

**TITLE PAGE**

**POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND STEWARDSHIP AT LOCAL LEVEL IN  
NIGERIA'S FOURTH REPUBLIC (AN EXAMINATION OF FUNTUA LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY 2007-2011)**

**BY**

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**APPROVAL PAGE**

This research has been read and approved having satisfied one of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science of the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to Mallam Dauda Salihu Imam and his entire family. May God bless you all. Ameen.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 Introduction:

Political representation remains one of the cardinal principle of any democratic government, the world over. Government all over the world want to called or associated with democracy mainly because people express their will through political representative(s). There can be no democracy unless the condition of society itself is democratic, by which it is mean that, it should be nearly equal among all the people. For Alex de Tacquexill, written in 1835 on democracy of America. “It is this general equality of condition among the people that constitutes the real essence of democracy”. Social equality as a condition of democracy does not however, mean the absolute equality of all individuals in all respects, such as wealth, income and social position. Social equality results in the main from the freedom of individuals to freely engaged in whatever occupation such as business, learning and even sports activities of as representation.



Therefore representative government may be defined as a system of government in which the people, through election, elect those who represents and govern the state on their behalf. This system also known as indirect democracy. Representative government become imperative as it is no more possible for everyone to take decision and govern the state as a result of large size and population of modern states. Instead of every one to participate in person in the government of the land, everyone to participate in person in the government of the land, every citizen now has the right to participate indirectly in the government decisions through representative(s), this is because participation in government will not be possible as a result of large population which gave both to representative government.

However, in order to ensure that the electorates does not abandon its sovereign power to the representatives, certain democratic framework like the recall, and the referendum are more institutionalized (example in European states and some several states in the United States). In a representative government. The recall means “the calling back” of political office holders before the end of the term, to be followed by election of others to replace them. The referendum consists of the submission to the people for the approval or rejection, of a law passed by the government but against which an acceptable number or percentage of the people petition.

Democracy as a system, that encourages individuals participation in the political affairs of their society. Therefore the necessity for area representation with respect to equality of members in a society become imperative. In other words, local government mainly established for grassroots participation to achieve their certain common interests. Under this system, local government legislative councils established for effective representation, each local government consistency or ward gets representation strictly in accordance with power to be represented for adequate stewards of their resources. It claim to give adequate representation to the different

interests or shades of opinion among local population. J.S Mill says” in any really equal democracy, every or any section would be represented not disproportionately but proportionally”. It is obvious that if local people were not given any power of representation, their interests are likely to suffer. In a perfect democracy, the legislature must be mirror of public opinion outside but that is not possible if local people are given inadequate representation or no representation at all.

The general arguments of the above explanations on importance of local representation could be for best life of grassroots. However, Nigeria’s local government reform of 1986 and that of 1991 provided for the establishment of local government legislature for control and management of local government resources to avoid disproportionate of any grassroots locality. i.e. stewardship at local level. Stewardship is an ethic that embodie the responsible of management and planning of individuals resources. In other words, stewardship is an activity or job of protecting and being responsible for community people. To this end, constituency or ward councilors can be elects to represent interests of their area for effective management, planning, activity of protecting community resources.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The study examines political representation and its implication on the growth of democracy at local government in Nigeria’s fourth republic particularly as it affects grassroots participation in politics. It is assumed that elected representative even at the grassroots level aware of their roles and responsibilities in enhancing participation accountability, responsiveness.

## **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- (i) How do the local people view their representative(s)?
- (ii) Do the local people know their right to be represented?
- (iii) Do the people know how to hold their representative accountable?

#### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objectives of this study includes:

- (i) To know the general objectives of political representation and its impacts on community interests.
- (ii) To conduct a general survey and make an assessment on rights and interest of people at grassroots.
- (iii) To suggest ways to improve the accountability in local government for effective representation.

#### **1.5 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY**

This study is guided by the following assumptions.

- (i) Local Population are responsible for elects irresponsible representative.
- (ii) Democratic representative(s) can make a positive impact on development of Funtua.
- (iii) The representative(s) is not meeting up to its expectation of representing the interests of people in Funtua area council.

## **1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

Wider Nigeria's democratic political system, the stewardship of political representatives has been increasingly challenged by various stakeholders. This study thus, focuses on representation and stewardship at grassroots level in Funtua local government from 2007-2011. The limitation however, due to time constraints, financial handicap and inadequate access to some materials and also un-availability of other logistics. The study will be limited to an area in Funtua that is some wards within the town of Funtua.

## **1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study of political representatives and how they are discharging their roles politically and sociologically important. Therefore, this help to find solution to the problems hindering democratic representatives from carry out real representation not only in Funtua but also beyond. Moreover, it will help the government improve the conduct of free and fair election in order to have good representative(s).

Theoretically, this research may help members of the public to improve knowledge about the role of representatives as well as, the problems they encounter in Funtua. This may help them to be more constructive in their criticism; and may also help subsequent researchers, to build on it and improve on their work.

### **1.8.i METHODOLOGY**

This research will not be exception and therefore some procedures will be follow in gathering data to be analyse for the success of the research. The source of data to be use in this work are:

- (i) Primary and
- (ii) Secondary sources

Historian Mary Lynn Rampolla defined primary source of data as “material produced by people or groups directly involved in the event or topic under consideration. Primary source also includes first hand accounts of an event, a life, a moment in time. They are in the original form (diaries, letters, photos etc). Secondary source on the other hand, is a procedure of getting data which entails journals, textbooks, newspapers, magazines and other soft copies from internets related to this research and analyze them in order to get reliable and valid data.

## **1.8-Instrument of Data Collection**

The questionnaire and interview as its instrument of collecting data. Questionnaire According to Bell (1999) said, a questionnaire is essentially a structured technique for collecting primary data. It is a generally a series of written questions for which the respondent has to provide the answer. Interview on the other hand, interview method is an oral or verbal question(s) through face to face or phone call between interviewer and interviewee on a sensitive issues arisen within particular period or circumstance.

### **1.8. ii- Sample Method**

The classical term, the world population refers to a group of people inhabiting a specific geographical location. The population of this study shall therefore comprise male and female, since they witness community representation embark upon by democratic representatives within the geographical location of Funtua local government in Katsina State. The eligibility of inclusion is that, the respondent must be an inhabitant of Funtua local government area and must be of 18 years and above.

A sample is a definite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied gain information about whole (Webster, 1985). In other words, sample can be defined as a portion of the population that is under study. Since generalization has become a primary concern of social sciences investigation, the chosen sample must to be well drawn to be a representation of the mother population. Under the sampling the probability sampling could best be used in this research.

### **1.8 iii- Sampling Technique**

The size for the study was 120 and the cluster sampling technique was adopted for the study. Clustered sampling is a probability sampling technique in which the population or geographical area of a place is divided into units or sections with district boundaries. Respondents are drawn using the probability sampling technique, in which every member of the population has equal chances of being selected from the geographical units or wards. Respondents were selected using a balloting system in which options of “yes” or “No” were written on pieces of paper. The respondents were asked to pick one of the papers and those that pick yes automatically constituted respondents of the study. The justification for adopting this sampling technique is that, Funtua local government is divided into eight (8) geographical units called wards in which the questionnaire and interview were conducted.

### **1.8.iv Technique of Data Collection**

Questionnaire: The information from the field was gathered through the administration of questionnaires, this information is directly related to the research problems and objectives. The researcher was also present in the field to see things for himself. The record scheduled method of questioning was used on respondents who were illiterate i.e. questions were asked verbally, and answers entered in the space on the questionnaire by the closest person of respondent or by the researcher. The literate respondents however, were allowed to fill in answers themselves.

### **Area of Distribution of Questionnaire in Funtua are:**

Goya ward 15, maska ward, 15, Maigamji ward 15, Unguwar Ibrahim ward 15, Nasarawa ward 15, Unguwar Dandutse ward 15, Sabon Gari 15, Total 120. Reason for chosen cluster sampling is that, it is cost effective and flexible and flexible in the sense that several forms of

sampling could be introduced at various stages of sampling process. Representatives were not left behind of the interview because an in-depth knowledge of what they have achieved is necessary for this study and their problems and hindrance will also be revealed. However, dignitaries within affected area of research such as for chairmen, councilors and other important members in Funtua all within the period of 2007-2011 will be asked. Equally, responses of the affected people are very important for understand how representatives discharged their political duties to their electorates.

The oral interview conducted with the representatives was to corroborate with questionnaire responses and to provide sufficient information to warrant a successful completion of the study. The questionnaire divided into section A, and B, and to collect data on demography.

#### **1.8.v. Technique of Data Analysis**

The quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis shall be used, since details here are to be presented in a tabular form and also explanation of the table will be provided below the table for work to be more explanatory.

#### **1.8.vi Instrument of Data Analysis**

- (i) Qualitative and
- (ii) Qualitative methods

Qualitative research method focus on discovering and understanding of the experience, perspectives, thoughts of participants i.e. qualitative method explores meaning and purpose in reality (Hiatty, 1996). Data's here are categorically measured and expressed not in term of numeric or numbers, but rather by means of language description in statistics.



The quantitative method on the other hand are frequently characterized as assuming that there is single “truth” that exist, independent of human perception (Lincoln and Guba, 1925). Data’s here are numerical and measured, expressed not by means of a natural language description, but rather in terms of numbers.

## **1.9 DEFINITION OF THE KEY CONCEPTS OR TERMS**

For the sake of orderliness and proper clear understanding of this work, it is vital to define some basic key concepts as used in this work.

(i) Political Representation: Is the system of government in which the people through election, elects, those who will represent them and govern the community on their behalf.

(ii) Democracy: Democracy is from two Greek words-Demos, meaning people, Kratia, meaning rule. It is therefore means “people” rule or by the majority of the people.

(iii) Liberal Democracy: Liberal democracy is a political arrangement which emphasizes the rights and liberty of individual’s in the state. Individuals enjoy their fundamental lights in all their faces of their lives.

(iv) Stewardship: Stewardship is an ethic that embodies the responsibility of management and planning of individual resources. In other words, is an activity or job of protecting and being responsible for community people.

(v) Political Accountability: Refers to responsibility or obligation of government official to act in the best interest of society or face consequences.

(vi) Achievement: achievement is all about roles played by representatives towards good living standard of their electorates.

(vii) Weakness: means failure or problems encountered by representatives in controlling and management of people's resources.

(viii) Prospects: That is processes of addressing the problems of elected irresponsible representatives or solution to problems of controlling and management of community resources.

(ix) Local Government: Is the third tier of government established by law to carry out the affairs of government at grassroots level.

### **1.1. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

This research consisted of five chapters. The breakdown of which is as follows:

Chapter one consisted of introductory aspect which include the general breakdown of the study, other matters discuss in this chapter includes statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, research question, assumption of the study's, scope and limitation, significance of the study, methodology, definition of the key concepts or terms and finally outline of the study.

The second chapter, is the literature reviews which is relevant to this study and theoretical framework. The chapter three is breakdown of the area under study. The fourth chapter is the presentation and analysis of data and the last chapter is the summary, conclusion and constructive suggestion in form of recommendation. Bibliography/References/Appendix.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter reviewed selected literature on democracy and representation. However, in my reviewing the reasons for local representation should be explained, also in doing so, there should be link between area or Local government politics and accountability of local resources, also challenges of democracy in the context of Nigeria are to discussed and lastly theoretical framework. Materials consulted includes journals, magazines, newspaper, textbooks, published and unpublished conference and seminar papers concerning my topic. These selected literature should go along way in explaining the concept of political representation at local government level and precisely explain how, local representative organizes and control the local resources, for the well being of local population.

#### **2.2 DEMOCRACY AND REPRESENTATION**

The term democracy it is difficult to define yes, it has such great popularity and has found solace or has often used by government organizations, academic and politician. It has become fashionable and profitable for every and any state to style itself in this way. This is the term that resonates in people minds and it spring from their lips especially in the struggle for their freedom and better way of life.

The word itself is made up of two Greeks words-“Demos” the people, “kratia” meaning authority, and was used by Greek to mean government by the people as contrasted to government by the few (Oligarchy) or by one man-(aristocracy). Thus, a city state in ancient Greece with

small inhabitants of about 300 is known as the cradle of democracy. We can therefore refer to Athenian democracy as a direct democracy because all political problems and disagreement of the state were resolved by the freeborn citizens which formed their government. But slaves, women and metics (Foreigners) and under twenty-three (23) year excluded from participation (Hartz, 1963). From the time, the term *demos-kratia* was coined in the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C until roughly a century ago, democracy was used as a political concept. Recent development has shown the diverse conception of democracy. This is because the complex nature of modern state could not give rooms to this direct democracy or participation, hence, it is only the selected few that are representatives of the people who run the government. Democracy has therefore been described as new in the form of social democracy, economic democracy and industrial democracy. Social democracy points to the democratization of the society itself, as expressed by its manners and customs and particularly by beliefs in what Bryce James in his work *modern democracies* called “equality of estimation” that is equal treatments and equal respect for every man in a social system.

Economic democracy as conceived is that, since political democracy is primarily concerned with political and judicial equality, and since the expression of social democracy denotes equality of status, it follows that the concern for the equalization of wealth may be called economic democracy. It is in the light of this that we can situate Aristotle definition of democracy as the ‘struggle of the poor against the rich’(Mahajan, 2008). Liouiz Hartz in his work *democracy: image and reality* point out that the image of democracy depicted by its early advocates was basically the negation of what they wanted to destroy. In that sense, democracy simply becomes the reverse of absolutism, a polemical notion whose function is to oppose, not to propose the utterance of democracy is a way of saying no to inequality, injustice and coercion”.

Democracy, to the economic democracies. Therefore denotes that primary policy is the redistribution of wealth and equalization of economic opportunities. So conceived, economic democracy presupposes political democracy. Indeed, it is meant to be the ultimate feedback of democratic form of government. Industrial democracy is that democracy within the industrial plant. It is micro democracy in which members of the political community the workers in its ultimate form, industrial democracy called for self government by the workers that is representation of workers in the government.

Nonetheless, all these conceptualization are secondary in that they presupposes explicitly and implicitly, a political representation. It is important to note that, at this points that, the American democracy had more Kratos (power) than any other. Greek democracy was a direct democracy based on the actual participation of the citizens in their government. Modern democracy is different. It is not based on participation but on representation. “It presuppose not direct exercise of power but delegation of power; it is not in short, a system of self government but a system of control and limitation of government” (Plamantz, 1978. P. 353).

Abraham Lincoln (1864) gave democracy a simplistic definition as “the government of the people, by the people and for the people”. This denotes democracy expressed faith in the ability of the people governed themselves and also implies a rule with the consent of the governed. By implication, the representatives can held accountable for their action in public realm by its citizens acting indirectly through the competition and cooperation of their local people. Sovereignty therefore resides with people. It is they, who delegates power to solve problem of common concern. Democracy thus, rests on a belief in the fundamental dignity and importance of the individuals in the essentiality of human beings and the individuals needs for freedom. Hence, democracy is founded on the respect for the human being-every human being.

The failure of western democracy to develop taproot in our midst, is due largely to this unfortunate trend by western imperialist not to allow local indigenous democracy to thrive, grow and develop we, therefore have to go back to our roots to rediscover ourselves. In doing this, local people must recognize the modern myths and realities of democracy is more than mere existence of political parties and offices. All these may constitute false democratic appearance. They are the myths of democracy.

Democracy upholds the fact that, the people are exclusive sources of political authority and that their consent is the foundation of the powers of government. They (Citizens) are the ultimate sovereign in whose name and whose authority every official is performed Cahn (1961:3) Posits that the “right to franchise is clear and enough in order to define the people’s consent and raise it to the level of an active mandate”. There is yet a better option than democracy in the organization, management and conduct of political and economic affairs of any society.

At the centre of the idea of democracy is the issue of equality of all citizens. Equally, among people is primordial craving. Equality does not disregard the important fact that the people differ greatly with regard to the equalities of their bodies, minds and characters. But regardless of these variations citizens must possess the right to equal political and legal treatment we are aware that equality is meaningful only when it is backed up with necessities of life such as food, shelter, and clothing and host other means of livelihood (As cited by Claude). In the light of the above explanations, one can simply say, the major idea of democracy is that of the rule by the majority of all the people, or their representatives who are chosen by the majority vote.

### **2.3 REASONS FOR LOCAL REPRESENTATION**

As a result of complex nature of modern society, state's power of government should be stipulated or disposed from top to bottom, thus, means that local population have a say in government affairs because they are concerned. Therefore the interests of local community can only preserve through elected representatives to the national, state or even local legislative house or council.

According to Paul Ylvisaker in his book titled "Area and power". He argued area distribution of power helps to realize the basic values of democracy (such as liberty, equality, and welfare) through the achievement of other values such as political representation. The instrumental values deserve closer attention, especially as they relates to other values.

Ylvisaker also claimed that, liberty is realized through representative from local population because the later provides for the individuals access to power and to points of pressure and control. It enables minorities to avail themselves of governmental position and power, and power closer to the people thereby facilitating the protection of the interests of electorates through control of government officials. Nothing short of a genuinely representative in the absence of citizens participation, can satisfy the democratic demands of consultation and consent in the determination of public policy at local community. That, the decision of representatives of the people regarding the needs and priorities of the local community are opt to be more accurate and at any rate, legitimate because it is of the community, rather if they were made by the higher authority.

In Sharpe's view "since parliament in the nature of things, will all be institution dominated by the middle class, local representation provides the real opening for the local people

to take a direct hand in the political process through elect of native person to represent their interest". (Plamantz, 1978).

Mill argued the consequence of such local representation unequivocally: but in the case of local bodies, besides the function of electing, many citizens in turn have the chance of been elected, and many either by selection or rotation fill one of the numerous local executive offices. In these position they have act, for public interests, as well as to think and speak, and the thinking can not all done by proxy.

Lastly, we consider the arguments of local representation ensures greater accountability, flexibility and sensitivity (reflection of local knowledge). Smith has observed, "important factors which militate against local flexibility and responsiveness" these includes the needs to maintain minimal national stand.

## **2.4 POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

The management of public resources does not exist in vacuum the political representatives in government and its public service are closely tied to each other institutional arrangement and interaction. The business in government is embedded in politics. It follows therefore, effectiveness to organize and responsiveness to control resources of local population is predicated on both understanding of politics of political process and an ability to manage local programmes in a political context (Fredickson, 1989, P. 12).

A system of accountability is required by any government, so that it acts in ways which are broadly approved by the community. Accountability is fundamental to any society with pretensions to being democratic. Political accountability refers to the responsibility or obligation



of government official to act in the best interests of society or face consequences. Public official should be held responsible for the actions.

The relationship between the electorates and their representative could be considered a principal as the citizens given their consent to some one to govern on their behalf, but need to be satisfied their interests are to served (Williams et al, 2000).

According to Day and Khein (1987p.6) “Political accountability begins when individuals are given responsibility to carry out tasks on behalf of the fellow citizens, create the demand for political as distinct from personal accountability”.

The individual is subject to the law, the agency (both administrative and representative) is aware that individuals has some powers of complaints of appealing elsewhere, even to the press, if dissatisfied with their treatment. The relationship between electorates and representatives forms the system of accountability, whereby local government organization carries it function and the citizenry allows it to do so, but on condition that the powers to steward are not exceeded and that the representative is accountable.

A system of accountability is an exchange arrangement where both parties (representatives and electorates) exchange parts of their power but one in which both parties need the other. This means that, the former need votes from citizens to elect or re-elect into political office and the later enjoys the benefits derives from office holding.

Lastly, there are really two related forms of accountability in the organizes and management of people’s resources, political accountability and managerial accountability. The first has to do with accountability of elected representatives to local people, the second refers

mainly to the accountability of the local bureaucrats to the elected government for the enhancement of stewardship at local government level.

## **2.5 CHALLENGES OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN NIGERIA**

Modern democracy is quite different from Ancient Greek-city states in which a number of implications attached to it particularly on the growth of democracy at local level of government. Representation affects grassroots participation in politics. In the first place, democratic leaders have lack of credibility, in this context peoples leaders been determined by higher authority rather than electorates. This is because the principle of democracy have been neglected for political will. In effects, this prevent the electorates to hold their representatives accountable for their actions. However, this always makes people disengaged in politics. Another implication of representation associated with lack of empowerment of the masses. In relation to representation and participation of local population. Many people being raise voices of irresponsible representation demanding transparency and accountability, many are taken the advantage of “re-branding” project of the government to hold their representative to account of public wealth, yet to no avail. This situation exacerbated by the powerlessness of the electorate and the deliberate exclusion of the masses from the government process.

Furthermore, another underlying principle cultivating real representation was that of breaking from the past tradition and old political culture of fraud, deceit and the conversation of electorate contest into matter of life and death. The essence of these is that holding political office becomes simple way of quick enrichment. Therefore political leaders invest in politics to acquire political power to loots for their family, aides and friends. In light of this, the Nigerian political class appeared to have learned nothing and forgotten everything in history. Experience

as well as logic shows that, the political class in Nigeria usually adopted the attitude of “it is either me or nobody” posture. To that extent they can be held to responsible for the problems of democracy in Nigeria (Kyari, the Graphic magazine, 1989. P. 90).

Another factor that always lead to decline of representing people’s interests is traditional rulers, those rulers blocked representatives from serving electorates who seek only to maintain themselves in position of power and privilege. They seek to stifle the emergence of a democratic political culture, and try to weaken and destroy such democratic institutions.

In the light of the forgoing explanations, it is gratifying to note that, the problems of democratic representation in Nigeria are multiple. None of these factors alone can best explain the problems. The solution to these problems of democratic representation all for multiple. None of these factors alone can best explain the problems. The solution to these problems of democratic representation call for multiple dimension approach. This is because the bad shape of the Nigerian economy co-existed with the collaboration of the political class to hijack and frustrate real democratic representation struggle in Nigeria (Claude, 1993, P. 13).

## **2.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This study adopts democratic theory and the liberal theory of democracy for accurate explanation of representation as a principle or system of democracy.

The democratic theory have its roots from the ancient Greek city-states where government is classified according to the number of participants in decision making process. According to them, government is classified in a continuum ranging from rule by one (monarchy), through rule by few (oligarchy) and by many (democracy). The main concern in the classification is the locus of power and power is exercised in the political system. They contended that the few

individuals who control the nation's key financial, industrial and political constitutes the ruling elites, a small group that govern modern society. Democracy, implies consensus government, freely chosen by the pursuit of the ideals, aspirations, welfare, progress and interest of the people (Odufin, 2004). Such government operates at the mercy of the people and held accountable by the people through periods election. For democracy to be sustained in any society, therefore, condition have to be fulfilled. As Odufin emphasized, the economic is regarded as most critical in determining the sustainability of democracy. It is claimed that political democracy and liberty becomes realities only when they are supported by social and economic democracy. It must therefore be submitted that unless democracy is used as a means of responding to the acute needs of the people such as food, shelter and clothing and education, the people would not be strong enough to support democracy. Democracy makes sense only when its guarantees freedom, liberty and economic emancipation.

The liberal theory of democracy adopted here to analyze this work. The liberal perception of democracy is rooted on the negative notion of freedom and a corresponding conception of human rights (Isaiah, 1968). In other words, conception of freedom as the absence of restraint "freedom from rather than positive conception as the ability to engage in self development or participate in the government of one's society "freedom to". Nigerian democracy has not fulfills its obligation, majority of the people are living in object poverty. Given all the rights and freedoms that are associated with democracy. This theory is chosen as the frameworks of analysis because it is more sympathetic with representative government as a principle of democracy. Here as a result of rights and freedom of electorate that are associated with their elects representative whose governance based on consent and interest of the electorates.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The history of local government in Nigeria is essentially a history of the people struggle for development and identity. Thus, the struggle have been full of emotions and sentiments. On the other hand, successive governments and regimes that had the opportunity for granting the requests of the people in the form of new local government areas had other considerations to contended with. Issues such as needs and interests of people within such particular area are to be considered. This can only become reality if people within the area elect for this purposes.

This chapter traces the history of the evolution of Funtua local government area, the people and geography, traditional rulership of Funtua, politics, Economy and current administrative structure of the area under study (Funtua).

Funtua local government was created in 1976. It is situated in the southern end of Katsina State. It is bounded to east by Bakori local government, to the west by Dandume local government, to the north by Faskari Local Government all in Katsina State, and to the south by Giwa local government in Kaduna state. This geographical location made Funtua a border local government between Kaduna and Katsina states.

Funtua has headquarter in the town of Funtua on the A126 highway. It has an area of 448km and a population of (225, 571 as for 2006 census) 420,110 2012 estimate. The chairman is the official head of local government. The inhabitants of the local government are predominately Hausas and Fulanis by tribe, even though many tribes are presently living in

Funtua as a result of its economic activities. Their main occupations are trading, farming and rearing.

Funtua Local Government is blessed with conducive climate, abundant rainfall and suitable relief for agricultural activities. However, the early settlers of Funtua were said to be Hausa Pagans (Maguzawa) who migrated from Kano. Many sources confirmed that the name 'Funtua' was derived from the name "Funtu" who was the leader of the pagans. There was no certainty about the actual period of these settlement however, it was believed to be around 1880. Up to 1900 when British occupied Nigeria, Funtua was an ordinary village under the maska district in Katsina province. Moreover, within 1900 to 1927, Funtua was to experience a very rapid growth and development. By the time of independence in 1960, Funtua was the most important city in Katsina province. From 1900 Funtua started to attract a significance number of immigrants from different parts of Nigeria more than any other village or town in southern Katsina all because of agricultural activities and served as centre or junction of major high ways in northern Nigeria, this development led to attraction of government about the area. After colonial period, Funtua witnessed even a more rapid development. From 1960 the population of Funtua continued to grow rapidly. This rapid development was to give Funtua full opportunity for government attention. With the local government reform of 1976, Funtua become a local government area consisting the former district of Maska, Kogo and Makama. Equally, this development also enhance political activities since its creation. Therefore, election conducted periodically for representation in various government positions (Funtua wikipedia).

### **3.3 HISTORY OF TRADITIONAL RULERSHIP IN FUNTUA**

Historically, there was almost fifty-four (54) Habe (Habawa) Monarchs whose ruled Maska. Buhari was founder of Maska village in 1700 and a hunter came from Kuta and first settled in Gozaki (currently area in Mahumfashi) together with his son and many other people. In later time relocated to Maska forest for his activity. Buhari resides there in Mapka and other nomads, and hunters joined them, Maska continued to expand, Buhari as the first founder, successfully became head of Maska. His son (Maska Dankuku) succeeded him after his death in 1788, than Sarkin maska Birgi Dankuku in 1806. During Birgiji reign town juma'at mosque was established, Birgiji was the last leader among Habe, whose overthrew by Gudindi.

Gudindi was a fulanis descent came from lake Chad area and migrated together with Ummarun Dallaji (the first Fulani Emir of Katsina). Gudindi fought Habe and became the ruler of Maska and he was very rich man, before then lived in Giwa Village near Maska. Gudindi at long last handed over due to his commitment on rearing to his trust person called "Burma" as interim head which later Burma disappointed him and becomes absolute district head. After Gudindi had the story came down to Maska and Chase him (Burma) out of Maska to Sabon Gari near Maska. Sarki Sani succeeded Gudindi in 1864, Umar 1872, Nuhu 1871 and Sarki Halilu. Evidence revealed that during Halilu's reign Governor General Lugard on his way to Sokoto branched in Maska.

Furthermore, before 1800 there was no town called "Funtua" even though some Hausa pagans (Maguzawa)people settled in that area, who appeared naked around Dutse (Mountain) called Dutsen-Funtaye-Funtuwa).

Funtua becomes settlement area after a hunter (Ango) lives near that Dutse. Sarkin Maska Halilu gets his story and sent food items to him and he appreciated and continued living in Funtua. Sarki told Emir of Katsina Abubakar about the story of Ango and Emir appointed him (Halilu) as head of Funtua under maska jurisdictional control. Funtua received large number of people because of conducive climate of the area particularly people of Maska. Halilu moved permanently to Funtua as a district had. Abdu succeeded him in 1910, Haruna in 1915, and Shehu was appointed by Muhamman Dikko. Sambo his son became his successor, after his demise, then Shehu in 1963 before then Shehu held positions of Magajin Makera, Galadiman Maska and becomes minister in first republic which forced his step down as head of Funtua. Within this period Emir of Katsina Usman Nagoggo appointed Sarkin Maska Idris Dan Sambo as “Katukan” Katsina who was service under N.A. Similarly; Idris Sambo was a representative in northern legislative council in Kaduna. The present district of Funtua is Alh. Sambo Idris Sambo (Katsina Dakin Kara Katsina da garuruwanta Hausa version).

### 3.4 **POLITICS**

The story of political activities in Funtua is like story of lion and other animal in the Forest in which each one search for the other. Meaning, since first republic in Nigeria people of Funtua constituted them as strong opposition to the ruling parties. This continued up to present time Funtua sending representatives from opposition to both national and state’s parliament. This occurred as a result of political consciousness of the people, in which residents of Funtua who are difficult to be induced by politicians. It was revealed that during first republic Ahmad Bello Sardauna of sokoto was opposed by Funtua people particularly people of Daudawa and Faskari which he revenge by diverted of the high way that passed through Daudawa Area to present sheme road.



However, the military leader general Babangida due to the dictatorial nature of his leadership once visited Funtua and was stoned and painted with red oil all because of their opposition postures. Similarly, going down to Nigerian Fourth Republic after the emergence of democracy, Funtua was loosely an area by ruled party (PDP) and has never won election in Funtua, even though it is important area that has large population beside Katsina town, thus, people of Funtua came out in mass during election to ensure they elects representative by themselves who would represent their interests. Despite election rigging by the ruling party, people spent night hanging around INEC office until election results announced by INEC. In a nut shell, due to their strong opposition most passed governments of katsina neglected the area in which social amenities are not provided by state government which lead to their agitation of state creation (Karadua State). (Private interview with Dr. Ibrahim Sani, Department of Political science, UDUSOK).

### 3.5 **ECONOMY**

Funtua Local Government is one of the food baskets of the state. Both wet and dry seasons farming is practiced due to conducive climate for agricultural activities, abundant rainfall and having dam in Mairuwa and Gwaigwaye which encouraged farming. Various cash and food crops are produced like maize, millet, rice, soya beans, cotton, and tomatoes etc. Cattle rearing, animal husbandry also received boost in the area. Animal like cattle, goat, sheep and chickens are also reared in the local government commercially. The people of Funtua are highly industrious because a close study has indicated that they are involved in blacksmithing, leather work, weaven, mat making and others. Local government traders or petty business and inter states and some were international businessmen. From 1900 Funtua started to attract a significant number of immigrants from different parts of Nigeria due to availability of fertile land for

agricultural activities and served as a junction for three important political and economic centres i.e Zaria, Gusau and Katsina. Moreover, Funtua enjoyed the privilege of having been linked with a railway line in 19128 from Zaria to Kauran Namoda. Similarly, a motor road from Funtua to yashe was completed in 1928. This development led to establishment of U.A.C, S.C.O A,L & K and cinema all in 1920's. However within the same period branch of British cotton Growing Association (BCGA) were established, Funtua genuiry factory came into being in which all cotton of Katsina are been genuine in such factory.

In fact, people of Funtua depend heavily on business, farming and rearing therefore, three over for (3/4) of Funtua residents relied on such economic activities and other hand works such as carpentry, welding, massing etc. (Alfa, 1987).

### **3.7 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

The Administrative machineries of the local government could be seen within the context of the local government executive and the traditional institution all forming the administrative bedrock of the local government.

The management structure is divided into seven (7) departments, each headed by a head of department (H.O.D) with the Director of personnel (DAP) as the recommending authority.

Departments are:

- (i) Administrative or personnel management department
- (ii) Finance and supply (Treasury) department.
- (iii) Primary Health Care Department.
- (iv) Works and Housing Department.
- (v) Education and social welfare department.

- (vi) Agric and Natural resources Department.
- (vii) Survey and Town planning Department. The executive cadre of the Local Government has the chairman as the approving and accounting officer. Other are:
  - (i) Council secretary
  - (ii) Supervisory councilors are eight (8) in number
  - (iii) Ward councilors are eight (8) in number. Wards are:  
Goya, Maska, Mai gamiji, unguwar Ibrahim, Unguwar Musa, Nasarawa, Dandutse, Sabongari Wards.

#### **FUNTUA LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS SEVEN (7) CHIEFDOMS**

Seven (7) chiefdoms

- (i) Maska chiefdom
- (ii) Funtua chiefdom
- (iii) Tafoki Chiefdom
- (iv) Dukke chiefdom
- (v) Goya chiefdom
- (vi) Batarawa Chiefdom
- (vii) Mai Gamiji chiefdom
- (viii) Manunu Chiefdom

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.1 POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND STEWARDSHIP IN FUNTUA LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY ( 2007-2011).**

#### **ASSESSMENT.**

As stated earlier in chapter one is based on survey and qualitative technique. The methodology of this research was going to be relied on primary data collected from the field through the use of questionnaire and interviews. This chapter analyses the information gathered from different strata among the society like politician, civil servant, business men and other residents of the area under study. The opinion of respondents serves as yardsticks for data pre-analysis.

Statistical methods of data presentation in the social sciences are employed here to simplify the comprehension of the data. Similarly, table and percentages are used both in the presentation and analysis of the data. This justified by the advantage of such statistical devices of a glance the mutual relationship between the variables of the topic of research.

In this research a total of one hundred and twenty (120) questionnaire were administered but a total of eighty (80) were recovered due to the fact that some respondents did not fill adequately while others rendered them invalid as a result of some of the limitation mentioned in chapter one. Despite its limitations, the data generated possesses the validity requisite for a conclusion based it to drawn.

The simple random sample was adopted in constituting the sample. Therefore, literate and illiterate respondents constituted the sample of data. Although illiterates did not constitute a

fundamental problem because the researcher at times had to resort to verbal interpretation of the survey questions and in some cases interpretations in the local language for understanding. This is done because the large of educated respondents cannot provide the information needed for this research.

## 4.2 PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data used in this research were collected through Questionnaire designed and administered and corroborated with interview mean augment the information gathered from primary and secondary sources of data.

Information gathered are presented in tabular form and briefly explained and interpreted accordingly. The resources are as follows:

Table 1: sex differences of respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Male	74	91%
Female	6	9%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above the male respondents constitute highest number of respondents (74%) because men always dominate issues of politic in the local community while female on the other side constitute only 6% total population.

Table 2: Age distribution of the respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
18-35	37	36%
26-35	42	54%
36-45	5	7%

46-above	2	3%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above our respondents cut across being 26-35 respondents making 42%. This shows the fact that most of the youths who are between this actively and consciously participated in the political affairs of Funtua local government constituency in Kastina State; while 18-15 who are also key players in political affairs, followed by age group of 36-45 who are also involved in the political process in their constituency and last was electorates of age 46-above constituted only 3%.

Table 3: Marital Status

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Single	24	34%
Married	56	66%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above 66% which represents those that are married responded more than those that are not married which formed only 34% of the respondents.

Table 4: Educational qualification of the respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
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Non formal	5	7%
Primary	5	7%
Secondary	12	17%
ND/NCE	37	38%
HND/Degree	18	28%
Others	3	5%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the above table respondent with ND/NCE qualification are 37 representing 39% of the total population which is the majorities, a total of 18 respondents have HND/Degree which constituted 28% of the population while respondents with O'level certification are 12 representing 17% of the population however, respondents from categories from formal, primary and others formed only 19% of the target that people with ND/NCE in Funtua are more involved in partisan politics than other categories.

Table 5: Occupation of the respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Student	13	18.5%
Businessman	23	23.5%
Farmer	9	13%
Civil servant	35	45%
Total	80	100%



Source field work: September 2015

From the above table we observed that most of the respondents are civil servant with 35 respondents which represents 45% of the total number of the population followed by businessman which represents 23.5% of the population, student also were third in terms of respondents and farmers occupied only 13% of the targets population.

Table 6: are you indigene of Funtua or resident?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Indigene	65	75%
Resident	15	25%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

The table above shows that the natives of Funtua who have occupied 65 targets population with 75% are more than non indigene in terms of responses gathered from various strata they are only 15 in number and constitute 25% of the population

Table 7: how long have you been in partisan politics?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
First republic (1960-1963)	5	4.5%
Second republic (1979-1983)	10	8.0%
IBB partial transition (1989-1993)	20	36.0%
Fourth republic (1999-present)	45	51.5%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above, 4.5% electorate show that they participated in the politics of the first republic. This signified how long Funtua local government has a great extent continue to influence the major political affair of the area. 8.0% participated in the politics of the fourth republic to the present. Based on the interview conducted one respondent answered, he participated in the politics of first republic of Nigeria. This table reveals certain good level of political consciousness of the electorate.

Table 8: Have you always belonged to political party?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	71	90.3%
No	9	9.0%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above, 90.3% of the respondents have shown they belonged to political party, while 9.7% of the respondents they did not belong to a political party in Funtua local government. During interviewed only four respondent expressed that they always belong to political party and 18 they are not belong to particular political political party. However, the table reveals a reasonable number of political participation in the area while small number of people has a myopic view of politics.

Table 9: What factors influence your membership or support for a political party?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Manifestoes/programmes	55	69%
Religion	10	12%
Ethnicity	2	4%
Personality in the party	3	5%
Money	10	10%
Others	-	-
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

From the table above, 69% of respondents attested to the fact, their membership of a political party is influence by its manifestoes or programmes. This explained the political orientation of the electorate before determining to be in support of a political party. Similarly, most of respondents interviewed manifestos influenced there support of party they have voted. 12% were of the view that their support of a political party is largely based and influenced by religion in Funtua local government. whereas 10% membership or support for party because of money, personalities and ethnicity influence 9% only.

Table 10: Have you always voted during election?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	73	93.5%
No	7	6%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September 2015

93.5% were of the opinion that they always voted during elections and 98% interviewees answered they used to voting during elections in Funtua local government as a mark of good citizens, while 6.5% were of the opinion that they do not vote during elections due unaccountability habit of their representatives.

Table 11: What factors have influenced your voting of particular candidate?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Political party	34	
Religion	10	36.5%
Ethnicity	8	23.16%
Personalities	6	15.5%
Material inducement	22	8.5%
Total	80	100%

Source field work: September, 2015

In the above table 36.5% of the respondents are of the view that political party influenced their voting behavior of a particular candidates, 16% and 15.5% are of the opinion that religion and ethnicity influence their voting behavior in Funtua Local Government respectively.

This reveals how people are tied to religious and ethnic sentiments even if that candidate is of law equality 8.5% respondents are of the opinion that the personality influence is what influenced their voting behavior while 23.5% was influenced by material inducement given by candidates. 17 out of 25 people interviewed elected candidate with considered of party which

candidate belonged to and personal interest of candidate toward community while others influence by other things like religion and money.

Table twelve (12): Rate the performance of your elected representatives in your ward?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	33	46.5
Fair	22	27.5
Bad	5	7
No idea	20	19
Total	80	100

Source field work: September 2015

The 46.5% of respondents as the table shown are of the view that their representatives performed well due to how they brought means of development in their constituency. Among the people answered during interviewed all of them rated their representatives as good leaders except three who said leaders are bad. 27.5% rate their elected representatives as fair, while 19% ranked their representatives as bad because they are no representing their interests. However, 19% of the respondents have no idea to say concerning whether their representatives performs the expected duties or no.

Table thirteen (13): Are you satisfied with the performance of your elected representatives at Funtua constituency?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	64	50
No	16	30
Total	80	100

Source field work: September, 2015.

Mostly 50% of the respondents are satisfied with the performance of their representatives because of what they saw on the ground, while 30% of the respondents said no idea mostly due to political inclinations. During interview as earlier mentioned in the above interpretation most people rated their representatives as good leaders, therefore, this implied they satisfied with their representatives as fairly doing good unless some minor lapses.

Table fourteen (14): Have your political representatives been accountable, transparent and responsive to their constituencies?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	26	32
No	38	56
No idea	16	12
Total	80	100

Source field work: September,2015.

32% of the respondents had shown that their representative are accountable responsive and transparent to their constituency having seen some of things done in the constituency on the other hand 56% are of the opinion that their representatives are not accountable due to poor

socio-economic accountable due to poor socio-economic development object poverty, and dishonesty on the part of their local representatives. Equally, 12% of the respondents did not have idea on how accountable, responsive and transparent manner of their representatives. People from various wards in Funtua given answers during interview made comments on their representatives as unaccountable, not transparent and some time not responsive to their constituency.

Table fifteen (15). Have the problems and needs of constituency been taken us by your representatives for government action?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	38
No	9	16.5
No idea	36	45.5
Total	80	100

source field work: September 2015

We can say from the above table, that 38% of the respondents aware that the problems and needs of constituency are taken up by the representatives for government actions, where as 16.5% of the respondents shown that their elected representatives in Funtua Local Government do not take up their problems and needs for government actions, only 5 out of 25 people interviewed disagreed their representatives are not taken up their problems and needs of the constituency for government actions. 45.5% of the respondents do not know the

responsibility of elected representatives to their constituency tackles been aware whether their problems and needs take up or not.

Table sixteen (16): How often did your representatives visit their constituency?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Frequent	24	36.5
Not frequent	44	52.5
Completely absent	10	8
No idea	2	100

Source field work: September, 2015

From the above table, 36.5 of the respondents believed that their representatives often visit their constituency, 52.5% respondents are of the opinion that their representatives rarely visit their constituency due to their personal desires or too much people's complaints. Only 14 respondent out of 25 agreed that their representatives visit their constituency regularly, however , other said no they only visit their area rarely.

Similarly, 8% contended that the heir representatives completely absent, meaning, they do not appear to their constituency, while some have no idea whether constituency while some have no idea whether representatives visits their constituency or not.

Table seventeen (17): If frequently did they discuss the problems and needs of their people?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	49	68.5



No	23	25
No idea	8	6.5
Total	80	100

Source field work: September, 2015

68.5% from the respondents as table shown have agreed that their representatives visits and discuss the problems and needs of the electorates as a result of the closeness each other politically. Among the respondents during interview have in mine that despite visit with interval whenever their representative came used listen their numerous complains and discuss it politically, while 25% said no, also 6.5% of the respondents they did not answer Yes or No due to lack of their political consciousness.

Table eighteen (18): What development profits have your elected representatives brought to your constituency?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Health centres	19	23
Schools	16	19
Roads	27	38
Electricity	2	3
Agricultural inputs, e.g fertilizer, tractors, e.t.c	18	17
Total	80	100

Source field work: September, 2015

From the above table 23% have shown that the elected representatives have brought health centres and equipped with all needed materials, 19% agreed upon that their representatives build schools for their children, 38% of the respondents answered that roads and streets were established within their constituency. However, 3% recommended of power supply in their area, also 17% have the opinion of provided agricultural inputs to needed farmers. All the variables in the above table interviewees attested that their representative brought to their constituency particularly health centers, schools and roads.

Through the interview, questions that were designed and administered many respondents and elected representatives suggested ways in which the representatives can be made more accountable, responsible and transparent in their constituencies.

22.5% of respondents were of the opinion that the only way by which representatives can be made more accountable, transparent and responsive is to recall them whenever they are found wanting. This means that whenever representatives do not take careful consideration of the people's problems and needs, such representatives should be call back.

Also 20.8% of some respondents indicate the way to make representatives more accountable, transparent and responsive in their constituencies is to punish them based on level of their misconduct while in office.

Moreover, 25.8% were of the view of checkmating the electoral process. That if current means are followed in electing representative es then definitely the community would expect corrupt, dishonest and selfish representatives. So the electoral system should be managed properly in order to prevent the emergency of immoral individuals.

On the other hand, some of the representatives of about 18.2% were seriously of the view that, the people in general, that is individuals who bring forward different problems; friends, relatives, e.t.c divert their attention from the real business of doing the community projects.

On their part, if electorates would stop taking their personal problems to them, it is going to make them a little more accountable and responsive.

#### **4.4 MAJOR RESEARCH FINDING AND VERIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES AND ASSUMPTION**

From the data presented and analyzed above, the following findings can be drawn.

- i. Peoples of Funtua Local Government are generally politically conscious. They know what their political representatives are suppose to do for the people. This explained why they came out in large number during election period to ensure they elects representatives who would represent their interests.
- ii. Political representatives of the area are also quite aware of their duties to their constituencies. That is why representatives performed well and electorate ranked them as good representatives.
- iii. The people of Funtua Local Government feel that their elected representatives have performed fairly well even though there are some problems as electorate always raise voice complains concerning development of constituency while neglected others.
- iv. Most electorates do not know how to hold their representatives accountable. Most of them are not even aware of what is expected of their representatives to do. Even

though majority of electorate were political conscious but some are not practicing the politics tackles aware on what is expected from their representatives.

The first assumption has been affirmed that people at local level are to be blame during election because responsible, and honest person are not elects rather selfish always there.

As regards the second assumption, the analysis proved that accountability is not considered as a key element of representatives.

The third assumption has also been affirmed the analysis lays credence to the popular belief that representatives plays vital roles towards advancement of local community through their developmental activities.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

This research basically investigated political representation and stewardship at local level with focus on Funtua local government in Katsina state 2007-2011. This study centers entirely on political representation, its positive and negative consequences and provide prospects for its improvement for good standard of living of local dwellers.

### **5.1 SUMMARY**

This study evaluates the political representation and stewardship at local level in Funtua constituency. Therefore, for the purpose of convenience, the work is divided into five chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction of the research with focus on the statement of research problem, aims and objectives, major research questions, research assumptions, research methodology, scope and limitation, definitions of concepts and terms and silent issues discussed has to do with intruding technique techniques of data collection, sample method, sampling technique, technique of data collection, area of distribution of questionnaire within Funtua, Technique of data analysis all under methodology. The second chapter deals with the existing literatures reviewing them as they would better advance the core of the research. The third chapter explained the historical background of Funtua, history of traditional ruler ship, political activities, economic activities and the existing administration structure of Funtua.

Chapter four sum up an assessment on political representation and stewardship at local level with particular reference of Funtua, as such data collected being presented with relevant and cogent analysis. Lastly, chapter five which is the final part of this work deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The general argument of political representation can be sum up with consideration on the impacts of democracy in society. Therefore, the question to ask what is democracy? ,What is the essence of its adoption? , how democratic representatives can serve as a means of bringing development to local community? How representation can be improved. However, the responses of the above questions connotes representation initially formed to managed and controlled the resources of the community.

### **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings at this study, the following recommendations are made.

- i. With the level of political consciousness in Funtua Local Government in Katsina State, as a matter of urgency should avoid using religion, ethnicity, money and personality in electing representatives. Based on my political understanding, the electorate should stop glorifying stolen wealth from their electoral representatives. Also, they way and manner the elected representatives are received and welcome should be in accordance with their attitudes.
- ii. Representatives should not consider their office as tolls of selfish and primitive accumulation of wealth, rather the development of their constituencies should be the aspiration and destination of the political class, not personal satisfaction, not political investment through their god fathers.
- iii. Since representatives have performed fairly well despite some problems, here electorate should assists their representatives by giving them meaningful

- suggestions where electorates sees needs to be improve through political discuss with their elected leaders.
- iv. Holding representatives to be accountable as a matter of importance, electorates therefore, should open their mind and express their views concerning the steward of their resources where they sees lapses even to the media.
  - v. There is need for constitutional amendment in Nigeria particularly in the area of immunity given to political class. This is because some representatives go against their duties and divert public wealth and keep silent despite the principle of rule of law provided by Nigeria constitution.

In a nutshell, I too involved not to realize that power both objectively and subjectively changes those entrusted with it, but progressives persons must show their progressive credential in the face of challenges.

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#### LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

- Alh. Rabe GNPP, Former PDP Chairman Funtua, Intervied on 4/7/2015
- Dr. Ibrahim Sani, Department of Political Science; UDUSOK, interviewed on 15/8/2015.
- Private Interview with Dr. Ibrahim Sani, Department of Political science, UDUSOK, 15<sup>th</sup> August  
2015.
- Private Interview with Alh. Rabe GNPP Former PDP Chairman Funtua, 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2015.

**APPENDIX**

**RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,**

**USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY,**

**P.M.B 2346, SOKOTO**

Dear respondents,

I am a final year student of the above named institution undertaking a research on the topic “ Political Representation and Stewardship at Local Level in Nigeria’s Fourth Republic: An Examination of Funtua Local Government Constituency 2007-2011:”. The research is an partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) degree in Political Science

Kindly assist by completing this questionnaire so as to facilitate the conduct of the study. I assure you that all information supplied will be treated with strict confidentiality.

**SECTION A: PLEASE TICK (✓) IN THE COLUMN.**

1. Sex: (a) Male ( ) (b). Female ( )
2. Age: (a) 18-25 ( ) (b) 26-35 ( ) (c) 36-45 ( ) (d) 46 and above ( )
3. Marital status: (a) Single ( ) (b) Married ( )
4. Educational qualification: (a) Non- formal ( ) (b) Primary ( ) (c) Secondary ( ) (d) ND/NCE ( ) (e) HND/Degree ( ) (f) Others ( )
5. Occupation: (a) Student ( ) (b) Businessman ( ) (c) Farmer ( ) (d) Civil Servant ( )

**SECTION B: PLEASE TICK (✓) IN THE COLUMN**

1. Are you indigene of Funtua or Funtua resident? (a) Indigene ( ) (b) Resident ( )
2. How long have been in partisan politics? (a) First republic (1960-1963) ( ) (b) Second republic (1979-1983) ( ) (c) IBB partial transition (1985-1993) ( ) (d) Fourth republic (1999- present ( )
3. Have you always belonged to a political party? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )
4. What factors influence your membership/ support for a political party? (a) Manifestoes / programme ( ) (b) Religion ( ) (c) Ethnicity ( ) (d) Personalities ( ) (e) Money ( ) (f) Others ( )
5. Have you always voted during elections? (a) Yes ( ) (b). No ( )
6. What factors have influenced your voting particular candidate? (a) Political party ( ) (b) Religion ( ) (c) Ethnicity ( ) (d) Personalities ( ) (e) Material inducement offered by candidates.

7. Rate the performance of your elected representatives in your ward? (a) Good ( ) (b) Fair ( ) (c) Bad ( ) (d) No idea ( )
8. Are you satisfied with the performance of your elected representatives at Funtua constituency? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )
9. Have your political representatives been accountable, transparent and responsive to their constituencies ? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( ) (c) No Idea ( )
10. Have the problems and needs of constituency been taken up by your representatives for government action? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( ) (c) No Idea ( )
11. How often did your representatives visit your constituency?
- (a) Frequent ( ) (b) Not frequent ( ) (c) Completely absent ( )
- (c) No idea ( )
12. If frequently did they discuss the problems and needs of their people?
- (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( ) (c) No idea ( )
13. What development projects have your elected representatives brought to Your constituency? (You can tick more than one answer).
- (a) Health centres ( ) (b) Schools ( ) (c) Roads ( ) (d) Electricity ( )
- (e) Agricultural inputs, Fertilizer, tractors, e.t.c
14. Suggest ways by which representatives can be made more accountable,

Transparent and responsive to their constituency?

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## INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What is your name ?
2. Are you Indigene of Funtua ?
3. Have voted during 2007 elections?
4. Which candidate have you voted?
5. Why you voted the candidate?
6. Did the candidate contested in the past?
7. IF yes what comments can you make on past tenure?
8. What kind of development representative brought to your constituency?
9. Have you ever seen your representative while in office?
10. Have you taken your problems or needs to your representative?
11. Please, what suggestions can you give to your representative ?S