Hence, the alternate hypothesis is rejected while the null hypothesis is accepted. That is, there are no effects of local government administration on the economic development of the local population. That means, in the study area, the local government administration does not affect the economic development of the local population.

Table: 4.11a: Effect of local government administration on the socio-economic development of local population

		satisfactory	unsatisfactory	i am uncertain	Total
Impact of owode	excellent	29	4	1	34
local government	Good	31	18	0	49
in areas of	Poor	12	4	1	17
education, feeder					
roads, water,					
electricity					
Total		72	26	2	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 4.11b: Chi Square Test

	Value	df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	8.632 ^a	4	.071
Likelihood Ratio	9.563	4	.048
1. Linear-by-Linear	2.141	1	.143
Association			
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .34.

Source: Field survey, 2020.

4.3.3 HYPOTHESES III

H₀: There are significant factors militating against the execution of socio-economic development in Obafemi Owode local government

H₁: There are no significant factors militating against the of socio-economic development in Obafemi Owode local government

Table 4.12 Factors militating against the development of Owode local government area.

	Frequency	Percent
Corruption	8	8.0
low funding	38	38.0
lack of infrastructure	18	18.0
lack of continuous training for staff	32	32.0
Incompetence	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

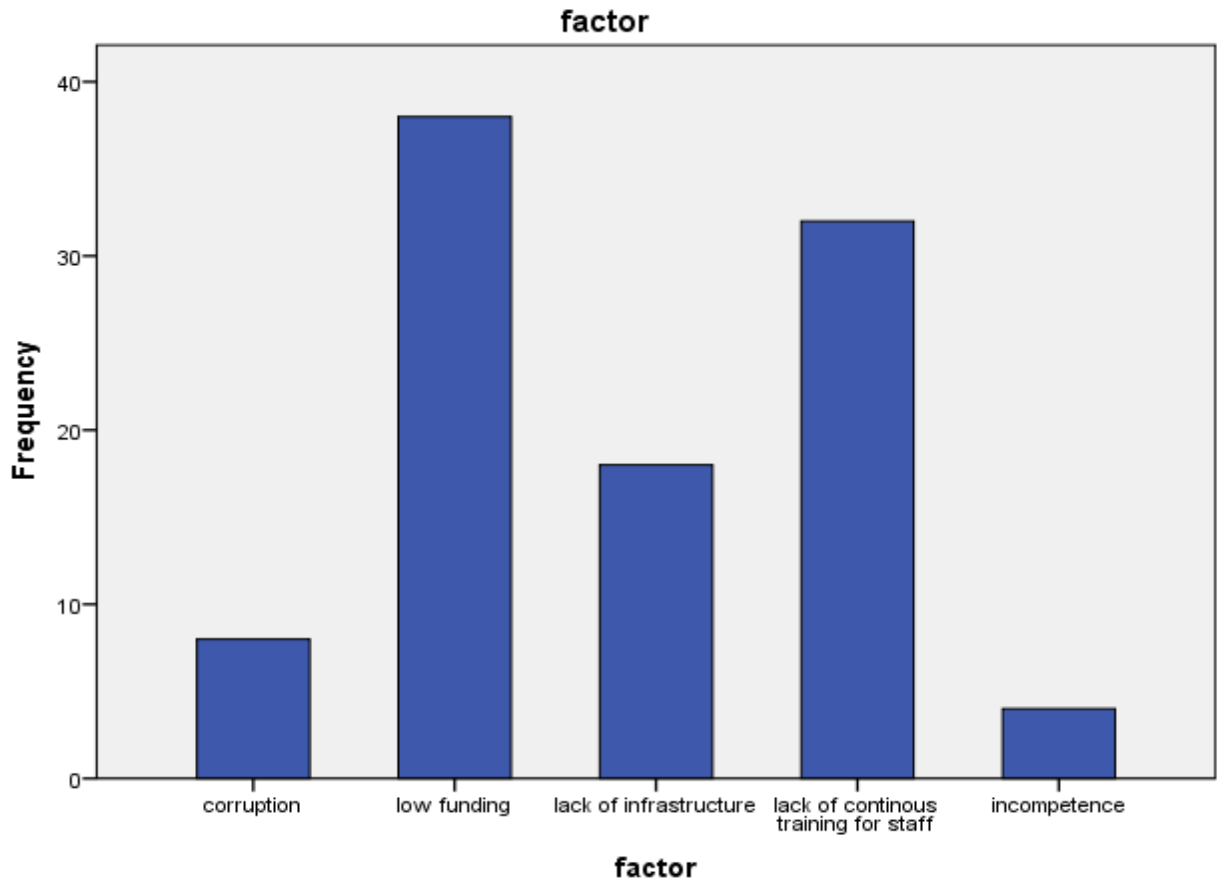


Fig 1: Factors militating against development in Owoode local government.

The table above shows the factors militating against the development of socio-economic development in Obafemi owode local government. 38% of the respondents believe and agree that low funding is a major factor, 32% agreed to the fact that lack of continuous training to staff is also a factor, 18% of the respondents believed that lack of infrastructure is a factor, 8% of the respondents says corruption is a factor and 4% of the respondent agreed to the fact that incompetence on the part of the leaders of the local government is a factor.

Chi Square Test

Table 4.12b below shows that X^{2cal} (11.625) is less than X^{2tab} (19.68) at 5% level of significance ($X^{2tab} = 19.68, v = 8, \alpha > 0.05$). Hence, the alternate hypothesis is rejected while the null hypothesis is accepted. There are significant factors militating against the execution of socio-

economic development in Obafemi Owode local government. That means, in the study area, the local government administration is greatly affected by some significant factors in executing projects that brings development to the community at large.

Table4.12: Factors militating against the execution of socio-economic development in Owode Local government

		Corruption	low	lack of	lack of	incompetence
			funding	infrastructure	continuous	
					training	
					for staff	
how	excellent	1	21	11	11	2
responsive	average	5	16	6	17	2
and	Fair	2	1	1	4	0
responsible						
are the						
local						
government						
leadership						
Total		8	38	18	32	4

Source: Field Survey 2020.

Table 4.12b: Chi Square Tests

	Value	Df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	11.625 ^a	8	.169
Likelihood Ratio	12.048	8	.149
Linear-by-Linear	.061	1	.805
Association			
No of Valid Cases	100		

4.2.1.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this work was to examine the effect of local government administration on social and economic development in obafemi owode local government between 2003 and 2020. This was achieved by measuring the efficiency of the local government in the services provided in relation to the budgetary allocation to them. Obafemi owode Local Government follows all expectations of urban local government with a high population size and density, thereby demanding a wide variety of facilities in the areas of housing, transport, schooling, hygiene, sanitation, power, water, etc. As an urban/metropolitan local council, there are varied communities from all areas of the world working in a range of professions who want and require the local government to deliver the services they need. The demand for the implementation of services by the municipal authority was raised by the return of the country to civilian rule in 1999.

This analysis attempted to determine the effect of obafemi owode local government in delivering services to its residents. The following deductions or observations have been made from the data gathered, interpreted and analyzed:

a. Opinions varied on the effect of obafemi owode local government role government in the delivery of services during the time under review. Local government leaders usually acknowledged that, considering the means at their disposal and the urban environment of the local government, they have performed reasonably well in delivering schooling, health and other social services to the residents. On the other hand, the general public acknowledged that the local government had not worked optimally in terms of service quality, because the effect of its governance had not yet been felt.

C. Impediments to the successful functioning of the local government include:-Revenue: local government is limited by over-revenue reliance on the state and federal governments to carry out its activities. There is a strong constitutional provision that as a result of a lack of financial/revenue control due to joint accounts, there is a lack of common involvement by the residents in the governance process.

In the light of the following detailed conclusions set out below, the analysis verifies the following:

1. Local Government has Roles to Play in the Execution of Socio-Economic Project in the Obafemi Owode Local Government.

From the table 4.10 below, the mean of the sampled population is 1.678 at 0.05 Significance. That is ($T=29.125$, $p<0.05$). There is a strong negative relationship between local government administration and the social development of the local population. The null hypotheses are rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, that is, there is significant relationship between local government administration and social development of the local population. The more the local government administration carry out their assignment the more the progress or effect is seen on the social development and projects of the local population in the study area, coefficient of 29.12% reveals how much effect the local government administration is having on the social development of the local population. It is important to note from the table that the intensity of the effect of local government administration on the social development of the local population is not that much but there is still some effect.

2. Test value= 0.05
3. Confidence level (α) = 95%
4. Significance level (p) = <0.05

2. There are Significant Factors militating Against the Execution of Socio-Economic Development in Obafemi Owode Local Government.

The findings of this research revealed that there are factors militating against the development of socio-economic development in obafemi owode local government, as shown in Table 4.12, 38 % of the respondents believe and agreed that low funding is a major factor, 32% agreed that lack of continuous training of staff is also a factor, 18% of the respondents believed that of infrastructure is a factor, 8% of the respondents says corruption is a factor and 4% of the respondents agreed to the fact that incompetence on the part of the leaders of the local government is a factor.

3. Obafemi Owode Local Government Administration has no Effect on the Economic Development of the Local Population.

The findings of the research revealed as indicated in the data analysis that tallied with the views of majority of the questionnaire answered.

From Table 4.11a-4.12b shows that there are no effects of local government administration on the economic development of the local population, which means, in the study area, the local government administration does not affect the economic development of the local population.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 PREAMBLE

This segment discusses an analysis of the findings of the questionnaire provided to participants, which was organized to seek their opinion on the effects of local government on social and economic growth in the Obafemi Owode region of local government. It addresses the conclusion of the research study and also makes recommendations on the basis of the findings of the administered questionnaire.

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This research examined the effect of local government administration in Nigeria with a particular relation to obafemi owode local government from 2003-2020. The study examined the existence and efficiency of the obafemi owode local government in providing its citizens with services following the return to civil rule in 1999. The analysis then decided if the local government was able to build and manage facilities and amenities adequately and efficiently that substantially enhanced the basics of people's lives and development.

The evidence gathered after examining the impact of local government on the social and economic development of Obafemi Owode Local Government Area residents has shown that there is a substantial connection between local government governance and the social development of the local population. However, there seems to be little influence of the municipal government on the economic development of the local population in the sample region. Thus, the municipal authority should not have an economic effect on the growth of the local population. It is also understood that certain reasons account for the lack of economic effect on the population of the Obafemi Owode Local Government Region of the research area in terms of economic growth. In the study area, several major factors in the execution of projects that carry prosperity to the city at large are dramatically influenced by the local government administration; these include corruption, lack of continuous preparation for workers, lack of resources and low funding.

Economic growth is recognized to be of comparable significance to social development for a variety of reasons. These reasons vary from access to the basic needs of life, a decent quality of living and a good economic portfolio to finance the tax structure, which in turn tends to prepare local government administrations for effective service delivery.

The lack of the local government's economic influence will lead to adverse effects that are understandably outside the economic reach of the lives of the local community. These challenges will vary from rising unemployment rates, unequal allocation of resources and capital, and an ineffective and inefficient administration structure, when the local population is not economically well equipped to pay taxation, rates and other fees as may be required by the local authority.

The study made use of both the primary and secondary sources of data collections through the use of field questionnaire, interview, focus group discussions, participant observations and review of relevant literature on the subject matter.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study evaluated the facilities offered by the obafemi owode local government in the fields of education, health care, infrastructure development, etc. from 2003 to 2020. The local government performed below estimates throughout the time under review. There is no question that, as a third level of government; it has a key role to play in terms of development in its area of authority. This is an important explanation that has contributed to its creation. This implies, however, the local government has meaning only when it leads to the upliftment of people's lives and working conditions.

Obafemi owode local government did not succeed in performing this function in the region during the time covered. This is attributed to the fact that there is already a high degree of insufficient and infrastructural shortages, such as bad infrastructure, portable water, school facilities, health care, etc.

However, it could be noted that the low level of success of obafemi owode local government can be due to problems faced in its developmental drives, such as financial emasculation in the name of a shared account, weak leadership / mismanagement, etc.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There should be a known framework or communication framework between the local community and the central government, as this would help to alert the city authority to where resources need to be focused and to discourage the intended growth and effect from affecting the target members of society.

2. A review commission to examine the degree of social and economic change impacting the urban population by the local authority. This committee should be constitutionally formed in order to allow for its sovereignty, which would promote correct assessment and automation.
3. Undertaking training and development; it is recommended that relevant authority organisations or agencies perform training and development for local government workers on an annual or half-yearly basis to allow them to achieve better knowledge of the level of government they might be in, and this will help them to create the excitement and understanding required to carry out their work effectively;
4. Good implementation of current regulations to curtail the excesses of unethical employees and even members of the city administration.
5. Direct allocation of finances to local government is important for their development. The issue of state/local government joint account is a strangulation of the system, as often state governments makes substantial deduction from the local government funds and uses other financial instruments to control local government chief executives for their selfish interest. It is also recommended that the local population be more interested in decision-making in the policy development of the local council, as this would explain the interpretation of the measures and how much the local population will benefit from them.

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MOUNTAIN TOP UNIVERSITY

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EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN OGUN STATE

(STUDY OF OBAFEMI OWODE LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

Dear Respondent,

I am Okike Deborah Chinonso, a final year student public Administration in Mountain Top University Ibafo, Ogun state. I am presently conducting a research titled ‘EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN OGUN STATE: A study of Obafemi owode local government. This questionnaire attempts to seek your view on the effects of owode local government administration on the resident of the community.

I will appreciate it if the questionnaire is completed to the best of your knowledge with utmost sincerity so as to achieve credible results. This information provided will only be used for academic purpose and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks.

SECTION A

DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENT

Instruction; please, tick (✓) in the box that depicts your answer. Otherwise, answer the question where necessary.

1. Gender: a) Male b) Female
2. Age: a.) 20-29 b) 30-39 c) 40-49 d) 50 and above
3. Marital Status. a) Single b) Married c) Divorced d) others (specify) --

4. Religion. a) Christian b) Muslim c) Traditional d) Others/specify -----

5. Educational qualification a). BSC/MSC/MBA b) WASE/GCE c) OND/NCE
d) others (specify) -----

6. I am an indigene of owode local government a) Yes b) No
7. For how long have you been living in owode local government? a) Less than 10 year
b) 10-19 years c) 20-29 years d) 30 years and above
8. Qualifications: (a) Adult Literacy () (b) Primary () (c) O" A" Level () (d) Others
9. Employment Status: (a) Employed () (b) Unemployed ()
10. Occupation (a) Civil Servant () (b) Farming () (c) Student ()
(d) Business () (e) Others _____

SECTION B

EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ON THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Please tick appropriately: SA- strongly Agree, A- Agree, SD- strongly Disagree, D-Disagree

STATEMENT	SA	A	SD	D
1. Owode local government roads are pliable and not endangering.				
2. Levy paid were used to put in place social infrastructure				
3. The infrastructure put in place were of economic benefits to its citizens				
4. Owode local government area have good health centre care where quality services are been provided				
5. The local government provides good primary education, vocational education and scholarship to the resident of the community.				
6. The local government creates job opportunity and empowerment for its resident				
7. Owode local establishes, maintains and regulate slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, and motor parks.				
8. Owode local government creates provision and maintenance of public conveniences and sewage refuse disposal.				
9. The local government provides shelter for the less privilege and security for the citizen of the community.				
10. Owode Local government has established and maintains cemeteries, burial ground and home for the destitute or infirm.				
11. The local governments implant and maintain streetlight, drainage, parks, open spaces and other public facilities.				
12. There have been recruitment of enough qualified teachers in primary education by owode local government between 2003-2020				

13. There have been adequate provisions of teaching equipments by owode local government between 2003-2020.				
14. There were provision of fertilizers and agricultural inputs to local farmers between 2003-2020				
.15. The services are consistent with the campaign promises of the political leaders?				
.16. The services are based on the needs and aspirations of the people?				
17. . The services are well executed				
18. Can you say that the activities of the local government from 2003 to 2020 have impacted positively in uplifting the standard of living of the populace?				
19. The people are involved in the identification, formulation, and execution of projects				
20. How responsive and responsible are the local government leadership and officials to the needs of the people.				

SECTION C

EFFECTS OF OWODE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE RESIDENT.

Please **tick** appropriately: SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, SD-strongly Disagree, D- Disagree

STATEMENT	SA	A	SD	D

1. Improved standard of living (household purchase and power)				
2. Creation of jobs and wealth				
3. Improvement of quality of life				
4. Provide a stable tax base				
5. Retaining jobs				
6. Distribution of wealth				
7. Improve the economic well-being and quality of life				

SECTION D

EFFECTS OF OWODE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Please choose your options correctly

- 1. Nature of work (a) market/stall owners (b) civil servants (c) truck pushers (d) salary earners.

2. How often are you levied/how often do you pay for ticket
 - (a) Daily (b) weekly (c) monthly (d) by weekly

3. What is the range of levy paid (a) ₦ 20- ₦100 (b) ₦100- ₦200 (c) ₦ 200- ₦500 (d) ₦500- ₦ 1000?

4. Do you see the impact of the levy paid in your community? (a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know.

5. If yes, tick below from the options provided which functions Obafemi owode local government fulfils (a) maintenance of roads (b) maintenance of drainages (c) installments of market stores (d) maintenance of slaughter houses.

6. How do you rate the speed of the process of licensing public markets by owode local government? (a) Satisfactory (b) unsatisfactory (c) I am uncertain

7. How do you rate the amount of local rates charged for shop permits and small business stores? (a) Satisfactory (b) unsatisfactory (c) I am uncertain

8. How do you rate the performance of owode local government administration in the provision of rural water supply? (a) Satisfactory (b) unsatisfactory (c) I am uncertain

9. How do you rate the primary education in the local communities in the local government area? (a) Satisfactory (b) unsatisfactory (c) I am uncertain

10. How do you rate the control and regulation of outdoor advertisement in the attempt to stabilize the local economy? (a) Satisfactory (b) unsatisfactory (c) I am uncertain.

11. How responsive and responsible are the local government leadership and officials to the needs of the people. (a) Excellent (b) Average (c) Fair (d) Poor

12. Are the services rendered or provided by Obafemi owode local government functional or effective. (a) Yes (b) No (c) No Idea

- 13 .What in your opinion prevents service delivery in Obafemi owode local government? (a) Mismanagement of Funds (b) Corruption (c) Incompetent/Bad leadership (d) No Response

14. Do you consider the elite in owode local government area as a problem to effective service delivery? (a) Yes () (b) No () (c) No Idea ()

15. Is There Transparency and Accountability in the Identification, Formulation and Execution of Projects? (a) Yes () (b) No () (c) No Idea

16. Are there major obstacles militating against service delivery to the people of Obafemi owode local government? (a) Yes () (b) No () (c) No Idea

If yes, explain-----

17. What is impact of the local government in areas of education, feeder roads, water, electricity, and health services, etc. in your locality? -----

18. In your own view, how do you assess the performance Obafemi owode local government from 2003-2020. -----