

LOCUS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA: DOES IT LIVE UP TO IT?

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ABSTRACT

Local government is the third tier of government that is charged with the responsibility of providing good governance to the grassroots. It is a machinery through which the will of government is expressed to the people at the local level. For some reasons local government in Nigeria cannot perform its statutory functions effectively due to many problems encountered which include unconstitutional marriage between State and Local government. The study employed survey research with quantitative technique of research where both primary and secondary sources are used. The study used simple regression analysis to analyse its result. The study found out that Ijebu-Ode local government area has not performed effectively and efficiently in the delivery of infrastructure in the area. The work is limited to Ijebu-Ode local government area where infrastructural facilities are only considered. The study argues that corruption in the local government, Nigeria and irresponsible marriage between State and the local government are the foremost reasons for the poor performance of local government in Nigeria

Keywords: Constitution, Corruption, Joint Account, Local government, State government.

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary function of any government is to deliver good governance that is based on rendering a virile service that will make life meaningful to its citizens and residents so as to increase socio-economic development. In delivering social, economic and political goods to the citizens and residents of Nigeria, three tiers of government are adopted which include Federal, State and Local Government. According to Obumneke and Omoamaka (2019) the Federal Republic of Nigeria constitutionally structured the country into three-tier system which are Federal, State and Local Government to provide political goods and dividends to the people. In order to foster even distribution of resources and equity, local government is charged with the responsibility of delivering services to the people at the grassroots by the constitution. Section 7(6) of 1999 constitution charges the State Houses of Assembly to ensure that there is provision of statutory allocation of public revenue to the Local Government Council of the State. Also, constitution states that National Assembly shall provide statutory allocations of public revenue to the Local

Government Councils in the federation. Despite the position of the constitution on the statutory functions of Local Government Councils to provide virile services and provision of infrastructure to the people of grassroots which include maintenance of law and order, provision of motor parks and markets; collection of rates, fees and rents; construction of feeder roads and drainages; provision of recreational facilities; provision of health facilities; registration of births, deaths and marriages; provision of educational facilities; enlightenment campaign; establishment of customary courts; naming and maintenance of streets; establishment of agricultural and commercial ventures and provision of social amenities. Local government in Nigeria has failed woefully in the discharge of its duties as the third tier of government due to some reasons best known to the local, state, federal government and stakeholders.

However, socio-economics development is an important mechanism to measure the performance of any government in terms of infrastructural facilities, improvement in the standard of living, equitable provision of justice, political stability etc. Ojo, Aworawo and Ifedayo (2014) observed that socio-economic development such as improvement in the living standards of the citizens is the expectation of the citizens from the government. It is disheartening and unfortunate that the level of socio-economic development in Nigeria is below the world standard due to corruption and ineptitude of the leadership which resulted to distrust between the citizens and the government. However, Ijebu-Ode Local Government Area was created in 1976 with statutory power to perform duties such as maintenance of law and order, provision of motor parks and markets; collection of rates, fees and rents; construction of feeder roads and drainages; provision of recreational facilities; provision of health facilities; registration of births, deaths and marriages; provision of educational facilities; enlightenment campaign; establishment of customary courts; naming and maintenance of streets; establishment of agricultural and commercial ventures and provision of social amenities. Despite the statutory functions of the local government, monthly revenue and allocation from the Federal and State government to Ijebu-Ode local government, the council has performed below expectation as the area suffers from infrastructural deficit which affect the residents' socio-economic activities negatively. According to Bello-Imam and Robert cited in Bolatito and Ibrahim (2012) corruption has made local government ineffective and inefficient in the delivery of social, economic and political goods as it is institutionalized and endemic. It is against this backdrop that the study examines the infrastructure provided by Ijebu-Ode local government council and its relationship with socio-economic development.

1.2 Hypotheses

Ho: Provision of feeder road has no significant effect on the Socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode Local Government Areas.

H02: Provision of health services have no significant effect on the Socio-economic development of Ijebu Local Government Areas.

H03: Maintenance of law and order has no significant effect on the Socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode Local Government Areas.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THEORY

This section will review literatures on local government and socio-economic development both empirically and conceptually to bring out the views of the scholars on the subject matter.

According to NOUN (2017) Local government is defined as grassroots – based comprises small units of local communities in which political power are developed to cater for the needs of the

grassroots people. It engenders greater participation of the people in the process of government. It is designed to serve as a viable instrument for repeal and even development of local communities.

Appadorai (1975) local government is defined as the tier of government governed by popularly elected leaders charged with administrative and executive powers to oversee the welfares of the inhabitants of a particular place or district.

According to Ezeani (2006) it is an important agent of development purposely created by the state government under a law to ensure democratic participation at the grassroots.

According to Maj-Waśniowska and Jedynak (2020) defined Local government plays a significant role in the public administration system, by being responsible for the provision and management of a good number of public services, and also economic and social development of the grassroots.

Socio-Economic development means improvement in the activities of a society with effect on reduction in the level of poverty, increase in living standard of living, provision of social amenities etc. Rural development is concerned with the improvement of the living rural standards of the low-income people living in the rural area on a self-sustaining basis through transforming the socio-spatial structures of their productive activities. It implies a broad-based reorganization and mobilization of the rural masses and resources, so as to enhance the capacity of the rural populace to cope effectively with the daily tasks of their lives and with the change's consequent upon this (Mabogunje, 1980). He argued that rural/development improves living standards of the subsistence population by mobilizing resources and allocating them to cause desirable development, mass participation and sustaining the process so as to acquire skills that will lead to capacity building which will result to optimal use of available resources that will bring rural development.

Rural development is concerned with the improvement and transformation of social, mental, economic, institutional and environmental conditions of the low-income rural dwellers through the mobilization and rational utilization of their human, natural and institutional resources aimed at increasing their capacities to cope with the daily tasks of life and the demands of contemporary times (Okoli and Onah, 2002). The transformation includes improvement in agricultural activities of the rural dwellers so as to engender economic success.

Obumneke and Omaamaka (2019) carried out a study on Prospects and Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria: A Review of Igbo-Etiti Local Government Administration in Enugu State, Nigeria. The study reveals that inadequate funds, misappropriation of funds, inefficient and ineffective attitude to work, lack of qualified manpower, poor implementation of work ethics, lack of discipline, undue interference in the affairs of local government from State government, bureaucratic bottle neck etc. The study recommends that there should be urgent and total over hauling of local government administration in Nigeria.

UN-HABITAT (2015) conducted research on "the Challenge of Local Government Financing in Developing Countries. The study reveals that many local governments faced the problem of funding infrastructural projects and provide quality service. The study therefore recommends that struggling local governments should be provided with strategic governance and financial systems in order to meet the demand of the growing urban needs.

Bassey, Omono, Bisong and Bassey (2013) conducted a study on States and Local Government Areas Creations as a Strategy of National Integration or Disintegration in Nigeria. The study uses functional approach to analyse the concept of State and Local Government creation in Nigeria. The paper therefore recommends that government should address the issue of non-indigenes and minorities through the introduction of domiciliary policy.

Alao, Osakede and Owolabi (2015) conducted research on Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria: Lessons from Comparative Analysis. The study uses descriptive research with secondary source of data. The study reveals that inefficient service delivery, undue interference from the State Government, corruption, politicization of administration etc. The study therefore concludes that local government should be democratized with a robust legal framework that will check the excessive interference of the State government. The study failed to explore the functions of local government.

Bolatito and Ibrahim (2012) carried out research on the challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria: An Appraisal of Nigerian Experience. The study reveals that corruption, lack of autonomy, leadership problem etc. are responsible for ineffective service delivery of local government. The study recommends inter-alia that local government should make provision for active participation of local dwellers in the affairs that affect them locally, the officials of local government should be educated with sound knowledge on value system.

Onah and Anikwe (2016) conducted a study on “the Palpable Failure of the Local Government System in Nigeria: Quo Vadis”. The study uses Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with survey technique of research. The study finds out that if local government will be a service provider, then a major reform should be initiated where the power of the State government will be checked through constitutional means.

Maj-Waśniowska and Jedynek (2020) conducted a study on “the Issues and Challenges of Local Government Units in the Era of Population Ageing”. The study employed Chi-Squared tests to analyze its results. The study reveals that only a larger and urbanized municipality acknowledged the significant of ageing process.

Dollery and Wallis (2001) carried out research on the “Local Government Failure”. The study reveals that there is a significance relationship between renter illusion and local government milieu. The study recommends that uniform national standard of service delivery should be imposed on local government to make them draw a benchmark on service delivery.

Abdullahi and Chikaji (2017) conducted a study on Local Government and Development: Challenges and Way Forward. The study uses secondary source of data to analyze the concepts. The study reveals that there is no problem with the functions of local government with respect to fostering grassroots increased developments. The study therefore recommends that local government should be made undergo reform and complete autonomy. The study fails to explore the concept of development.

Anaruo and Aforkwalam (2018) carried out research on “the Dependency of Local Government System in Nigeria: Factor Militating against Socio-Economic and Political Development of the Local Areas”. The study reveals that corruption, lack of autonomy, ineffective and inefficient reform are the bane responsible for ineffective service delivery of local government. The study therefore recommends that for local government to perform effectively, Federal and State government should give absolute autonomy to Local government. The study fails to use adequate number of questionnaires.

Faruk and Atobatele (2017) conducted a study on the “Effect of Public Sector Corruption on State of Employment in Nigeria. The study uses secondary data where content analysis is employed. The study reveals that campaigns against corruption and mere payment of fines among others have failed to curb corruption. The study therefore recommends that public prosecution of offenders as it is obtained in China and other parts of the world.

Jumare and Yero (2017) carried out research on “a Causality Analysis of Local Government Expenditure and Economic Growth in Nigeria (1990-2014). The study employs quantitative technique of research to analyse its data. The study finds out that local government expenditure does not have a long-run relationship with economic growth in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that constitution should be reviewed to allow local government have autonomy of financial and administrative power to deliver service effectively.

Ahmed (2018) conducted a study on “Assessment of Good Governance and Rural Development in Nigeria. The study concludes that there is no evidence of good governance in Nigeria. The study recommends that good governance should be inculcated in Nigeria politics through public participation, accountability, control, transparency etc.

Faruk and Atobatele (2019) carried out a study on Infrastructural Development of Communities in Zaria: How well has the Local Government Performed? The study used quantitative technique of research with survey as instrument of data collection. Chi-squared was used to analyze the result. The study found out that in spite of the paucity of funds in the form of poorly generated IGR and insufficient federal allocations, Zaria Local Government still contributed to the development of its communities. The study also found out that some of the projects executed by Zaria Local Government did not get the consent of the local people, hence their unacceptability.

Atobatele and Okewale (2018) carried out research on “Impacts of Waste Management on the Socio-Economic Development of Lagos State. The study relies on both primary and secondary sources. The data was analyzed using SPSS. The study reveals that waste has not been adequately managed, hence it has negative consequence on socio-economic development of Lagos State. The study therefore recommends that government and stakeholder should enforce the sanitary law to the letter and ensure that the defaulters are severely dealt with through payment of huge fine.

Atobatele and Okewale (2018) conducted a study on “Relationship Amongst the three tiers of Government and their Impact on Good Governance. The study relies on both primary and secondary data where quantitative technique of research is used for analysis. The study reveals that lopsided marriage between local and State government has resulted to low and poor performance of local government in Nigeria with the exception of Lagos State. The study therefore recommends that local government should be made more autonomous just like State and Federal government.

Ibeogu, A.S and Nkwede, V. I (2016) Transparency, Good Governance, Ethical Conduct and Accountability as an Instrument to Guarantee Financial Corrupt Free Public Service: The Local Government Experience in Ebonyi State, 2007 – 2015. The study employs survey research with qualitative technique of research. The study found out that corruption of different kind, low moral ethics, lack of transparency and public accountability are the factors militating against service delivery of local government in Ebonyi State. The study therefore recommended that any person found guilty of corrupt practices should be made to face the law. This study employs democratic-participatory and efficiency theories to underpin its argument. Democratic participatory theory is one of the earliest theories predated 2000 BC. However, Mills quoted in Alao et al (2015) worked on utilitarianism, liberty and representative government that serve as a mechanism for consolidating commitment to this school of thought with emphasis that democratic participation started from the local government. The thrust of this school of thought is that local government is established to stimulate democratic participation, training ground for inculcating leadership values to politicians and provision of political education at the local level. Chukwuma, Ugwuanyi, Okolo and Onuoha (2014) opined that local government is committed to providing democratic participation to the grassroots. For instance, David Butler in his study of British politics in 1964 found out that 53% of Labour members of parliament and 45% of failed Labour Party

Parliamentarian's candidates were once local government politicians and political office holders. Mackenzie (1954) explained this with data showing that more than half of the Deputies and about the same proportion of Senators in Italy had had political education in the local government. In Nigeria, President Shehu Shagari, Umar Dikko, Ali Mongumu among others began their political carriers at the local government level as shown by (Tony, Ajayi and Adamolekun, Olowu and Laleye quoted in Alao et al 2015). Efficiency theory is premised on the establishment of local government as a mechanism for a responsive service delivery. In other words, the reason for the emergence of local authority is to provide service to the grassroots people. The local government in Nigeria is expected to serve as a training ground for molding politicians and also to deliver services to the grassroots but for a reason known to the political gladiators in the higher places, local government is relegated to the background, hence find it difficult to perform most of its statutory functions again vis-à-vis local government in the 1970s. One of the fundamental reasons given by many scholars for the failure of the local government to perform effectively is premised on the corrupt nature of the government at all levels and an unacceptable marriage that exists between the State and Local government.

2.1 An Overview of Evolution of Local Government and its Response to Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria

Local administration in Nigeria has been in existence before the emergence of colonial rule as an effective system to maintain peace and order and to facilitate socio-economic development within the ethnic groups most especially amongst the three major tribes in Nigeria. According to Nigeria at 50 Compendium quoted in Alao et al (2015) The Hausa/Fulani were ruled by Emirs where emirate system was adopted with territory divided into districts and villages for administrative conveniences under which the district or village head exercised power. Also, Oyo Empire was ruled by Alafin assisted by council of chief known as Oyomesi headed by Bashorun. Are Ona Kakanfo being the military head operating outside the Oyo Empire to prevent external aggression. Towns and villages were under the control of local Baales and village heads that were answerable to Alafin. While Igbo administrative system was not centralized due to the fact direct democracy was practiced. Every clan, compound etc. participated in the affairs that affected them directly.

Kyenge and Denga quoted in Alao et al (2015) assert that Igbo system is a decentralized administrative system where there is nonexistence of centralized head but focus on the compound, village and clan administrative system.

Lord Lugard introduced indirect rule system with the amalgamation of North and Southern protectorate in 1914. This system recognized the importance of local participation as a mechanism for delivering grassroots democratic goals. In order to reduce the cost of administration coupled with the lack of sufficient man power and the success of indirect rule in India, Lugard introduced Native Authority system of local government Administration in 1916 as contained in the Native ordinance of 1916. This system was a complete success in the North because of the nature of the Hausa/Fulani administrative system, less successful in the West but was a total failure in the East because of lack of centralized administrative system (Lugard, 1922).

Macpherson constitution of 1951 paved way for local government to determine its own system where West and East adopted direct electoral system to elect the Councilors into local government council. In the West chiefs were working together with councilors but with time the number of the councilors increased which led to the decline in the number of chiefs. Also, in the North development of local government was gradual.

National reforms cut across the country where the respective regional governments introduced some reforms leading to each local government developing at its own paces. For instance, Western region reform did not begin until 1952 when she promulgated the Local Government Law of 1952 while East enacted local Government Law of 1955 which replaced the 1950 ordinance. However, both the Eastern and Western authorities had three years tenure while 75% of members of the councils were elected (Aina, and Ezeani, quoted in Alao et al 2015).

At independence in 1960 the East and the West enacted the Local Government Law of 1960 which spelt out distinct structures. In the North, the Native Authority Law No 4 of 1954 continued to be in operation with the chiefs dominating local government until 1966 that the military took over power. Important development took place in the North in 1968 that led to the decline in dominance of the traditional rulers. Each new States developed its local government. In 1973, public service commission was reviewed so as to reposition and make public service more responsive to service delivery under the chairmanship of Chief Jeromi Udoji. In December 1973 the commission recommended that there should be total overhauling of local government system, which included changing the structure of local government to a single-tier system. Unfortunately, the recommendation was rejected by Gowon administration and revisited by Obasanjo's administration, this led to the local government reform in 1976.

According to Aina, (2006) in 1967, Nigeria State experienced a structural changed in her administrative system with the creation of twelve states from the existing four regions. This change led to the Military administrators dissolving all the existing local government structures with each State Administrator enacting an edict to govern local government while some large divisions and districts were created from the old arrangement. In 1971, there was harmonization of conditions of service of local government staff with those of civil servants at the state level to attract administrative professional.

Alao et al (2015) in 1972, the council-manager model of the United States and Canada was adopted which led the abolishment of advisory committee system and replaced with the standing management committee as an administrative executive. In 1976 monumental reforms in local government administration was executed as local government was accorded the third tier status. Also, guidelines for local Government reform was released alongside with the establishment of the Local Government Service Commission, Local Government Peace and Security Committee coupled with the recognition of the traditional rulers as advisers to councils. This arrangement helped to stabilize local government administration but the major challenges of this stability was an increase in overhead cost and inability to meet up with salaries up to nine months in some States due to state government diversion of LG fund (Alao et al 2015).

The Buhari regime in abolished all democratic structures including the new local government councils created under Shagari administration by the governors and appointed Sole Administrators for each local government council so as to enhance the efficiency of local government administration. To achieve this feat a 21-member committee headed by Ibrahim Dasuki was set up. The committee came out with a report that 1976 Reform be upheld, which was eventually implemented by Babangida administration. The administration increased the number of local governments from 304 to 453 and finally to 774 with efforts made to make local government serve as a training ground for democratic politicking and governance and a spring board for participation of other levels of government (Aina in Alao et al 2015).

More, so executive presidential system of government was introduced into the local government system in 1985 by the Babangida administration, this gave birth to the Decree 23 of 1991, where each local government operated with an executive cabinet comprised the Chairman, with five

Supervisory Councilors and Secretary appointed by the Chairman. Also, primary education and health infrastructural facilities were transferred to the local government coupled with the increment in the statutory allocations giving to the local government from 10 to 15 percentage and finally to 20 percentage from the federation account to local governments. Elections were first conducted to elect political officials to the councils on non-party basis which later developed to a multi-party system.

Abdulsalam Abubakar came on board in 1998 where he successfully conducted local government elections on multi-party basis in order to usher in democracy. In 1999 Nigeria became a democratic nation with Chief Dr. Obasanjo as the executive president. 1999 till date local government has not been accorded recognition as the third-tier of government by the State government. The States government invoked Section 7(1) & (6) of the 1999 on local government to impose Joint Allocation Account in order to rendered local government useless which made it difficult for local government to performance its statutory roles coupled with non-payment of 10 percentage internally revenue generated. Hence the local government cannot implement and execute any laudable projects which in turn affect the socio-economic development of the many grassroots and their people.

2.2 Importance of Local Government in Nigeria

Local government is an important institution to ensure viable, even distribution of resources and to serve as a bridge between the government and the grassroots people. Makinde, Hassan and Olaiya (2016) opined that local government is an institution of grassroots that is designed to serve as a mechanism of development and rural transformation most especially in the waste management from the market and other important areas across the urban areas.

- Local government as an agent of rural transformation. It is created to provide infrastructural facilities to the rural people in order to engender socio-economic development. Infrastructural facilities such as construction of feeder roads and drainages; provision of recreational facilities; provision of health facilities etc. Local government is expected as the third tier of government to ensure that it provides amenities to the grassroots so that development can be felt in the grassroots and by implications this will increase the living standard of the rural dwellers. According to NOUN (2017) local government ensures there that development is evenly distributed in the rural area in order to serve as units for sharing local government amenities and offices, e.g. sitting of industries, schools, medical establishment, appointments of minister's governments or non-governmental organizations. Local governments are created to bring socio-economic development to the rural areas. It is an agent of rural development where funds are made available to them by both the federal and state governments and their internally generated revenue to improve on the lives of the people within their areas of jurisdiction by implementing and executing developmental projects that will enhance socio-economic development to grassroots. Examples of such projects include provision of access roads, water and rural electricity; sustainable livelihoods through the provision of credit facilities for agriculture, arts, crafts and small-scale business; and stimulating the formations of cooperative societies and other economic activities (Akhakpe, Fatile & Igbokwe-Ibeto, 2012). Babangida quoted in NOUN (2017) asserted that "Growth points must emerge from local government areas and provided the much-needed push to activate and energize productive activities in rural Nigeria and to reverse the phenomenon of rural-urban drift". Alao et al (2015) In India, the functions of the Panchayati Raj (i.e. local government) are similar functions like in America except for police, harbours and airports but local government councils perform obligatory functions like conservation, street lighting, drainage and construction and maintenance of

roads. Very large councils engage in water supply, street cleaning refuse and disposal, fire service and primary schools but not big responsibilities like in America.

- Local government encourages participatory democracy. It galvanizes the grassroots to participate in the affairs that affect their well-being in order to achieve socio-economic development. Local government serves as the training ground for breeding well-grounded politicians. According to Mills quoted in Alao et al (2015) local government serves as a mechanism for democratic participation irrespective of other intrinsic and extrinsic functions it performs. Laski (1931) asserted that if members of parliament prior to their entry were officially given opportunity to serve tenure for three years on grassroots basis, they would garner the experience that is needed to make one a prosperous politician.
- Local government is an instrument for State and Federal government to foster good governance in the country. State and the federal government through local government activities ensure that socio-economic activities of the people are guaranteed. Also, the State and federal government ensure that local authority performs its obligations effectively and efficiently through the supervision of ministry of local government affairs and other authorities. Local government plays a subordinate role of government or sub-unit to federal/central or state government, it is charged with the responsibility to perform legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial functions. It also has statutory power to formulate policies, prepare budgets and exercise control over its own staff, with a view to efficiently deliver the service (Chukwuemeka, Ugwuanyi, Ndubuisi-Okolo & Onuoha, 2014).
- Local government makes the government closer. One of the reasons for the establishment of local government is that it brings government closer to the grassroots. In case there is anything lacking at the grassroots which is beyond the statutory power of local government provision, through the council such information can be passed to the State and federal government. According to NOUN (2017) the president and the governors do not know many of these areas, therefore a communication gap is created between the grassroots and the two higher levels of government through local government chairman and councilors. Hence this gives the higher government opportunity to know the problems of the people, and the intension of the government towards their problems.

2.3 Challenges of Local Government in Nigeria

Local government is bedeviled with many problems despite its statutory functions and its position as the third tier of government. The followings are the challenges of local government in Nigeria.

1. Lack of autonomy. Local government lacks power to carry out laudable projects that will benefit the grassroots because of the section 7 (1) and (6) of 1999 constitution even when the local government has the wherewithal to do so, permission must be sought from the State government. According to NOUN (2017) the state ministry of local government delays the issue of receipts, birth certificates and other revenue documents which are statutory of local government. Whenever these relevant documents are not available it affects the revenue collection of the council. Furthermore, the Annual Estimates of local government are unnecessarily delayed by the ministry of local government many months after the commencements of the financial year which distort the local government plan of operation. According to Faruk and Atobatele (2019) local government is a statutory unit with its defined territory, administrative authority and power. Unfortunately, these symbols of autonomy are mere rhetoric in the Nigerian Local governments
2. Corruption. This is a bane of local government in Nigeria. During the military regime local government was given full autonomy to exercise its statutory power but despite the

autonomy given to the local government, it failed woefully to deliver a responsive service due to the corrupt nature of the system. Corruption in local government includes falsification of financial transaction, inflated contracts, existence of ghost workers, and connivance with states' apparatus that are supposed to perform oversight functions. In the past for contract to be awarded, the officials will demand 10 percentage which in most cases lead to non-execution of the contracts. Corrupt practices in the local government is growing at exponential rate because most of the corrupt cases in local government are swept under the carpet. The consequence of the corruption in Nigeria is that it has become endemic as the anti-graft institutions recorded insignificant success in reducing corruption. Aina quoted in Alao et al (2015) opined that systemic corruption manifests poor governance, weak institutions and hinders development. In addition, it affects social values negatively which further lead to ethical decay.

3. Paucity of funds. Local government is faced with inadequate funds due to the local-state government joint account. Most projects are difficult for local government to implement because of inadequate funds. Money released to local government is to meet its current expenditure such as salary payment and after the payment of salary, the remaining left cannot be enough to embark on meaningful projects. Faruk and Atobatele (2019) observed that paucity of funds is the major hindrance to the accelerated infrastructural development of communities (especially rural) by Zaria Local Government. In spite of the noble functions of the local government, not much is said about Zaria local government's efforts at developing its community. Developmental efforts in Zaria local government are considered to be slow (Faruk and Atobatele, 2019).
4. Lack of qualified manpower. Most of the staffs of local government are not qualified, ethics needed for transformation is lacking which is affecting local government to discharge a responsive service that will transform communities into desirable one. Hence this has led to agitation for its scrap. Another problem is inadequate support from the public which has made some people to agitate for its scrap. Also inadequate support for local government to perform their traditional role leads to their poor performance (Faruk and Atobatele 2019; Denga 2003).

2.4 Over-View of the Infrastructural Projects Provided by the Ijebu-Ode Local Government Area from 2007-2020

Building

Construction of twenty (20) lock-up shops at Lagos garage. Also there was a reconstruction of Oba Adetona Phase I Market which housed 198 Shops gutted by fire and Phase II of PAMA/Old housing –Estate with 3 bedroom flats. Construction of a health post at Irawo. Foundation laying of Adetona market Phase II which comprises 45 lock-up shops. There were grading of roads in the following areas Onanoiki Street, Isoko Street, Temiasuwon Street, Ososa Street, Osimore Oke Street, Satina Street, Olukoku Oke and Isale, Ijagun road, Osimore Oke, Pentecostal Sactuary Road, Apostolic Faith Road and Eka Street, Okorogbin and Odoarawa, Morafa Street, Lafiaji and Adelaja Street, Oya Street, Imepe, Agbaje Street.

Electrical

Installation of 500KVA transformer at Ijebu-Ode Technical College

Installation of 500KVA transformer at Oguntuga Street.

Boreholes

Drilling of new boreholes at the following locations Irawo, Ijagun road, Lukuti Street and Ondo Road.

Servicing of boreholes at the following locations Ayegun Street, Olisa Street, Ashafa Street, Ita-ale Market, Idele and Olabisi Onabanjo Market. The allocation from the State Government and Internally Generated Revenue for year 2007 was N458, 879, 498.21 while the expenditure was N547, 825, 871.47

Construction

In 2008, there was a construction of roads with drainage system in the following areas

Oshimore Street-----900 metres
 Ajegunle Ijada Street-----700 metres
 Mobegelu Street-----600 metres
 Olukokun (Oke) Street----- 460 metres
 Larebe Street-----420 metres
 Ode-Esha Street-----360 metres
 Apebi (Isale) Street-----300 metres
 Kazeem Street-----180 metres
 Olatunji Street (Maborode) -----196 metres
 Ile-Nla Street----- 130 metres
 Yidi Lane-----200 metres

Provision of Water

Sinking of boreholes and provision of tanks on Stanchion in these location

Awoyelu Street

Ota Street and Repair of Boreholes at the following locations

Idele

Ita-Alapo and

Olisa

Education

Renovation of 2 blocks of 6 classrooms at Christ Church Primary School, Alapo, Ijebu-Ode

A block of 4 classrooms at Precious Stone Primary School, Imepe, Ijebu-Ode

A block of 6 classrooms at Otubu Memorial Primary School Apebi, Ijebu-Ode

A block of 2 classrooms and Head Teachers' Offices at St Patrick Primary School, Isiwo

A block of 2 classrooms at Moslem Primary School, Etitale, Ijebu-Ode

Environment

Clearing of drainage system at the following location

Araromi Street to Oshimore Junction

Ibadan Road to Degun Junction

Moborode Street to Ereko/Apebi

Lagos Garage to Muslim College

Afin to Gbogunja Street

Agadaja Street to Itantebo

Talbot Road

Health Sector

Up grading Ita-Afin/ Itantebo health post to health centre

Purchase and installation of a 25KVA generator for immunization unit of the primary health care department

Funding of national immunization/ integrated measles campaign

Purchase of drugs for the pharmacy section in all local government health centres

Internally Generated Revenue and Allocation from the State Government was N749, 343, 726.43 while the Expenditure was N753, 485, 224.38

Roads

In the year 2009 there was grading of roads in Odonsonyin –Igara Roads, Igara-Isiwo Road

Isiwo Township Road, Irota-Irawo Road, Kale Street, Dupmos Road, Tanimola Street, Lawal Street, Oju-Ega Street, Balufon Street, Wasimi Street, Orilonise Street, Ogunnowo Avenue, Awoyelu Street, Jogbo Street, Fesogboye Street, Odi-Olowo Street, Olukoga Kajola-Ikago Street

Construction

Drainage repair and asphalting of Oshimore Street

Drainage repair and asphalting of Mobegelu Street

Yidi Lane/ Olatunji Street

Building

Construction of Very Important Person Toilet at Aiyesan Market

Electrification

Installation of 500KVA transformer at Odonoko, Itamepako

Installation of 300KVA transformer at Odoleanra

Installation of 300KVA transformer at Ayesan Market, Ijebu-Ode

Installation of 300KVA transformer at Ereko

Installation of 300KVA transformer at Odo-Egbo

Installation of 500KVA transformer at Mobegelu

Youth Empowerment

Purchase of 35 sewing machines

Purchase of 53 hair dressing machines

Local Government Needs

Purchase of Komatsu Grader for the local government

Purchase of Mazda Pick-up Van for Obanta Safe and Security Central Vigilante

Internally Generated Revenue and Allocation from the State Government was N513, 229, 184.53 while the Expenditure was N562, 164, 640.78

Roads

In the year 2010 there was a grading of roads in the following Communities

Lafiaji Street

Abass Street

Satina Street

Jeostad Street

Odonoko Township

Iloti Township

Irawo Road

Isoye Road

Odo Agboju-Isiwo Road

Festac Road

Also Patching up of Roads were carried out in the following areas

Igbeba Road

Oshinubi Street

Oke-Aje Market Road

Ibadan Road

Olisa Street

Abeokuta Road

Ereko, Mobarode Road

Oyingbo Junction to Italapo

Erunwon Road

Magbon Road

Roads Construction

Drainage Repairs and Surfacing of Nameco Road

Asphalt Surfacing of Itamapako –Iloti Road

Asphalt Surfacing of Alausa Street

Building

Rehabilitation of Odo-Eran Sabo Abbattoir

Renovation of Ita-Alapo Health Centre

Electrification

Creation of Sub-Station with extension of high tension and installation of 500KVA/ 10.415 KV transformer at Lafiaji Street, Imepe

Creation of Sub-Station Extension of the line and installation of 500KVA transformer at Sabo

Internally Generated Revenue and Allocation from the State Government was N857, 247, 501.93 while the Expenditure was N878, 247, 501.93

In the year 2012 there was a grading of roads in Molipa Township, Porogun Church Road, Idomowo Road, Ayesan Community Road, Odosengolu-Ereji Road, Yemule Road, Iseyo-Kelewe, Olode Road, Sabo Odo-Eran Road, Oke –Ako, Oke Aje Market (Inside the Market), Ereji-Iloti, Iloti-Odonoko, Yemoji/Isayo, Aregbe Olayemi Street, Celestial down off Ejinrin Road and Jogbon Street off Ibadan Road.

Patching of Roads

Ita Ofin Street, Ita Ogbin, Idepo Street, Ipamuren Street, Agadaja Street, Ikenigbo Street, Ota Street

Building

Construction of 12 lock up shops at Oke Aje Market

Water

Construction of Boreholes at the following locations

Idele, Sabo,

Ota Street,

Isiwo,

Ijagun Junction,

Ibadan Garage and

Ita Lajoda

The Internally Generated Revenue and the allocation were N540, 021, 788.03 while the Expenditure was N584, 254, 268.19

Grading and Maintenance of Roads

In the year 2020, there was grading of various Roads in the following Wards

Ward 10 and Ward 11(Odo-Agboju-Irawo-Idale, Iloti-Ereji, Iloti-Odonoko, Odosengolu and Isiwo.

Fillings of pot holes with stones base materials along major Roads

Maintenance of Abattoir Roads, Adeola Odutola College Gate, Abattoir Road

Construction of Stores and Installation of Transformers

There was a construction of 20 Open Stores at Abattoir

Re- roofing of portion of Obanta Shopping Complex, Oyingbo.

Purchase of 300/11KVA transformer at Precious Street, Ejinrin Road

Agricultural Development

Production of 500 Broilers at the Ijebu-Ode Local Government Secretariat

Environmental

Removal of silt in drainage in some parts of the area (Ward 8, Ward 9 and Ward 10)

Health

Provision of safety materials to prevent the COVID-19 Virus in all 43 Primary Schools in the study Area

Distribution of Tab Mactizan and Albendazole in all the 11 Wards of the Local Government Areas (Ogun State House of Assembly, 2021).

Agriculture

In 2007, Ijebu-Ode local government council purchased a new tractor for agricultural development

Environment

There was an effort to improve waste management by evacuating the accumulated refuse in Lagos garage, Olabisi Onabanjo Market, Ejinrin road/ Mobalufon, Imepe, Oyingbo, Olisa Street, Awujale Street, Stadium Road, Folagbade/ Ibadan Road, Oba Sikiru Adetona Market, Ogbagba Street, and Sabo Junction.

3. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study, the survey method is adopted. This consists of the use of questionnaire and interview methods. The use of survey research is justified on the ground that it enables the researcher to generalize from a sample to a population so that inferences and conclusions can be made. This research covers Ijebu-Ode local government area of Ogun State because of her status in Ogun State coupled with the fact that it is one of the oldest local government areas in the State. The population of the study area is estimated to be 157,161 (NPC 2006). We draw our sample population using Krejcie and Morgan method (1970) to sample size for this research activity. In the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) method, no calculation is needed. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) population size that is 157,000 is pegged at 234 therefore the sample size is 234 respondents. In order to make provision for the error that may occur during the administration of questionnaires, Israel (2013) asserts that 30% of the questionnaires should be added to the sample size. Hence 305 questionnaire is administered to the respondent but only 278 questionnaire was returned while 27 questionnaires were not returned. Also, this study adopts multi-stage sampling because the respondents are clustered in a particular area. The choice of this technique is basically to avoid bias

or absence of systematic variance. In these samplings, every subject in the population is given equal and independent chance of being included in the sample. This research work strictly uses the data generated during the research to test the hypothesis. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study. This was justified on the basis of its validity and reliability as the data obtained from the secondary source complements the one generated from the field. The study uses simple regression analysis to analyze its result.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Model Fitting Information

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	1010.107			
Final	1003.356	6.751	3	.080

Link function: Logit.

Model fitting information shows that there is a significant improvement in fit as compared to the null model, hence the model is showing a good fit.

Table 2. Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	1699.333	1887	.999
Deviance	920.844	1887	1.000

Link function: Logit.

Goodness of fit statistics indicates a good fit because P-Value (0.99) > Alpha level (0.05). Meaning that there are no significant differences in the observed data and fitted (Assumed) Model.

Table 3. Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.024
Nagelkerke	.024
McFadden	.006

Link function: Logit.

Model summary shows the Pseudo R-Square where Nagelkerke shows that there has been a 2.4 % improvement in the prediction of outcome based on the predictors in comparison to the null model.

Table 4. Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Threshold	[SED = 2.00]	-4.233	1.245	11.561	1	.001	-6.673	-1.793
	[SED = 2.33]	-3.534	1.026	11.876	1	.001	-5.545	-1.524
	[SED = 2.67]	-1.542	.793	3.784	1	.052	-3.097	.012
	[SED = 3.00]	-.572	.769	.554	1	.457	-2.079	.934
	[SED = 3.33]	.226	.763	.087	1	.768	-1.271	1.722
	[SED = 3.67]	.973	.765	1.620	1	.203	-.526	2.472
	[SED = 4.00]	1.623	.769	4.455	1	.035	.116	3.129
	[SED = 4.33]	2.717	.779	12.153	1	.000	1.189	4.244
Location	[SED = 4.67]	4.129	.807	26.156	1	.000	2.547	5.712
	PFR	-.030	.130	.053	1	.818	-.286	.226
	MLO	.416	.164	6.423	1	.011	.094	.738
	PHS	-.039	.157	.061	1	.805	-.345	.268

Link function: Logit.

Estimate of the parameter shows a negative significant effect between provision of feeder roads and the socio-economic development in Ijebu-Ode local government area. This means that for every one unit increase in the provision of feeder roads, there is a predicted decrease of -.030 in the Log odds of being a higher level on the socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode local government area. Also, the Parameter Estimate shows that there is no significant effect between provision of feeder road and the socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode local government area. More so, the estimate parameter indicates a positive significant effect between maintenance of law and order and socio-economic development in Ijebu-Ode local government area. Supporting this view is Musa and Ajibade (2016) Local government cannot perform its functions very effectively due to the challenges encounter in the allocation of revenue caused by joint account initiated by the State government which increase the spate of corruption at all local government in Nigeria. More so, local government has become a hub of corruption where political leaders share allocations given

to the local government council for the provision of social amenities and the true fight against corruption has remained questionable (Majekodunmi N.D; Odion-Akhaine 2009). This means that for every one unit increase in maintenance of law and order, there is a predicted increase of .416 in the Log odds of being a higher level on the socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode local government area. More so, the parameter estimate shows that there is a significant effect between maintenance of law and order and socio-economic development in Ijebu-Ode local government area. Lastly, the estimate parameter indicates a negative significant effect between provision of health service and socio-economic development in Ijebu-Ode local government area. This means that for every one unit increase in the provision of health service, there is a predicted increase of -.039 in the Log odds of being a falling level on the socio-economic development of Ijebu-Ode local government area. More so, the Parameter Estimate indicated that there is no significant effect between provision of health service and the socio-economic development in Ijebu-Ode local government area. Adeyemo (2005) observed that local government could not perform its constitutional roles of improving health care service delivery due to its inaccessibility to funds which has adverse effect on the employment of qualified personnel to the primary health care.

Test of Parallel Lines^a

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Null Hypothesis	1003.356			
General	972.878b	30.477c	24	.169

The null hypothesis states that the location parameters (slope coefficients) are the same across response categories.

a. Link function: Logit.

b. The log-likelihood value cannot be further increased after maximum number of step-halving.

c. The Chi-Square statistic is computed based on the log-likelihood value of the last iteration of the general model. Validity of the test is uncertain.

The null hypotheses state that the location parameters (slope coefficients) are the same across the response categories. Hence, this test for null hypotheses explains that the odds for each explanatory variable is the same across different threshold of the outcome variable. Therefore P-Value is greater than Alpha level. Meaning that the assumption of the model is not violated.

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