

**GRASS ROOT AUTHORITIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF TAMBUWAL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.**

BY

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
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APPROVAL PAGE

This research project titled: Grass Root in Nigeria: A Case Study of Tambuwal Local Government, has been read and approved as meeting one of the requirement for the award of masters degree in public administration.

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DEDICATION

The research project is dedicated to my parents for their love and guidance and to my family for their understanding and patience.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, the potential importance of local government's institutions has increased throughout Nigeria, as the demand for local development and improved services has grown. One of the reasons for this has been the confirmed growths and greater congestions of towns which in its turn, have accentuated such urban problems and crowded roads, inadequate water supplies and absolute sanitary facilities, in both rural and urban areas, the rising expectations and demands on the part of people for more better local public services.

However, local government is a system of administration under which communities and towns are organized to maintain law and order, provide some limited range of social services and public amenities and encourage the cooperation and participation of inhabitants in joint endeavours towards the improvement of their condition of living. It provides the communities with a formal organizational framework which enables them to conduct their affairs effectively and regulate the actions of their members for the general public good. The brief statement on the nature, of local government is relevant only at a stage in the evolution of developing

societies Local government all over the world have been described as government at the local (grassroots) exercised through the decentralization of state, central government through representative councils which are established by law to perform specific duties within restricted geographical areas Ademolokun 1979).

According to the 1976 local government reforms, local government has been defined as:

“Government at local level exercised through representative councils, established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas, these powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the, provision of services and determine the type of projects to be executed, so as to complement the activities of the states and federal government in

the areas and ensure through active participation of their people and their traditional institutions that local initiative are response to local needs and conditions are maximized (Ademolokun 1979).

On the other hand, local government cannot provide adequate essential services to its rural people without their participation in developing their areas: one of the important contributions of people in developing the areas is by means of constituting community development project.

Community development is essentially the deliberate attempt for communities to work together to guide the future of their communities development, of a corresponding set up techniques for assisting community people in such process” as we all know, community development activities are undertaken voluntarily with or without financial support from the government or other agencies Ademolokun (1979).

The facts that the government has placed high premium on cooperative efforts of rural development, like execution of community development,

self-help projects, encourage communities to undertake such viable projects in order to supplement government effort”.

In addition, in its effort to develop rural areas the federal government of Nigeria established some agencies to complement communities' effort in rural development such agencies are: National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and community Banks, Family Economic. Advancement programmed, National Community Development Board, IFAD, FADAMA III Programme e.t.c.

However, emphasis given to rural development is manifested when introduced community” development board that would help the local government in the areas of community development.

According to Aliyu (1971), the main objectives behind local governments

“is to facilitate even development of services at the grassroots level, making available necessary services and development activities response to local wishes and initiate bodies as well as mobilizing both human and material resources through the

involvement of members of the public into local affairs so as to bring the government closer to them” Aliyu (1975).

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Grassroots authorities is concern with initiation and execution of programmed geared towards endangering social and economic development of their area. This can be achieved through involvement in the implementation of socio-economic programmes that attempt to reconstruct the infrastructures necessary to improve way of life. For instance, the provision of good drinking water, rural electrification, and public recreation centers etc. Grassroots authorities also led to encourage the citizen to involve and participate in rural development which are organized and coordinated by grassroots authorities. This research is an attempt to answer the following research questions:

1. Has the creation of grassroots authorities solve some of the basic and immediate problems of people in the areas.
2. Has creation of grassroots authorities solved the problem of community development?

3. What is the role of grassroots authorities in national development?

The research will answer these questions using Tambuwal Local Government Area of Sokoto State as a case study.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general aim of the research is to critically examine the role or local government in socio-economic development, while the specific objectives are:

- 1) To analyze the role local government can play in bringing about development.
- 2) To specifically examine the role Tambuwal local government, played in bringing about development to their people.
- 3) To identify and examine the problems associated with Tambuwal Local Government's effort to accelerate development in its area of jurisdiction.

1.4 HYPOTHESIS

The research is based on the following assumptions:

1. That inadequate finance is likely to be one of the factors affecting the development of Tambuwal Local Government.

2. That presence of community development associations are likely to contribute to development of Tambuwal Local government.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Without doubt, so many research work have been undertaking on grassroots authorities and factors that hinders the socio-economic development process to give positive result in the country, this is not withstanding what ever have been written about grassroots authorities in the process of socio-economic development much needs to be done, especially on Tambuwal Local Government.

This work is also equally important, because it will help not only in comprehending and assessing socio-economic development of Tambuwal local government area of Sokoto state but would assist as well as in providing suggested solution to the problems associated to the grass root under development.

Finally, the research work would serve as reference to student, makers, and other researchers that have direct bearing on Local Government Studies.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This research is particularly limited to the study of socio-economic development with emphasis on Tambuwal local authority of Sokoto state. It is however intended to pay much attention on grassroots authorities bearing in mind that it has a lot to explain to the understanding problems of socio-economic development, it is especially chosen as a case study with a view to arriving at something concrete, reliable, essential reasonable and undisputed, acceptable to the need or demands of this research work. Thus, the result of the research work may not be applicable to other grassroots authorities other than Tambuwal Local Government of Sokoto State.

In an undertaking of this nature, there are constraints associated to it such as:

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

This is one of the major constraints that directly or indirectly affect most research work. Due to high inflationary rate in the society, the cost of moving around to collect data for the study serve as a constraints to the study.

Secondly, lack of adequate books, magazines, journals and good libraries around also limit the research work. The time allocated seems not

enough, as the researcher has to retain the time available with other official engagement.

Despite this constraints the study the researcher will try as much as possible to make the study stand the test of time and requirement.

The research will look into development and how to enhance the performances of the LGA and how to improve some major bottlenecks to cover a specific period between 1999-2008, because under the period there have been a lot of administrative and developmental changes in Nigeria Local Government.

GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government has large expanses of land, measuring about 25 square kilometers, and with a total population of about 195-250 people according to the 2006 census figures. The area receives an estimated rainfall of about 70-150 centimeters annually. The state (sokoto) under which Tambuwal Local Government is found is situated within the Savanna belt in Nigeria and as such is characterized by the presence of Harmattan during the cold season, and as well as the heat climate conditions during the dry season, the area is very suitable for cultivation of a variety of crops due to mild climate conditions. A wide variety of crops like guinea corn,

maize millet, beans rice, Bambara nut, groundnuts, soya beans and vegetables and cultivated in the area.

Also in the same vein, are good forest belt, which is very important for the varying of animals, and which also provides for a greater expanse of land for other activities.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Being predominantly Muslims, the inhabitants of Tambuwal Local Government Area have their entire social and cultural life embodied in the Islamic way of life and to this respect; social and cultural activities such as marriages are observed according to the Islamic injunctions. Other related cultural activities such as Sharo, Dambe (traditional boxing) Kokawa, and musical festivals are performed during wedding and Sallah festivals.

1.7 SCHEME OF CHAPTERS

The research work consist of five (5) chapters which begins with an introduction of the research work in chapter one, where a brief insight of what the research consist, then follow by statement of the research with a rhetoric question was raise with regard to grassroots authorities an community development whether grassroots authorities has really solved the problem of people:

Forward by, the objectives of the study then the research will look at the significance of the study research hypothesis, scope and limitatiois of the study and lastly scheme of the work.

Chapter two of the research contain literature review from various contributors, in the methodology, a number of primary and secondary sources were consulted which include Journals, Books, News papers, Magazines, achieves and Pamphlets.

The chapter four of this research work is data presentation gotten from the field through Questionnaire distributed to senior and junior staff of the local Government, the last chapter which is chapter five contains summary conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Two concepts are use in the work, local government and development. To start with, the concept of local government, the concept government has no single definition which is generally accepted by the scholars. Local administration is difficult to define, precisely because it is not easy to determine the exact boundaries between central and local government, as their functions shade into each other.

2.2 DEFINITION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purpose of this chapter, local administration is the government of relatively small geographical area by a corporate body which functions within framework of the laws of the central state government. In other words, local government under whose laws it operates, and to it local elaborate which have voted the members into office, or for whom they have been appointed. This local administration is more executive than the legislative in nature (Abu 1979).

Local government in a parliamentary system may not be the same as the presidential system of government, but however, countries may practice the same system of government, but may have different local government. According to Verber (1975), local government is “authority to determine and execute matters within restricted areas inside and smaller than the whole state”.

Local government is an authority deigns to execute policies within a small unit. It is an execution of state agencies of administration so as to have more democratic system of government for easier decentralization. To others, local governments can be define as the government below the state level which would receive federal government finance. Many perceived local government as public decision making body which is best conceptualized as an institution for representative democracy (Rodife 1991).

To these people local government adopts some policies within the limited power they have in accordance with the views of the electorate. It is a closer government to the grassroots, local government therefore, play the role of promoting democratic coordination of the development of the grassroots. The guideline for local government reforms stipulated that local government is “government at the grassroots and exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers

within the define areas. Local government has statutory power as distinct from functions delegate to sub-ordinate council by local government. But constitutions do make boundaries between local government and other governments. The government is local precisely because in definitions they differ from other governments (i.e state and federal). This problem ascertained in Berbers definition stressed that “local government exists within the state”. It served as instrument to implement policies directed by the state and federal governments(Yahaya 1987).

To sum up, we can refer to local government as government at local level exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within define areas. These powers should give the council substantial control over the affairs as well as staff an institutionalize and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement project so as to complement the activities of the stale and to ensure through devolution of powers of these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, the local initiative responses to the local needs and conditions are maximized. Local government in Nigeria is the third-tier of government. The term tier is to identify powers, jurisdiction and revenue

sources established by law under state control for which they are responsible.

In a different perspective, Aliyu (1971), in a paper titled “Local Government on Overview”, to make local government a third tier of government a success, it is very important that all the citizens should be educated on their rights and obligations, and all functionaries, councilors, chairmen and traditional rulers are provided with necessary training”.

Furthermore, the guidelines recommended that council should exercise political control i.e they advice to the Heads of Department and even the way they instruct them. Supervisory councilors are political heads in various financial resources such as property rating, community tax which were abolished by the federal government under President Shehu Shagaro collaboration with NPN controlled states.

Dauda (1986), pointed named by representative to exercised specific powers therefore, local governments since their inception, the powers were stated with specified number of people as stated in the guideline from 150,000 to 80,000. It can be recalled that most previous reforms and the

1976 government did a lot I decentralizing the local government but it was abortive” (Dauda 1986).

Douglas Ashford pointed out that “infect local implies an administrative decentralization and very little development activity and being at the local level until such decentralization fallen. This indicate that the activities of the rural population will be limited without decentralizing their areas into smaller parts, it will allow the local people to participate actively in developmental activities of their areas.

Abu (1979), also pointed out that with the introduction of local government reform in 1976 the guideline define the new local government as “government at the grassroots exercised by law to exercise specific powers within a defined area. As a third tier of government at local level, the new local governments are democratic as compared to what their positions were before 1976 reforms.

The present local government council’s members all over the federation were duly voted in by their various citizens and as such, they own much allegiance to them. The local governments now are of the people and for the people.

Majidadi (1979) pointed out: “in order to make more responsive to the need of the rural people, there is need to change from time to time, the

relationship between government and the community”. Therefore, the officials should be rotating always in order to improve development at the local level, I can say what brought the inefficiency of the past local governments there were little changes at the grassroots level; their powers were lay in the hands of traditional rulers who always exploit their rural masses?”

According to International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences volumes 9 and 10 local governments is closely define as public organization authorize to decide and administer a limited range of public policies within a relatively small territory which is sub-division of regional or national government.

The declare objectives of 1970 reforms was to provide social services, such as schools, water, electricity especially at divisional headquarters with the view to restructure the system to uniform type throughout the federation. The regime abolished native administration system i.e police, prison department and Alkali courts which were under native authority were all abolished and area courts system was introduced under the judicial department of various government. The native authority were replaced by administration or development areas which mutually dependant but

directly related to local government authority and to the state government (Ashford 1977).

These reforms made by the military had little impact on the society they lack uniformity in their methods of operations, therefore, not bring to achieve their stated goals. The situation whereby people look down on local government jobs and services as last resort. The effect of this is that local government always lacks enough intelligent, patriotic and efficient individual who can adequately contribute to her efficiency and effectiveness. There is lack of adequate funds to grassroots' authorizes which resulted to some local authorities to be unable to finance their various projects, and this affects their smooth running because most of this local government cannot generate money to carry out their activities effectively.

Grassroots government in Nigeria are created not based on the criteria but for personal interest, and this is what makes local government, in Nigeria to be the most backward, and the most corrupt organization where people ran go and make money. The main concern of the study has "been the issue of-rural development and the ability of local government to take control of her environment; to manipulate and manage progressively

everything in that environment to increase her production and productivity of all those things. She needs towards qualitative transformed life.

The content shall argue the extent to which targets goals have made impact through actual implementation, alongside definitions that shed light to rural development shall be examined. Rural development has been a topical issue about which so much have written in the recent past as there is non denying the fact that a lot of literature has stressed that an enduring approach to national development in through rural transformation. Most of less developed countries have launched a number of programmes aims at transforming their rural areas from personnel economy to such an economy that sustain the finality life of the people through the provision of basic infrastructural facilities. Therefore, the important of rural development cannot be overemphasized in national development, stressing this fact Nwose (1978), resolutely states that:

“it is therefore not only that rural development is a factor in National development, it is necessary that rural development programme is conceived and restructured as core of a continuous

dynamic of national development rather than ancillary”.

It implies that a factor to take national development if information of the rural economy and general life is not talking to its normal strides. Thus, it infers that rural development should not be seen in terms of economic growth, it also concludes economic development which will involve total mobilization of rural population to achieve the acquisition of the basic needs of life like clothing, food, shelter and possibly bridge the gap between rural and urban areas. Fundamentally, therefore, the main concern of rural development is to meet the basic needs of the majority of the population.

Mabogunje (1980), stresses that development is not only the provision of infrastructural facilities, but the total involvement of man. It is concerned with the improvement of standard of living in the rural welfare. It is a deliberate effort to mobilize and eradicate or reduce to the nearest minimum social and economic ills that persist in diminishing the quality of life in the rural areas.

Rural transformation will include improvement of social conditions of rural places creating job opportunities, increasing family income and general attainment of well-being. In other words, rural development is the improvement of living standards of the people living in rural areas on self

sustaining basis through transforming the social and spatial structure of the productive activities. In essence, rural development or transformation of rural population so as to enhance their capacity for coping effectively with the daily task of their lives and with subsequent changes.

Uma Lele (1995,) similarly indicates that the objectives of sound rural development or transformation would include the following salient features:

“Improving the living standard of the rural dwellers, this includes mobilization and allocation of resources to each desirable balance overtime between the welfare and productive services available to the rural areas or sector!”

Making the process self sustaining this required the development of appropriate skill and implementing capacity and the presence of institutions of “local” state and national levels to ensure the effective use of the existing resources to foster the mobilization of additional financial and human resources for the continued development of the rural sector self-sustaining thus means involving as distinct from simply reaching the rural population through development programmes.

The issue is more than economic growth and provision of infrastructural facilities, rather, it include economic development which would improve the total mobilization of rural population to achieve acquisition of basic needs of life that can positively change the composition and structure which will have far reaching influence on the outward form and appearance of inhabitants. He therefore urged the planners to develop strategies that will provide for basic needs of the majority, in rural sector so as to check what called immigration to sub-urban areas! (Uma Lele 1975).

If proposals and development policies will not remain on paperwork” far from reality, the rural dwellers prolonged neglect has to be enhanced. Thus, the level of rural people in Nigeria will elevate significantly, from what obtain during the colonial era. Essentially, rural transformation should mean the outcome of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural areas or rural dweller and whose covering effort indicate in time rise in the standard of people conceived.

This does not mean isolated programmes of community Development, “mass education” agricultural extension or any other term that may apply to sectoral programme carried out in rural areas but outline a noticeable transformed rural area.

It was therefore emphasized by Nwuso (1975), who state that for any country to achieve national development, it must First of all develop rural sectors. He pointed further that, for sound national development most of the labour forces should remain in the rural areas.

On the same note Kiya (200) perceived rural transformation as the ultimate for any meaningful national development because majority of the populace lives in rural areas.

The rural areas therefore, to them form the most important sector of the economy and national development is highly developed on them.

Olatunbosun (1975), however lamented that:

“Rural sectors are facing perennial exploitation that the resources from the rural were siphoned off to development of urban sector to the total neglect of the rural sector”.

This made Sahabi (2002), to suggest that:

“The nature of the process of rural transformation and the size of the problem of promoting economic and social progress in rural areas

requires that action be taken on several fronts simultaneously and not independently of each other”.

In view of the ineptitude that characterized rural development objectives, the major objectives of rural transformation or rural developments should be improving in every way the quality of life of the population. As such there is every need to induce positive change in our rural majority with the basic economic, political social and cultural facilities and upliftment of living condition, So, Bature (1984), confirm a giant stride towards a viable rural transformation in Nigeria.

Besides, mobilization model is a characteristics of socialist countries like China, Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Nigeria being a capitalist country fall into the management model. It is important to note for any rapid rural development, rural populace must be' mobilized, that is to say that mobilization model is more relevant. Lack of this mobilization model may militate against rural development endeavour. This is because, the mobilization model emphasized involvement of all people. Unlike the management model which is based on bureaucratic protocol such that is difficult, though not impossible. For the programme to take off more so, basic rural development on the management model becomes adequate.

This is because it interprets rural development narrowly, that is in terms of provision of facilities to model to be successful, therefore, there has to be a plan of integrated rural development programme whose objective is not only to increased agricultural productivity, but also the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure capable of making life meaningful. Employment opportunities should be widened thereby engaging the unemployed rural majority in more productive ventures.

In the book "civic culture Almond and Verbal made the concept of rural development clear. They cast more light in participation in a democratic system for any rapid development pertaining this both authors maintain that

"the new world culture will be political of participation if there is political revolution going throughout the world; it is what might be called the participation explosion. In all new nations of the world ought to be involved in participation in the political system is widespread large group of people

who had been outside politics have
been demanding entrance into the
political system!”

The above quotation, Civic culture is kind of participation which is supposed to go hand in hand with the new local government system.

Furthermore, in his contribution towards the role of local government in rural development. Tukur (1970), asserted, to develop there is the urgent need to produce administrators who can keep a totally efficient system in working order, are developmentally oriented. They should have the ability to coordinate and relate meaningful to planners, the engineers, scientists, the agriculturalists, the animal and community health specialists and land economists.

Here Tukur (1970), View development from the management model angle, but as we discussed earlier management model slow down development, since it takes bureaucratic protocol into a high consideration, the consequences of which is the virtual lack of development.

For any meaningful rural development, the mobilization model should be employed in which the rural populace are given chance to participate freely in government, consequent upon which, rapid rural development will be brought about in which the rural populace are given

the change to participate freely in government, consequent on which, ultimately, rapid rural development will be brought about. From the foregoing extracts on different literature pertaining rural development on will certainly see the role of local government in rural development, the fact remain the same that mobilization of rural populace must lie given priority to achieve a meaningful rural development in Nigeria.

In conclusion therefore, even though small achievement could be recorded on Nigerian local governments, but I am of the view that local government should be given more power and autonomy to exercise, especial revenue generation, because the stand federal government interfere in the affairs of local government, and qualified and trained staff should be set to take care of local government administration. The local government allowed established contracts agreement with multi-national corporations, and allowed a free hand to take loan from banks to execute projects for rural development.

On the other hand, the concept of development is indeed problematic concept. Too many works exists on the subject, from the writing of orthodox economist, modernization theorist of those of the Marxist and neo Marxists.

For our own purpose we view development to mean advancement, improvement, progress. In its ethnocentric sense some scholars regard it as modernization or westernization. Many scholars have argued that for the concept to be properly understood, it must be pinned down to specific spheres of life. Thus, we should take it to be things like economics, social technological and political development, just to mention a few, for the purpose of our research we define development as:

“A continuous process of positive change in quality and span of life person or group of persons”.

In this respect, other forms of developments taken as contributory factors of change in the finality and life span of people. Such contributing factor as economic, social, political, technological, and cultural developments are interrelated and inter dependent. Whichever variant of development we look at, our indicators of positive change in the quality and span of life of people as follows:

“Ability to feed, cloth, and shelter one self resulting from more income earned from ones occupations and from provision of

facilities, infrastructural like roads, water, electricity, telecommunications and improvement in other factors of production ability to live much longer life as a result of provision of health and medical facilities, prevention of diseases through better sanitation and other preventive measures. Ability' to read., write and understand forces Surrounding one through provision of formal and informal education, ability to participate, meaningfully in political activities and policy making at government level" (Akukwe 1975).

These are in no exhaustive of things that constitute development. When these and host of other things take place in society or community, we can

conclude that there is development. For as man is the centre of development the ultimate goal is his well being his happiness and his comfort.

The conception of development in 1980s and 60s was understood as growth in GNP all that is needed for a country is to pump in more money into various sectors of the economy. Thus, the goal of various national development plans in Nigeria was to increase the growth rate, and rate was used as a standard for evaluation the past development.

Akukwe (1975), analyze the conception of development in Nigeria as passing through three stages, the first stage was the economic model (1950s and 1960s) which stressed the problem was primarily lack of sufficient capital.

The second was societal model (1970s) which stress that the problem was primarily poor distribution. The third stage was the (1980s) which is leased that the problem was lack of structural transformations of political mobilization which is currently going in Nigeria economic and political life. There is however an element of truth in each aspect of development.

The third approach however, requires more attention such that purposeful strategy will come to play to revive such structures needed toward real transformation. This lead the writer to now examine what development means in recent time.

Ozumba (1975), established the fact that concept of development in many side. It cannot be simply defined because it involves the whole of growth qualitatively and quantitatively. It is an integrated, intricate, complex and multi-faceted social phenomenon. Social development has been defined as certain type of changes. Those within a given framework of reference and piece of measurement representing a qualitative growth of phenomenon considered as positive under a system of values.

Social development and change therefore in the transitional process sustaining a multifold improvement in human conditions resulting from positive, structural and functional change in social, economic, political technology, scientific and every conceivable sphere of human endeavor. It entails normative organizational change in society.

“The improvement and expansion of mental horizon population arising from functional education, the distance of positive and highly functional values, custom and practice relating to all aspects of life and living” Ozumba (1975).

This therefore concerns the development administration that is achievement by directing efforts to the means and process by which the well-being of given society (local government) and its people ensure collective action vice-versa the change taking place in political economic and social life. This requires good planning as rightly observed by Abdulsalam. He identifies two planning processes these are plan “top-down or bottom up” He however lamented that this has frightened the desire of centralization in planning process. The essence of the above state that, there is no development without satisfaction of basic needs. According to them, human needs are categorized into three groups, namely deficiency needs which require urgent standards to define levels, such as physiological adequacy. The second being sufficient needs which entails maintaining of standard at-Desire level.

Ozuma (1975) says “rural refers to an area of many countries with extensive land used such as agriculture and forestry containing spatially distinctive settlements with non-urban environments. There are areas that the basic necessity of life characterized by poverty relative deprivation, starvation and malnutrition, apathy, economic stagnation, underdevelopment, poor quality of life, inadequate health facilities, poor education opportunities, inadequate representation in decision making,

poor housing and in general do not convince a fair appropriate of their share of nation resources. This being the characteristic features of rural, the writer take a work at what social development and change implies to explain the possibility of transformation will rather consider planning from “bottom up” to ensure the quality of life of the people reaches acceptable minimum standard.

To buttress this point, the central direction and sense of where economy is going to come from an overall view of the economy but because any knowledge of local condition if it exist at all, can be found only on the spot, the execution of plan and detailed planning itself must be centralized. Planning that will sustain true local transformation must take care of both horizontal and vertical dimensions of development. The vertical development called growth and the horizontal development is called change, change in this context is supposed to run along the spectrum of grassroots where evident change is expected. Growth has to do with special innovation that is meaningful and quantitative in nature.

Such must reflect collectivization between the haves and have notes with high level of participation occurring. This to an extent people at grassroots that has been informed by some form of mass mobilization. By implication, therefore when we talk of transformation, we are inferring

that certain growth spots are being experienced particularly within the power elite and beyond.

Thus, a large number of people is beginning to participate in decision not only seen as a consumer of decision but partake. Also implying that people of the grassroots are an integral part of policy development. Participatory model and efficiency school approach, for the purpose of this study, we employ the developmental approach as the framework for the analysis.

The development approach however is considered suitable for this study based on its functional objective criteria for assessing the performance of local government. The school stresses integration, economic development and manpower resources development. It looks at local government in each environment, individuals ascertain its contribution to development, emphasize that in a developing administration, most especially, whilst the performance of function designed to promote the needs progress is crucial, political participation, political education, socialization of the masses to ideal functions of liberty as well as national integration and stability cannot be ignored.

The major task of this approach is to involve majority in issues local, national, through sounding their opinion, mobilizing their thoughts and

actions towards the choice of majority, developing local talents and encouraging their talents interest. In this way, the community contributes a considerable amount of input to the local and ultimately the national political system.

Rodney (1974) for instance, viewed development as many sided processes. He believes that it is the level of individual to develop their – skills and capacity, greater freedom; self discipline creativity responsibility and material well being. The struggle is to improve the standard of living in the society. That every people have a capacity to increase their ability to live more satisfactory life through exploiting the resource of the action.

Ola (1989) emphasizes that local government exist to provide services to the people. Rodney ascertains that people have shown capacity to live more satisfactory life by exploiting national resources, the local government should there organize all necessary input to transform the local areas.

On the same note, Todaro says transformation should be perceived as multidimensional process involving the organization and orientation of the entire economy and social system.

Though it is clear from Koiya (2000), which states that development do not start with goods and things, it start with people, their orientation,

organization and discipline. When orientation or development is on things all human resource remain latent; untapped potentials and a society can poorly amidst the opulent material resources. But when a society is properly mobilized, organized, and disciplined, it can be prosperous the scantiest on the basis of national wealth.

Akukwe (1998) however emphasized that development depends on capital accumulation, that is, there must be capital accumulation before development take place and that once there is capital, then there follows development activities. It is now felt local government is in position to make substantial contribution to this process. This a will require he intervention of government in the development process.

From the foregoing review made the scholars conclusively, one thing to understand is that, if the above explanation of third world then, we can conclude that the tools or technique employ by labor therefore, we reach a conclusion that development is not one way clear that if you did not follow it, you are not develop. Rather each society develop base on its natural and cultural and otherwise. Therefore, Nigeria as country has attended the level of development to my own analysis we only have primitive accumulation of wealth by what we call Bourgeoisie.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology consists of various methods that are going to be used in conducting this research work. In this regard; the methodology refers to the various methodologies and procedures, which are to be followed in conducting this research work, Grassroots Authorities and Socio-economic Development in Nigeria: A Case Study of Tambuwal Local Government Area, Sokoto State.

This chapter consists of research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, sources of data collection, methods of data analysis and hypothesis testing method.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design consists of the context and shape the research and how the research is to be conducted.

As earlier explained in the introduction, this research work is a survey research which involves taking a sample of population, administering research to instrument, gathering data, answering research questions and testing hypothesis, the survey method were to carry out through the use of questionnaire and interview, there is the structure in

the same wording every respondents in the nature of open and closed ended form of questionnaire where the respondents are restricted to options provided as well as given the room to elaborate more the re opinion, this is done to make it easier for the research to be able to generalize the gathered information.

In a nutshell the research is designed in such a way that maximum reliability will be attained and bias will reduced to the lowest minimum.

3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

In the course of this research, one hundred (100) respondents constitute the sample size, whose view and opinions are assessed and analyzed using simple random sampling techniques, this techniques is adopted so that each respondents stand equal opportunity to exercise what he/she feels about the subject matter to ensure maximum transparency and reliability.

3.4 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

Both primary and secondary data will be generate for the study; the primary data will be generated through the questionnaire while the secondary data will be generated from previous literature such as project seminars, journals, websites, textbooks, and e.t.c.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Both primary and secondary data will be generate for the study; the primary data will be generated through the questionnaire while the secondary data will be generated from previous literature such as project seminars, journals, websites, textbooks, and e.t.c

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Based upon the nature of the data generated from the questionnaire the numerical aspect of data gathered will be analyzed using range frequency and percentage.

3.7 HYPOTHESIS TESTING METHODS

This refers to the statistically techniques of applied in the analysis, research data such as statistical techniques is used mainly to test or verify the validity of the hypothesis.

However, chi-square non parametric (or statistical test is employed to verify and test the validity of hypothesis, chi-square is powerful and preferred because it is general test assigned to evaluate whether the difference between observed frequencies under a set of theoretical assumption is statistically) significant by being powerful it means the statistical are likely to reject a null-hypothesis that is false and accept an alternative hypothesis that is vice versa, chi-square symbolized as x^2 and

the statistic used to evaluate these difference is Chi-square which is defined.

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

f_o = Observed Frequencies

f_e = Expected Frequencies

Σ = Addition Sign

To compute frequencies for any cell, following formulas is used

$f_e = \frac{(\text{Row Total}) (\text{Column Total})}{N}$

N = Total Number of Observation

To compute the number of degree of freedom, the following formula is used.

$$Df = (r-1) (c-1)$$

Where:

r = the Number of Rows

c = the Number of Columns

While:

H_o = Null Hypothesis

H_i = Alternative Hypothesis

At 0.05 the level significant from the critical tables, we reject if calculated values of χ^2 is greater than the critical values of and vice-verse, the above method was adopted to test hypothesis which is depicted by vibrante of contingency table.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The main focus of this chapter is to analyze and interpret the data through the use of Questionnaire. The chapter will also test the research hypotheses earlier formulated in chapter one of this project.

As a means of collecting the data, the researcher extensively used the questionnaire method through the data, the researcher extensively used the questionnaire method through the sampling method. The researcher administered one hundred questionnaires to the staff of Gudu local Government area across all categories of staff but only ninety-four (94) were complete and returned to the researcher.

The questionnaire was distributed in two segments i.e. senior staff and junior staff, which were the main categories of staff found in the local government set-up. Out of the questionnaire received forty-four (44) was administered to senior staff while fifty (50) to junior staff thereby bringing total to ninety-four (94) questionnaires the purpose of this is to make sure that all categories of people in the local government were represented.

4.2 FINDINGS

The researcher obtains some information from the questionnaire, which represent different views of both the employees at the local government and the villages on how it affects them as individual. The responses are tabulated based on percentage, considering the opinion across all categories. On the question “the principal objectives of local government in Nigeria is to mobilize materials and human resources through the involvement of it citizenry in promoting rural development”. Below is the table showing the response on the above questions is true or false.

Table 4.1

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	52	55.32
No	42	44.68
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 3.1 explanation: the response on the above shows that 52 responded which signify 55.32% of the total sample are of the view that the principal objectives of local government is to mobilize material and human resources through involvement of its citizenry, in promoting rural

development while forty-two (42) are represented by 44.68% claimed that it is not local government.

On question two it is yes/no that “has the creation of Tambuwal Local Government Area solve the immediate needs of the people in the area?

Below the response on whether the people are affected by the activities of the local government or not.

Table 4.2

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	60	67.02
No	34	33.98
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 3.2 Explanation: In the above table 60 respondents signifying 67.02% of total sample are of the view that it is true people all over the local government are affected by the activities of local government council, while 34 representing 33.98% had not agree with the above question.

On question three (3) is it true or false that people all over the world are intimately affected by the activities of local government in one way or the other? Below are the response on whether people are affected by the activities of the local government or not all over the world.

Table 4.3

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	63	67.0
No	31	32.98
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 3.3 Explanations: In the above table, 63 respondents signifying 67-02% of the total sample are of the opinion that, it is true that people all over the world are affected by the activities of the local government while 31 represented 32.98% had not agreed with the above question.

On question 4 “Do you embark on short term or long term planning in your local government planning?”

Below are responses to whether they embark on long time or short term planning.

Table 4.4

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	35	37.23
No	59	62.77
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 3.4 Explanation: in the above table, 35 signifying 37.23% of the total sample of the area are of the opinion that local government embark on

short term planning while 59 respondents are representing 62.77 of the opinion of long term planning.

One question 5 “on term or short term planning. Do you have criteria for determining the success of each programmed initiated and executed by your local government?”

Below are the responses on whether criteria have been set to determine the success or failure of each programmes initiated and executed.

Table 4.5

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	14	14.89
No	80	85.11
Total	98	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.5 Explanation: in the above table, 14 respondents signifying 14.89% of the total sample of the area of the opinion that local government set criteria while 80 respondents representing 85.211% are of the opinion that no criteria is set up to determine the success or failures of plan and which formed the highest response.

On question 6 “local government have continued to be one of the prime movers of development planning in different part of the world and their importance to be daily lives of its citizen cannot be over-emphasized.

Below are the responses on whether local governments are prime movers of development planning or not.

Table 4.6

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	74	78.72
No	20	21.28
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.6 explanations: in the above table, 74 respondents representing 78.72% of the total sample are the opinion that local governments are one of prime movers of development planning in different parts of the world while 20 respondents representing 21.28% disagreed with the question and 78.72% represents the highest.

On question 7 “Do you establish target that you require to meet to carrying out your day-today activities in the local government council.

Below are the responses on whether targets are required to meet or not.

Table 4.7

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	67	29.72
No	27	14.02
Total	94	100

Source: Questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.7 Explanation: In the above table, 67 representing 29/27% are of the opinion that local governments sets targets in day-to-day while 27 respondents representing 14.02% said is no target being set.

On question 8: “Do you involve your local citizens in the area in the area in helping the development of your local government area?”

Below are the respondents on whether they involve local citizens in the development of the area or not.

Table 4.8

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	71	75.53
No	25	24.49
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.8 Explanation; in the above table 71 respondents representing 75.53% of the total sample of the area of the opinion that local government involve its citizens in helping to develop planning while 23 respondents representing 24.49% of the total sample of the area are of negative opinion that local governments did not involve its citizens in development planning.

On question 9 “Has your local government been able to mobilize the rural populace in terms of projects” below are the responses on whether they mobilize he rural populace in terms of projects or not.

Table 4.9

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	67	71.28
No	27	28.72
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.9 Explanations: in the above table, 67 respondents representing 71.28% responses agreed that the local government mobilize its rural populace in terms of self-project. While 27 respondents representing 28.72% responses are of the opinion that local government did not mobilize its people in its projects.

On question 10” mismanagement, embezzlement, corruption and lack of adequate qualified staff and other employees of local government would hamper the rapid development planning process?” below are the responses on whether the above –mentioned hamper the rapid development of the local government or not.

Table 4.10

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	73	77.68
No	21	22.34
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.10 Explanations; in the table above 78 respondents representing 77.68% of the sample are of the opinion that mismanagement, embezzlement, corruption and lack of adequate staff had greatly hampered the rapid development, while 21 respondents representing 22.34% of the sample disagrees with the above.

On question 11 “How would you assess and evaluate the development project so far”

Table 4.11

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Very good	74	78.72
Good	-	-
Fairly bad	-	-
Bad	20	21.28
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.11 Explanation: in the above table, 74 respondents representing 78.72% of the sample agreed that projects so far done is very good while 20 respondents representing 21.28% of the sample are of the opinion that is not so. Good and fairly bad receive no response.

On question 12 “how would you assess and evaluate the importance of foreign organization as or institutions such as UNICEF, ADP, sight savers and other world bank projects like IFAD in your local government area for

development planning or process. Below are the responses of whether foreign organizations are important or not.

Table 4.12

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Very good	70	62.02
Good	-	-
Fairly bad	24	27.89
Bad	-	-
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.12 Explanation: in the above table, 70 respondents representing 62.02% of the sample agreed that foreign organization are very important to development process while 24 respondent representing 27.89% do not agree with the facts that foreign organization are important.

On question 13, “ Do you receive any assistant from both state and federal government? Below are the respondent on whether they do receive any assistant from both state and federal government.

Table 4.13

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	65	30.85
No	29	69.15
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.13 Explanations: in the above table 65 respondents representing 30.85% of the total sample are of the opinion that Yes they do receive assistants from both the state and federal government while 29 respondents representing 69.15% do not agree with such facts.

On question 13 “How many percentage of the total annual budget do you get from the state and federal government?” below are the respondents on what they receive from both the state and federal government.

Table 4.14

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Below	29	30.85
Above	65	69.15
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.14 Explanation: in the above table, 29 responded representing 30.85% of the samples are of the opinion that state and federal government gave below 5% of their annual budget to the local government, while 65 respondent representing 69.15% are of the opinion that local environment received more than 50%.

Table 4.15 question 15 “Do you realize internally syeneted revenue

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	70	77.02
No	24	14.89
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.15 Explanation: in the table above, 70 respondent representing 77.02% of the samples are of the opinion that Yes they do realize other source of the revenue internally while 24 respondent representing 143.89% do not agree with such facts.

On questions 16 “Does your local government embark on local mass transit to assist and link local areas with other area council? Below is the responses on whether they embark on mass transit business or not.

Table 4.16

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	21	22.34
No	73	77.66
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.16 Explanation: in the above table, 21 respondent representing 22.34% of the sample are of the opinion that yes local government embark

on the mass transit business. While 73 respondent representing 77.66% do not agree with such factors.

On question 17 “Do you have a sound communication link between your council staff and most of other communities in the local government?” Below are the responses on whether there is sound communication between staff and rural communities.

Table 4.17

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	27	43.62
No	67	56.38
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.17 Explanation: in the above table, 27 respondents representing 43.62% are of the opinion that there is good communication link between the staff and the local people in rural area while 67 respondents representing 56.38% forming the highest response class responded negatively that there is no sound communication between the staff of the council and rural communities.

On question 18 “Does your local government normally embark on research?” Below are the response on whether the local government embarks on research or not?

Table 4.18

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	41	43.62
No	53	56.38
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.18 Explanations: in the above table 41 respondents representing 43.62% of the total sample are of the opinion that yes local government embark on research while 53 respondents representing 56.38% are of the opinion that the statement is not true.

On question 19, “will you say that local populace or communities are giving the necessary cooperation in terms of development planning at your local government area? Below are the responses on whether or not local communities do give necessary assistance.

Table 4.19

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	32	34.04
No	62	65.96
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.19 Explanation: in the above table, 32 respondents representing 34.04% are of the opinion that rural communities are given necessary cooperation to the local government programmes.

While 62 respondents representing 65.96% of the total ample has responded negatively that the rural populace did not give necessary cooperation to the local government programmes.

On question 20, “Does your local government organize training such as seminars, workshops and conferences in house training for your staff to back up their educational qualification? Below are the responses on whether they organized such training.

Table 4.20

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	32	43.04
No	62	65.96
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.20 Explanation: in the above table 32 respondents representing 34.04% of the sample are of the opinion that local government do organized such training while 62 respondents representing 65.96% of the sample are of the opinion has local government does not organized such training.

On question 21, “Do you suggest for a special grant as an aid to development planning from the Federal Government? Below are the responses on whether special grants are needed as aid to development financial or not.

Table 4.21

OPINION	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Yes	62	69.96
No	34	34.04
Total	94	100

Source: questionnaire administered (2012).

Table 4.21 Explanations: in the table above 62 respondents representing 69.96% of the total sample are of the opinion that Federal Government should provide special grant to aid planning for development while, 32 respondents representing 34.04% said no need special grants to finance development.

4.3 SURVEY RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Instrumentally, I consider it indispensable necessity to obtain some primary information from the area or from the people of the local Government. In addition, to achieve this I embark on survey research, which normally involves two things, sampling and questionnaire construction.

In designing my sampling frame, I randomly selected ten heads of ten household from each community for questioning. That is one community was selected from each ten wards that constitute the local government this makes the sampling units to 100.

Also, a brief but meaningful questionnaire containing ten recent questions was designed for the purpose. Moreover most of the questions in questionnaire are close ended containing two alternatives but, there are some that are open ended as well so that addition of more vital information could be obtain from the field. However, the questions as contained in the questionnaire are as follows:

1. Has the creation of Tambuwal Local Government area solve the immediate problems facing your community such as portable drinking water, feeder roads, education Health etc? YES/NO
2. How accessible are you to the local government council, in other words are you free to lodge your complaint to the local Government council? Yes No
3. Does your local government encourage community development association? YES/NO
4. Does your local government provide assistance to such community development association? YES/NO

5. Does your local government provide loans for promoting development project? YES /NO
6. Does your local government provide social welfare services to your community such as, Mass transit, Television viewing centres, sport facilities, recreation clubs, library services, Electric, power supply, rural electricity etc, YES/NO
7. Do you think that local government staff is honest? YES/NO
8. Does the local government organized mass literacy programmes apart from the basic Primary education in your community? YES/NO
9. Does the local government provide equal opportunity to all the communities? YES/NO
10. Do you think the local government performance is up to your expectation? YES/NO

With regard to question one above, which examine the basic achievement so far made by the local government council. Out of hundred people interviewed about seventy people are of the opinion or believed that significant achievements have been made by council especially in the electrification of the local government and adequate provision of portable drinking water in both the local government head quarters and a number of villages. With respect to question two above, most of people I interviewed

out of the hundred said most of people do not regard it as appropriate to lodge their complaints directly to local government council, and they do not even attempt to do so. While, some of them believed that it more appropriate to lodge their complaints through their elected representative in local government council.

With respect to question three about seventy people as agreed that the local government encourages the establishments of community development association, they told me that local government in most of the cases, emphasis on issuing out loans for agricultural development through community development associations. As cows and ridgers, fertilizers, insecticides are also directed mostly through such associations, roads and other things. A total of 68 respondents agreed that the local government provides assistance to those associations especially financial assistance. Some important environment clearing implements such as shovel and wheelbarrows are also donated to associations by local government.

On question five as I said earlier, the local government is not left behind in adhering strictly to the directives of federal government especially when asked to give loans or assistance to the farmers or to the development projects i.e agriculture, health and education and sometimes through the international agency like UNDP et.c.

In respect to question six above, also most of the people about 50% respondents interviewed had acknowledged the efforts of the local government council. In the provision of the social services, mass transit, recreation clubs, library services, electricity, feeder and roads etc, attract much approach.

But contrary to my expectation, I have detected some contradictions in my analysis in respect of question seven. This is because only 37 people out of 100 interviewed agreed that local government officials are honest. This may be attributed to the way and manner that funds are embezzled in the local government or sudden changes of test and mode of living of local government officials that the people consciously and sub-consciously observe as the clear testimony of the dishonesty of the local government officials. Many of the people of the area interviewed in respect of question eight above. Those people interviewed recognized the existence of mass literacy programmes provided by the local government council. But unfortunately all of the people interviewed (100) only 12 of them are the beneficiaries of the programme. That means majority of the people do not patronized mass-literacy services. Empty, insignificance and also wasted, hence the nomads in the areas care not to participate in the programmes.

Also in respect to question nine above, 38 respondents out of the 100 believe in the provision of equal opportunities by the local government council. They maintained the views that different preferential treatments of the communities are experience most of the time hence, the top officials of the local government councils are usually more inclined to serve their communities are far ahead from others in terms of development. This is because those communities are opportune to produce more Chairman than the others.

In respect to question (10) above, about 50% of the respondents are of the believe that the local government performs up-to the expectation, they believe that Tambuwal local government is relatively far ahead of many other local governments in Sokoto state. These believe is as a result of the tremendous achievements so far made by the local government officials despite their corrupt practices. While the remaining 50% or 40% do not.

Believe that the local government is performing up to expectation. They believe that more projects are suppose to be executed by the councilors especially considering the huge amount of rents that the local government receives from the Federal government.

Furthermore, I have detected some disappreciation of some people due to their inability to make comparison between the Tambuwal Local Government other local governments in the state.

4.4 RESULT

The analysis of the relevant data collected has nullified my first hypothesis I thought about that, the main problem of Tambuwal local government in inadequate financing. But out of the 94 staff that responded to question 13 that talk amount financing of the local government. Some maintains the view that, the huge amount that the local government receives from federal and state government as grant are more than enough when compared to the little achievements that is recorded in the local government, so the main impediment to the speedy development of the local government as indicated in the responses of questionnaires (10) are inappropriate policies, mismanagement, embezzlement corruption etc it is now clear that the grants the local government receives, the more corrupt the officials become. Furthermore, majority of the villagers interviewed believed that most of the local government officials are dishonest and the local government itself does not perform up to expectation especially when compared with the amount that is generated to it by the federal and state

government. In short my first hypothesis was proved wrong based on the research findings and questions.

But, the result of the analysis improved my second hypothesis right that the presence of community development association is likely to contribute to the development of the local government area. For instance, 71 respondents representing 74.47% as indicated in question 8 of any questionnaire agreed that, the local government involves the local citizenry in helping to the development of the local government.

Also, 67 respondent representing 71.28% as indicated in question 9 agreed that Tambuwal local government has been able to mobilize the rural populace in terms of project execution.

Similarly, about 70% of the villagers interviewed that, the local government really encourages community development association in many respects. Also most of them agreed that the local government provides loans and assistance to them through these community development associations for promoting development association projects especially in the field of agriculture, rural feeder, road, construction of dispensaries, clinics, junior secondary schools, building of culverts, shovel and wheel barrows for environmental sanitation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter attempts to summarize the whole of the research work, the chapter contains the conclusion as well as the recommendations proposed by the researcher that may be of greater important to Grassroots Authorities and socio-economic development in Nigeria.

5.2 SUMMARY

As it has been, this research work which centered on the Grassroots Authorities and socio-economic Development in Nigeria, was under taken specifically in order to have an insight about the relationship between the Grassroots Authorities and Socio-economic development in Nigeria.

Therefore, two (2) hypothesis have put forward for verifying and possible testing as outlined in the first chapter.

As usual, relevant literature have been consulted in order to learn what administrative scholars have learnt as said about this without doubt, so many research work have been undertaking on grassroots Authorities and factors hinders the socio-economic development process to give positive results in the country, this is not withstanding anything especially

has been written about grassroots authorities in the process of socio-economic development.

In all this work, to make these possible attempt, to trace out the genesis and problems militating socio-economic development of grassroots authorities specifically in Sokoto, this work is also equally important, because it will help not only in comprehending and assessing socio-economic development in Tambuwal local government area of Sokoto state but would assist as well as in providing suggested solution to the problems associated and finally this research work will serve as reference to others researchers.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This project is socio-economic development of Tambuwal Local Government. Therefore, from the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that the existence of government became irrelevant, if the people cannot feel its impact. Prior to the 1997 reforms, many reforms had been affected in the local government system, both during the colonial period and the post independence periods.

All intended at improving the local government system and welfare of local populace.

However, not all these reform programmes in the administration of local government brought any meaningful change in local government system, as local government nation-wide continue to be just an extension of state administration. The failure of these reforms and programmes prompted the federal government to initiate system, which made them to assume a uniform position all over the country, and became a third-tier of the government, which had its primary objectives as developing the areas in particular the spread of amenities to all sections of the community. In this study, it was demonstrate that basic rural infrastructural facilities have to some extent being provided in Tambuwal districts. Moreover, it is the provisions of these basic infrastructural facilities that determine the weather a particular local government area is developed over the years or not. Based on this research study, it was found out that though there has been considerable development in Tambuwal local government area over the years to some degree is not much. These may degenerate into underdevelopment of the area. If the problems are confronting the local government, which have cripple its performance and efficiency are not tacked or done away with. These problems include inadequacy of funds, lack of skill, and professional manpower among others.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to achieve socio-economic development in Tambuwal Local government area, there is need to adopt a number of strategies, this include: firstly, for socio-economic development programmes to become a reality, the people should be prepared or made to accept the significance of becoming together. A good example is the Tanzania “Ujamaa” programmes, where a number of villages were brought together in one place and the government provided them with necessary amenities such as welfare, electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network, communication system etc. coming together of villages in Tambuwal local government will be of help both the government to the people themselves.

Secondly, there are certain cultural beliefs that hinder development itself people claim to have traditional attainment of the land they refuse to move away for government projects, even if these are for their own benefit. Therefore, this strong cultural attainment to the land should be stopped by the council.

Thirdly, the researcher also recommends that the districts should be given more power to carry out development projects and to mobilize their people to develop their area instead of relying on the local government headquarter to do everything for them. They decentralization of

responsibility to the district headquarters in necessary because these districts are more closer to the people than the local government headquarters where the decision makes are situated.

Fourthly, that, there should be an incentive from the local government, that would motivate qualified manpower to work in the local government. This incentive should include among other things good conditions of service, attractive salary-scale, adequate housing and good medical facilities.

Fifthly, there should be also, massive training and retraining of all the local government staff, to enable them to acquire the necessary expertise needed for efficient discharge of their duties. In essence, local government should made to recruit the right type of human resources run the system and after recruiting, constant training coupled with selecting and widening away misfits should be carried out regularly.

Lastly, the local government should also intensify its internal revenue generation efforts to minimize the current heavy dependence of local government on state grant and federal government should try to increase the local government allocation to enable carryout their duties effectively. Also, the local government should be try to set up an industry using the abundant natural sources. Particularly in the area of socio-

economic development is appreciable considering the problems that local government have encountered with.

However, in view of what has been written and investigated in this study, this research will conclude therefore, the task of rural development cannot be achieved by one section of the society. The effort of the local government alone cannot solve all the problems, nor can the people handedly achieve any level of success. The success therefore, depends on the combined efforts of the two agents that is the government and the people.

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P.M.B. 2346,
Sokoto.

Dear Sir/Madam

**GRASSROOT AUTHORITIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA, A CASE STUDY OF TAMBUWAL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, SOKOTO STATE.**

I am a Post-Graduate Student of Public Administration Department
Usmanu Danfodiyo Universty Sokoto undertaking a research on the above
topic.

Please kindly, fill this questionnaire as sincerely as possible by
ticking of filling of space provided.

All information provided will be treated with at most confidentiality
and would only be used for the purpose of this research.

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION (A)

Sex: Male [] Female []

Marital Status (a) Single [] (b) married []

Religion (a) Islam [] (b) Christianity []

Specify []

Educational Qualification (a) postgraduate [] (b) B.Sc/HND []

(c) Diploma/NCE [] (d) Secondary Certificate [] (e) Primary School.

Certificate [] (f) others specify []

Years of service. (a) 5-15 [] (b) 16-25 [] (c) 26-Above [] Category (a)

senior staff [] (b) Junior Staff []

SECTION (B): (QUESTIONNAIRE)

1. The principal objectives of local government in Nigeria is to minimize materials and human resources through the improvement of it citizen (a) YES [] (b) NO []
2. Has the creation of Tambuwal local government area solve the immediate needs of people in the area? (a) YES [] (b) NO []
3. It is true or false that people are over the world are intimately affected by the activities of the local government in one way or the other? (a) YES [] (b) NO []

4. Do you embark on short term or long term planning in your local government planning? (a) YES [] (b) []
5. In the long term or short-term planning, do you have criteria for understanding the success of each programme initiated and executed by your local government? (a) YES [] (b) NO []
6. Local government have continue to be one of the prime moves of development planning in different part of the world and their important to the daily lives of its citizen cannot be over emphasized (a) YES [] (b) NO []
7. Do you established target that you require to meet to carry out your day-to-day activities in the local government council (a) YES [] (b) NO[]
8. Do you invite your local citizens in the area in helping the development of your local government area? (a) YES[] (b) NO[]
9. Has your local government been able to mobilize the rural populate in terms of project (a) YES[] (b) NO[]
10. Mismanaging embezzlement corruption and lack of adequate qualified staff and other employees of local government would hamper the rapid development planning process (a) YES [] (b) NO[]

11. How would you access and evaluation the development project so far

(a) Very good[] (b) Good[] (c) Fair Bad []

(d) Bad []

12. How would you access and evaluate the importance of foreign

organization as or an institutions such as UNIVEF, ADP, Sight savers

and the world bank projects like IFAD in your local government area

for development planning or process (a) Very good[]

(b) Good[] (c) Fair Bad [] (d) Bad []

13. Do you receive any assistance from both state and federal

government? (a) YES[] (b) NO[]

14. How many percentage of the total annual budget do you get from the

state and federal government? (a) YES[] (b) NO[]

15. Do you realize to other forms of revenue from other source internally

a) YES[] (b) NO[]

16. Does your local government embark on local mass transit to assist and

look local areas with other area council? a) YES[] (b) NO[]

17. Do you have a sound communication link between your council, staff

and most of other communities in the local government?

a) YES [] (b) NO[]

18. Does your local government normally embark on research?

a) YES [] (b) NO []

19. Do you say that local populace or communicates are given you the necessary cooperation in terms of development planning at your local government areas? a) YES [] (b) NO []

20. Does your local government organize training such as seminars workshops and conference, or house work for your staff to backup the educational qualification? a) YES [] (b) NO []

21. Do you suggest for a special grant as an aid to development planning from the federal government? a) YES [] (b) NO []

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