

**ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF RURAL COMMUNITIES: A STUDY OF WARA, NGASKI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT, KEBBI STATE**

BY

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APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify that this research work was conducted by MUHAMMED SAJO and has been examined and approved as having satisfied a condition for the award of Bachelor of science (B.sc) Degree in Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah, master of the day of judgment, the uncreated creator of all creatures; it is also dedicated to my parents.

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All praise and gratitude be to Allah, the Lord of the world, the beneficent and merciful. I give glory to Almighty Allah for giving me the strength to carry out my studies successfully, May peace and blessings of Allah be upon Prophet Muhammed (SAW) and his family.

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ABSTRACT

The poor state of some rural community is becoming an unpleasant sight in this present age where development has suddenly become the order of the day even in the government of the nation. Several scholars therefore have ascribed this unpleasantness to Local Governments. Thus, this research examined the role of local government council in the development of rural communities. Literature in this respect on rural development efforts by Local Government Council was reviewed. Similarly, development theory of growth by W.W Rostov served as frame of reference. For the purpose of this research 185 questionnaires were administered to the respondents within the community using simple random sampling with the aid of two research assistants. The results were analyzed using statistical package for the social sciences. The hypothesis tested on whether there significance relationship between the roles of the local government on community development in Warra, Ngaski local government shows that there is a significance relationship between the roles of the local government and community development. Similarly, the findings of the research work revealed that Ngaski local government council played a vital role in community development in areas of road constructions, agricultural empowerment and health care service delivery to the people. Furthermore, the challenges faced by community people in areas of community development efforts were insufficient fertilizer to the farmers and also lack of maintenance culture of the community development projects. Based on the findings of the research, the following were recommended: that the community dwellers should be less money conscious and should focus on maintenance of the projects placed on ground, ensurance of the collaboration of the community dwellers and local government council among other recommendations.

Keywords: LGA, Development, Rural, Communities, government

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The reason for the creation of local government anywhere in the world stems from the needs to facilitate development at the grassroots. The importance of local government is a function of the ability to generate sense of belonging, safety and satisfaction among its populace. All forms of government, regimes or political system have so far ensured the attainment of this goal. Such strategies for ensuring national administrative development and political efficiency as found in the concept and practice of local government has been essentially regarded as the path to, and guarantor of national integration, administration and development in Nigeria's socio-political context. With multiplicity of culture, diversity of languages and differentiated needs and means, the importance of such organization in fostering the needed national consciousness, unit and relative uniformity as well as well as preservation of peculiar diversities cannot be over emphasized.

Local government is the tier of government closest to the people which is vested with some powers to exercise control over the affairs of the people in its domain (Lawal, 2000:60). Local government is expected to play the role of promoting the democratic ideal of society and coordinating development programs at the local level. It is also expected to serve as a basis of socio-economic development in the locality.

The local government is the third tier of the administrative structure in Nigeria. There are (774) local government areas (LGAs) in the country (Ajay, 2000). The major role of local government as spelt out in the 1999 constitution is as follows. Consideration and making recommendation to the state commission on economic planning or any similar body on economic developments of state, Collection of rates radio and television licenses, establishment and maintenances of cemeteries, burial ground and homes for the destitute or infirm, provision and maintenance of public conveniences and refuse disposal. The local government council also work hand in hand with state government on issues such as the provision and maintenances of primary education, development of agriculture and natural resources, provision and maintenances of health services with a view to ensure community development. The administrations under the leadership of Governor Umaru Nasamu Dakin Gari has place high premium on rural development such as execution of community self help projects and encourage community members to undertake such developmental efforts and programs. Even the past regimes have established a numbers of programs towards the improvement of Community Development, such programs are Directorate for food Road and rural infrastructure (DFFRI) and Community Development Banks also established in 1990. These were aimed at improving the condition of rural dwellers. During the Babangida administration the structural adjustment program (SAP) was introduced in Nigeria in order to solve the financial problem of the teaming populace. Government put more emphasis on development of self help projects that are also viable to the communities (Euehae, 1989). In line with the above, the Kebbi state

government has introduced the system of competing among the local government areas in the area of community development.

However, this is the process that brings the citizens to get involve and also shoulder responsibility in community affairs, it aims at involving the community development method by planning, organizing coordinating, analyzing and evaluating development activities. Such activities include assisting the community members by the government, voluntary organization and individual community development which is said to be the foundation of all development matters in the community.

Furthermore, there is the problem of inadequacy of manpower couple with ineffective and the injudicious utilization of projects being renders by the local government to community development efforts. Another factor that hindered the effort of local government in community development is the negative and careless attitude of traditional, religious and youth leaders which has caused slow progress towards community development activities. The communities cannot be subsume from blame due to their negative and careless attitude in handling the projects executed by the local government which is considered to be as result of inadequate awareness in maintenance culture and utilization of services as required. Finally, state/federal government interference is another problem facing local government in Nigeria (Aghsayere, 1999).

Moreover, the caliber of personnel at the local government services is nothing to write home about through state and federal government are trying on personnel or manpower development at this level of government is concerned but a

lot more need to be done. If this numerous function and responsibilities that are giving to local governments are expected to be performed very well, there is a need therefore for adequate and well trained qualified manpower, federal and state governments should continue to assists in the area of man power need for the local government. Additionally, local government share of statutory allocations or grant should be channeled direct to them rather than through state government. Similarly, state government should stop interfering unnecessarily into local government matters. Finally, local government should be granted more autonomy in order for them to perform well.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The aim and objective of any organization is the accomplishment of the purpose for which it is set up, and that determines the legitimacy of its existence. In the same vein, local Government authorities are established to achieve the purpose of improving the welfare of rural community by bringing government program to the grass root level.

Despite this laudable conceptualization, Local government authorities are seen not to be satisfactorily fulfilling their basic mandate of ensuring rapid development in their respective constituency. Myriad of problems that bothered on social welfare and physical development of rural communities punctuate the entire system, Ngaski Local government area is a case in point. The local government has been existence for barely 24 years and within the span of this existence, significant

amount of resources have been pumped into the noble cause of bringing infrastructural development to the grass root by the Federal government. In the analysis of these terms of reference concerning the pivotal function of the local government council, not much has been achieved over the years. The significant proportion of the local citizen wallows in object poverty, illiteracy level is quite unprecedented: there is evidence of poor infrastructural development in terms of road networks, water supply, health care delivery system and other deserving social welfare services.

The problem in the local government is even manifest in the Country side where no evidence of government effort relating to constructive programmes or projects of some sort can be identified. Agricultural activities that form the nexus of the occupational profile of the teeming population are carried out in a persistent manner of traditional context. The much popular agricultural intensives or intervention to the local farmers by the respective government and administration with the view to improving agricultural production in the state is totally unfelt or even unnoticed.

Epidemiological experience in the country side is unfavorable owing to lack of effective and efficient coordination in the medical health care delivery package across the local government council, despite all efforts by state, Federal, and intergovernmental agencies like the United Nations, the ECOWAS, the European Union and the World Bank. This underscores the reasons why cases relating to much

eradicated diseases such as polio meningitis measles etc are still been experience among the remote population.

Issues of manpower or personnel development and other capacity development project that could necessarily augment sporadic intensity in welfare and social services development in and across the width and breath of the local government are less proportionally in place. Considering this litany of problems therefore this study is intended to systematically examine the situation and make necessary recommendation.

1.2 Research Questions

This study is therefore build around the following questions:

1. What is the role of Ngaski local government council in the development of rural community?
2. To what extent can it be determined that the role of local government in community development will ensure community development?
3. How does local government execute community development projects?
4. What are the problems faced by the local government in the execution of community development projects?
5. What are the ways through which the role of local government in community development can be enhanced?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The broad objective is to examine the role of local government in rural community development. Specifically, the study is aim at:

1. Examining the role of Ngaski local government council in the rural community
2. Investigating the extent to which the role of local government will ensure community development
3. Examining the ways and manners local government execute community development project.
4. Determining the problems faced by the local government in the execution of community development can be enhancing.
5. Identify various ways through which the role of local government in community development can be enhanced.

1.4 Scope and delimitation of the study

Ngaski local government council was created in the year 1991, with headquarter at Wara town. The local council is situated in the south eastern part of Birinin Kebbin, Kebbi state capital. It is bounded in the north by Yauri local government, in the east Nasko local government of Niger state, in the west and south by bargu local government of Niger state. The entire local government council consist of ten wards each headed by a traditional village head and constitutionally represented by a councilor. The wards are as follows; Libata/Kwanga, Wara, Kwakwarna, Makawa, Gafara, Ngaski, Garin Baka, Utono/Hoge, Birnin Yauri,

Kambuwa. The study borders on the role of local government on rural community development as well the problems hindering effective local government in Ngaski.

The limitation to this study is that, it strictly covers the period from the year 2000 to 2014 is also base on the development of rural communities of Ngaski local government kebbi state i.e. effort policies and program which bring about development o the rural communities.

1.5 Justification of the study

The study is necessary because rural development program is a program that is concerned with people living in the rural areas who accidentally formed the bulk of the population. They are the main produces of what the nation is consuming. They produce raw materials to both local and international industries and contributing to the nation's foreign exchange i.e. (GNP) and also is providing revenue to the government. To this the study is therefore expected to give more light on the interdependence between Ngaski local government and its rural communities and as well how the rows maintained their relation in order to improve the living stander of both entities.

1.6 The Significance of the study

This study is significant in the sense that it will be a research area for study on the issues considering policies and programmes for rural community development.

Moreover it would serve as basis for further research for interested students finally; it would serve as a point of reference for organizations having problems related to the topic of discussion.

1.8 Hypotheses

HO: there is no significant relationship between the roles of the local government and community development.

1.9 Definition of key terms

1. **Role:** It has been define in oxford advanced learners Dictionary (2nd edition) as a part played by an actor a factor, function, person's task or duty in an undertaken. Role also seen to be position someone has taken or is expected to take in an organization in society or relationship (Oxford University Press 2005).

Role in the context of this research indicate that society is made of parts and each part play role to rich equilibrium, this mean that Ngaski local government is one of the third tier of government is allocated with certain expectations and responsibilities that it play toward this meting the basic means of its population refers to as role.

2. **Local government:** this is defined by different by scholars in different way based on their intellectual point of view, among such scholars who defined local government are: Berber (1987) who defined local government as non sovereign community, possessing legal rights and necessary organization that

regulate its town affairs. The United Nations office for public administration (2006) defined local government as a political sub-division of a nation which is constituted by the law that as sub power to excise for prescribed purpose. The government body of such an entity is elected or otherwise legally selected. Wala (2003) sees local government from the point of view of local masses participation. Local government can also be defined as that unit of administration with define territory and power as well as administration authority with related autonomy (Robson, 1970).

Local government in respect of this research refers to the government at the grass root or local authority established and back up by the 1999 constitution to bring to the people at the grass root or local level, government sense of belonging in which Ngaski local government is one of the local government interest by this research.

3. **Community:** The term community is also taken to mean a territorial bounded social system which people live in harmony and intimacy and share common social, political, economic and cultural characteristics.

Community in this regard is refers to all the villages under Ngaski local government that are expected to benefit from the role of Ngaski local government in proving the basic necessity of life for its population of all inclusive.

4. **Development:** Development is derived from word “Develop” which is an English word. It simply meant improvement or improvement economically

because all other factors depend on it. Wala (2004) sees development as a continuous process of positive change in the quality of span of life of a person development means to improve in the social, technological and political development.

Development in this aspect mean the situation where by Ngaski local government as one of the third tier of government uses its resources generated from both federal, state and internal source to uplift the living standard of its population by investing its resources and focusing also its social policy in sectors like agricultural sector health care service delivery sector and educational sector to bring level of poverty under management within its jurisdiction.

5. **Community development:** This can be defined as a movement design to promote better living condition for community with the active participation and if possible on the initiate of the community, if this initiative is not forth coming it should be aroused and stimulated by the special techniques design to secure the active enthusiastic response of the community (Encouragement of initiative in African society, 1984).

Community development in this research refers to all process carried out by Ngaski local government which involved community participation in the designation of and maintenance of policies, program and then execution of all forms of development project in its rural communities which may range from seeking the opinion of people, investing both competent man power

and resources as well as carrying out a kind of community orientation program so that the rural communities population should corporate and participate in the execution and maintenance of this project in order to link and reflect the local government economic growth to the living standard of its population.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

Several works and research have been conducted on the concept of local government and rural development in the dispensation and distribution of meaningful development to the rural areas. Therefore, this chapter will be concerned with a review of related literature on Local Government and rural development with specific reference to Ngaski Local Government Area, Kebbi State. The first part of this literature would examine the concept of local Government while the second part would dwell on aspects of rural development and problems associated with rural development.

2.1 An overview of local government administration in Nigeria

Oviasuyiet (2010:1) sees the term local Government administration in Nigeria as the closest tier of government to the people of Nigeria, yet the resident populations in it are denied the benefit of its existence. The study in this section identified some of the major constraints of local government which has inhibited development to the grass-root level. The study endeavors to see local government as a strategy in which the dividends of governance can reach the masses particularly amongst the rural dwellers. That local government since its reformation in 1976 have not been

performing to expectation largely because of ineptitude of the staff, poor managerial system, lack of fund and uneven distribution of resources.

It is relevant to note that the motive behind the creation of Ngaski local Government is to provide rural area with public goods and services at the grassroots level. It provides certain solutions which revolve around intensive commitment from the Federal Government whose exclusive power is superseding.

Summarily, it was proved that Local Government in Nigeria has been effective in the dispensation of meaningful development to the rural areas. Despite that there are still areas where they are found weak; these areas include local government inability to reorient the local farming system into an intensively mechanized system of farming, in which modern implement, like tractors, cultivators are highly utilized to improve the living standard of local farmers and also inability of local government to provide cottage industries uniformly to the rural communities, cottage industries like weaving, pottery and so on, as an self employment opportunities.

Emuinue (1995:12) studied the myth of Local Government in Nigeria with particular reference to 1985 – 1993. It was averred that Local Government have finances. He posited that 1976 reform was introduced to transform the functional responsible of Local Government to provide the needed development for the rural populace. The study therefore extols that, for Local Government to be effective and efficient in the distribution of capital project to the rural dwellers it requires absolute autonomy both from the Federal and State Government. The interference of the two

tiers of government should be that of curtail to the ward. In addition, the explicitly defined Local Government in Nigeria with the ushering of the nascent democratic dispensation as third of Government. He posited that there are certain inhibition which debar Local Governments from the potential progression. This is consequent on the activities of the dominant party which revolve around the dictum of “he who pays the piper dictates the tones”. This assertion is a synopsis of the contemporary system of Local Government relationship with the state and Federal Government in Nigeria. These and many other issues serve as a major contention for local Government development in Nigeria to disburse funds for efficient development. The relevant of this literature would be useful to the study on Ngaski Local Government Kebbi State of Nigeria as it shows how Local Governments are financed in Nigeria.

Omopariola and Adewale (n.d) study substantiate on the effective revenue generation and management in Local Government particularly in Nigeria. The duo conceptualized Local Government as an essential instrument of the national and state Government for the performance of certain basic services which best be administered locally in the intimate knowledge of the needs conditions and peculiarities of the area concerned. They provided mechanism through which the Local Government can sustain their existence and at the same to make people in the rural areas feel the benefit of government through efficient administrative control. In addition, the study provides some rationality on the distribution of national budget which is affirms of been adequate for meaningful development needed in the rural

areas. However certain issues remain contentions which lead us to this question. Does Local Government areas in Nigeria work into the expectation of the grassroots people? All answer to this question would be answered in the foregoing section.

The work of Egormwan (1984) explains extensively on the concept of Local Government. He substantiated that Local Government is quite distinct from Local Government administration, he therefore sum up that Local Government as a parastatal deals with the government at the lower level in the provision of government benefits to the people at the grass root level. He opined that local governments in Nigeria are not adequately or sufficiently funded due to incessant politico-economic crisis in Nigeria. Most Local Government Areas are arbitrarily located with strong inclination to favorable government which thus changes it into inappropriate location without benefit at long run. The creation of this kind of Local Government has thus degenerated into communal conflict in the contemporary Nigeria era which thereby threatens peaceful co-existence of people and the development of capital projects to the people at the grass root level. However, it is against this backdrop that the study would adapt the available avenue in the examination of the Local Government strategy in the provision of government benefits to rural dwellers.

The second segment of the literature review conceptualizes the concept of rural development with particular reference to Nigeria.

2.3 An overview of rural development

Rural development is as old as human society. Rural in relation with Local Government is of antiquities and hence no community is self-sufficient, but there are degrees of interaction among the people. Despite its age, it has undergone certain transformation in the country. Rural development is generally accepted to be a holistic concept which recognizes the complexity and their interrelatedness of various variables which influences the quality of the life of people in the rural areas.

A definition accepted by the working committee on the human environment in Kenya revealed rural development that is a series of quantitative and qualitative change occurring amongst a given rural population and whose converging effects indicate in time arise the standard of living and favorable changes in the way of life.

According to Shuaib (2007:5) rural development is most often use to encompass every efforts towards the advancement of community and national interest. He further substantiate that rural development is an important trend in recent time, it mean different thing to different people depending on their politics and philosophical view of the world. Whatever the explanation of rural development must have taken, it must be seen as a strategy for improving the economic, political, education and social status of the rural communities.

The Ashridge (2004) in a conference on social development viewed rural development as “a movement designed to promote better living for the most community” this is aimed at advancing the well-being of the rural dwellers.

Onimide (1971:115) viewed the term, although the agriculture production based is of course a vital component of any rural development programme in many Africa Countries attention has been paid to agricultural development, but until recently, there have been few attempts to dashpot comprehensive rural development strategy.

Rural development can also be defined as improving the living standard of the masses of the low income population living in the rural areas and making the process of the development self-sustaining. The motion for rural development is therefore very wide indeed. It include generation of new employment, more equitable access to land, equitable distribution of income, whole spread improvement in health, nutrition, housing, creation of incentives and opportunities for saving credit, creating wider opportunities for individuals to realize their full potential through education and sharing in the decision in which affect their lives. These and many other things are not been equitably distributed, therefore, the study would adapt the patterns in the interpretations of problems associated with Ngaski Local Government in kebbi state.

The World Bank (1975) defined rural development as a potent designed strategically for general upliftment of economic, socio-political lives of specific group of people among who seek for livelihood, these groups of people are land Lord tenants small scale former to mention a few.

Owalla (1971) rural development is a strategic means of restructuring of the economy in order to satisfy the materials needs and aspirations of the rural masses and to promote individual collective incentive to participate in the rural of development. They involves a host of multi-sectoral activities including the improvement of agriculture, the promotion of rural industrials, the creation of register infrastructures and social over head as well as the establishment of appropriate decent realized structure in order to allow mass participation. The India planning commission considered rural commission development as a method of rural extract which seeks to initiate the process of transforming the social and economic policies of the community. In the Nigeria context, the Federal Government sees it as a programme which aids the community themselves, while government is expected to offer technical guidance and financial assistances. It is the belief of that programme that can bring about self-reliance in individual and quality expected in the rural villages or communities. Rural development encourages collective action through people institutional development e.g. cooperative society, developmental association and others just to mention a few.

2.4 Aspects of rural development

The study emphasized on the following spheres of rural development which include:

1. Education
2. Improvement in social Welfare and Housing
3. Individual and Commercial Development

4. Rural Health Reforms
5. Setting up of co-operative Societies
6. Agricultural Development
7. Road Construction and
8. Development administration

1. **EDUCATION:** Ji & Bhakri (2000) regarded education as the pivots around which most of the anticipate development would grow. Part of the objectives here is to remedy the defects of both the traditional and colonial education system it rendered the individual member of the society sufficiently self-reliance, inquisitive and loyal to emerging Nigeria nation. The government now decided trait the minister of Education must develop a plan and integrate education system which would ensure the spiritual, moral mental and physical development of the people. Every child of school age must be given an opportunity where to receive a received a full primary school education and opportunity where adequate post-primary education. Furthermore, the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria section 18910 made it clear that, state shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities of all levels, government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy, through the provision of free compulsory and universal primary education, free secondary, university education and adult literacy program. As such the government at all levels is constitutionally expected to comply and abide by the provision and legalistic calling under the fundamental objective and director's principles of the state policy. The provision of education is an important

requirement for promoting literacy. Increase in the number of functional schools and high enrolment rate of students would lead to a steep fall in the illiteracy rate. If the government can provide free education to many of the children of the local government employee as well as the community children of the downtrodden in the neighbouring villages.

In addition, NLC, surveying on the educational needs of the people in the Township and neighbourhoods, found out a wide gap between the demand and supply. Accordingly, NLC had to double the number of schools from 1 to 3 in the period 1991-2001. The level of rise in the number of schools between 1991 and 2001 went up marginally from 3 to 5. This is because of the reason that the demand for education is almost met however the figure of the keeps increasing geometrically..

The number of students has registered a rise of 86 percent between 1991 and 2001, while it records a 37 percent rise in the period 2002-2010. By 1998-99, the literacy level in an average downtrodden village as well as the township was around 30 percent (Annual Report of NLC, 2011).

To motivate and bring the best talent among the students, the local government management ought to institute merit scholarships and financial grants to students in the Nigerian Local Government Schools.

2. SOCIAL WELFARE AND HOUSING

In the development of rural area, nothing was specifically planned even before the occurrence of any war, there had been an attempt to deal with the problems of

government delinquency or broken homes and the care of motherless babies (UN, 2001).

The government had set up few agencies to handle these problems and their efforts include the establishment of Nigerian Red Cross. After the war, the problems grew in quantities and qualities and the degree of acuteness, for instance people are disabled by war, become destitute and took to begging on the streets. This was something new in religion and attempts to rehabilitate such people require a very great task. Even the 1999 constitution in Section 17(1) made it clear that state should direct its policy towards ensuring that all citizens without discrimination on any group whatsoever have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity suitable like suitable employment, etc. (Godfrey, 2006).

3. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

There was no formal plan to industrialize Nigerian society which was in line with the planning of the United Nations. As part of their function, the Local council engaged in extensive repairs, the building of markets and Motor Park, while the communities work through the improvement unions to build community that would be part of which was devoted for commercial purposes (<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/>).

Petty industries and commercial enterprise developed in response, distribution of petrol, creation of buildings and measuring, including the making of cement blocks, carpentry, electrical works, hand crafts weaving and sewing etc. grew up in many

part of the region(<http://www.wbcsd.ch>). A few “super market” were established and many big stores which the house wife attended in between other chores in the respective house/home. All these are available in Ngaski Local Government but are in the dire needs of a Government supports. In Section 16(1) and state 24 of the 1999 constitution emphasized on individual and commercial development where each and every citizen regardless of their profession or background constitutional expected to protect and preserve. Constitutional ideals, which include among others self reliance, patriotism, religions, tolerance etc. In similar vein all the citizens are constitutionally permitted to operate or participate in areas of the economy, rather than the major sectors and also protect the right of every citizen to engage in any economic activities outside the major sectors of the economy so that the economy of that community, state and nation can grow (<http://www.wbcsd.ch>).

4. RURAL HEALTH REFORMS

In the area of health services, the states in Nigeria did not prepared to follow any formulated plans of reforms. It was discovered, however, that health services were provided in various communities by community organization and the government voluntary organization. The government then established hospital, dispensaries. Maternity Centres and General Health Clinics. The function performed by the institution according to UN(2001), includes antenatal and post-natal curative services in respect of general illness, visits to expectant and nursing mothers etc. the idea which was established to determine and improve the condition of mother’s and the young offspring. The settings of cooperative society as self help voluntary

organizations which were set up in order to pursue a common objective. Generally cooperative principles, is granted under the following constitutional provisions: Chapter IV section 40 of the 1999 constitution and section 15(d) of the 1999 constitution, both of them granted the right to peaceful assembly and association, in the pursue of common goal. Some of these cooperative includes among others; consumers cooperative society, producers cooperative society, housing cooperative society, multipurpose cooperative society etc.

Furthermore, Ji et al., (2011) observed that in order to fulfill this social obligation, it the local government maintains a well-equipped hospital with sufficient beds and several peripheral dispensaries located at different places in the Township and villages, the government are to facilitate this and sometimes in conjunction with some influential persons within the community so that the medical health care can improve since the population of the community in growing by the say, there should also be matching health facility.

5. SETTING UP OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Since the introduction of cooperative societies in our rural area which has been adopted by the government, the farmers are encouraged to use tractors. The outcome which sees their products yielding, bumper harvest through the collection of loans to start small medium scale business, home economic, and improve social development of people in the communities.

According to the report on <http://www.global100.org/what.asp> , development administration is a situation where government gets directly involved in the

economic activities with the aim of accelerating development. Development administration is mostly practiced by the developing nation like Nigeria where government gets directly involved in the provision of socioeconomic needs to the citizens thereby competing in private individual such as transportation, NITEL, PHCN, etc. For instance Sokoto State Transportation Authority, Kebbi State Transportation Authority etc. Freed Figgs opined that the fact that developmental administration is for the developing nation while public administration is for the developed countries.

The principles of development administration is the calling of the reputable and respected British economist John Myward Keynes, the intervention is economically known as Keynesian interventionism by the British while the American called it New order(<http://www.global100.org/what.asp>).

6. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the eastern part of the country as a whole, agricultural was considered in the 1970s as one of the areas to be developed effectively and efficiently to transform the country in the provision of food to sustain the seemingly population Nigeria (Godfrey, 2006),

Accordingly to the UN (2001) when addressing national Development plan, it set fully what was to be achieved in the area, the basic plan were:

- (i) To increase food supply proportionately to increase population.
- (ii) To expand the production of export crops

- (iii) To integrate agricultural commodities with agro-based industries
- (iv) To create rural employment opportunities and thus absorb the increasing labour forces.
- (v) To develop wood processing projects.

To accept these objectives in the state government is require to bring about needed changes. For instance agriculture officers were posted to many areas of the state. UN (2001) encouraged all government at every level in every nation to encourage farmers by effecting good motorable roads, proper storage sites and the subsidization of enough agricultural production product and other technological facilities.

Extension workers and rural development workers were also posted to many places. There are clear distinctions between the job of these classes of workers. Inputs from the people to administrative tasks came through, farmers cooperative and the commodity councils. Its is really essential that the people within this communities see agriculture as the greatest investment any community can make in order to achieve sustainable development (Dalal-Clayton and Bass, 2002).

7. DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

In the development of administration, the states were doing something different from normal christened administration. The various activities of development of administrative system, in essence was that which they derived any degree of autonomy to the structure of the rural areas. The government set up the

bureaucratic in the field (the field representation already noted) as the real Local authority of the community council which considered election and selection of member. The appointments were given merely as advisory powers. The masses who were authorized to elect or select the councilors in effect has no means of influencing the determination of policies since the local authority councils reject any advice given by the council. Furthermore all permanent staff in the field of administration including the junior staff were employees of the state government. The council had no power to discipline or control them in any way, many administrative structure were set up by the state capital. The various agencies dealing with the development of the rural area were the cabinet offices. The ministers of agriculture, education, health and social welfare, public works commerce and industries etc. are the various heads responsible for administrative system of the each unit. The system used in village as the unit the Local Government Administration was accepted as the units that meet the locality principle of Local Government and can readily make people to be loyal.

According to Soanes and Stevenson (2003), politics at the grassroot level needs demands peas and strategies of government in running the public affairs of a community. The political leadership is taken to mean the role of politicians in giving vision and strategies and creating conducive environment for implementation of formulated policies. These policies aim at, among other things, bringing about economic development and change. The mode for the transforming of rural area recognized greater degree of interdependence of economic activities within an

economy system or within a subsystem. Between the system and the environment in which it operate, it also recognizes the need for government action as a means or initiating a takeoff.

The government provides two main things namely: - Policies and funds to development agent and research institution for the construction and acquisition of basic infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural services to be provided would include managerial, hiring facilities, transportation and storage services, Ladipo (1981).

These infrastructural facilities such as rural banking services and other production input would be utilized by development agents such as Ministry and parastatals, in addition, labour and extension services would come out of the human resources process. Thus, the assumption that all the process described are possible, practical, feasible and accessible, government would be able to coordinate the rural activities and to achieve development al objectives through its agent at the grass roots levels (Soanes and Stevenson,2003).

2.5 Problems association with rural development

According to National Development Plan (1974) these are the problems of rural community development programmes as below:-

- (i) People are not very clear about the notion and ideas of community development program. This usually leads to lack of commitment from the people
- (ii) Planning without implementation and implementation without planning of programme.
- (iii) Lack of proper plan for monetary and evaluation, hence there is no systematic way of determining programme accomplishment, facilitating effectiveness and efficiency.
- (iv) Problem of coordination: This usually results in role conflict, for example a charge agent is expected to fulfill the desires of the sponsoring agency rather than what they considered appropriate to the community. The use of contraceptive for birth control.
- (v) Top-down planning which few top administrative officials makes decisions, on rural community development program planning and pass it down for implementation.
- (vi) Poor statistical base for effective planning
- (vii) Inadequate understanding of the community such as its structure, influence, community and decision making patterns. Development at the Local Government levels includes the entering and mobilization of population as it is desirable, but they are fraught with problems. Herbinsan (1975) list five such major problems.

- i) The rapidity of population growth which cut process resources available.
- ii) Shortage of skilled manpower particularly those with critical skill and knowledge.
- iii) The problem of unemployment in the traditional agricultural sector
- iv) Organizational and institutional deficiencies.
- v) The problem of paper designer incentives to ensure that labour force is induced to go in for legal education and training and get deploy where it is rigidly needed.

2.6 The Implementation of Community Development Project in Ngaski Local Government: A Study of Warrah

Form the period of 2010 to date of Ngaski local government played an important role in execution and implementation of various community development programs across the area.

According to the information obtained from the director social development through the zonal community development inspector shows that a number of project are carried out in a sufficient and cost effect manner theses include the following among the others:

<u>S/N</u>	<u>NATURE OF THE PROJECTS</u>	<u>VILLAGE AREA</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
1.	Renovation of magistrate court	Warra	1010
2.	Purchasing of 23 motorcycle	Warra	2012

3. Contraction of NYSC nursery	Wara	2012
4. Contraction of solar borehole	Wara, Kwanga Libata and garin baka	2013
5. Contraction of 3 official store	Masamale	2013
6. Purchasing of 10 primary health care	Libata	2013
7. Renovation of primary health care	Utono	2013
8. Construction of dispensary	Gidan gona Garkuwa	2013
9. Construction of computer center	Warra secretiat	2015
10. Renovation of Yadi primary school	Kwanga	2013
11. Renovation of primary school	Yadi	2013
12. Contraction of dispensary	Gidan gona	2013
13. Contraction of abature	Wara	2010
14. Contraction of open market	Garafa	2012
15. Renovation of primary health care	Wara	2013
16. Construction of hand pump at primary heath care	Wara	2013
17. Renovation of primary school	Bakori	2014
18. Renovation of Islamiyya	Sabon dulli	2014
19. Contraction of women center	Libata	2014
20. Renovation of vigilante office	Wara	2015
21. Contraction of Jumata mosque	Mararrabar yauri	2015

22. Renovation of Juma'at Mosque	Wara	2015
23. Renovation of Micro Finance Bank	Wara	2013
24. Construction of hand pump borehole	Tungen Ali Boso	2013
25. Renovation of District head's House	Ngaski	2010
26. Renovation of District head's House	Ngaski	2014
27. Purchasing of car for Vigilant group	Ngaske	2014
28. Construction of open market store	Intade	2010
29. Construction of women Center	Ra'ishe	2010
30. Renovation of Primary School	Kimo	2014
31. Renovation of primary School	Kambuwa	2014
32. Renovation of danmaraya Primary School	Danmaraya	2014
33. Renovation of Coppers Lodge	Wara	2013
34. Construction of Culvate	Wara	2013
35. Construction of New Market	Ngaski	2014
36. Construction of fish market	Lopa	2014
37. Renovation of Dispensary	Lopa	2014
38. Renovation of Primary School	Makurdi	2014
39. Construction of Secondary School	Chupamini	2014

SOURCE: Evaluation Report from 2010 to date in the Department of Social Development Ngaski local Government Area.

2.7 Theoretical framework

The phenomenon of employees efficiency and productivity in the overall spectrum of development in Ngaski local government council of Kebbi state can be captured within a determine model of sociological analysis. Scholars capitulated different frameworks of explanation of social process, including the performance of organizational structure of the specific pattern of social relations in the fluxial world. In this view therefore, sociological and anthropological theory of modernization in advanced to explain the process of change and development in Ngaski local government council. Equally, W.W Rostow five stages of growth model would be highlighted in this regard in an attempt to provide an empirical support regarding systematic development in the local government area.

The earliest principles of modernization theory can be derived from the idea of progress, which stated that people can developed and change their society themselves. This theory is propounded by Marquis de Condorcet. The major assumption of the theory is that technological advancement and economic changes can lead to changes in moral and cultural values in human society.

The Dagle assumption of this theory can be adopted to provide an empirical explanation regarding the state of development in Ngaski Local Government area of Kebbi state. The fundamental elements that shape human action are morals and normative value system shared among members of a defined demographic environment. In society where there is evidence of technological development in

whatever percent of human endeavor as well as an appreciable level of economic flow, the individuals in such societies would be spur, more actively, to the essence of development.

The moral and value systems inherent in a particular society defines the mode of organization, the pattern of division of labour as well as the scale of distribution of resources among human elements. That is to say, far one to fully understand the socio-political existence of people the ruling ideology of such people which embarrasses their moral sanding philosophy and their normative values must be considered. In this sense therefore, Ngaski Local government is lacking in the area of technological development and economic advancement and these, invariably, dampen the moral uprightness and thwart the essential value concern of the political and administrative blocks of the local government.

The moral obligation and responsibility owed to the people are thrown overboard and the crux of value for social reproduction is reoriented toward self aggrandizements. In view of thee therefore, the dividend of decentralized administrative system of bringing development to the grass root level became unrealistic in Ngaski local Government area. According to Pa Awolowa, erstwhile prime Minister of South western Nigeria, for any society to develop or get its arch light such society most be morally sound. This placed more prominence on the indispensability of morality in the overall prefects of advancement and or development in every epoch in human history.

Accordingly, Walter W. Rostow identified five (5) stages of growth models that further buttress the focal assumption of the modernization in contemporary society. According to Rostow, society moves from the state low development (primitive society) to that of advance society in order of these stages of linear growth.

1. Traditional society
2. Preconditions for take-off
3. Take-off
4. Drive to maturity
5. Age of high mass consumption

Finally, the chapter present theoretical framework of the study, where the W.W Rostow's theory was use as a model

2.7 Summary

The stages, principle and approaches to community development were discussed in detailed. Similarly, the chapter reviewed literature related to the topic and as well talks more about the implementation of community development in local government area. This is complicated as it is carrying out the project in various places, the nature of the projects, location and estimate of different form of projects in Ngaski local government Wara area. Additionally, the problem of community development, reason for community development, the method and the way of

finding solution to the problem facing community development was also outline a structural manner.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the methodology adopted in the conduct of this research. It comprises of the historical background of the study are, a research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, instruments for data collection, methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.1 History of the study area

Sequel to the lack of enough literature to review in respect of history of Wara from time immemorial to date, this work will depend largely on primary and the few secondary sources. The primary sources will be in form of field interview with various segments of people in Wara area, ranging from ruling class, politicians, Government officials, elites and the common people.

3.1.1 Geographical location

Wara is the headquarters of Ngaski local government, kebbi state, Nigeria. The area named Wara is located between the latitude 10° north and longitude 40° east ¹. It is also situated to the north of New Bussa (Kainji), south of Yauri west of Kontagora and east of River Niger.

Wara area has a moderate climate condition with predominant two seasons a year. It has a long dry season about six months and rainy season of five months. The area is cold between Novembers to February. The area experience Hottest Penoa between March and April. The area experience heavy rain around August to September.

3.1.2 Traditions and origin

Professor Mahdi Adamu, posits that the people of wara, were descendants of one Alu, a Nupe village chief who left home, agter he was deposed by his brother after passing through many places, Alu and his people settled in area which they named Wara.

Another tradition maintains that, the original inhabitants of wara were the kakiri and Nshingle, these were said to be immigrants from middle east and established different hamlets.

3.1.3 The socio-economic and political Structure of Warra

The area experienced tremendous social, economic and political growth. And most of the growths in several aspects were not in real sense of the world growth. This is because all the growths centred on perpetuating colonial economic exploitations in wara.

3.1.4 Resettlement and migration

The resettlement of the area came as a result of the construction of Kariji Dam. The Dam was commissioned in 1964, by the federal republic of Nigeria under the leadership of the prime minister Alhaji Sir, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. Which set many settlements under water. Wara inclusive.

The resettlement of was said to be successful, farmland, economic trees were compensated; new houses were also built for the resettled population. Many public places were building, ranging from schools hospital, market, police station, and water sources.

3.1.5 Traditional institutions

The traditional institution of the area was based on the emirate system. There were village and ward heads as subordinates to the district head of wara called maginga. This include, Noma, Bindiga, Kwanga, Libata, Gafara, Kwakkwarun.

However, there were other subordinates to the district head, this. Comprises of magatakarda (secretary) Galadima, Waziri, madawaki, sarkin Noma, sarkin Ruwa, and sarkin fawa. Ethnic title holders such as, sarkin Yorubawa, sarkin Zabarma and Sarkin Igbo also exist.

3.1.6 Local administration

Wara being a district headquarters was administered by district head. As the head of district of district, the district head serve the executive, legislative and judicial function. The Sarki as he is referred to settle disputes in some cases such as land disputes and other issues of that nature.

However, with the subsequent creation of local government in Nigeria, and the creation of Kebbi state in 1991 which lead to the creation of Ngaski local government with headquarters in Wara, things changed local rulers, district head and village head were now under the control of local government chairperson and his elected councilors.

3.2 Research design

Explanatory design was used in this research; it intends to explain the phenomena under study. A quantitative technique was used to collect relevant information. Quantitative survey method included a well structured questionnaire to collect relevant information in Ngaski local government area.

3.3 Population of the study

The target population of this research work is the entire population of Ngaski local government. All the relevant data collected were sourced from the sample of this population. The population size of the Ngaski local government population was 124,766 according to 2006 population census.

3.4 Sample size and Sampling Technique

This research adopted sample size calculator to determine the sample at an error margin of 5% and responses distribution of 50% of a population size 124,766 is 185. In selecting the sample size of the research, the researcher used the sample size calculator (SPSS 21) to determine the number of sample size needed. Therefore the sample size of the research is 185. This sample size calculator is represented as a public service of creative research systems software. You can use it to determine how many people you needed in order to get results that reflect the target population as precisely as needed. A sample population of (185) respondents were selected for the study. This was done by using the simple random sampling techniques. Twenty (20) respondents were taken in Ngaski ward, twenty five (25) in Libata ward, twenty (20) in Utono ward, thirty (30) in Wara ward, twenty (20) in Kimo ward, fifteen (15) in Yadi ward, thirty (30) in Birnin Yauri, twenty five (25) in Kambuwa. This disproportionate distribution is informed based on difference in population size of the areas.

3.5 Method of data collection

In this research work, the researcher adopted the use of questionnaire as the main instrument of data collection which were directly administered to the 135 respondents. Since these questionnaires were administered directly to the respondents within the community, both the researcher and the research assistants made frantic efforts to retrieve it back after each respondent complete the filling.

3.6 Methods of data analysis

The information was drawn from the field through the use of questionnaire. The analysis was of the questions was done using simple percentage and chi-square. (SPSS, version 21) was used to do the analysis. The questionnaires were mechanically coded and filled into SPSS where the result for the coded questions for the questionnaires were first presented in simple percentage before the eventual chi square questions were loaded

3.7 Ethical considerations

At the inception of the field survey, each of the respondents was addressed and their consent sought for before proceeding. The academic purpose of the research was clearly established while they were also been assured of the confidentiality of their response. Because of the tradition of the community which needs to be observed, those in authority in the LGA were duly notified and also a research assistant was engaged who is a female to assist female respondents.

3.8 Problems encountered in the field

The administration of the questionnaire clashed with my school programs and as such there was slight delay in the administration. Also the distance to the location of the research was another problem encountered. It is horrible to not that it was not easy to get a fellow student who would volunteer as assistant researcher in this work. In addition to the aforementioned, there was no sufficient desk based information in the LGA which could assist in the course of this research.

3.9 Summary

This chapter clearly describes the ways and manner in which the data would be administered, collected, analyzed and interpreted.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

Data presentation and analysis is presented in this chapter. 185 questionnaires were personally administered and returned and they have been analyzed in this chapter using simple percentage while chi-square was used to test the research hypothesis.

4.1 Presentation and discussions

Section 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

TABLE 4.1: Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	151	81.6
Female	34	18.4
Total	185	100.0
Age	Frequency	Percentage
26-35	152	82.2
36-45	33	17.8
Total	185	100.0
Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	155	83.8
Divorced	30	16.2
Total	185	100.0
Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	156	84.3
Christianity	29	15.7
Total	185	100.0
Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	59	31.9
Secondary	34	18.4
Tertiary	63	34.1
Qur'anic school	29	15.7
Total	185	100.0

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	59	31.9
civil servant	62	33.5
business/ trading	64	34.6
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.1 depicts data on socio-economic characteristics of respondents. The table shows that 81.6% are males while 18.4% are females. This shows that the male are more than the female in that local government area. This is because of the culture of the community that does not actually permit a close rapport as well as women.

The table above shows that 82.2% of the respondents are within the ages of 26 – 35, 17.89% are within 33 – 45 years. This implies that the highest age range with in the LGA is 26-35 years. Also, this shows the level of maturity of the people responding.

The table above shows that 83.8% of the respondents are married, while 16.2% are divorced. This implies that due to the responsible nature of a married person, which is needed if the roles that are involved within the LGA are to be played effectively. This is why they need to employ more married persons.

The table above shows that, 84.3% of the respondents are Muslims while 15.7% are Christians. This implies that the local government is dominated by persons Muslims and this is not surprising because Kebbi State is a Muslim dominated State

On educational status the above table shows that 31.9% of the respondents completed primary schools, 18.4% completed secondary education, and 34.1% of the respondent completed tertiary education and 15.7% have Qur'anic school as their level of education. The result shows that those who finished from tertiary

institutions are many in the community which would give the local government more capable hands that can bring to bear intellectual capacity in order to develop the community.

In terms of occupation the table above shows that about 31.9% of the respondents are famers, 33.5% of the respondents is civil servants, while only 34.6% engage in business/trading. This implies that they have large percentage of the community in trading and business which has enabled the standard of living within the LGA improve

Section B: The Role of Local Government Council In the Community Development

TABLE 4.2: Respondents view based on the local government effort in community development

Question	Response	Frequency	Age
Are you aware of the local government effort in community development within the area	Yes	185	100.0
	Total	185	100.0

Table 4.2 above shows that 100.0% of the respondents answered that they are aware of the effort of the local government in community development within their area. This implies that the developmental efforts of the LGA such as boiling projects are obvious to the community members.

TABLE 4.3: Respondents views based on how the projects were executed

<u>Question</u>	<u>responses</u>	<u>Fequency</u>	<u>percentage</u>
If yes, how has the project been executed	Totally carried out by LG	89	48.1
	in collaboration with the people	34	18.4
	I don't know	62	33.5
	Total	185	100.0

Table 4.3 above shows that only 48.1% said yes that most projects are totally carried out by the LG, 18.4% said that it is carried out in collaboration with the people of the community., while 33.5% said the don't know how it works. This therefore implies that most of the projects in the LGA are carried out by the LG itself. In that the bulk of the financial implication of any project is carried by the LGA as well as the planning and implementation phase

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents based on who is responsible for projects execution

Monthly Income	Frequency	percentage
Local government	156	84.3
Community members	29	15.7
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.4 shows that only 84.3% of them said that the LG while 15.7% said the community members. This implies that it is the local government authority that is responsible for the project execution, they are the ones to relate with those in the community and find out their problems, also they are the ones to look to for the persons who would implement the project.

Section C.: The role of local government in community development

TABLE 4.5: Respondents views based on whether local government brings development in the area

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	151	81.6
No	34	18.4
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.5 above shows that 81.6% of the respondents replied ‘Yes’ that the LG brought development to the area while 18.4% answered ‘No’. This implies that the LG are a source of development to any community. they do this through the various developmental projects they engage in such as portable water project

TABLE 4.6 Distribution of respondents based on types of development brought by the LGA

Types of development	Frequency	Percent
Political	94	50.8
Social	91	49.2
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.6 above shows that 50.8% said that, they have brought political development while 49.2% said that they have brought social development. This implies that although the gap between the types of the development are close one may be tempted to say that they have brought both political and social development, but however, the fact still remains that they have brought political development. They have orientate the people on true leadership and why their votes are needed and the implication.

TABLE 4.7: Distribution of respondents based on collaborative effort between community members and local government

Question	Response	Frequency	percentage
Is there any collaborative effort between community members and local government	Yes	126	68.1
	No	59	31.9
	Total	185	100.0

Table 4.7 above shows that 68.1% said that yes there is collaborative effort between the community and the LGA while 31.9% said no there is no collaborative effort. This implies that there is collaborative effort between the LG and the people in the host community to certain extent.

TABLE 4.8: Distribution of respondents based on assistance offered by the LGA

Is there any assistance offered by the LGA	Response	Frequency	Percent
	Yes	122	65.9
	No	63	34.1
	Total	185	100.0

The table 4.8 above shows that 65% of the respondents said yes they have receive assistance from the LG while 34.1% said no they have not received any form of

assistance from the LG. This implies that the LG have been of assistance to the community as against the general notion of the community. Some members of the LGA have received monetary assistance from the LGA.

TABLE 4.9: Respondents views based on problems faced by LGA

Response	Frequency	Percent
Financial problems	96	51.9
Lack of qualified personnel	59	31.9
Lack of utilization of projects	30	16.2
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.9 above shows that 51.9% of the respondents said that the LG is presently facing financial problems, 31.9% said they are faced with lack of qualified personnel problem while 16.2% are faced with lack of utilization of projects problem. This implies that first the people are money oriented and that the LG is in a financial problem. The normal monthly allocation that is meant for the LGA has been reduced by the Federal Government. This has reduced the rate of reckless spending within the LGA

TABLE 4.10: Respondents view based on whether rural communities maintain projects

Question	Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Do rural communities maintain projects?			
	Yes	91	49.2
	No	94	50.8
	Total	185	100.0

Table 4.10 above shows that 49.3% of the respondents said that yes the rural community maintain the projects executed by the LG while 50.8% said that the community is not maintaining the projects at all. This implies that the problem of the LG from the perspective of the LGA office may not be financial but project management.

TABLE 4.11: Respondents views based on whether there are community development projects provided in the LGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	156	84.3
No	29	15.7
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.11 above shows that 84.3% of the respondents said yes it has provided for development in other areas apart from political and social to the various sectors

while 16.7% said no, it has not provided for development in any sector such as the construction of few blocks of classroom. This implies that community development project provided in the local government area.

TABLE 4.12: Respondents views based on types of development

Types of Development Projects	Frequency	Percentage
Road construction	63	34.1
Agricultural development	62	33.5
Health care development	60	32.4
Total	185	100.0

Table 4.12 above shows that 34.1% of the respondents said that the LGA has provided for development in road construction, 33.5% said that it has provided for development in agriculture while 32.4% said that it has provided for development in health care. Looking at the above, the impression is clear that there is almost equal development within the three areas of the LGA. This mean that the LGA has carried out its responsibility in this regard.

4.2 Statistical inference

HYPOTHESES

HO₁: There is no significant relationship between the roles of the local government and community development.

Item	Observed N	Expected N	Df	x-cal	Xcri	Sig	Decision
Yes	151	92.5	1	73.995 ^a	3.841	0.05	Reject Ho `
No	34	92.5					

P<0.05

Table 2a: shows that the calculated value (73.995^a) is more than the table value (3.841). Since the X^2 is greater than the X^2_t therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. The implication of this result is that there is significant relationship between the roles of the local government and community development.

4.3 Discussion of the major findings

The findings above show that there is significant relationship between the roles of the local government and community development. This is explicit enough when

some of the respondents said that it has brought about development and that it has brought out the development in both political and social areas of the community and also that it has brought out the development in road construction, agriculture, and health care which are the major aspect of development that really affects those at the grassroots and also this is why they have been doing a collaborative work with the members of the community. Even though most of this project may not have been properly maintained due to lack of funds and the nonchalant attitude of the community's yet development is taking place in the community. This result corroborates with the National Development Plan (1970 – 1974) which emphasizes development in all aspect as mentioned above but with major emphasis on agriculture which cannot be obtainable without good road and sound health of the people.

4.4 Summary

This chapter presented the analysis of the data using simple percentage as well as the chi-square result of the Hypotheses. The result shows that The roles of Ngaski local government council in the rural community brings development to all the community both politically and socially.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter five contains five major components which are; the introduction, summary of the major findings, conclusion, recommendations and it also makes suggestions for further research study.

5.2 Summary of the major findings

1. The roles of Ngaski local government council in the rural community is important both politically and socially
2. The role of local government will ensure community development in road construction, agriculture and in health care.
3. The local government execute community development project in collaboration with the community members.
4. The problems faced by the local government in the execution of community development are lack of maintenance and financial problem..

5.3 Conclusion

The research concludes that the role of Ngaski local government council in the rural community development is crucial and cannot be over looked. This is because if a country wants to experience all round development, it must have representative at

the grassroots so that they can bring down the developmental plans at the Federal level into the LGA.

5.4 Recommendations

The recommendations are base on the findings and the conclusion drawn from the study, these includes;

1. The community dwellers should be less money conscious and should focus on maintaining the projects placed on ground
2. The community dwellers should collaborate with the local government so that they can ensure community development
3. Local government should engage in more viable projects and reduce the execution of “white elephant projects”
4. The federal government should come to the aid of LG and increase their allocation for capital projects.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

It is suggested that the following under listed areas can be considered for further research:

- The impact of local government on the administration on the social economic standard of the people within community
- The role of LGA in Achievement of around development within the Local Government Area.

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- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/>. The Global Compact seeks to bring companies together with UN agencies and labor and civil society to support 10 principles in the areas of human rights, labor, the environment, and anticorruption.
- <http://www.wbcscd.ch/>. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a coalition of 170 international companies that share a commitment to sustainable development via the three pillars of economic growth, ecological balance, and social progress.
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Appendix 1

Department of Sociology

Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto

Research Questionnaire

My name is Muhammad Sajo, I am a 400 level student of the department of sociology, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, carrying out a research, on the role of local government council in the development of rural communities, A study of Wara, Ngaski Local Government Kebbi State. As prerequisite for the award of B.Sc sociology.

You are please requested to assist by answering the following questions. The information you give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used for academic analysis only.

SECTION “A” DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Sex

a) Male []

b) Female []

2. Age

a) 15-25 years []

b) 26-35 years []

c) 36-45 years []

d) 46 to above []

3. Marital status

a) Married []

b) Divorce []

c) Widowed []

d) Single []

4. Religion

a) Islam []

b) Christianity []

c) Traditional []

5. Educational level

a) Primary []

b) Secondary []

c) Tertiary []

d) Qur’anic school []

e) Others please specify.....

6. Occupation

- a) Farmer []
- b) Civil servant []
- c) Business/trading []
- d) Fishing []
- e) Other please specify.....

**SECTION “B” THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL IN THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

7. Are you aware of the local government effort in community development in your area?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []

8. If yes how is the project being executed?

- a) Totally carried out by the local government []
- b) In collaboration with the people []
- c) I don't know []

9. Who is responsible for carrying out the project?

- a) Local government []
- b) Community members []
- c) Both (a) and (b) []

**SECTION "C" THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ROLE OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

10. Does local government bring development in your area?

a) Yes []

b) No []

11. If yes, what types of development?

a) Political []

b) Social []

c) Economic []

SECTION “D” LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

12. Is there any collaboration effort by community members and local government towards community development

a) Yes []

b) No []

13. Is there any assistance by the local government in your community development?

a) Yes []

b) No []

14. If yes what types of assistance?

a) Monetary []

b) Equipment []

c) Manpower []

SECTION “E” PROBLEMS FACE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN EXECUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

15. What are problems faced by the local government in the execution of the community development projects?

a) Financial problems []

b) Lack of qualified personal []

c) Lack of utilization of project []

16. Do rural communities maintain the projects established by the local government?

a) Yes

b) No

SECTION "F"WAYS THROUGH WHICH THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAN BE ENHANCED

17. Is there any community development provided by local government in your area?

a) Yes []

b) No []

18. If yes what type of development?

a) Road construction []

b) Agricultural development []

c) Health care development []

d) Other (specify).....

Appendix 2

SPSS Output

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E18

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Frequencies

Notes

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Statistics

		Sex	Age	Marital status	Religion	Educational level	Occupation
N	Valid	185	185	185	185	185	185
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Are you aware of the local government effort in community development in your area?	iF yes how is the project being executed	who is responsible for carrying out the project?	does local government bring development in your area	yes, what types of development?
N	Valid	185	185	185	185	185
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Is there any collaboration effort by community members and local government towards community development	Is there any assistance by the local government in your community development?	If yes what types of assistance	What are problems faced by the local government in the execution of the community development projects?	Do rural communities maintain the projects established by the local government?
N	Valid	185	185	185	185	185
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Is there any community development provided by local government in your area?	If yes what type of development?
N	Valid	185	185
	Missing	0	0

Frequency Table

Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	151	81.6	81.6	81.6
Valid Female	34	18.4	18.4	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 26-35	152	82.2	82.2	82.2
Valid 36-45	33	17.8	17.8	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	155	83.8	83.8
	Divorced	30	16.2	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Islam	156	84.3	84.3
	Christianity	29	15.7	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	

Educational level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	59	31.9	31.9
	Secondary	34	18.4	50.3
	Tertiary	63	34.1	84.3
	Qur'anic school	29	15.7	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	59	31.9	31.9
	civil servant	62	33.5	65.4
	business/ trading	64	34.6	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Are you aware of the local government effort in community development in your area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	185	100.0	100.0	100.0

iF yes how is the project being executed

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid totally carried out by LG	89	48.1	48.1	48.1
Valid in collaboration with the people	34	18.4	18.4	66.5
Valid I don't know	62	33.5	33.5	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

who is responsible for carrying out the project?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Local government	156	84.3	84.3	84.3
Valid Community members	29	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

does local government bring development in your area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	151	81.6	81.6	81.6
Valid No	34	18.4	18.4	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

yes, what types of development?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Political	94	50.8	50.8	50.8
	Social	91	49.2	49.2	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Is there any collaboration effort by community members and local government towards community development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	126	68.1	68.1	68.1
	no	59	31.9	31.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Is there any assistance by the local government in your community development?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	122	65.9	65.9	65.9
	no	63	34.1	34.1	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

If yes what types of assistance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Monetary	185	100.0	100.0	100.0

What are problems faced by the local government in the execution of the community development projects?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid financial problems	96	51.9	51.9	51.9
Lack of qualified personnel	59	31.9	31.9	83.8
Lack of utilization of projects	30	16.2	16.2	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Do rural communities maintain the projects established by the local government?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	91	49.2	49.2	49.2
no	94	50.8	50.8	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Is there any community development provided by local government in your area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	156	84.3	84.3	84.3
no	29	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

If yes what type of development?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Road construction	63	34.1	34.1	34.1
Agricultural development	62	33.5	33.5	67.6
Health caare development	60	32.4	32.4	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

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a. Based on availability of workspace memory.

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Chi-Square Test

Frequencies

does local government bring development in your area

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No	34	92.5	-58.5
Total	185		

Test Statistics

	does local government bring development in your area
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Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 92.5.