

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRATEGIES AS A CATALYST FOR  
DEVELOPMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION: A  
CASE OF IYANOMO COMMUNITY OF IKPOBA-OKHA LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA OF EDO STATE NIGERIA**

**BY**

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## **CERTIFICATION**

We the undersigned certify that this project work was carried out by **OSAFANMEN ENDURANCE** with **Mat. No SSC2105745** in the Department of Political Science, University of Benin, Benin City, in partial fulfillment for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Science (BSC) in Political Science

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to my parent Mr Ehigiamusoe Monday Osafanmen and Rita Osafanmen

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I acknowledge with thanks the contributions of the following people: My supervisor Mr. Iyase Ambrose for his encouragement and support in getting this work done. To my parent Mr Ehigiamusoe Monday Osafanmen and Rita Osafanmen I am grateful and thankful for your endless financial support all through my academic pursuit. I wish to say a huge thank you to my beloved brothers, sisters and friends; Loveth, Presco, Emmanuel, Gift, Queen, Trust, Destiny, Kelvin Zar, Ejiro, Johnson (Biggi), Nelson, loveth (Edoghogho), Favour (Kontrolla), Happy, Precious (berry) Boss Lady, Diamond, Goodlife (Bello), Efe, Paul (Daddi), God'stime (Oga) Larry, Precious, Eddy Murphy, Promise, Minelo, Sunday, Ola, Prosper, Divine, Yagi Media, Jeff and Preye, thank you all for the kind words and encouragement at each point of my academic pursuit.

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## ABSTRACT

*The fundamental purpose of local government is to bring government closer to the people at the grass root level in a federal heterogeneous state. Its impact embraces the continuous provision of basic public amenities and promoting economic and social development amongst its citizenry and in its environ. Thus, this research examines the impact of local government administration on economic and social development strategies in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government Area of Edo State. The study adopted survey research design; questionnaires were used as instrument of data collection and simple percentage was used to analyze the data. The study found amongst others that, local government weak financial base hinders them from meeting their developmental goals which explains the lack of stable electricity, amenities, dilapidated roads, weak institutions, ill equipped health care centers and lack of other basic amenities across Nigeria particular Iyanomo Community. Furthermore, policy recommendations were adopted; they include that, local government statutory allocation should be upwardly reviewed from 52.68%, 26.72% and 20.6% to 52.1%, 25.9% and 22.0% at the federal, state and local governments respectively. Local government should be allowed to function without the control of federal and state government. Federal allocation meant for local government should be sent directly to local government and not through state -local government joint account. Finally the local government leadership should be constantly engage in the strategic developmental project devoid of corrupt practices using federal allocation and internally generated revenue within its local government.*

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Local government is the third tier of government in Nigeria federation. It is created to decentralize governance. The objective of local government is to bring the government closer to the people at the grass root level (Oni, 2000). As a government at the grass root level, it enables the local inhabitant to feel the direct impact of government in the provision of basic public needs which promote the wellness of the citizen. These services include provision of basic amenities like portable water supply, good road-network, primary health care facilities, electricity and basic education among others. (Agbo, et al 2013) sees these services as pivotal in engendering national development and the strategic location of each local government makes them responsible for governance of about seventy percent (70%) of the country's population. -Local government is established to help the central government achieve its goals and objectives such goals include: the attainment of economic and social development and provision of basic amenities in the rural area

Over the years, governments at various levels have engaged in several activities which are geared toward developing the country. On the part of the state government of Edo State, the present administration has initiated various empowerment schemes such as Edo Women for Agriculture (EWA), Social Investment Programme (SIP) which is done in conjunction with the federal government, National Skills Development Programme (NSDP) among others (vanguardnews,2017). Similarly, the state government has embarked on massive road construction, rehabilitation of schools to meet modern day standard, renovation of hospitals with modern facilities and equipment e.t.c. Local governments have also encouraged economic

activities through the building and maintenance of market, motor parks, abattoirs and encouraging farming through soft loan. Therefore, the main thrust of this research is to examine the challenges, prospect and impact of completed and existing policies and strategies employed by Ikpoba-okha local government council in achieving social economic development in Iyanomo community.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The expediency for the creation of local government anywhere in the world stems from the need to facilitate development at the grassroots. As important as local government administration has been, there seem to be some constraints that have been infringing on its operations over the years. These challenges range from undue interference of federal and state governments, coupled with the high rate of corruption and gross inadequacy of well trained and qualified human resources among others (Akhakpe, et al, 2012).

Despite the attempt to bring government closer to the people in Nigeria through the increase in numbers of local government by past administrations, the quest for development of the local areas and best strategies to achieve such set goals is still not met. As a rural based government; local government seems to be failing to contribute or review the social and economic strategies expected to promote a healthy standard of living of the people of Iyanomo community. As observed in the community, government presence exposes non-functional bore-hole, bad road network, poor equipment in the primary health care centres, uncompleted and deserted market structures among others. The questions that this study will attempt to answer in addition to others are: what are the contributions of Ikpoba-Okha local government towards the development of Iyanomo community?, what are the plans and efforts of Ikpoba-Okha local government towards providing the basic economic and social amenities like revenue generation,

renovation and maintenance of primary health care centres, expansion of local market, and primary education in Iyanomo community, what are the method to enhance economic and social development plans and strategies of ikpoba –okha local government policies in Iyanomo community?.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following are the research objective;

1. the nature of relationship between Ikpoba-Okha local government area council and Iyanomo community in terms of common development plans and implementation.,
2. the extent to which Ikpoba-Okha local government has contributed to the provision of social amenities like primary health care facilities, good road network, standard primary education in Iyanomo community.,
3. the challenges and constraints inhibiting against the economic and social development strategies in Iyanomo community
4. the method which will enhance economic and social development plans and strategies of Ikpoba-okha local government policies in Iyanomo community.

## **1.3 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

The following hypothesis will be tested;

- 1: There is a relationship between local government administration and the promotion of socio-economic development in Ikpoba-Okha local government area.
- 2: There is a relationship between socio-economic strategies and improvement in the standard of living of the people of Iyanomo community.

3: There is a relationship between effective local government administration and developmental successes of Iyanomo community.

#### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This study will attempt to contribute to the understanding and analysis of the impact of local government administration on economic and social development strategies of the local government. The findings of the study will help to enhance effective cooperation and collaboration between government and the community to promote peoples' oriented policies. Finally the study shall also benefit future researchers and other stake-holders in making sound and achievable project execution in Iyanomo community and other communities in the local government.

#### **1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study will focus on the strategies employed by Ikpoba-Okha local government area council at providing and maintaining economic and social needs of the residents of Iyanomo community.

This study will examine the impact of completed and existing policies and strategies in achieving revenue generation, renovation and maintenance of primary health care centre, expansion of local markets, provision of portable water supply and standard primary education between 2014 and 2016 in Iyanomo Community.

#### **1.6 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- **Local Government**

Local Government can be defined as that tier of government closest to the people which is vested with certain powers to exercise control over the affairs of the people in its domain (Lawal, 2000). It is also an administration body for a small geographical area such as a city,

town or state; a local government will typically have control only to a specific geographical area or region and cannot enforce or pass law that will affect a wider area.

- **Impact**

Impact literarily means the measure of the tangible and intangible effects. Consequences of one thing's or entity's action or influence on another. To Ostheimer (1973) impact is the effect (either positive or negative) a phenomenon has on another. In other words, describes the influence of a variable on another.

- **Administration**

Leonard (1948) defines administration as consisting of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of policy. It is the act or process of administering, especially the management of a government or a large institution. Administration can also be seen as the activity of a government or state in the exercise of its powers and duties. It is mainly concern with management of affairs through the implementation of policy (Imuetinyan, 2010).

- **Strategy**

Kvint (2009) defines strategy as a system of finding, formulating and developing a doctrine that will ensure long term success if followed faithfully.

- **Development**

Development can be seen as the process through which a society's economic, political and socio-cultural institutions and values are transformed in order to improve the standard of living and life chances of people within that society. Todaro (1981),describes development as both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combination of social, economic and institutional process, secure the means of obtaining a better life.

- **Economic Development**

Economic development refers to the adoption of new technologies and technique which enables the transition from agriculture base to industry based economy and general improvement in living standard. Economic development centred on improving the financial status of the society alongside those that dwell therein.

### **Social development**

Social development has been described as a process of change from the primitive way of life of rural communities to progressive ways of living. It is a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacities and resources. Bilance (1997) social development is the promotion of a sustainable society that is worthy of human dignity by empowering marginalized groups, women and men, to undertake their own development, to improve their social and economic position and to acquire their rightful place in society.

## **1.7 ORGANISATION OF THE CHAPTER**

### **Chapter One: Introduction**

- 1.1 Background of the study
- 1.2 Statement of the research problem
- 1.3 Objectives of the study
- 1.4 Research questions
- 1.5 Hypotheses
- 1.6 Significance of the study
- 1.7 Scope of the study
- 1.8 Definition of terms.

### **Chapter Two: literature review and theoretical framework**

- 2.1 Literature review
  - 2.1.1 Characteristics of Local Government
  - 2.1.2 Social and Economic Development
  - 2.1.3 Overview of Local Government in Nigeria
- 2.2 Theoretical Framework

### **Chapter three: Research Methodology**

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Population of the study
- 3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques
- 3.4 Source of Data Collection
- 3.5 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

### **Chapter four:**

- 4.1 Data presentation and Analysis
- 4.2 Interpretation

### **Chapter five:**

- 5.1 Summary of Findings
- 5.2 Conclusion
- 5.3 Recommendations

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### **Appendix**

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The origin of local government in Nigeria could be trace back to the colonial era. Then, the native system of administration was introduced by the British administration; this was later transformed into a modern system of local government in Nigeria.

According to Akpan (2006) local government is the breaking down of a country into smaller localities for the purpose of administration in which the inhabitants of different localities concerned play a direct and full role through their elected representatives who exercise powers and undertake functions under the general authority of the state or national government. Ezeani (2006) sees local government as a veritable agent of development and grassroots participation in democratic process. Appadorai (2008) defined local government as government by the popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in matters concerning the inhabitants of a particular place. Agagu (2012) sees local government as government at the grass root level of administration meeting the peculiar grassroots need of the people.

Similarly, Obi et al (2010) sees local government as a system of local administration under local communities that are organized to maintain law and order, provides some limited range of social amenities and encourage cooperation and participation of the inhabitants towards the improvements of their conditions of living, provides the community with a formal organizational framework which enables them to conduct their affairs effectively for the general good. Stone (2005) defined local government as that part of government of a country which deals with those matters which concern the people in a particular locality. Bello (2007) describes local government as a unit of administration with defined territory powers and administrative authority

with relative authority which administrative authority could be elected or appointed exclusively by the people.

According to Awa (2006) argued that local government is that government at the local level exercise through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within defined area. These powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the state institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to ensure through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institution that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximize.

Local governments are created to bring about development at the grassroot local (rural area). As agent of rural development, local government are to use the funds made available to them by both the federal and state government along with their internally generated revenue to improve on the lives of the people within their area of operation through initiating and attracting development projects to the local government area such as provision of access roads, water and rural electricity; sustaining livelihood through the provision of credit facilities for agriculture, arts, crafts and small scale businesses; and encouraging the formation of cooperative societies and other economic grouping (Akhakpe, et al, 2012).

Michael (1991) did not only define the concept of local government but also provided an elaborate explanation of the goals of local government; According to him the goals are:

1. The facilitation of democratic self governance at the local level through local representatives.
2. The mobilization and management of local resources through local involvement and encouragement.

3. The planning and provision of services and development activities based on local needs.
4. Enhance stability and decentralize government activities and series closest to the people and the integration of local communities into the federal scheme and state and federal government s through vital communications, mobilization and inputs to governance.

According to United Nations office for public administration (1986) defines local government as a political sub-division of a nation or in federal system of a state which is constituted by law and has substantial control over local affairs including the power to impose tax or to exert labour for prescribed purpose.

### **2.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

According to Sharma etal (2013), identified certain essential characteristics of local government which are:

1. **Local area:** A local government like any other government has to operate in a geographical area. In the case of a local government that geographical area by its very nature has to be small or local, i.e. a village, a town or a city.
2. **General-purpose:** Local government is a general-purpose authority, in contrast to a single-purpose body. In other words, it is multi-purpose-performing general or variety of functions like health care, primary education, sanitation, water supply, maintenance of parks, libraries, local transport and so on and so forth.
3. **Local participation:** It is essential that people or inhabitant of the local area should be associated with the functioning of the local government. Participation of

the local people in administration of the local authority and decision-making is important that is what gives it the character of self-government; it is called democracy at the grass-root level in democratic countries participation of the people is ensured by making the local bodies elected or representative is character. In countries which are not democratic participation of the people is provided through nomination or indirect election. Sometimes, this procedure is adopted even in democratic countries for specific reasons.

4. **Local Accountability:** Since local government provides services of local nature called civil amenities like sanitation, education, transport etc. to the people of the area. It is appropriate that it is accountable to the local people. The control of the local people will compel it to them better. Accountability is better ensured by making the local bodies elective institutions if they do not function efficiently, they may be criticized by the people or defeated by them in the next elections. Absence of local accountability will make them indifferent to the needs of the local people.
5. **Civil-services for the local people:** The main objective of local government is to provide certain civic amenities to the people of the area at their door step. The provision of these services ensures healthy living of local community- sanitation, water supply, registration of births and deaths, street lighting, health care maintenance of parks, primary education etc. are the functions which makes life of the people of the area healthy and comfortable. Hence, such functions are assigned

to the local government. These are the basic needs of the people and therefore the local government which performs these functions is there first concern.

6. **Local finances:** The two main sources of local government finances are:

(a) Grants- in-aid given by the central or state government.

(b) Taxes and levies imposed by the local government themselves.

Local governments are generally not self-sufficient in their financial resources. Therefore, they are helped by the grants-in-aid provided by the central or state government. But dependence only on grants-in-aid provided by the central or state government will necessarily entail greater interference by the latter in the working of the local government. Therefore to make the autonomy of the local government real, it must be vested with the powers to raise revenues locally through taxation. That will enable it to spend its money according to the local needs. For this, local government is provided with independent sources of revenues like. Taxes on local properties, fees on local markets, fairs and entertainments etc. by the statute under which it is created

### **2.1.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

In many countries, Nigeria included the local government is widely acknowledged as a viable instrument for rural transformation and for the effective delivery of social and economic services to the people. According to Obadan (2008), the local government in Nigeria is a well-recognized third-tier of government. It is administration or government at the grass-roots or local level. At this level, government is expected to be very close to the people, both in the villages, settlements and towns and to impinge on the day-to-day life of the common man. Furthermore, local government is expected to be actively

involved in the overall national development objective of achieving a broad-based social and economic development and securing an optimum utilization of manpower.

According to Olowu (1988) social development is the qualitative improvement in the people's living conditions which emphasizes the reduction of absolute and relative poverty, both through social transformation and improved economic conditions among from economic growth. It can be seen that apart from local government provision of welfare activities to the poor, they have programme for the eradication of poverty and illiteracy to improve the living conditions of their people.

Furthermore, local government is the only tier of government that has the advantages of field administration that can be geared towards the realization of development goals by utilizing the initiatives and enthusiasm of the people effectively. The people on their part will be willing to participate in programmes initiated by them. This is evident in the establishment of co-operative associations and community associations to raise funds to finance important projects in their various communities. There is no doubt that local government is now regarded as the tool and vehicle for development because they now provide wide range of community public services. This fact is also manifested in most industrialized countries, both in federal and unitary countries. The major point being buttressed here is the fact that these services will help to improve the quality of lives and living condition of the people and also help to integrate them in the wider community. (Abieyi 2007) in recent time, increasing attention is being paid to the possible contributions of local administration to the process of economic development. The contribution of local administration to the economic development has become imperative

in order to ameliorate unemployment, over-urbanization and rural determination, food deficit and self sustenance, appropriate technology and other aspect of rural economic lives, development strategies must begin from the grass roots, in this light, rural development is an efficient and effective use of land and labour and is being pursued so as to achieve technology that is internal or that will suit our environment.

According to Philip (1979) he made reference to the people in the rural areas since they are faced mostly with agriculture, they find it difficult to store most of their produce because they are faced with the problem of poor facilities to prevent spoilage, the local government construct and build storage facilities for rural dwellers to store their produce for future purpose.

Scholars have also opined that to attain industrialization in Africa, local administration or institution should be allowed to play significant roles in the modernization of the agricultural system. It is a well-known fact that in Europe, North America and Japan, agricultural revolution becomes possible as a result of local administration's contribution. Again, since local administration is known to play a significant role in the economic and social development more attention is being paid to them. Because of the shift from their traditional roles to the more sophisticated provision of economic and social development to the people, local government now source for fund by engaging in profit making ventures so as to meet people's needs. In recent times, they operate and maintain certain commercial under taking and provide necessary infrastructure for industrial development. Local government as the third tier of government has been identified as the closest to the people at the grass roots and as a vehicle for national development through rural

development programmes embarked upon by the federal and state government. Other tiers of government can only reach the people through the local government. This therefore makes it essential and indispensable part of our federalism. The creation of local government narrows the locality; this has led to less rivalry amongst tribes and of course makes room for implementation of a healthy plan for development.

According to Abieyi (2011) says local government also nurtures or is a breeding ground for greater participation of rural/local citizens in government functions due to the area distribution of power. This has not only given the people the much needed liberty to develop themselves without hindrance, but has also created an enabling democratic environment for the people in national issues and development.

### **2.1.3 OVERVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA**

The study of the development of local government as a tier of government in Nigeria will not be meaningful if it is not preceded by an examination of the philosophical consideration underlying the local government system (Alex 1987). The structure composition and functions of local government are influenced by the political beliefs of those who have the authority and responsibility for determining the main features of the local government system.

The origin of local government in Nigeria could be trace back to the colonial era. Then, the native system of administration was introduced by the British administration; this was later transformed into a modern system of local government in Nigeria. The transformation was achieved through the 1950 ordinance.

Local government is a creation of British colonial rule in Nigeria. Ever since it has experienced change in name, structure and composition, between 1930s and 1940s for instance, local government was known as chief-in-council (and chief and council, where traditional rulers were given pride of place in the scheme of things. In the 1950s, election was introduced according to the British mode in the western and eastern parts of the country with some measure of autonomy in personnel, financial and general administration (Nwabueze, 1982). It was on this premise that the rising tide of progress, growth and development experienced in the local governments in these areas was based. The local government act of 1950 brought into being the foremost three tiers system, which include the country council, district council and local councils. Each of the tiers enjoyed a reasonable degree of independence and was given functions commensurate to their resources (Adewunmi, 1983).

During this period heterogeneity was the hallmark of local government as there was no uniformity in the system and the level of development was also remarkably different. The introduction of 1976 reforms by military administration of General Obasanjo brought about uniformity in the administrative structure of the system. The reforms introduced a multi-purpose single tier local government system (Ajayi 2000). This reform is perceived by many as the actual birth of local government in Nigeria.

The reforms also introduced population criterion under which a local government could be created consequently a population of within 150,000 to 800,000 was considered

feasible for a local government. This was done to avoid the creation of non viable local council and for easy accessibility. There was provision for elective positions having the chairman as executive head of local government with supervisory councilors constituting the cabinet. This was complemented by the bureaucrats and professionals, such as doctors, engineers etc. who were charged with the responsibility of implementing policies (1976 Guidelines).

In 1991, a major landmark reform was introduced which brought about the legislative arm in local government administration. In addition, the Babangida administration increased the number of local government from 301 to 453 in 1989 and 589 in 1991, the Abacha regime also increased the number to 774 local councils that is obtainable today and the administrative structure also underwent some change (Ajayi, 2000). In summary, it can be said that no public institution in Nigeria has been so subjected to frequent reforms than local government. In summation, the local government since inception has been subjected to more reforms than any other public institutions in Nigeria.

## **2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This study utilized the general system theory; the theory is associated with Easton (1965) which seeks to argue that every system including political system, has subsystems (state and local government) which make up the entire system. These subsystems are assigned functions and provided with enabling environment, including resources, appropriate authorities and power to function. All these is expected to enable them perform their responsibilities optimally. Therefore, the main tenet involve in the system theory can be summarized as follows;

- (1) A system can be perceived as a whole with its parts and their interdependent relationships

- (2) A system has its boundary and can be viewed in terms of its relationships with other system
- (3) A system have sub systems and are also a part of a supra system
- (4) A system interact with its environment in terms of process that involves input, conversation and output of energy, introduction and materials
- (5) A system tends to re-energize or modify itself through the process of information feedback from the environment.

As a subsystem within the general system, local government are created to help, facilitate and accelerate developmental growth especially at the grassroot level. Hence, functions and responsibilities are assigned to them constitutionally, such functions include; building and maintaining markets, primary health care centres, roads, abattoir among others. Local government are also provided with finances by the central and state government along with their tax raising power. This finance enable them perform their basic responsibility effectively. Also, as a creation of the state government after the ratification of the central government, local government formulate policies which must be in line with that of the state government and central government; this policies must be ratified by the state house of assembly before it can be regarded as one. These policies are formulated by local government to help them work towards the attainment of the general system goal. In situations whereby there is indiscipline or financial misconduct in local government administration, the state government intervene by dissolving the political structure of the council and setting up a caretaker committee to oversee the affairs of the council. This is done to ensure that every part of the system (local government) are working towards the attainment of the general system goals.

Finally, the relevance of the system theory to the study is basically the continuous interaction and interrelatedness of the federal, state and local government for the purpose of achieving a

set goal and objective which is primarily to promote political, economic and social development in all sphere of government in the state.

### **CHAPTER THREE**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The chapter is devoted to the description of the research design and method of study. It is discussed under the following sub-headings: Research Design,

population of study, Sample Size, Sampling Techniques, Sources of Data, Method of data collection and Techniques of data analysis and presentation.

### **3.1 SOURCES OF DATA**

The research work adopted both the primary and secondary source of data. The primary source will constitute the main source of data which include all information gathered by the researcher and/or his/her representative through a well structured questionnaire in line with the objective of the study. While the secondary source will include all the information from journals, books, articles, newspapers, government gazettes as well as Internet downloads among others.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The method that will be adopted in this study shall be the survey research method, this will enable the researcher to get additional information that may not be available in literatures but are relevant to the study.

### **3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population of study will be drawn from the total number of people in Ikpoba-Okha local government area of Edo State. Having a population of 371,106 persons (NPC,2006).

### **3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

The research adopted the simple random technique. This technique allows respondents to be chosen randomly and each member of the population has the same probability of been selected.

### **3.5 SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample size for this study was four hundred and fifty (450) respondents which will be drawn within Iyanomo community in Obayantor ward of Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo state. 150 respondents will be selected each from civils servant, traders, and peasant farmers. Also five elders from the community councils will be orally interviewed.

### **3.6 UNIT OF ANALYSIS**

The research study will require the oral interview of five (5) Elders and the use of questionnaires from the following groups of people: civil servants, traders and farmers and justified as follows;

- Five Elders of the Community: The head of the village (Odionwere) and 4 Elders will be selected from the major streets and interviewed orally. This is fundamentally targeted towards getting first-hand information about the community.
- Civil Servants: The staffs at the Rubber Research Institute and teachers in Iyanomo Primary School will be randomly selected with the presumption that they are enlightened to provide relevant information needed for the research.
- Traders: The traders will include the everyday buyers and sellers who pays the local government taxes and who are willing to know how such revenue is use in the development of the community.
- Farmers: The farmers will also be selected across the streets in the community this group will share their opinion on the various agricultural strategies and policies employed to bring about economic and social development in Iyanomo community.

### **3.7 METHOD OF ANALYSIS**

Information or Data collected from respondents through administered and retrieved questionnaire will be analyzed using the simple percentage method of data analysis.

## **CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS ORGANISATION OF DATA FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES**

In analyzing the data gotten from the field survey, it was discovered that out of the 450-questionnaire distributed by the researcher, only 380 of them were retrievable. Thus, the research working sample total is now 380 respondents

## SECTION A

**Table 1: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SEX**

<b>SEX DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
MALE	220	57.9
FEMALE	160	42.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

The above table shows that 57.9% of the respondents are male while 42.1% of the respondents are female. It therefore indicates that more male respondents took part and responded to the study than the female respondents.

**Table 2: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AGE**

<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
23-30	140	36.8
31-36	160	42.1
37 & ABOVE	80	21.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

Table 2 indicates that 36.8% of the respondents are between the ages of 18-35, 42.1% respondents are between the ages 36-53 and 21.1% respondents are between the ages 54 and above. The above analysis shows that the respondents between the ages 36-53 have the highest percentage. Therefore, the result shows that more adult youths took part in the study.

**Table 3: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS**

<b>MARITAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
SINGLE	90	23.7
MARRIED	240	63.2
DIVORCED	50	13.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey, (2017).

Table 3 shows that 23.7% respondents are singles, while 63.2% respondents are married. Furthermore, 13.1% respondents were in the divorced category. Thus, the analysis indicates that more married respondents took part in the study.

Table 4: **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION**

<b>RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
CHRISTIANITY	160	42.2
ISLAM	110	28.9
TRADITIONAL	70	18.4
OTHERS	40	10.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

The table above shows that 42.2% of the respondents are Christians, 28.9% are Muslims, 18.4% are Traditionalists while 10.5% respondents are others in terms of religion. The above analysis indicates that majority of the respondents are Christians.

Table 5: **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF JOB EXPERIENCE**

<b>OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
TRADER	90	23.7
PUBLIC/CIVIL SERVANT	210	55.3
FARMER	80	21.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

Table 5 shows that 23.7% of the respondents have less than five (5) years' experience on the job, 55.3% have 6 – 10 years' experience, 21.1% have 11 – above experience. The analysis therefore indicates that more 6 – 10 years experienced workers took part in the study.

Table 6: **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

<b>EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
DIPLOMA	25	6.6

HND	110	28.9
FIRST DEGREE	140	36.8
MASTERS	60	15.8
PhD	30	7.9
OTHERS	15	3.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

Table 6 indicates that 6.6% of the respondents are Diploma holders, 28.9% are HND holders, 36.8% of the respondents are first – degree holders, 15.8% are Masters certificate holders, 7.9% are PhD holders while 3.9% of the respondents had other educational qualifications. Thus, the analysis stipulates that the majority of the respondents are first – degree certificate holders.

**ANALYSING IN PERCENTAGE EACH ITEM IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN RELATION TO THE RESPONDENTS PERCEPTION (AGREE, DISAGREE AND NO - OPINION).**

**(SECTION B).**

**TABLE 1**

ITEM 1.

1. Local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD		OT
<b>AG</b>	197 51.8	142 37.4	127 33.4	143 37.6	64 16.8	73 19.2	225 59.2	36 9.5	142 37.4	97 25.5	59 15.5	31 8.2	85 28.3	177 46.6	48 16	24 6.3	102 26.8	124 34.7	76 20	25 6.6	13 3.4	<b>92.0</b>
<b>DIS</b>	9 2.4	8 2.1	4 1.1	8 2.1	7 1.8	9 2.4	6 1.6	4 1.1	8 2.1	6 1.6	4 1.1	3 0.8	2 0.67	11 2.9	1 0.3	0 0	0 0	7 1.8	1 0.3	3 1	1 0.3	<b>3.0</b>
<b>NO</b>	14 3.7	10 2.6	9 2.4	9 2.4	9 2.4	8 2.1	9 2.4	10 2.6	10 2.6	7 1.8	7 1.8	6 1.6	3 1	22 5.8	1 0.3	1 0.3	8 2.1	9 2.4	3 1	2 0.67	1 0.3	<b>5.0</b>
<b>TOT</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work 2017.

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

***Interpretation:***

The opinions of the respondents in the above table are in respect to local government having a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. The responses indicate that **92%** (cumulatively) agreed that, local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country. **3%** did not agree to the above assertion. While the remaining **5%** were in the region of “no opinion” stand or group.

In analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 1 (section B) above, 197 males representing 51.8% and 142 females covering 37.4% respondents respectively confirmed that, local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country, while 9 males representing 2.4% respondents and 8 females representing 2.1% of the sampled population were of the view that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. In the same development, 14 males covering 3.7% of the total sample population and 10 females representing 2.6% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone. Meaning they have no ideal about the above-mentioned assertion under item 1.

In column 2 of same table above, 127 respondents representing 33.4% within the ages of 18 and 35 opined that, local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. Taking similar position were 143 respondents covering 37.8% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 64 respondents representing 16.8% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the fact that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 4 respondents representing 1.1% were not in agreement that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country, while 9 respondents covering 2.4% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 7 respondents representing 1.8% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country. While 9 respondents covering 2.4% respondents of the same above mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 7 respondents representing 1.8% did not agree to the fact that local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country. While within the

same age bracket, 9 respondents covering 2.4% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 73 single respondents with 19.2% as against 9 singles respondents with 2.4% who were not in agreement that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country and 8 singles respondents with 2.1% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 225 married respondents with 59.2% in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, strongly supported the notion that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. In the same married category, 6 respondents representing 1.6% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 9 respondents in the same category covering 2.4% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, 36 respondents representing 9.5% of the total sampled population were of the view that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. But 4 respondents from the divorced category with 1.1% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 10 respondents with 2.6% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 142 respondents from the Christian folks representing 37.4%, 97 respondents from the Muslim community covering 25.5%, 59 respondents from the ATR members representing 15.5% and 31 respondents from other religions covering 8.2% all in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government agrees to the fact that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. The views of religious sects who do not agree that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country include 2.1% (8 Christian respondents), 1.6% (6 Muslim respondent), 1.1% (4 ATR respondents), and 0.8% (3 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 2.6% (10 Christian respondents), 1.8% (7 Muslim respondents), 1.8% (7 ATR respondents) and 1.6% (6 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also, as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 85 respondents that are traders representing 28.3%, 177 public/civil servants' respondents covering 46.6%, and 48 respondents (farmers) reflecting 16% respectively, accepted that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that local government do not have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country include 0.67% (traders), 2.9% (public/civil servants), and 0.3% (farmers). Also, for the "no opinion" respondents, the data collected include, 1% (traders), 5.8% (public/civil servants), and 0.3% (farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country. This view is strongly supported by 24 Diploma respondents with 6.3% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact and 1 Diploma holder with 0.3% who gave no comment at all. Likewise, 102 HND holders with 26.8% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against no opposition to the issued raised, while 8 MSc respondents with 2.1% were in the "no opinion" zone. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country were 124 respondents with 34.7% as opposed by 7 respondents with 1.8% and 9 respondents with 2.4% who gave no comment to the issue raised. Also, 76 MSc certificate holders with 20% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 3 respondents with 1% were in the "no opinion" region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 25 respondents with 6.6% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 3 respondents with 1% totally disapproved, while 2 respondents with 0.67% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the "others" occupation category, 13 respondents with 3.4% were in agreement to the fact that local government have a role to play in the economic and social development of the country, 1 respondent with 0.3% totally disagreed while 1 respondent with 0.3% was in the "no opinion" region respectively.

Thus, the data collected and analyzed herein is statistically significant as substantial information to the research hypothesis being tested.



**TABLE 2****ITEM 2.**

Weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	186	149	125	102	54	61	186	34	115	86	55	25	86	187	74	25	109	136	76	26	9	93.7
	56	37.7	41.7	34	18	20.3	62	11.3	38.3	28.7	18.3	8.3	28.7	48.2	19.5	6.6	4.67	35.8	25.3	6.8	14.7	
DIS	11	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	9	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	2.7
	1.67	1	0.67	1.3	0.67	1	0.67	1	1	0.67	0.67	0.3	0.67	2.4	0.6	0	0	0.67	0.3	0.67	1	
NO	23	9	3	4	4	6	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	14	4	0	1	2	3	2	3	3.6
	6.1	2.4	1	1.3	1.3	2	0.67	1	0.67	0.67	1	1.3	0.67	3.7	1.1	0	0.3	0.67	0.8	0.67	1	
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

***Interpretation:***

The views of the respondents in the above table are in respect to establishing the fact whether or not weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. The responses indicate that 93.7% (cumulatively) agreed that, training and staff development has made a remarkable impact on productivity in Delta State civil service. 2.7% (cumulatively) totally disagreed with the aforementioned assertion while 3.6% (cumulatively) were in the “no opinion” region.

Thus, in analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 2 (section B) above, 186 males representing 56% and 149 females covering 37.7% respondents respectively confirmed that, weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals, while 11 males representing 1.67% respondents and 3 females representing 1% of the sampled population were of the view that weak financial base do not hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. In the same development, 23 males covering 6.1% of the total sample population and 9 females representing 2.4% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone. Meaning they have no comment about the above-mentioned assertion under item 2.

In column 2 of same table above, 125 respondents representing 41.7% within the ages of 18 and 35 opined that, weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. Taking similar position is 102 respondents covering 34% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 54 respondents representing 18% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the fact that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 2 respondents representing 0.67% were not in agreement that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals, while 3 respondents covering 1% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 4 respondents representing 1.3% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that weak financial base do not hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. While 4 respondents covering 1.3% respondents of the same above-mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 2 respondents representing 0.67% did not agree to the fact that weak financial base hinders local

government from meeting their developmental goals. While within the same age bracket, 4 respondents covering 1.3% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 61 singles respondents with 20.3% as against 3 singles respondents with 1% who were not in agreement that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals and 6 singles respondents with 2% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 186 married respondents with 62% in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, strongly supported the notion that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. In same married category, 2 respondents representing 0.67% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 2 respondents in the same category covering 0.27% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, 34 respondents representing 11.3% of the total sampled population were of the view that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. But 3 respondents from the divorced category with 1% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 3 respondents with 1% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 115 respondents from the Christian folks representing 38.3%, 86 respondents from the Muslim community covering 28.7%, 55 respondents from the ATR members representing 18.3% and 25 respondents from other religions covering 8.3% all in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government agrees to the fact that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. The views of religious sects who do not agree that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals include 1% (3 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondent), 0.67% (2 ATR respondents), and 0.3% (1 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 0.67% (2 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondents), 1% (3 ATR respondents) and 1.3% (4 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 86 respondents (traders) representing 28.7%, 187 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 46.6%, and 74 respondents (farmers) reflecting 19.5% respectively, accepted that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that weak financial base do not hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals include 0.67% (traders), 2.4% (public/civil servants), and 0.67% (farmers). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 1% (traders), 5.8% (public/civil servants), and 1.1% (farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. This view is strongly supported by 109 Diploma respondents with 6.6% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact. Likewise, 109 HND holders with 28.7% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against no opposition to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals were 136 respondents with 35.8% as opposed by 2 respondents with 0.67% and 2 respondents with 0.67% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 56 MSc certificate holders with 14.7% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 3 respondents with 0.8% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 26 respondents with 6.8% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 2 respondents with 0.67% totally disapproved, while 2 respondents with 0.67% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the “others” occupation category, 9 respondents with 2.4% were in agreement to the fact that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals, 3 respondents with 0.8% totally disagreed while 3 respondents also with 0.8% was in the “no opinion” region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.

**TABLE 3**

ITEM 3.

Local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	174 45.8	112 29.5	127 42.3	104 34.7	54 18	64 21.3	186 62	35 11.7	117 39	87 29	55 18.3	27 9	88 29.3	207 25.7	76 15.3	25 6.6	78 20.5	108 28.4	58 26	27 7.1	10 2.6	95.1
DIS	19 5	16 4.2	1 0.3	3 1	3 1	2 0.67	2 0.67	3 1	1 0.3	2 0.67	2 0.67	1 0.3	0 0	2 0.67	3 1	0 0	11 2.9	14 3.7	1 0.3	2 0.67	3 1	2.3
NO	27 7.1	32 8.4	2 0.67	3 1	3 1	4 1.3	2 0.67	2 0.67	2 0.67	1 0.3	3 1	2 0.67	2 0.67	1 0.3	1 0.3	0 0	21 5.5	18 4.7	1 0.3	1 0.3	2 0.67	2.6
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

***Interpretation:***

Table 3 (section B) above show the views of the respondents in respect to whether or not “local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities”. Majority of the respondents (95.1% cumulatively) held that, local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities, 2.3% were with a contrary view. While 2.6% were in the “no opinion” region.

A breakdown of the cumulative percentages shows that, in column 1, 174 males and 112 female respondents representing 45.8% and 29.5% respectively agrees to the fact that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. Also, 19 males and 16 females representing 5% and 4.2% each, totally disagreed to the above assertion. While 27 males (7.1%) and 32 females (8.4%) were in the no comment stand.

In column 2, 127 respondents representing 42.3% within the age group of 18 – 35 years, 104 respondents covering 34.7% within the age bracket of 36 – 53 years and 54 respondents representing 18% within the age of 54 and above all confirmed strongly that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. In direct opposition to the fact that, local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities are 1 respondent covering 0.3% within the age of 18 – 35, 3 respondents representing 1% within the age bracket of 36 – 53 and 3 respondents also covering 1% of the sample population and within the age bracket of 54 and above. And in the no opinion zone, respondents include, 2 respondents representing 0.67% within the age of 18 – 35, 3 respondents covering 1% within the age bracket of 36 – 53, and another 3 respondents representing 1% of the entire sample population and within the age of 54 and above.

Column 3 represents the marital status of respondent participants in the research. From the data presented in the above table, 64 single respondents representing 21.3% of the total sampled population were of the view that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities, 2 single respondents were strongly opposed to the above research item, while the remaining 4 singled respondents were in the no opinion zone. Also for the married folks in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, 186 respondents representing 62% were in support that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities, while 2 married respondents covering 0.67% strongly disagreed to

the above fact. And 2 married respondents had nothing to say as regard the issue under review. In the same vein, divorced respondents in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government that were in agreement to the fact that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities include, 35 respondents representing 11.7%, while 3 divorced respondents in the areas of study were in opposition to the aforementioned fact. And the remaining 0.67% representing 2 respondents were in the “no opinion” region.

Column 4 of the table above shows the opinions of different religious groups in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government. From the data as represented in the table 6 above, 117 respondents (Christians) representing 39% of the total sampled population, 87 respondents (Muslims) covering 29%, 55 respondents (ATR) with 18.3% and 9% representing 27 respondents of other religious sects are of the opinion that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. While in direct opposition to the above-mentioned fact are, 1 respondent (Christian) with 0.3% of the entire sampled population, 2 respondents (Muslim) covering 0.67%, 2 respondents (ATR) representing 0.67% and 1 respondent (other religion) representing 0.3%. And for the no comment region as presented by the data in table 3 it includes, 2 respondents (Christian) with 0.67%, 1 respondent (Muslim) covering 0.3% of the total sampled population, 3 respondents (ATR) representing 1% and another 2 respondents (Other religion) with 0.67% of the entire sampled population.

Also as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 88 respondents (traders) representing 28.7%, 207 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 54.5%, and 76 respondents (farmers) reflecting 19.5% respectively, accepted that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that local government are strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities include 0.67% (traders), 2.4% (public/civil servants), and 0.67% (farmers). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 1% (traders), 5.8% (public/civil servants), and 1.1% (farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, on – the – job training is conducted regularly in Delta State Civil Service. This view is strongly supported by 25 Diploma respondents with 6.6% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact. Likewise, 78 HND holders with 20.5% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against 11 HND respondents with 2.9% with 21 HND holders

representing 5.5% with no comment to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that on – the – job training is conducted regularly in Delta State Civil Service were 108 respondents with 28.4% as opposed by 14 respondents with 3.7% and 18 respondents with 4.7% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 58 MSc certificate holders with 26% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 1 respondent with 0.3% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 27 respondents with 7.1% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 2 respondents with 0.67% totally disapproved, while 1 respondent with 0.3% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the “others” occupation category, 10 respondents with 2.6% were in agreement to the fact that on – the – job training is conducted regularly in Delta State Civil Service, 3 respondents with 0.8% totally disagreed while 2 respondents also with 0.67% was in the “no opinion” region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.

**TABLE 4**

**ITEM 4.**

Local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	31	31	4	1	8	5	3	5	3	2	2	6	9	17	12	6	12	13	6	6	5	14.4
	8.1	8.2	1.3	0.3	2.7	1.7	1	1.7	1	0.67	0.67	2	2.4	4.5	3.2	1.6	3.2	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	
DIS	171	109	125	106	48	63	183	34	116	88	54	22	67	182	61	14	89	118	49	21	8	75.6
	45	28.7	41.7	35.3	16	21	61	11.3	38.7	29.3	18	7.3	17.6	47.9	16.1	3.7	23.4	31.1	12.9	5.5	2.1	
NO	18	20	1	3	4	2	4	1	1	0	4	2	14	11	7	5	9	9	5	3	2	10
	4.3	1.3	0.3	1	1.3	0.67	1.3	0.3	0.3	0	1.3	0.67	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

### ***Interpretation***

The thoughts of the respondents in the above table are in regards to whether or not there exist local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. The responses gotten from the field study indicate that **14.4%** (cumulatively) agreed that, local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. **75.6%** did not agree to the above assertion. While the remaining **10.0%** where in the region of “no opinion” stand.

In analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 5 (section B) above, 31 males representing 8.1% and 31 females covering 8.1% respondents respectively confirmed that, local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community, while 171 males representing 45% respondents and 109 females representing 28.7% of the sampled population were of the view that, local government do not provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. In the same development, 18 males covering 3.4% of the total sample population and 20 females representing 5.3% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone (meaning they have no ideal about the above-mentioned assertion under item 4).

In column 2 of the same table above, 125 respondents representing 41.7% within the ages of 18 and 35 were of the view that, local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. Taking similar position were 106 respondents covering 35.3% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 48 respondents representing 16% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the fact that local government do not provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 4 respondents representing 1.3% were in agreement that local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community, while 1 respondents covering 0.3% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 1 respondents representing 0.1% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. While 3 respondents covering 1% response of the same above-mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 8 respondents

representing 2.7% did not agree to the fact that local government do not provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. While within the same age bracket, 4 respondents covering 1.3% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 63 single respondents with 21% as against 5 singles respondents with 1.7% who were not in agreement with the above statement and 2 single respondents with 0.67% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 183 married respondents with 61% in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government, strongly supported the notion that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders. In same married category, 3 respondents representing 1.3% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 4 respondents in the same category covering 1.5% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents, 34 respondents representing 11.3% of the total sampled population were of the view that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders. But 5 respondents from the divorced category with 1.7% was not in favour of the above assertion, while 1 respondent with 0.3% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 116 respondents from the Christian folks representing 38.7%, 88 respondents from the Muslim community covering 29.3%, 54 respondents from the ATR members representing 18% and 22 respondents from other religions covering 7.3% all in Iyanomo community of Ikpoba-Okha local government agree to the fact that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. The views of religious sects who do not agree that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community include 1% (3 Christian respondent), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondents), 0.67% (2 ATR respondents), and 2% (6 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 0.3% (1 Christian respondents), none Muslim respondent, 1.3% (4 ATR respondents) and 0.67% (2 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 67 respondents (traders) representing 17.6%, 182 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 47.9%, and 61 respondents (farmers) reflecting 16.1% respectively, accepted that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that local government provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community include 2.4% (traders), 4.5% (public/civil servants), and 3.2% (farmers). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 3.7% (traders), 2.9% (public/civil servants), and 1.8% (farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. This view is strongly supported by 14 Diploma respondents with 3.7% as against 6 Diploma respondents with 1.6% and 5 Diploma holders representing 1.3% who gave no comment on the matter. Likewise, 89 HND holders with 23.4% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against 12 HND respondents with 3.2% and 9 HND holders representing 2.3% with no comment to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community were 118 respondents with 31.1% as opposed by 13 respondents with 3.4% and 9 respondents with 2.4% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 49 MSc certificate holders with 12.9% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 6 respondent in the same category with 1.6% totally disagreed, while 5 respondent with 1.3% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 21 respondents with 5.5% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 6 respondents with 1.6% totally disapproved, while 3 respondents with 0.8% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the “others” occupation category, 8 respondents with 2.1% were in agreement to the fact that local government do not provide financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community, 5 respondents with 1.3% totally disagreed while 2 respondents also with 0.5% was in the “no opinion” region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.



**TABLE 5****ITEM 5.**

The attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	186	149	125	102	54	61	186	34	115	86	55	25	86	187	74	25	109	136	76	26	9	93.7
	56	37.7	41.7	34	18	20.3	62	11.3	38.3	28.7	18.3	8.3	28.7	48.2	19.5	6.6	4.67	35.8	25.3	6.8	14.7	
DIS	11	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	9	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	2.7
	1.67	1	0.67	1.3	0.67	1	0.67	1	1	0.67	0.67	0.3	0.67	2.4	0.6	0	0	0.67	0.3	0.67	1	
NO	23	9	3	4	4	6	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	14	4	0	1	2	3	2	3	3.6
	6.1	2.4	1	1.3	1.3	2	0.67	1	0.67	0.67	1	1.3	0.67	3.7	1.1	0	0.3	0.67	0.8	0.67	1	
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

### ***Interpretation***

Table 6 (section B) above show the opinions of the respondents in respect to whether or not “the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance”. Majority of the respondents (93.7% cumulatively) held the view that, they are performing a job that matches their skills and qualifications, 1.6% were with a contrary opinion. While 3.0% were in the “no opinion” region.

Thus, in analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 2 (section B) above, 186 males representing 56% and 149 females covering 37.7% respondents respectively confirmed that, the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance, while 11 males representing 1.67% respondents and 3 females representing 1% of the sampled population were of the view that, the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is not responsible for their performance. In the same development, 23 males covering 6.1% of the total sample population and 9 females representing 2.4% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone. Meaning they have no comment about the above-mentioned assertion under item 5.

In column 2 of same table above, 125 respondents representing 41.7% within the ages of 18 and 35 opined that, the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. Taking similar position is 102 respondents covering 34% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 54 respondents representing 18% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the fact that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 2 respondents representing 0.67% were not in agreement that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance, while 3 respondents covering 1% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 4 respondents representing 1.3% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. While 4 respondents covering 1.3% respondents of the same above-mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 2 respondents representing 0.67% did not agree to the fact that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is

responsible for their performance. While within the same age bracket, 4 respondents covering 1.3% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 61 singles respondents with 20.3% as against 3 singles respondents with 1% who were not in agreement that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance and 6 singles respondents with 2% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 186 married respondents with 62%, strongly supported the notion that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. In same married category, 2 respondents representing 0.67% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 2 respondents in the same category covering 0.27% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents, 34 respondents representing 11.3% of the total sampled population were of the view that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. But 3 respondents from the divorced category with 1% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 3 respondents with 1% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 115 respondents from the Christian folks representing 38.3%, 86 respondents from the Muslim community covering 28.7%, 55 respondents from the ATR members representing 18.3% and 25 respondents from other religions covering 8.3% agrees to the fact that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. The views of religious sects who do not agree that the attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance include 1% (3 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondent), 0.67% (2 ATR respondents), and 0.3% (1 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 0.67% (2 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondents), 1% (3 ATR respondents) and 1.3% (4 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also, as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 86 respondents (traders) representing 28.7%, 187 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 46.6%, and 74 respondents (farmers)

reflecting 19.5% respectively, accepted that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is not responsible for their performance include 0.67% (traders), 2.4% (public/civil servants), and 0.67% (farmers). Also, for the "no opinion" respondents, the data collected include, 1% (3 traders), 5.8% (2 public/civil servants), and 1.1% (4 farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance. This view is strongly supported by 109 Diploma respondents with 6.6% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact. Likewise, 109 HND holders with 28.7% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against no opposition to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance were 136 respondents with 35.8% as opposed by 2 respondents with 0.67% and 2 respondents with 0.67% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 56 MSc certificate holders with 14.7% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 3 respondents with 0.8% were in the "no opinion" region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 26 respondents with 6.8% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 2 respondents with 0.67% totally disapproved, while 2 respondents with 0.67% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the "others" occupation category, 9 respondents with 2.4% were in agreement to the fact that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance, 3 respondents with 0.8% totally disagreed while 3 respondents also with 0.8% was in the "no opinion" region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.

**TABLE 6**

ITEM 6.

Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				JOB EXPERIENCE			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION						CUM
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	
<b>AG</b>	197 51.8	142 37.4	127 33.4	143 37.6	64 16.8	73 19.2	225 59.2	36 9.5	142 37.4	97 25.5	59 15.5	31 8.2	85 28.3	177 46.6	48 16	24 6.3	102 26.8	124 34.7	76 20	25 6.6	13 3.4	92.0
<b>DIS</b>	9 2.4	8 2.1	4 1.1	8 2.1	7 1.8	9 2.4	6 1.6	4 1.1	8 2.1	6 1.6	4 1.1	3 0.8	2 0.67	11 2.9	1 0.3	0 0	0 0	7 1.8	1 0.3	3 1	1 0.3	3.0
<b>NO</b>	14 3.7	10 2.6	9 2.4	9 2.4	9 2.4	8 2.1	9 2.4	10 2.6	10 2.6	7 1.8	7 1.8	6 1.6	3 1	22 5.8	1 0.3	1 0.3	8 2.1	9 2.4	3 1	2 0.67	1 0.3	5.0
<b>TOT</b>	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field work 2017.

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

### ***Interpretation***

The opinions of the respondents in the above table are in respect to whether or not Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. The responses indicate that **92%** (cumulatively) agreed that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. 3% did not agree to the above assertion. While the remaining **5%** were in the region of “no opinion” stand or group.

In analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 1 (section B) above, 197 males representing 51.8% and 142 females covering 37.4% respondents respectively confirmed that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community, while 9 males representing 2.4% respondents and 8 females representing 2.1% of the sampled population were of the view that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. In the same development, 14 males covering 3.7% of the total sample population and 10 females representing 2.6% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone. Meaning they have no ideal about the above-mentioned assertion under item 6.

In column 2 of same table above, 127 respondents representing 33.4% within the ages of 18 and 35 opined that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. Taking similar position were 143 respondents covering 37.8% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 64 respondents representing 16.8% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the fact that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 4 respondents representing 1.1% were not in agreement that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community, while 9 respondents covering 2.4% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 8 respondents representing 2.1% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the

community. While 9 respondents covering 2.4% respondents of the same above-mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 7 respondents representing 1.8% did not agree to the fact that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. While within the same age bracket, 9 respondents covering 2.4% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 73 single respondents with 19.2% as against 9 singles respondents with 2.4% who were not in agreement that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community and 8 singles respondents with 2.1% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 225 married respondents with 59.2%, strongly supported the notion that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. In the same married category, 6 respondents representing 1.6% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 9 respondents in the same category covering 2.4% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents, 36 respondents representing 9.5% of the total sampled population were of the view that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. But 4 respondents from the divorced category with 1.1% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 10 respondents with 2.6% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 142 respondents from the Christian folks representing 37.4%, 97 respondents from the Muslim community covering 25.5%, 59 respondents from the ATR members representing 15.5% and 31 respondents from other religions covering 8.2% agrees to the fact that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. The views of religious sects who do not agree that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic

need of the community include 2.1% (8 Christian respondents), 1.6% (6 Muslim respondent), 1.1% (4 ATR respondents), and 0.8% (3 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 2.6% (10 Christian respondents), 1.8% (7 Muslim respondents), 1.8% (7 ATR respondents) and 1.6% (6 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also, as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 85 respondents (traders) representing 28.3%, 177 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 46.6%, and 48 respondents (farmers) reflecting 16% respectively, accepted that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who disagreed that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community include 0.67% (2 traders), 2.9% (11 public/civil servants), and 0.3% (1 farmer). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 1% (3 traders), 5.8% (2 public/civil servants), and 0.3% (1 farmer).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. This view is strongly supported by 24 Diploma respondents with 6.3% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact and 1 Diploma holder with 0.3% who gave no comment at all. Likewise, 102 HND holders with 26.8% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against no opposition to the issued raised, while 8 MSc respondents with 2.1% were in the “no opinion” zone. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community were 124 respondents with 34.7% as opposed by 7 respondents with 1.8% and 9 respondents with 2.4% who gave no comment to the issue raised. Also, 76 MSc certificate holders with 20% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 3 respondents with 1% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 25 respondents with 6.6% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 3 respondents with 1% totally disapproved, while 2 respondents with 0.67% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the

“others” occupation category, 13 respondents with 3.4% were in agreement to the fact that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community, 1 respondent with 0.3% totally disagreed while 1 respondent with 0.3% was in the “no opinion” region respectively.

Thus, the data collected and analyzed herein is statistically significant as substantial information to the research hypothesis being tested.

**TABLE 7**

ITEM 7.

Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	196	147	126	108	56	67	188	35	117	89	56	28	71	174	68	17	81	122	51	25	9	96.6
	51.6	38.7	42	36	18.7	22.3	62.7	11.7	39	29.7	18.7	9.3	18.7	45.8	17.9	4.5	20.5	32.1	13.4	7.1	2.4	
DIS	11	5	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	7	9	5	3	9	7	3	2	2	1.0
	2.9	1.3	0.3	0	0.67	0	0.3	0.67	0.3	0	0.67	0	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	
NO	13	8	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	12	27	7	5	20	11	6	3	4	2.4
	3.4	2.1	1	0.67	0.67	1	0.3	1	0.67	0.3	0.67	0.67	3.2	7.1	1.8	1.3	5.3	2.9	1.6	0.8	1.1	
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Decree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

### ***Interpretation***

Table 7 above shows the views of the respondents in respect to whether or not Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. From the data sourced and presented in the table above, 96.6% (cumulatively) of the entire studied population posited that, Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. 1.0% of the sampled population size were not in support of the above assertion, while 2.4% were neutral.

Therefore, in analyzing the data as collected from the field survey, column 1 of the table above reveals that, while 196 males representing 51.6% and 147 females which covers 38.7% of the total sampled population were of the view that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community, 11 males representing 2.9% and 5 females covering 1.3% were not in support of the aforementioned statement. Also, 13 males with 3.4% of the entire sampled population and 8 females representing 2.1% were silent on the issue.

In column 2 as presented in the table above, 126 respondents within the age group of 18 – 35 years representing 42%, 108 respondents within the age bracket of 36 – 53 years covering 36% and 56 respondents (54 and above years which covers 18.7%) respectively were of the view that, Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. Also, 1 respondent (0.3%) representing 18 – 35 years, none from the age group of 36 – 53 and 2 respondents (0.67%) within the age of 54 and above were not in support of the above-mentioned assertion. Similarly, in the “no opinion” zone, 3 respondents covering 1% of the entire sampled population within the age group of 18 – 35, 2 respondents (0.67%) within the age bracket of 36 – 53 and 2 respondents (0.67% covering the age group of 54 and above) gave no comment on the issue under consideration.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the findings that, Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 67 singles respondents with 22.3% as against none singles respondents who agreed with the above fact and 3 singles respondents with 1% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 188 married respondents with 62.7%, strongly supported the notion that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic

amenities within the community. In same married category, 1 respondent representing 0.3% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 1 respondent in the same category covering 0.3% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents in Iyanomo community, 35 respondents representing 11.7% of the total sampled population were of the view that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. But 2 respondents from the divorced category with 0.67% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 3 respondents with 1% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 117 respondents from the Christian folks representing 39%, 89 respondents from the Muslim community covering 29.7%, 56 respondents from the ATR members representing 18.7% and 28 respondents from other religions covering 9.3% agrees to the fact that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. The views of religious sects who do not agree that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community, include 0.3% (1 Christian respondents), none Muslim respondent, 0.67% (2 ATR respondents), and none respondent from the other religion sect. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 0.67% (2 Christian respondents), 0.3% (1 Muslim respondents), 0.67% (2 ATR respondents) and 0.67% (2 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also, as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 71 respondents (traders) representing 18.7%, 174 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 45.8%, and 68 respondents (farmers) reflecting 17.9% respectively, accepted that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that Iyanomo community do not report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community include 1.8% (7 traders), 2.4% (9 public/civil servants), and 1.3% (5 farmers). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 3.2% (12 traders), 7.1% (27 public/civil servants), and 1.8% (7 farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. This view is strongly supported by 17 Diploma respondents with 4.5% as against 3 Diploma respondents with 2.9% and 5 Diploma holders representing 1.3% who gave no comment on the matter. Likewise, 81 HND holders with 20.5% of the total sampled respondents

were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against 9 HND respondents with 2.9% and 20 HND holders representing 5.3% with no comment to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community were 122 respondents with 32.1% as opposed by 7 respondents with 1.8% and 11 respondents with 2.9% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 51 MSc certificate holders with 13.4% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 7 respondent in the same category with 1.8% totally disagreed, while 11 respondent with 2.9% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 25 respondents with 7.1% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 2 respondents with 0.5% totally disapproved, while 3 respondents with 0.8% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the “others” occupation category, 9 respondents with 2.4% were in agreement to the fact that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community, 2 respondents with 0.5% totally disagreed while 4 respondents also with 1.1% was in the “no opinion” region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.

**TABLE 8**

ITEM 8.

The health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs.

OPI	SEX		AGE			MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION				OCCUPATION			EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					CUM	
	M	F	18-35	36-53	54-X	SG	MA	DR	XT	IS	AT	OT	TR	P/C	FR	Dip	HND	F	M	PhD	OT	%
AG	186 56	149 37.7	125 41.7	102 34	54 18	61 20.3	186 62	34 11.3	115 38.3	86 28.7	55 18.3	25 8.3	86 28.7	187 48.2	74 19.5	25 6.6	109 4.67	136 35.8	76 25.3	26 6.8	9 14.7	93.7
DIS	11 1.67	3 1	2 0.67	4 1.3	2 0.67	3 1	2 0.67	3 1	3 1	2 0.67	2 0.67	1 0.3	2 0.67	9 2.4	2 0.6	0 0	0 0	2 0.67	1 0.3	2 0.67	3 1	2.7
NO	23 6.1	9 2.4	3 1	4 1.3	4 1.3	6 2	2 0.67	3 1	2 0.67	2 0.67	3 1	4 1.3	2 0.67	14 3.7	4 1.1	0 0	1 0.3	2 0.67	3 0.8	2 0.67	3 1	3.6
TOT	220	160	140	160	80	90	240	40	160	110	70	40	90	210	80	25	110	140	60	30	15	100

Source: Field Survey, (2017).

**Where:** **SG** – Single; **MA** – Married; **DR** – Divorced; **XT** – Christianity; **IS** – Islam; **AT** – African Traditional Religion; **OT** – Others; **TR** – Trader; **P/C** – Public/civil servant; **FR** – Farmer; **DIP** – Diploma; **HND** – Higher National Diploma; **F** – First Degree; **M** – Masters; **PhD** – PhD; **OT** – Others.

### ***Interpretation***

The views of the respondents in the above table are in respect to establishing the fact whether or not “the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs”. The responses indicate that 93.7% (cumulatively) agreed that, the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. 2.7% (cumulatively) totally disagreed with the aforementioned assertion while 3.6% (cumulatively) were in the “no opinion” region.

Thus, in analyzing the raw data as presented in column 1 of table 2 (section B) above, 186 males representing 56% and 149 females covering 37.7% respondents respectively confirmed that, the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs, while 11 males representing 1.67% respondents and 3 females representing 1% of the sampled population were of the view that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. In the same development, 23 males covering 6.1% of the total sample population and 9 females representing 2.4% of the same population sample were in the “no opinion” zone. Meaning they have no comment about the above-mentioned assertion under item 2.

In column 2 of same table above, 125 respondents representing 41.7% within the ages of 18 and 35 opined that, the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. Taking similar position is 102 respondents covering 34% of the total sampled population and within the age bracket of 36 – 53. In the same manner, 54 respondents representing 18% within the ages of 54 and above also agrees to the aforementioned assertion. Furthermore, within the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, 2 respondents representing 0.67% were not in agreement that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs, while 3 respondents covering 1% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” region. Also, 4 respondents representing 1.3% of the sample population and within the ages of 36 and 53 were in the opinion that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is equip with modern day facilities and drugs. While 4 respondents covering 1.3% respondents of the same above-mentioned age bracket were neither “here nor there” on the matter under review. Similarly, within the age bracket of 54 and above, 2 respondents representing 0.67% did not agree to the fact that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. While within the same age bracket, 4 respondents covering 1.3% of the total sampled population were in the “no opinion” zone.

In column 3 of the above table, the data as presented provides the evidence that, the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. This view is strongly supported by the responses of 61 singles respondents with 20.3% as against 3 singles respondents with 1% who were not in agreement that with the above proposition and 6 singles respondents with 2% of the total sampled population were in the “no comment” region. In the same vein, for the married respondents, 186 married respondents with 62%, strongly supported the notion that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. In same married category, 2 respondents representing 0.67% of the total sampled population were not in support of the above assertion. While 2 respondents in the same category covering 0.27% were in the “no opinion” zone. Furthermore, in analyzing the perception of divorced respondents, 34 respondents representing 11.3% of the total sampled population were of the view that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. But 3 respondents from the divorced category with 1% were not in favour of the above assertion, while 3 respondents with 1% were with no comment.

The data in column 4 as presented shows that, 115 respondents from the Christian folks representing 38.3%, 86 respondents from the Muslim community covering 28.7%, 55 respondents from the ATR members representing 18.3% and 25 respondents from other religions covering 8.3% agrees to the fact that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. The views of religious sects who do not agree that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs include 1% (3 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondent), 0.67% (2 ATR respondents), and 0.3% (1 other religion respondent) respectively. Furthermore, the “no opinion” region include 0.67% (2 Christian respondents), 0.67% (2 Muslim respondents), 1% (3 ATR respondents) and 1.3% (4 other religion respondents) respectively.

Also, as presented in column 5, the data shows that, 86 respondents (traders) representing 28.7%, 187 respondents (public/civil servants) covering 46.6%, and 74 respondents (farmers) reflecting 19.5% respectively, accepted that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. More so, the views or opinions of the respondents who declared that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is equip with modern day facilities and drugs include 0.67% (2 traders), 2.4% (9 public/civil servants), and 0.67% (2 farmers). Also, for the “no opinion” respondents, the data collected include, 1% (3 traders), 5.8% (2 public/civil servants), and 1.1% (4 farmers).

In column 6 of the table above, the data as presented provided the evidence that, the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs. This view is strongly supported by 109 Diploma respondents with 6.6% as against no opposition to the aforementioned fact. Likewise, 109 HND holders with 28.7% of the total sampled respondents were in support of the aforementioned assertion as against no opposition to the issued raised. Similarly, respondents with first degree who strongly supported that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs were 136 respondents with 35.8% as opposed by 2 respondents with 0.67% and 2 respondents with 0.67% who gave no comment to the issue raised, Also, 56 MSc certificate holders with 14.7% strongly up hold the view as aforementioned, 1 respondent in the same category with 0.3% totally disagreed, while 3 respondents with 0.8% were in the “no opinion” region. Again, analyzing the data for PhD certificate holders, it was discovered that, 26 respondents with 6.8% agreed to the aforementioned assertion under research, 2 respondents with 0.67% totally disapproved, while 2 respondents with 0.67% gave no comment to the issue under review. Furthermore, for the “others” occupation category, 9 respondents with 2.4% were in agreement to the fact that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs, 3 respondents with 0.8% totally disagreed while 3 respondents also with 0.8% was in the “no opinion” region respectively. Thus, based on the report above, the data so analyzed are accepted as statistically significant to the research hypothesis being tested.

## **INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS**

The expediency for the creation of local government anywhere in the world stems from the need to facilitate development at the grassroots. As important as local government administration has been, there seem to be some constraints that have been infringing on its operations over the years. These challenges range from undue interference of federal and state governments, coupled with the high rate of corruption and gross inadequacy of well trained and qualified human resources among others (Akhakpe et al, 2012).

Thus, the research study findings indicate that 92.0% of the respondents supported the assertion that local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country, 5.0% of the respondents were of neutral opinion while 3.0% of the respondents

sharply disagree with the assertion. The study found that there are obvious close links on the relationship between local government effective administration and economic and social development in Nigeria especially starting from the grassroots level. The research indicates that the respondents are convinced that local government in Nigeria especially that of Ikpoba – Okha local government area of Edo State has a major role to play in the development of the country. In other word, there is a linkage between the creation of local government and grassroots development in Nigeria.

On the issue of weak financial base hindering local government from meeting their developmental goals, the study discovers from the sampled population that 93.7% agreed to the fact that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals, 3.6% respondents were of neutral view on the issue while 2.7% respondents disagree totally to the issue. In buttressing the above-mentioned statement further, the issue of finance and development are inseparable entity. Thus, the availability of finance will eventually lead to achievement of desired goals especially in the local government sphere. So therefore, the unavailability of finance in Nigeria's local government, especially in Ikpoba – Okha local government of Edo State has led to the lack of fulfilment of development goals and objectives in Ikpoba – Okha local government area.

To ascertain if local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities, 95.1% agreed, 2.3% neutral while 2.6% disagreed totally that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. The analysis indicates that the larger portion of the sampled population agreed to the fact that local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities. That is to say, local government in Nigeria, most especially that of Okpoba – Okha are not strategically placed to maintain infrastructural amenities like roads, bridges etc. which has made the third tier of government merely symbolic.

Also noted in the field survey, is to ascertain if local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community, 14.4 % respondents were in support of the fact that local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community, 10 % of the respondent were neutral while 75.6 % were not in support of the view. The analysis shows that the majority of the respondents disagreed on the issue raised.

In respect to the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community being responsible for their performance, the study reveals that 93.7% respondents agreed to it, 3.6% were neutral and 2.7 % disagreed to the issue raised. It therefore indicates that the larger percentage of the respondents agreed that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their low work performance in terms of service delivery to the local people of Iyanomo community.

Examining if Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community, 92.0% respondents agreed to it, 5.0% respondents were neutral while 3.0% respondents strongly disagreed. The majority of the respondents supported the view that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. The study also beams its intellectual search light on the issue of Iyanomo community reporting to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. The study reveals that 96.6% of the respondents agreed that Iyanomo community reports to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community, 2.4% of the respondents were of neutral view while 1.0% of the respondents differs sharply from the above statement. The majority of the respondents uphold the view that Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community.

Also, in determining if the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs, the study reveals that 93.7% respondents agreed to the view that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs, 3.6% respondents were on the fence while 2.7% respondents disagreed. The analysis indicates that the majority of the respondents totally agreed to the above statement. This indicates that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 *Summary*

The study seeks to investigate the effect of “The Impact of Local Government Administration on Economic and Social Development Strategies in Iyanomo Community of Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State Nigeria”. The objectives of the study are, to examine the nature of relationship between Ikpoba-Okha local government area council and Iyanomo community in terms of common development plans and implementation, to examine the extent to which Ikpoba-Okha local government has contributed to the provision of social amenities like primary health care facilities, good road network, standard primary education in Iyanomo community, to examine the challenges and constraints inhibiting against the economic and social development strategies in Iyanomo community, and finally to examine the method which will enhance economic and social development plans and strategies of Ikpoba-okha local government policies in Iyanomo community.

The research design adopted for this study is survey research methodology which involves the administering structured questionnaires. The population of study was drawn from the total number of people in Ikpoba-Okha local government area of Edo State. Having a population of 371,106 persons (NPC,2006). Data was analyzed by the use of simple percentage.

The study found amongst others that, local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country. The study also found that there are obvious close links on the relationship between local government effective administration and economic and social development in Nigeria especially starting from the grassroot level. The study reveals further that weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals. The study discovered that local government are not strategically placed

to maintain roads within their localities. Moreso, the study discovered that the respondents were in neutral position on whether or not local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community. The study also beams its intellectual search light on the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community being responsible for their performance. The study reveals that the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community is responsible for their low work performance in terms of service delivery to the local people of Iyanomo community. The study also indicates that Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. The study also shows that, Iyanomo community reports to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. The study posited further that the health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study concludes amongst others that, Iyanomo community reports to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community. The study further concludes that, the attitude of local government personnel's in Iyanomo community being responsible for their performance. The study also reveals in conclusion that, Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community. In the spirit of conclusion also, the study concludes that, local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country. More so, the researchers conclude that, there are obvious close links on the relationship between local government effective administration and economic and social development in Nigeria especially starting from the grassroot level.

### **5.3 Policy Recommendations**

Based on the findings in this research study, noticed that, one of the major challenges of local government is lack of adequate finance to implement its programmes at the grassroots level, therefore, for local government to bring development to the rural areas, there is the need for local councils to have strong economic base. In this connection, it is recommended that statutory

allocations to local councils be reviewed upward from 52.68%, 26.72% and 20.6% to 52.1%, 25.9% and 22.0% at the federal, state and local governments respectively. In addition to this, councils' shares of the federation account to be released to them directly to avoid lateness in the payment of salaries and arbitrary deductions by state government. Local government should have representation in the Revenue Allocation and Fiscal Commission which determines and shares the federated revenue to the beneficiaries. It is not enough to have an upward review of councils' allocations, but also advisable for local councils to look inwards for improved Internally Generated Revenue (IGR). This will make them financially self-reliant.

The study also recommends that, local councils should look for ways of attracting industries to their areas as this will propel economic development and increase their revenue base. In order to reduce the incidence of corruption in local government, there must be better welfare package for local government staff. Adequate motivation and welfare package will prepare the workers for the task of service delivery.

Furthermore, the inadequacy of skilled workers to implement various developmental programmes can be solved by investing in human beings, Obada (2002) believed that the most permanent and deepest way to ensure ideal development in the rural areas is to invest in human beings which policies like National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Universal

Basic Education (UBE), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LEEDS) etc are meant to do.

Also, a viable system of development at local government level must provide political leadership and guidance to plan and execute various programmes and policies. But this must be done without curbing local initiative and participation. Indeed, Bureaucrats and Technocrats are needed to assist and advise the local people. If these officials are to appear as masters of the people it will be difficult to change their mentality and attitude. The only way to integrate themselves with the local people is to appear as genuine servants of the people and to place themselves under the political authority of the locally recognized leaders.

More so, the concern for corruption in Nigeria society must be removed in the conduct of local government. Above all, provision of education, health and other social services must be the priority of the local government authorities to create new man with attitude prepared to challenge oppression and exploitation.

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## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

Department of Public Administration,  
Faculty of Social Sciences,  
University of Benin,  
Benin City.

Dear Sir/Madam

### **REQUEST FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

I am a undergraduate student of above mentioned department and university. As part of the programme, I am presently conducting a research on the topic “The Impact Of Local Government Administration On Economic And Social Development Strategies In Iyanomor Community Of Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area Of Edo State Nigeria”. This questionnaire is therefore designed to collect the relevant data for the study. Your responses to questions will not be used for any other purpose other than the one state above.

Furthermore, you are kindly requested to respond as sincerely as possible to all the question as stated in the questionnaire. Please, tick (✓) in the space provided in the most appropriate column on each of the item.

Thank you for your cooperation.

**Osafanmen Endurance  
Researcher**

**SECTION A: BIO DATA**

Please kindly tick the box that best at the information given below:

- 5. Sex: Male ( ), Female ( )
- 6. Age: 25-30 years ( ), 31-36 years ( ), 37 and above ( )
- 7. Marital Status; Single ( ), Married ( ), Divorce ( )
- 8. Religious Belief: Christianity ( ), Islam ( ), Traditional ( ), Others ( )
- 9. Educational Qualification: Primary ( ), Secondary ( ), Tertiary ( ), Other ( )
- 10. Occupation: Public/Civil Servant ( ), Traders ( ), Farmer ( )

**SECTION B: GENERAL QUESTIONS**

	OPTIONS	SA	A	D	SD
	SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree,U=Undecided, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree				
1	Local government have roles to play in the economic and social development of the country.				
2	Weak financial base hinders local government from meeting their developmental goals.				
3	Local government are not strategically placed to maintain roads within their localities.				
4	Local government provides financial support scheme for peasant farmers and indigenous traders in Iyanomo community.				
5	The attitude of local government personnel’s in Iyanomo community is responsible for their performance.				
6	Ikpoba – Okha local government administration do not consult Iyanomo community on the social and economic need of the community.				
7	Iyanomo community report to the local government council the status of the basic amenities within the community.				
8	The health care centre in Iyanomo community is not equip with modern day facilities and drugs.				