

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFORTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA AND ZAMFARA STATES**

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AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,

ZARIA

FEBRUARY, 2019

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE
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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: “Assessment of the Efforts of Local Government in Agricultural Development in Selected Local Government Areas of Kaduna and Zamfara States” by DAHIRU Umar, meets the regulations governing the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D) in Local Government and Development Studies of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is hereby accepted and approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “Assessment of the Efforts of Local Government in Agricultural Development in Selected Local Government Areas of Kaduna and Zamfara States” has been written and presented by me in the Department of Local Government and Development Studies under the supervision of Prof. Massoud Omar, Prof. Muhammad Kabir Isa and Prof. Ayo R. Dunmoye. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and the list of references is provided. No part of this thesis has been presented in any previous application for a higher degree in any university or higher institution of learning.

DAHIRU Umar

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

For the down-trodden in the communities who have long forgotten about the existence of the institution of local government due to its apparent inability to deliver services to expectation and my friend and confidant Isma'il Iliyasu Balarabe, who passed away on 11-06-17, RIJF. And of-course Hummie baby (Ai'sha Umar).

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supervisors and guide; albeit unofficial; I remain grateful sir, Prof. Usman Abubakar is a senior colleague and is appreciated for his contributions.

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ABSTRACT

This study was on the assessment of the efforts of local government in agricultural development in selected local government areas of Kaduna and Zamfara states. Primarily, this study was set to establish the depths of the efforts of local government in agricultural development within its set scope. The study explored the interconnectedness between local government and the development of agriculture and related infrastructures at the grassroots, based on primary and secondary data; using statistical tools of frequency tables and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used to test the four hypotheses formulated for the study, inferential statistics was used to analyze the primary data while the secondary data were used to support it and gave it further interpretation. Structural Functionalism Theory supported by the Development Model of Local Government served as the theoretical guide of the study. The study found among other things that: there was a significant relationship between local government and agricultural development in the areas studied; this was because the calculated P value of 0.0000 was found to be lower than 0.05 alpha values of correlation index R level for 0.937 at of 411; thus majority of the respondents held the view that constitutionally the institution of local government is recognized and charged with specified responsibilities, but practically such powers are not efficiently performed, thus recommends among others that: The laws surrounding the existence of Local government as more or less appendage of the state should be reviewed; which will thus guarantee effective discharge of agriculture related services. As guided by the theoretical framework of this study, we are of the opinion that; the councils should be allowed to formulate and implement their policies, which will go a long way in guaranteeing their fiscal and administrative stability.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Nigeria as a political entity is built on the threshold of multi layers of government which allowed each of the layers to enjoy and wield specific powers within specific jurisdictions. The arrangement recognizes three levels of government; the central/federal, regional/state and peripheral/local governments; each of these has undergone series of transformations and constitutional reforms to suit the realities of the day. However, among the three, Native Authority which was transformed to local government courtesy of the watershed reform of 1976 is the only level of government whose power and authority face challenges particularly from the state government, as a result of certain constitutional provisions that subject it under the canopy of the state.

Nonetheless, local government is entrenched in the Nigerian constitution just like any other level of government; it is thus recognized as the third tier of government with its powers and jurisdiction clearly carved out by the constitution. In other words, power within the Nigerian political structure is not concentrated at the centre rather it is distributed among the tiers of government including the local government; this arrangement is what is technically known as decentralisation which can be total or partial and/or temporary.

In Nigeria the transfer of power from central government to lower level of government which is the local government; is supported by the constitution; this arrangement concurs with a form of decentralisation referred to as devolution which

allows local government in Nigeria to assume the status of a third tier of government, deriving its powers from the same source with the upper levels of government. Under the Nigerian governmental structure each of these levels, has its exclusive and concurrent schedules. At the level of local government, support and development of agriculture fall within one of its concurrent schedules, which according to BPE (2004:1) is “the mainstay of the Nigerian economy since independence as it accounts for over 38% of the non oil foreign exchange earnings and it employs the active labour force of the population”.

Given the foregoing, we can now deduce that delivery of agriculture related services and infrastructures by the local government; which is the focus of this study is entrenched in the constitution. Section 7(5) of the 1999 Constitution provides that “the functions to be conferred by law upon local government councils shall include those set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Constitution”, these functions are categorized as residual/exclusive and concurrent. In the concurrent list the constitution states that the functions of the local government shall include participation of such council in the Government of the state as regards the development of agriculture and natural resources, among other things. The participation and functions expected from the local government in the development of agriculture; received further elaboration in a federal government document titled “The New Nigerian Agricultural Policy”2011, the policy document states clearly the following responsibilities, thus: The local governments will be expected to take over progressively the responsibilities of state governments with respect to: (i) the provision of effective extension service; (ii) provision of rural infrastructure to complement federal and state governments' efforts; (iii) management of irrigation areas

of dams; (iv) mobilization of farmers for accelerated agricultural and rural development through cooperative organizations, local institutions and communities; (v) provision of land for new entrants into farming in accordance with the provision of the Land Use Act; and, (vi) coordination of data collection at primary level.

The above is understood to be achievable if there is an existing competent institutional framework. The centrality of the institution of local government in the process of agricultural development cannot be overemphasised. In this respect, we understand that the thrust of this study lies in the expectation that local governments are equally important players in supporting the development of agriculture in the communities within the local governments under survey in Kaduna and Zamfara states, by way of delivery of agriculture related services and infrastructure to the people.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The 1976 Local Government reform is the corner stone of the modern and present local government system in Nigeria; fundamentally the reform establishes the third tier status of the local government expecting it to wield specified political, institutional and financial powers within the specified jurisdictions. The 1979 constitution guaranteed the statutory nature of the third tier of government through the provisions relating to the system of local government by democratically elected local government council. Local government councils are thus empowered to carry out specific political and socio-economic roles.

The importance and rationale for conceding devolved status/powers to the local government is made even clearer by the position of NULGE that autonomy will:- enable the local government system to develop as a tier of government to discharge its constitutional responsibilities to its constituencies- strengthen democratic decentralisation of power and putting power in the hands of citizens at the grassroots level of governance, in delivering development- guarantee more money in the hands of local government to deliver services to citizens since it weakens the over-concentration of power in the state, among other things. Paradoxically, the same constitution which enables political, administrative and fiscal powers and responsibilities to all tiers of government also recognizes the Local Government as the creature of State thus opening up a vista of problems concerning the structure, functions and so on of this institution of government. For example section 7 (1) of the 1999 constitution provides that the state government shall: “ensure their existence under a law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils”, also the constitution allows for Joint Allocation Account between the State and Local Government. Flowing from the afore-mentioned, and despite the far-reaching provisions of the 1976 Local Government reforms, 1979, 1989 as well as 1999 Constitutions to guarantee the existence of Local Government as one of the tiers of governance in Nigeria, the institution both in theory and practice remains and is regarded as an appendage of the state in which they exist, Fatile and Ejalonibu (2015: 11).

Furthermore, the Basic constitutional provisions as amended by Decree No. 27 of 1991 states that local government in Nigeria shall be charged with, among other functions

as may be assigned to it from time to time by the House of Assembly of the state in which it is situated. In this respect, numerous limitations stand on the way of local government to actual decentralized status as manifested in a number of ways as outlined by Enejo and Isa (2014: 74-83): (i) Control by the ministry for local government (ii) Approval of local government byelaws by a state agency (iii) Approval of Annual Estimates of local government by the State House of Assembly (iv) Control through inspectorate division of the ministry for local government (v) Audit of local government accounts by the Auditor-General of the state (vi) Providing local government with Financial Memoranda to guide its financial management (vii) Control of local government staff of senior cadre by Local Government Service Commission. Additionally, “state governors have also been accused of plotting with the state Houses of Assembly to shorten the tenure of three years of elected local government officials in order to put their supporters in office” Vanguard (2001:1).

Furthermore, the 1999 Constitution envisages the local government to be a partner to the state government in respect of some of its mandates like development of agriculture. The level of participation is not clearly defined and remains with the state to determine. The White Paper on the Technical Committee Report on the Review of Local Government Councils, 2004 also itemized other straight jacketing factors to the existence of a functional local government system in the country such as: (i) Inadequate Funding (ii) Poor Internal Revenue Generation Efforts (iii) Operation of the State- Local Government Joint Account (iv) Poor Planning and Lack of Budget Discipline, among others. More prominent here is the item iii of the report; which is the states-local

government joint account, which caused a lot of disaffection between states and local governments and most likely hampers programme implementation among others.

It was revealed by the chairman of Association of Local Government of Nigeria ALGON, Enugu Chapter Hon. Julius Ogbuke in 2008; how the former Governor Chimaroke Nnamani diverted over N1.121b council funds in to projects that were not executed... the Edo State chairman of ALGON Hon. Felix Akhabue told Governor Adams Oshiomole that Osunbor regime had always tempered with Local Government funds. He cited how Oredo Local Government Council's allocation was deducted for the past 10 months from N75m to N90m and now N101m. These malpractices with LG funds cut across the 36 states and after the state governments have fiddled with the funds, whatever is left goes into payment of salaries, nothing is left to deliver projects. Additionally, the constriction on the local government level generated additional challenges to the viability of the local governments as outlined by the NULGE's position paper on local government in aspects like; highly constrained fiscal, administrative and political autonomy for local governments- local governments compelled to shoulder responsibilities of expenditure of Federal and State Agencies- capacity constraints of over dependence on the Federal and State Governments for policy initiatives and programme development, and so forth.

To Arowolo, (2008:12) "Series of Nigerian government agricultural and rural development interventions have not achieved noticeable effect on the lives of the rural farmers in terms of increased agricultural production". It is a reality that delivery of services such as support in the development of agriculture by the institution of local

government falls below expectation as perceived by most observers; due to an outright negation of the philosophy and wisdom behind the institutionalisation of local governments by the state governments. In Kaduna and Zamfara states, the farmers at the grassroots are craving to have modern farm implements and inputs, storage facilities, extension services and feeder roads for easy movement to and from the communities, farms and markets.

According to Kaduna State Development Plan, 2014-2018, (2013:16) the major challenges facing agriculture in the state include: the production system is characterized by small-scale producers on low adoption of improved inputs and practices that are predominantly traditional also, inadequate extension workers-farmers' ratio which is significantly high rated at 1:3000. Government support for farm inputs, especially on improved seeds, herbicides and insecticides are grossly inadequate more so, prices of the products are largely unstable. Another challenge is in terms of provision of preservation, processing and storage facilities to reduce on-farm and off-farm losses which are up to 30% depending on the produce, coupled with poor maintenance, supervision and management of forest reserve and plantations for expansion of farming activities; to all these local government has prominent roles to play.

Similarly, a survey conducted by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), published in Financial Watch magazine, May 22, 2016; quoted the Vice Chairman of All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN), Zamfara state chapter that state and local government policies in the past had not taken in to consideration genuine aspirations of farmers in terms of access to credit facilities, fertilizer and other farming inputs.

Item VI of the New Nigerian Agricultural Policy related to Local Government has to do coordination of collection of data at primary level. Impliedly, the data collected will be utilized for planning and development of agriculture at all levels of government. Disturbingly, the six local government councils across Kaduna and Zamfara states did not collect and keep reliable data concerning agriculture in the localities.

1.3 Research Questions

Given the above mentioned problems in the local government, we are compelled to ask the following questions:

- i. What are the key efforts of Local Government in the development of agriculture in Kaduna and Zamfara states?
- ii. What are the constraints hindering the local governments from effectively supporting agricultural development?
- iii. What is the capacity of Local Government's personnel in handling agriculture related services and infrastructures?
- iv. Do Local Government Councils provide the needed logistics: offices, equipments and vehicles, for the staff to carry out their duties for the development of agriculture?
- v. Would the collection of data at primary level by the local government be significant in planning for the development of agriculture?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to establish the effectiveness or otherwise of the efforts local government in the development of agriculture in the selected local government areas in Kaduna and Zamfara states within the period under study.

The specific objectives of this study are:

- i. To know the depth of farm inputs, implements, feeder roads, produce markets and extension services that local government provides for the development of agriculture in the selected local government areas in Kaduna and Zamfara states.
- ii. To identify the constraints such as state-Local Government Joint Account and administrative factors inhibiting the local governments in promoting agriculture in Kaduna and Zamfara states.
- iii. To examine the capacity of Local Government's personnel in terms of work experience and educational qualifications in handling agriculture related services.
- iv. To find out the extent to which Local Government Councils provide offices, equipments, vehicles and financial support for the personnel to carry out duties for the development of agriculture.
- v. To establish the link between the availability of data at primary level and adequate planning for the development of agriculture by the local government councils under survey.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

This study tests the following null hypothetical postulations that:

- i. There is no significant relationship between provision of farm inputs, implements, extension services, feeder roads and produce markets by the local governments and development agriculture in Kaduna and Zamfara states.
- ii. Constraints like State-Local Government Joint Account and controls do not significantly inhibit the local governments from the development agriculture.
- iii. There is no significant relationship between the councils' personnel work experience and educational qualifications and the development of agriculture by the local governments.
- iv. Provision offices, equipments, vehicles and financial support to carry out official duties have no significant connection to the personnel's efforts toward the development of agriculture.
- v. The link between the availability of data at primary level for planning is not significant in the development of agriculture by the local government councils under survey.

1.6 Justifications of the Study

Oviasuyi (et.al) (2010) worked on the “constraints of local government administration in Nigeria”. This work focused on the constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria that enables state governments to lay a firm grip on the local governments which constraints the local government authorities from providing the much needed goods and services for the people. In terms of methodology the researcher used content analysis; thereby relying on secondary documents through which he made historical references; while the scope of the study ranged from the period of colonial rule to 1976 when the land mark reform on local government was conducted. At the end the study recommended that: The constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria should be amended to enable state governments and various state houses of assembly to loosen their firm grip on local governments in order to allow the local governments to promote much needed goods and services to the people.

Other studies like the one conducted by Oladipo (2008) entitled: “Project Planning and Implementation at the Local Government Level: Lesson of Experience” looked into the factors that are responsible for the failure of local government projects in making appreciable impacts and adduced that “the failure of local governments to achieve desired objectives includes inadequate financial resources and mismanagement of available scarce resources. This study relied on secondary data for the information required for the work and laid a lot of emphases on Kwara state within the period 1976 to 2008. In terms of findings the paper identified the followings as factors hampering the successful planning and implantation of projects and programmes; which are: (a) lack of qualified manpower

(b) paucity of data (c) inadequate finance and (d) lack of effective project monitoring and evaluation.

Our study took different paths in terms of methodology; where the studies cited above relied on documentary and content analysis, this study employs both the primary and secondary sources of data collection thereby generating a richer data. In terms of scope for instance, Oviasuyi, et.al attempted to cover a wider period; from colonial local government to the present modern Nigerian local government system, while the whole of Nigeria is the area of the study, which generated findings and recommendations mentioned above. Oladipo in his work also used content analysis and covered three decades (1976-2008) and the area of the study was Kwara state; our study focuses on the role local governments in agricultural development in Kaduna and Zamfara states which identified certain peculiarities related to the local governments in terms of the constitutional responsibilities which the local governments shoulder alone or concurrently such as support and development of agriculture; as well as the control by the state governments particularly and its encroachment into the terrain of the local governments, which thus reduced local governments to mere appendages of the state government. This view is supported by a much earlier work by Anyanwu (1991:1), thus: “The constitution assigns service delivery responsibilities to the three tiers of government with the state and local governments playing the most significant role in the delivery of basic services such as education, health, housing, water and waste disposal services”

In other words, safeguarding and promoting peoples' welfare is the original purpose of a government in any society and as such power and authority of the central

government are distributed to the various levels in such a way that each level is challenged to certain categories of responsibilities to the different levels of government. In Nigeria a long list of responsibilities for the provision of public services such as provision of services like collection of refuse, maintaining good sanitation in the communities, support to agricultural activities and so on rest on the local governments, consequently large volume of literature that explain the related issues exists. Nwalieji and Igbokwe (2011) worked on the “Role of Local Government Councils in Agricultural Development in Nigeria: A Review” Where they submitted that local government should be committed to the agricultural sector as indicated in various policy documents. The agricultural policy emphasizes the enhancement of growth and development of all aspects of agriculture in sustainable manner. They recommended among other things thus:

1. Local Government share of federal allocation and each state IGR should be paid to them directly without putting such into joint accounts controlled by the state government.
2. Local governments should look inwards for improved IGR in order to make them financially more reliant
3. Linkages between Local Government Councils and Agricultural Development Projects and programmes should be strengthened in order to foster development.
4. Bottom up approach should be adopted between Local Governments and farmers for effective rural community involvement and participation in major discussions affecting them

5. There should be cost sharing by the three tiers of government in funding of extension at the Local Government level and this could be done by legislation

Mgbenka (et al),(2015:16) worked on the “role of local government in agricultural transformation in Nigeria”. In their study they focus on the challenges militating against Local Government Councils performances in the transformation of agriculture, where they identified the following as the factors behind the poor performances to include: Inadequate planning and poor implementation, corruption and mismanagement of resources, lack of commitment of government workers, lack of participation and involvement of local people; and lack of continuity of local government programmes and projects by different administration.

As a response to the above problems they offered relevant solutions which include: transparency and accountability, motivation of local government workers, and, sourcing for strong source of local government revenue, abrogation of state local government joint account, among others.

This study argues that there is a gap between the constitutional mandates and expectations on local governments in terms of Agricultural Development in Kaduna and Zamfara states and delivery of agricultural services and infrastructure to the people. It also argues that there is a difference/gap between the people’s expectations from the philosophy and wisdom behind the establishment of local governments enshrined in the constitution in respect of the local governments and agricultural development. Further studies can be ignited in this area of study.

All the above submissions justify this study more particularly that policy makers attention is drawn towards proper policies so that local governments can deliver effective services, such as review of the extant laws of internal generated revenue of the local governments to be at par with the contemporary realities. This study insists on looking deeply in to the role local government should embark on activities that will develop agriculture by uplifting the standard of related infrastructures in the localities. It also argues that there is a difference between the people's expectations from the constitutional mandates of the local governments enshrined in the constitution in respect of the agricultural services rendered to the populace in Kaduna and Zamfara states.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study is on the efforts of local government in agricultural development by the six local government councils we are studying, specifically, the study focuses on crop production as an aspect of agriculture; this is because both Kaduna and Zamfara states are largely into crop production much more than other aspects of agriculture. The study also looks into the provision of rural infrastructures that are directly related to agricultural development like feeder roads, rural markets and so on. For Nnanna (2003: 202-203), Basic rural infrastructure, such as transportation... motorable roads...marketing ...facilities, are needed to support agriculture.

The study covers 2010 to 2015: this time frame is selected for the following reasons:

- i. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) conditional grants to support Local Government in the attainment of MDGs; commenced in 2010 and ended in 2015; and development of agriculture is one of the means of achieving these goals.

- ii. Nigeria returned to civilian rule in 1999 after long stretch under the military, and from the period of its commencement to 2015 thus, the constitution of Nigeria which accords the local government its third tier status in the process of governance must have gotten the right footing in the scheme of things for a period of 15 consecutive years.

This study focuses on some selected local governments in Kaduna and Zamfara states because of the following reasons:

- i. The states under survey fall under the North West Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria which according to the 2006 census figures has the highest population
- ii. The zone is one of the centers of agricultural activities in Nigeria and therefore the institution of government would have to focused on agriculture as part of the aggregate demand of the large portion of the citizenry in the states, that hold agriculture as primary preoccupation.
- iii. In terms of absolute poverty, the zone has according to the Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 Report, 70% of its population as absolutely poor and agriculture is one of the formidable mean of tackling poverty in an environment, hence the prevalence of agricultural activities in the zone.
- iv. The volume of external revenue the local governments receive from the federation account keep increasing, though such revenues do not come to the local government due to intermediations such as State/Local Government Joint Account/Projects policies and so on, which continues to truncate the spirit of

decentralization in the states and by implication such must have hampered the drive by the councils to deliver services to the people.

Thus, six local government areas are purposely selected from Kaduna and Zamfara states and each local government is selected from the three senatorial districts of each of the States. In Kaduna state the local governments are: Zaria, Giwa and Kachia, belonging to Kaduna north, central and south senatorial districts, while in Zamfara state the selected local governments are: Gusau, Kaura Namoda and Anka from Zamfara central, north and west senatorial districts. The selection of the local governments is purposely done in order to have representation across the urban and rural divides of the states, thus Zaria and Gusau are the urban local governments from the two states, while Giwa, Kachia, Kauran Namoda and Anka are the rural local governments selected from the two states. Further, in order to ensure balanced analysis; the selection of Kaduna and Zamfara states is based on the perception that Kaduna is an old state that has been serving as the center of political and administrative activities of the entire north, while Zamfara is a relatively new and rural state.

The states are centers of agricultural activities in Nigeria; this requires local government intervention in a number of ways mandatorily and concurrently which can be better done under an efficient local government. In this light the study focuses on the institution of local government in relation to the development of agriculture and related services at grassroots.

However, research of this magnitude cannot be conducted without some hitches; such as lack of or scanty nature of secondary records documents kept in the local

governments. For example when we made a second field trip to collect additional data from the local governments in respect of official documents on agriculture and related projects and or expenditure incurred by the councils within the period under survey; we found it really difficult to get complete documents (secondary data) in Zamafara state. In Kaduna state it was more of a futile effort; due to either nonchalant attitude to work or attempt by the officials to hide certain issues from the Knowledge of the outsiders (public). Also key officials we were to contact were mostly not on seat for reasons best known to them we thus had no option than to fall back on the available officers for our survey.

1.8 Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this work, concepts related to the variables of the study, are conceptually and operationally defined for clear understanding.

1.8.1 Local Government

According to the 1976 Guidelines, Local Government is defined as a legally established representative council empowered to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to compliment the activities of the State and Federal governments in their areas.

Operationally we define local government as:

- Government at the grassroots with defined area and a council
- Government with powers and responsibilities derived from the constitution
- Government with power to raise and spend revenue for grassroots development

1.8.2 State Local Government Joint Account

State Joint local Government Account according to Funsho (2015: 18) is the constitutional account in to which is paid all federal allocations to all the local governments in a state. It is an account where 10% of internally generated revenue of state is paid for onward distribution to all local governments in the state.

Operationally we define State Joint Local Government Account as:

- An account into which statutory allocations for state and local governments are paid
- An account from which statutory allocations are disbursed to local governments by the state government
- An arrangement that enables state government to control and manipulate local governments' resources.

1.8.3 Agricultural Development

Agricultural Development according to Okoye (2009:10) is the process of harnessing agricultural potentials for food security, economic growth, sustainable livelihoods, employment creation and capital formation.

Operationally it means:

- Using state of the art method to produce agricultural yields/ crops.
- Effective utilization of channels of commercialisation the agricultural produce for profit and as a source of diversification of the economy

- Producing enough quantity of crops within limited space and limited time; to use for food and industrial raw material.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

A number of relevant books/literature such as, Adeyemi, O.O. (et al), (2012), “Institutionalising the Culture of Accountability in Local Government Administration in Nigeria” African Journal of Political Science and International Relations, Vol.6 (4) Pp81-91, April Ito, D. and Eric, E. (2010), “Local Government in Nigeria: Relevance and Effectiveness in Poverty Reduction and Economic Development” Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, Vol., No. 1, articles, such as: “The Role of Local Government Council in Agricultural Transformation in Nigeria: Need for Review of Policy” Agricultural Engineering Research Journal, to cite just few, reports and official documents have been consulted for the purpose of this study; with particular reference to the role of local government on the development of agriculture in Kaduna and Zamfara states.

2.1.1 Literature Review

2.1.2 Organisational Structure of Local Government

Local government system is usually organized either as: (i) a single tier local government, or (ii) a multi tier local government. Orewa (1991:31), under a single tier structure, one local government council performs all the functions assigned to a local government within its area of jurisdiction, as obtains in Nigerian local government system. Multi tier structure mean an arrangement where two or more local governments share responsibility for local services within a given territory; just like what obtained in the old western region of Nigeria where local government consisted of a divisional

council; under which a number of district councils existed; each of which composed of many local councils.

The modern local government in Nigeria adopts single tier system which possesses key features such as defined territory, population, legal personality among others. Hugh Whalen in Adeyemi et al (2012:81), succinctly highlighted the features thus:

The following are the main features of local government: a given territory and population, an institutional structure for legislative, executive and administrative purposes, a separate legal identity, array of power and functions authorized by delegation from appropriate central legislature and within the new ambit of such delegation including fiscal autonomy.

Internal Management Structure

According to Austin (1975: 479-482); Three broad forms of local government internal arrangements have been identified. They are:

- (i) The Mayoral model
- (ii) The Counciliar model
- (iii) The Managerial model

The mayoral model is identified or related to the presidential system of government, which the system that is currently been used in Nigeria. Under this system both the chief executive (chairman) and the legislature (council) are independently elected by the people for a fixed term in office. Two types of mayoral system exist: ‘weak and strong mayor’. The weak type is where the mayor does not possess the power to appoint, remove and supervise his council’s administrative staff, some of whom are elected by the

people, this is similar to the Nigerian system where the council's senior staff are been appointed, placed, promoted, etc. by an agent of the state government. While the strong mayor pattern, the mayor is the only elected executive official and he has the power to appoint and dismiss department heads and he shares policy making functions with the council.

The Conciliar System is arranged in such a way that the council which is directly elected by the people selects a presiding officer usually from among its members but occasionally from outside. The whole council acts as a legislature while the work of administrative supervision is performed by either the mayor or the committee of the council. The chairmen of the various committees constitute the cabinet of the council to guide policy formulation and implementation. This type conciliar system is used in Britain, France, Germany and other European countries.

The managerial or council-manager pattern is one which an elected council sets a broad policy but hires a manager to serve as the chief executive. The manager is vested with the responsibility for supervision of administration, is pattern is adopted in most American cities.

2.1.3 Local Government Revenue

Basically in countries like Nigeria, local government derives its revenue from external and internal sources. In terms, of the external sources of local government revenue, they include statutory allocations and grants. While the internal sources are

those sources within the competence or jurisdiction of the local government as supported by the extent laws, which are inform of fines, rates, fees, among others. Details of these sources are outlined in the subsequent paragraphs.

External Sources

1. Statutory Allocation from the Federal Accounts and State Government Mandatory Contribution: in Nigeria local government are entitled to a mandatory allocation on monthly basis from the federation accounts. State government on the other hand, is mandated by law to make a compulsory contribution of 10 percent of its internally generated revenue to its local government on monthly basis.
2. Gifts and donations: individuals, groups, organisations and so on can make donations to the local governments, inform of cash or kind. Gifts such as landed property like buildings, equipments like tractors, and so on. In some instances local government organises launching of specific projects like funds to develop education in area etc. money or whatever realised from this source is simply known as donation.
3. Borrowings and loans: as a corporate entity, local government is empowered to raise loans from banks and other financial institutions to finance certain needs or projects. For example, a local government can raise loans to finance market development.

4. Grants: these are certain forms of money given annually by the state and federal governments in aid of local government to enable them discharge the constitutional responsibilities effectively.

There are four types of grants, namely:

- a. General grant
 - b. Special grant
 - c. Matching grant
 - d. Equalisation grant
- a. General grant: this type of grant is also known as block grant, this type of grant is based on population and is linked to certain value laded factors like need for a service to be provided. It is a specific amount paid annually to local government based on the size of the population of the local government.
 - b. Special grants; this is a type of grant that is given to meet the cost of certain services of national importance such as education, health, agriculture, etc.
 - c. Matching grant: this is sometime known as percentage grant, as it is geared towards stimulating improvement in the standard of work and services offered by local authority. Matching grants is usually given to the local governments that prove to be performing appreciable services. Matching grants motivates local government to embark on development projects, and certain percentage ranging from 30-80 percent is given based on the actual expenditure incurred on projects like education, agriculture, etc.

- d. Equalization grants; this type of grant is usually due to poor and underdeveloped local government to enable them to catch up with the more developed and buoyant local governments.

Table 2.1 Criteria for Allocation of Funds to Different Tiers of Government in Nigeria: National Revenue Mobilisation and Fiscal Allocation Commission (NRMFAC)

Horizontal	Allocation %	Vertical	Allocation%
Equity	40	Federal Govt.	52.7
Population	30	State Govt.	26.7
Internally Generated Revenue	10	Local Govt.	20.6
Land Mass and Terrain	10		
Social Development Factors	10		
Territorial Spread	1.5		
Rainfall	1.5		
Primary/Secondary Enrolment	4		
Hospital Beds	3		
VAT			
Equality	50		15
Population	30		50
Derivation	20		30

Amakom (2009:3)

Internal Sources

Local government internal sources of revenue as mentioned earlier includes numerous sources as detailed in the subsequent paragraphs.

1. Rates: mean annual levies imposed on all rate-able adults. These are adults that have commercial activity and financial incomes which may enable them to contribute to the maintenance of the local government. In short, all taxable adults are qualified to pay rate; which either is general (poll tax) and special rates, such as education rate, water rate and so on.
2. Property rate: sometimes referred to as proper tax which is imposed on owners of private buildings and tenement. Property rate is imposed based on the locations, structure and size of the building and the current who of the proper determines the rate imposed.
3. Fees: are those charges on services which the local government renders to the people. Services provided by the local government are many and diverse, they may include charges fees on slaughter houses, birth, death and marriage registrations, equally attract fees, radio television, wheelbarrow, restaurants, bars and clubs bill boards and sign boards, motor parks and market stalls. These and many other sources sand as means through which local governments derive revenue by way or collecting fees.
4. Fines: these are charges imposed on individuals, organisation and so on, who contravened existing bye-laws. Anyone found wanton or breaking such bye-laws

will be arraigned before a court where such will be made to pay fines his or her wrong doings.

Profits and earnings: as a corporate entity local governments are empowered to embark on commercial ventures and make profits there from, which is considered as part of internal generated income. Local government may embark on establishment of businesses such as communication business, renting out houses and lands, among so many other engagements.

2.2 Local Government and Agricultural Development

In Nigeria, Local Government has its roles and functions clearly spelt out by the constitution, which are either exclusive or concurrent. Local government, as pointed out by Adeyemi et al “is a structure that provides for the goods and services needed by the people and also to bring development and good governance to the local level” (2012:1). Empirical studies have seem to suggest that local collective goods that are overlooked by the central government are high on the list of priorities of local communities, e.g. local rural infrastructure such as the provision, upgrading and maintenance of rural roads... Smith (1997:5). The above view is vindicated by Nwalieji and Igbokwe (2011:4) “The most fundamental rationale for creating local government anywhere in the world is to employ it to take responsibility for the development of the area directly and also contribute indirectly to the development of the nation”

Local governments are part and parcel of the process of implementation of federal government agricultural initiatives whenever they are introduced. In 2002 for instance,

the Obasanjo administration initiated a presidential committee on cassava production chaired by Mal Adamu Bello, the then Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; this committee was replicated at the state and local government levels. According to (Okafor 2007) in Mgbenka (2015: 31), At the Local Government level, the cassava committee was made up of Local Chairman of Cassava Growers Association, Councilor for Agriculture, Head of Agric Department, representatives of input dealers as members ...Their functions include documentation of producers, processors and markets, collation of statistics on inputs requirements and sources, planning and budgeting and reporting to the state committee on development of cassava on monthly basis. Also, presidential initiative on rice called R- Box project, to implement this project also the state governments are advised to work closely with local governments in the provision of extension agent services to farmers. The initiative stated that Local Government will contribute 5% of project cost where public funding is needed. Fadama Projects is a World Bank Initiative to which the Nigerian farmers are beneficiaries; is another area in the process of agricultural development to which local government play an important role by means of partnering with other levels to move the frontiers of agriculture in Nigeria forward. Mojekwu (2012:20) supported this view thus:

The Local Government Councils assisted Fadama I and II projects as follows: provision of training facilities at local government and farmer's levels, assistance in defraying local transport and travel costs, provision of soft loan to farmers, guaranteeing the farmers' groups in getting facilities for the preservation, processing, storage and marketing of highly perishable Fadama produce, etc.

This view on the role of local government in the development of agriculture is shared by Okeke (2008) thus: the ldefrocal governments function towards the implementation of Fadama III include collection and screening Local Development Plans from Fadama Community Association to ensure conformity with the set criteria, convening meetings of local Fadama Development Committee to review and approve the LDPs, monitor community mobilization effort, ensure Fadama Community Association priorities are reflected in the LDPs, coordinate technical assistance, work with local; facilitators and FCAs to ensure emergence of good LDPs and group information.

The local Government Councils are responsible for agricultural development in their areas of jurisdiction as stipulated in the 1999 constitution. “Hence one of the main functions of Local Government should be to organize, assist and motivate people to produce crops and livestock” Mgbenka (2015:30). According to New Agricultural Policy of Nigeria 2001, the responsibilities of the Local Governments are:

- i. Provision of effective extension service
- ii. Provision of rural infrastructure
- iii. Management of irrigation areas or dams
- iv. Mobilisation of farmers for accelerated agricultural and rural development through cooperative organization, local institutions and communities; and
- v. Provision of land for new entrants in to farming in accordance with provision of the land use act

In addition to these, Okenwa (2009:11) enumerates the following as agricultural roles of the local governments: procurement of farm inputs for local farmers, creating awareness among rural farmers, provision of agro services centres and demonstration plots for technology transfer, assisting in formation of cooperatives, helping and encouraging farmers to adopt improved living standards, promote viable agro-based projects, and so on. Okenwa's view is supported by that of Okoye (2009:7) areas requiring priority intervention include: improving research, extension and farmer linkages, development of marketing infrastructure; targeting commercial agricultural production; improving access and availability of credit in rural areas; promoting agro based rural enterprise. Robinson (2003:2), outline those services to be provided by a local authority, thus:

Services are public goods like health, education, drinking water and sanitation... the most common forms of services provided by local governments... fire, transportation, housing and social welfare services also fall under local government jurisdiction in many countries. Local governments are also given responsibility for a range of other public services such as infrastructure in the form of roads and bridges... in many developing countries, specialized services for the low income groups are the responsibility of local governments such as social welfare, credit and agricultural extension. Local authorities in rural areas often perform a range of functions directed at agriculture and rural development, environmental management, disaster prevention and rehabilitation.

From the foregoing, we understand further that local government's wide ranging responsibilities include agricultural development just like the other levels government in the country more particularly that, the status accorded to it by the constitution courtesy of the 1976 reform; which sees local government as: "Government at the local level

exercised through representative council, established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas” is clearly understood.

Aransi (2000:88) submits that Local Government acts as:

Veritable agent of local service delivery, mobilizes community based human and material resources, and organizers of local initiatives in responding to a wide variety of local needs and aspirations. Local government also provides the basic structures and conditions for grassroots participation in democratic process.

2.2.1 Constraints of Local Government in Agricultural Development

The institution of local government is saddled with wide ranging responsibilities to discharge including support to the development of agriculture. Nnana (2002) shares the same view thus: “The constitution assigns delivery of responsibilities to the three tiers of government with the state and local governments playing the most significant role in the delivery of basic services such as education, health, housing, water and waste disposal services”.

Despite its centrality to national development, local government has fallen short, in carrying out its mandates. The report of the political bureau (1987:120) noted that: “despite the strategic importance of local government to the national development process; its contribution has been minimal in spite of enormous resources that have been committed”. Ola and Tonise, (2009:275) show that: “there is a wide gap between the expectations of people vis-à-vis what the local government are able to offer. Agbo, (2010: 20) submits that: “Alleged corrupt practices include misappropriation of funds,

inflation of contracts sums, over-invoicing of goods, unauthorized withdrawals, reckless virement and outright embezzlements”. Oviasuyi et al (2010: 81-86) hold similar view by outlining factors that militate against the ability of the Nigerian local governments’ performance as:

- i. Lack of financial and human capacity to deliver on statutory and shared responsibility
- ii. Minimal input in to resource allocation at both federal and state levels
- iii. Corruption in local governments: (a) inflation of prices of bought items (b) over estimation of costs of projects (c) The ghost workers syndrome (d) Award of contract and subsequent abandonment (e) Payment of huge money to political god-fathers
- iv. Recruitment of persons who do not possess requisite leadership and managerial skills to deliver gains of governance to the people
- v. The over bearing influence of the state and state’s Houses of Assembly on local government administration in Nigeria
- vi. Lack of continuity by succeeding governments
- vii. The problem of constitutional inadequacies, confusion and complexities such as that which see local governments as appendage of the state and further the federal government(s)

These failures continue unabated due the constitutional lapses which strap the local government to the state governments which constitute a serious hiccup to the activities of

the local governments toward the development of agriculture. Local Government Councils and Farmers have series of formalized relationships which indicate the existence of linkages between the farmers and the local government councils as exemplified in the administrative sphere such fiscal, personnel services, planning and research among others. Along this line, for example (Okenwa 2009) in Mgbenka (2015:31) maintains that “Local Government Councils has linkages with local farmers in procurement of inputs, creation of awareness among rural farmers, etc.” This view is supported by Akinsuyi (2012:4), thus: “Local governments can be of help by acquiring farming inputs and selling them at a subsidized rate to farmers. This will increase production and large area of land would be cultivated by farmers when they are sure of getting inputs at the right time and price” Kayenikan (2008:2), also, supports same view regarding the connectivity between the local government and the farmers when he reiterates that: “if the local governments takes the responsibility for extension as the closest to the grassroots, farmers’ needs could be better met because staff will be localized, conversant with the needs and would be able to facilitate extension activities more effectively”.

2.2.2 Linkages between Local Governments and National Programme for Food Security

According to IDB (2007:4); the overall goals of the National Programme for Food Security is to improve national and household food security to reduce rural poverty in an economically sustainable basis through improved household security and incomes;

enhanced food security of consumers; enhance farmers and consumers access to support services such as extension, credit nutrition and health education; and fostered the participation of the poorer section of the rural population in the development of the community. According to the report project implementation will be situated in the Local Government Councils; as well as training and other technical assistance to them. The departments in the Local governments in charge of agricultural and other related technical services will be strengthened and refocused for delivery of services to the communities. Staff will be seconded for programme execution and Local Government Council implementation committee will be responsible for planning, collation of the participating communities, annual work plan and budgets, progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation in close collaboration with the ADPs. IDB report 2007 went on thus: each participating local government council will appoint a food security coordinator. Each local government council would allocate selected staff for site development and outreach; in order to ensure the necessary synergies between the local government council's departments and take the front line responsibility for project implementation.

2.3 Review of Nigerian Agricultural Policies

The Federal Government of Nigeria has come up with various programmes and policies to ensure food production in Nigeria Eboh and Obadike (2013:74). Obadan (2001: 2) and Ogwumuke (2001: 4), attempt a synopsis of such governmental programmes thus:

For instance, in 1972 the military leader General Gowon established the National Accelerated Food Production and the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank under the implementation of of Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs)... in 1976; General Obasanjo instituted Operation Feed the Nation, and Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme and Commodity Board of 1978... Shagari introduced, the Green Revolution Programme... the Buhari government in 1983 introduced Go-Back to Land Proprogramme among others

These previous agricultural policy documents lapsed in 1988 and were supposed to remain operative until the year 2000. Hence, in year 2001, a new policy document was launched. The new policy document bears most of the features of the old one, but with more focused direction and better articulation. Notwithstanding, all these federal government programmes did not take the country to the level of food sovereignty, Nigeria kept import large quantity of exotic food stuff to feed its population at the detriment of the country's economic development. The National Bureau of Statistic and Central Bank of Nigeria, submitted: Nigeria in imported an average of N1.923 trillion worth of commodities per annum... in essence, the nation imported about N1.0 billion worth of food per day in the period 1990-2011. This was about USD 9.28 million worth of food per day in the period. NBS (1990-2011). With the exception of the 2001

Agricultural Policy there was no specific and clear role to be played by the local government, this keep the whole programme within the higher levels of government and consequently the sidetracking of the rural-subsistence farmers by most of such policies.

2.3.1 Objectives of New Agricultural Policy 2001

In a broad sense, the objectives of the new agricultural policy as earlier stated are very similar to those of the old one. They include: (i) The achievement of self-sufficiency in basic food supply and the attainment of food security (ii) Increased production of agricultural raw materials for industries (iii) Increased production and processing of export crops, using improved production and processing technologies (iv) Generating gainful employment (v) Rational utilization of agricultural resources, improved protection of agricultural land resources from drought, desert encroachment, soil erosion and flood, and the general preservation of the environment for the sustainability of agricultural production (vi) Promotion of the increased application of modern technology to agricultural production; and (vii) Improvement in the quality of life of rural dwellers. In all these objectives local government has roles to play looking at its allotted responsibilities in this document; for exam objective vii of this document clearly borders on the activities local government in enhancing rural development via agriculture.

2.3.2 Key Features of the New Policy

The key features of the new policy are as follows:

- Evolution of strategies that will ensure self-sufficiency and improvement in the level of technical and economic efficiency in food production. This is to be

achieved through (i) the introduction and adoption of improved seeds and seed stock, (ii) adoption of improved husbandry and appropriate machinery and equipment, (iii) efficient utilization of resources, (iv) encouragement of ecological specialization, and (v) recognition of the roles and potentials of small -scale farmers as the major producers of food in the country. Looking at the first key feature of the new agricultural policy in Nigeria which is to be achieved through the introduction and adoption of improved seeds; we can say that the policy has really hammered on one of the challenges of agriculture facing small scale farmers; if this feature fully comes in to the limelight farming activities will receive a serious boost.

- Reduction of risks and uncertainties in agriculture, to be achieved through the introduction of a more comprehensive agricultural insurance scheme to reduce the natural hazard factor militating against agricultural production and security of investment.
- A nationwide, unified and all-inclusive extension delivery system under the Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs).
- Active promotion of agro-allied industry to strengthen the linkage effect of agriculture on the economy. This feature is very vital in the process of agricultural development; as it will enhance and motivate more people in to agriculture and salvage the farmers from the hands of business men that chase them around to buy off their products at very lower price; because of lack of this type of intervention by the authorities; and as well the seeming profitability that farming offers.

- Provision of such facilities and incentives as rural infrastructure, rural banking, primary health care, cottage industries etc, to encourage agricultural and rural development and attract youths (including school leavers) to go back to the land. At this juncture we can agree to the fact that rural infrastructure remains a very big obstacle in the development of agriculture; access roads are in bad condition and to certain extent non extent in some areas; this pose serious challenge to the farmers in the localities.

2.3.3 Major Content of the Policy Framework

The policies cover issues on (i) agricultural resources (land, labor, capital, seeds, fertilizer, etc) whose supply and prices affect the profitability of agricultural business, (ii) crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry production, (iii) pest control, (iv) mechanization, (v) water resources and irrigation, (vi) rural infrastructure, (vii) agricultural extension and technology transfer, (viii) research and development (R&D), (ix) agricultural commodity storage, processing and marketing, (x) credit supply, (xi) insurance, (xii) agricultural cooperatives, (xiii) training and manpower development, and (xiv) agricultural statistics and information management.

Looking at the contents of the policy one may observe that tiers of government including the local government all have clear cut stake in their actualization. The successful implementation of the agricultural policy is, however, contingent upon the existence of appropriate macroeconomic policies that provide the enabling environment for agriculture to grow in equilibrium with other sectors. They affect profitability of

agricultural enterprises and the welfare of farmers through their effects on the flow of credit and investment funds, taxes, tariffs, subsidies, budgetary allocation, etc.

2.3.4 The New Policy Direction

According to the document, the new agricultural policy will herald in a new policy direction via new policy strategies that will lay the foundation for sustained improvement in agricultural productivity and output. The new strategies involve:(i) Creating a more conducive macro-environment to stimulate greater private sector investment in agriculture;(ii) Rationalizing the roles of the tiers of government and the private sector in their promotional and supportive efforts to stimulate agricultural growth; (iii) Reorganizing the institutional framework for government intervention in the agricultural sector to facilitate the smooth and integrated development of the sector; (iv) Articulating and implementing integrated rural development programs to raise the quality of life of the rural people; (v) Increasing budgetary allocation and other fiscal incentives to agriculture and promoting the necessary developmental, supportive and service-oriented activities to enhance agricultural productivity, production and market opportunities; and (vi). Rectifying import tariff anomalies in respect of agricultural products and promoting the increased use of agricultural machinery and inputs through favourable tariff policy.

2.3.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The new agricultural policy has spelt out definitive roles and responsibilities for the federal, state and local governments as well as the private sector in order to remove role duplication and overlapping functions among them. The revised roles and responsibilities are outlined as follows:

i. The Federal Government

Under the new policy regime, the Federal Government shall be responsible for:

- (i) the provision of a general policy framework, including macroeconomic policies for agricultural and rural development and for the guidance of all stakeholders;
- (ii) maintenance of a reasonable flow of resources into agriculture and the rural economy;
- (iii) support for rural infrastructure development in collaboration with state and local governments;
- (iv) research and development of appropriate technology for agriculture, including biotechnology;
- (v) seed industry development, seed law enforcement and seed quality control;
- (vi) support for input supply and distribution, including seeds, seedlings, brood stock and fingerlings;
- (vii) continued support for agricultural extension services; (viii) management of impounded water, supervision of large dams and irrigation canals and maintenance of pumping facilities;
- (ix) control of pests and diseases of national and international significance and the promotion of integrated disease and pest management;

- (x) establishment and maintenance of virile national and international animal and plant quarantine services;
- (xi) maintenance of favourable tariff regime for agricultural commodities;
- (xii) promotion of the export of agricultural commodities through, among others, the Export Processing Zones (EPZs);
- (xiii) establishment of an agricultural insurance scheme;
- (xiv) maintenance of a Strategic National Grain Reserve for national food security;
- (xv) coordination of agricultural data and information management systems;
- (xvi) inventorization of land resources and control of land use and land degradation;
- (xvii) training and manpower development;
- (xviii) participation in the mapping and development of interstate cattle and grazing routes and watering points;
- (xix) promotion of micro-and rural credit institutions;
- (xx) promotion of agricultural commodity development and marketing institutions;
- (xxi) maintenance of fishing terminals and other fisheries infrastructure, including cold rooms;
- (xxii) promotion of trawling, artisanal and aquaculture fisheries;
- (xxiii) promotion of fish feed production;
- (xxiv) protection of Nigeria's Exclusive Economic Zone for fisheries resources; and
- (xxv) periodic review of agreements on international agricultural trade.

ii. The State Governments:

The state governments will be primarily responsible for: (i) the promotion of the primary production of all agricultural commodities through the provision of a virile and effective extension service; (ii) promotion of the production of inputs for crops, livestock, fish and forestry; (iii) ensuring access to land for all those wishing to engage in farming; (iv) development and management of irrigation facilities and dams; (v) grazing reserve development and creation of water access for livestock; (vi) training and manpower development; (vii) control of plant and animal pests and diseases; (viii) promotion of appropriate institutions for administering credit to smallholder farmers; (ix) maintenance of buffer stocks of agricultural commodities; (x) investment in rural infrastructure, including rural roads and water supply in collaboration with federal and local governments; and, (xi) ownership, management and control of forest estates held in trust for local communities.

iii.

Local Governments:

The local governments will be expected to take over progressively the responsibilities of state governments with respect to:

- (i) the provision of effective extension service;
- (ii) provision of rural infrastructure to complement federal and state governments' efforts;
- (iii) management of irrigation areas of dams;
- (iv) mobilization of farmers for accelerated agricultural and rural development through cooperative organizations, local institutions and communities;

(v) provision of land for new entrants into farming in accordance with the provision of the Land Use Act; and, (vi) coordination of data collection at primary levels. Local government has the least number of responsibilities among the other tiers of government; however, these six responsibilities are very if not the most critical functions related to the development of agriculture; thus indicating the centrality of the local government in the agricultural development efforts in the country.

iv The Private Sector

According to the policy document, since agricultural production, processing, storage and marketing are essentially private sector activities; the role of the private sector will be to take advantage of the improved enabling environment provided by the public sector for profitable agricultural investment. In particular, the public sector is expected to play a leading role with respect to:

- (i) investment in all aspects of upstream and downstream agricultural enterprises and agribusinesses, including agricultural commodity storage, processing and marketing; (ii) agricultural input supply and distribution;
- (iii) the production of commercial seeds, seedlings, brood stock and fingerlings under Government's certification and quality control;
- (iv) agricultural mechanization;
- (v) provision of enterprise-specific rural infrastructure; and, (vi) support for research in all aspects of agriculture.

2.3.5.1 Key Agricultural Development, Supportive and Service Delivery Programs of the Federal Government

Following the redefined roles and responsibilities of tiers of government and the private sector, the main thrust of federal government programs and activities will be directed at obviating the technical and structural problems of agriculture in the following respects.

i. Development Programs and Activities

These will include research and development, (including biotechnology development) animal vaccine production, veterinary drug manufacture, agro -chemicals manufacture, water management, adaptive technology promotion, and the creation and operation of an Agricultural Development Fund.

(a) *Research and development, including biotechnology*: The effort in this direction is to finance agricultural research, including biotechnology and the breeding of predators for the biological control of crop pests which the private sector may not be willing to invest in due to the high capital outlay and a relatively low return from agricultural investments. The output of the research system will be disseminated by the extension services of the states and local governments to farmers, ranging from small-scale to large-scale farmers.

(b) *Animal vaccine production*: The capacity of the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), which is the premier institution for animal vaccine production in the West Africa sub-region, will be strengthened, enlarged and modernized in order to raise

the level of vaccine production in Nigeria to a self-sufficiency level and also to cater for the entire West Africa sub-region.

(c) *Veterinary drug manufacture*: A veterinary drug manufacturing outfit with the capacity to meet the needs of the West Africa sub-region will be established. Relevant agencies of government will collaborate with the private sector for the accelerated take off of the factory. Government interests in this venture will, however, be sold to the private sector in line with the privatization policy.

(d) *Agro -chemicals manufacture*: Government will manufacture and promote the production of agro-chemicals by the private sector and will ensure the protection of the users, the eco-system and the environment through appropriate pesticide legislation. Effective monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the law will be put in place.

(e) *Water management*: Currently, large dams constructed in the country hold a lot of water with high fisheries and duck farming potentials and having the capacity for irrigation. The completion of the outstanding downstream irrigation infrastructure of the already completed large dams in the country will be accorded top priority in order to make them useful to the farmers and to maximize the benefits of the huge investments already incurred in constructing them.

Emphasis will now shift to developing small dams as a more cost effective way of utilizing water resources for irrigation in the country. The maintenance of the existing large dams will, however, continue to be the responsibility of the Federal Government. In addition, rain harvesting for irrigation agriculture is to be promoted where surface and underground water is not readily available.

(f) *Adaptive technology*: Economic deregulation has increased agricultural production costs astronomically. At the same time, globalization of trade, which thrives on comparative advantage in production, makes efficiency of production and the application of economies of scale mandatory if Nigeria is to get a sizeable market share in the highly competitive global trade arena. In order to improve efficiency of production, therefore, simple labor -and cost-saving devices that are appropriate for the current level of agricultural production and processing in the country will be developed and mass-produced. The National Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation (NCAM), the institution established for this purpose, will be strengthened. Other initiatives in this direction, such as animal traction and hand tools technology development, will be encouraged.

(g) *Agricultural Development Fund*: The National Agricultural Development Fund is to provide the necessary impetus for the sustainable development of the agricultural sector. It will support both public and private sectors in carrying out activities that will boost agricultural and rural development, with emphasis on all facets of agricultural research, market development, extension delivery, long-term credit, rural institutions development, and enterprise promotion. The Fund will derive its revenues from:

- (i) savings from subsidy withdrawals on fertilizer,
- (ii) 5 percent of the proceeds from the privatization of government enterprises,
- (iii) funds from international commodity organisations, (iv) 2 percent levy on the profits of agro-based industries, (v) 50 percent of Sugar Development Levy, (vi) 1.0 percent levy on the profits of oil companies, (vii) appropriation from government annual budget of not

less than 2 percent of the total budget, and
(viii) take-off grant from the federal government.

ii. Supportive Activities

These will comprise input incentive support and commodity marketing and export activities.

a) *Input incentive support*: Government incentive support for inputs will be administered in a cost-effective and focused manner to ensure that the intended beneficiaries derive full benefit from the distribution of:

(i) seeds, seedlings, fingerlings, brood stock etc,

(ii) fertilizers,

(iii) agro-chemicals,

(iv) tractors and implements,

(v) vaccines

(vi) veterinary drugs, and

(vii) agricultural credit. State and local governments are also to be encouraged to subsidize these inputs, as an additional incentive for agriculture.

b) *Commodity marketing and export*: The development of an efficient agricultural marketing system is being promoted through the provision of adequate market information. The buyer of last resort mechanism built into the marketing system will provide price stabilization effect on the system. The three multi-commodity marketing companies already approved by government will be the fulcrum of this system. The

companies which will be private sector-led and managed, but with initial substantial public sector participation, will also ensure quality management and export promotion, in conformity with international quality standards for Nigeria's agricultural commodities.

iii. Service Delivery Activities

These activities will cover input supply and distribution, agricultural extension, micro-credit delivery, cooperatives and farmer/commodity associations, commodity processing and storage, agro-allied industry and rural enterprise development, and export promotion of agricultural and agro-industrial products.

(a) *Input supply and distribution:* Government is creating the more conducive environment for profitable investments in the production and distribution of inputs such as improved starter materials, animal health drugs, fertilizers, etc. Fertilizer supply will be hinged on complete privatization and liberalization in the production, distribution and marketing of the commodity. The main role of the government will be to strictly monitor the quality standard of all fertilizers (both local and foreign) to ensure that only certified products reach the farmer. Government will also encourage the use of organic fertilizers to complement the inorganic fertilizers currently in use. The seed industry development program will be reinvigorated and community seed development programs will be promoted to ensure the provision of adequate and good quality seeds to local farmers. The organised private sector will be mobilized, encouraged and given incentives to actively participate in the production of seeds, seedlings, brood stock, fingerlings, etc, and also to be involved in out-growers mobilization.

(b) *Agricultural extension*: Agricultural extension is essentially an activity that should be carried out by the lower tiers of government. But given the overriding importance of technology dissemination, all the three tiers of government in Nigeria will be involved in jointly financing agricultural extension delivery and monitoring its impact. Also, extension service delivery will be streamlined through the integration of ADP and state extension services for greater effectiveness.

(c) *Credit and micro-credit delivery*: The strategies to be adopted will include:

- (i) provision and improvement of rural infrastructure to attract investment and financial services;
- (ii) integration and linkage of rural financial institutions to the formal banking sector;
- (iii) regulating and supervising the growth of non-bank financial institutions with emphasis on savings mobilization at the grassroots;
- (iv) expanding the mandate of the restructured Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB) to include savings mobilization;
- (v) supporting self-help groups in their savings mobilisation and credit delivery activities;
- (vi) modification of the credit delivery system to include the cooperative and community-based organisations as delivery channels to reduce transaction costs; and,
- (vii) modification of terms of credit such as interest rate, eligibility criteria, legal requirement, etc, to enhance access.

(d) *Cooperatives and farmer/commodity associations*: Resource mobilization and the promotion of group action are the thrust of cooperative activities. This is to take advantage of group dynamics, with its concomitant mutual guarantee, as a strategy for

agricultural development. Services which cooperatives can render include the administration of government incentives to agriculture, such as inputs supply, credit delivery and retrieval, commodity marketing, and the pursuit of democratic ideals, in view of the democratic principles embedded in their operations.

(e) *Processing, storage, agro-allied industry and rural enterprise development:* The use of simple but effective on-farm and off-farm storage facilities and agro-processing technology will be promoted to add value to products and increase their shelf life. The Strategic Grain Reserve Scheme will be modernized, strengthened and upgraded to a National Food Reserve Program, which will enable it to handle all staples and essential food products. This will be the launch pad for the accelerated attainment of Nigeria's national food security goal. The Buffer Stock Food Storage Scheme of the states will incorporate the use of private storage facilities to maintain a national strategic stock of food that will be needed in times of national food emergencies. It is also crucial to promote and develop agro-processing in the country for the evolution of virile agro-allied industries and rural micro-enterprises.

(f) *Export promotion of agricultural and agro-industrial products:* Nigeria has comparative advantage in the production of a number of exportable agricultural commodities, such as cocoa, palm produce, rubber, ginger, spices, fruits and vegetables, flowers, shrimps and ornamental fish, cassava products, hides and skin, cashew, gum arabic, groundnuts and cotton (products). In order to diversify the base of the Nigerian economy and widen the market for agricultural commodities to absorb the expected increase in production, there is need to promote the export of these agricultural and agro-

industrial products. To facilitate the acceptance of Nigerian agricultural commodities in the international market, including taking full advantage of the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), there will be need to develop appropriate capacities and institutional framework within the agricultural sector as well as in other relevant sectors to meet the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and comply with the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

2.3.6 Other Policies, Institutions and Legal Framework

The range of macroeconomic and institutional policies as well as legal framework that affect agricultural investment in particular and agricultural performance in general is wide. The policies broadly cover fiscal, monetary and trade measures. There is also a large body of institutional policies that support not only the implementation of macroeconomic policies but also that of agricultural sector policies. Then, there is a set of national and international legal framework, including bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties that provide the enabling environment for foreign and domestic private investment, promote international trade and, therefore, promote economic growth. Environmental concern has increasingly come into focus in the design of policies for sustainable growth and development in Nigeria, as elsewhere in the world. Hence, Nigeria has now put together a set of environmental policies and strategies that are of important relevance to agriculture.

i. Macroeconomic Policies

The key components of macroeconomic policies are fiscal, monetary and trade policies.

Fiscal Policies: These focus on budgetary, tax and debt management policy instruments. Budgetary policy influences economic stability and rate of inflation in the economy. These, in turn, influence the climate for the flow of investment, especially foreign private investment. Tax policies that focus on personal and corporate tax rates, tax reliefs, and other tax concessions are key incentives (or disincentives) factors affecting consumption and investment decisions. A favourable corporate tax policy regime enhances after-tax profits and, to that extent, may promote increased investment. A country's external debt burden affects its international credit rating and its capacity to finance public investment. International credit rating affects the flow of foreign private investment while the level and quality of public investment directly affect the flow of both foreign and domestic private investment.

Monetary Policies: In general, monetary policies refer to the combination of measures designed to regulate the value, supply and cost of money in the economy, in consonance with the expected level of economic activity. Liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange rates are the channels through which monetary policy influences economic activities. Liquidity is affected by money supply. Money supply influences credit supply and interest rate (cost of capital). Interest rate, in turn, influences consumption, savings and investment decisions in the economy. Basically, the existence of interest and exchange rate differentials, resulting from monetary policy measures, induces substitution between domestic and foreign assets (foreign currencies, bonds, securities real estate, etc) as well as domestic and foreign goods and services (CBN, 1997). Since 1986, the main instruments of market-based monetary policies have included the open

market operations (OMO), changes in reserve requirements and discount policy. Open market operations involve the discretionary power of the CBN to purchase or sell securities in the financial markets in order to influence the volume of liquidity and levels of interest rates that ultimately affect money supply.

The sale of financial instruments by the CBN restricts the capacity of banks to extend credit, thereby affecting inflation and interest rates. The reverse is the case when financial instruments are purchased.

Trade Policies: These are a very important component of structural adjustment policies. The main focus of trade policies is on measures to regulate export and import trade through such measures as tariffs, export and import quotas and prohibitions. They influence the investment climate in many ways. For example, a liberal trade policy constitutes an incentive for foreign investors who may need to import raw materials and / or export products. But a protectionist trade policy may also serve as an incentive for investors in non-tradable products that are largely locally consumed, or investors in import -substitute products.

Institutions

According to the World Development Report (2002), institutions are rules, enforcement mechanisms and organizations put in place in an economy. Distinct from policies that are the goals and the desired results, institutions are rules, including behavioural norms, by which agents interact, and the organizations that implement these rules and codes of

conduct to achieve desired outcomes. Policies influence the types of institutions that evolve while institutions too affect the types of policies that are adopted. Appendix 4.1 presents some of the major institutions that affect or are affected by investment -related policies in Nigeria.

i.

Investment Legal Framework

Investment legal framework provides incentives for, regulates or protects investments, especially foreign investment. According to Aremu (1997), a foreign investor is first concerned with some basic questions like: What areas of business are open to foreign participation? How easy is it to bring capital into the country and repatriate profits and capital from the country? What legal mechanisms exist to protect the investor's personal business interest? These questions underscore the importance of investment legal framework. Some of the important domestic investment legislations and international legal arrangements governing foreign private investment are as contained in the NIPC Act 16 of 1997.

ii.

Environmental Policies

Environmental policies are very important for sustainable growth and development. Hence, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) produced a revised version of the national policy on the environment in 1999.

The goals of National Policy on the Environmental is to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria, and, in particular, to (i) secure a quality of environment adequate for good health and well being; (ii) conserve and use the environment and natural resources for the

benefit of present and future generations; (iii) restore, maintain and enhance the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere to preserve biological diversity and the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of living natural resources and ecosystems; (iv) raise public awareness and promote understanding of the essential linkages between the environment, resources and development, and encourage individual and community participation in environmental improvement efforts; and (v) co-operate in good faith with other countries, international organisations and agencies to achieve optimal use of trans-boundary natural resources and for an effective prevention or abatement of trans-boundary environmental degradation. The strategies to be adopted include:

- (i) addressing the issues of population growth and resources consumption in an integrated way;
- (ii) setting goals for the stabilization of national population at a sustainable level;
- (iii) integrating resource consumption and demographic goals with the other sectors and economic objectives;
- (iv) monitoring trends in population and resource consumption and assessing their implications for sustainability;
- (v) encouraging and involving the private sectors, NGOs and the public in the implementation of strategies and actions aimed at achieving stated goals;
- (vi) the prevention and management of natural disasters such as flood, drought and desertification that more directly impact on the lives of the populace;
- (vii) integration of population and environmental factors in national development planning;
- (viii) solving public health problems associated with rapid urbanisation and squalid urban environments;

(ix) prevention of the depletion of forests through judicious search for and adoption of alternative energy sources; and (x) control of the demands and patterns of land resources usage.

An extract of the environmental policy presented in the appendix covers policies, objectives of policies and policy strategies on human population, biological diversity, natural resources conservation, land use and soil conservation, water resources, forestry, wildlife and protected natural areas, energy, environmental health, transportation, communication, and science and technology. These are the policy instruments that are considered most relevant to agricultural investment in Nigeria.

2.3.7 Stakeholders' Perspective on the Effectiveness of Policies, Regulations and Institutions on Nigerian's Agriculture

Opinions on the effectiveness of policies and regulations in the different areas of agriculture were sought from both policy makers and policy implementers. In general, policies aimed at stimulating on-farm production rank highest. These include those policies aimed at stimulating agricultural production for domestic market, agricultural input demand by farmers, domestic agricultural commodity trade, agricultural input supply to farmers and domestic investment in agriculture. It is evident from the ranking that the more effective policies and regulations are those targeted to upstream agricultural production activities and geared towards the domestic market. Policies geared towards enhanced post-production activities such as commodity storage, commodity processing,

transportation and distribution services as well as commercialization of agriculture are generally ranked low. Except for policies and regulations on food security and poverty reduction (which are indeed offshoot of domestic agricultural production), other policies and regulations associated with improved human welfare ranked very low. But overall, policies on foreign investment ranked lowest.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that current policies are more effective in the primary production subsector of agriculture than in the downstream subsector. Impact of policies on the welfare status of the people and on the environment remains weak. In general, the thrust of the effective policies is on food self-sufficiency as most of these policies have bearing on boosting agricultural production for food self-sufficiency.

The main factors influencing the effectiveness of policies and regulations on agriculture include high demand for agricultural produce, availability of improved technology, efficient dissemination of information by the ADPs, and value added leading to improved income. On the other hand, the common factors responsible for ineffectiveness of policies and regulations, especially on the downstream segment of agriculture, include instability of the political climate, insecurity of investment, non-standardised product quality, non-competitive nature of agricultural products from the country in the export market due to high cost of production and lack of adequate processing facilities.

2.4 Review of Empirical Literature

Empirical works related to the topic under survey abound; our attempt at this level is to have a review of the key items of some of these related works. For example works entitled: “Constraints of Local Administration in Nigeria”, *Journal of Social Sciences* (2010), 24(2) pp 81-86, and “The Role of Local Government Council in Agricultural Transformation in Nigeria: Need for Review of Policy” *Agricultural Engineering Research Journal* (2015), Vol. 5, No. 2 by Oviasuyi, P.O. (et.al) and Mgbenka, R.N. (et.al), respectively.

For Oviasuyi (et.al) work, the issue of local government in Nigeria is viewed from historical perspective where he submitted that local administration in Nigeria can be traced to the British system of local government; though the authors assert that local government administration did not start with the advent of British administration in Nigeria. The authors quoted Gboyega (1997) to outline four points of historical reference in the development of local government administration in Nigeria, which are: (1) Colonial Rule (2) Local government reforms in the East 1951 and West 1952 (3) The military coup of 1966, and (4) the 1976 local government reform. Historical point no. 3 seems oblivious of the fact that not only in the East and West; in the north too, the regional house of assembly had series of reforms on local government. Maddocks and Potts were made to investigate in to the affairs of Native Authorities in the north in 1953. The authors went on to identify four purposes for the creation of local government in

Nigeria as follows: (1) To bring governance closer to the people (2) For administrative convenience (3) To ensure that resources are effectively mobilized (4) To preserve heritage and common interest of the people.

Factors militating against Local Government Performance in Nigeria

The Oviasuyi (et.al) maintain that while local government is said to be the best institution that can facilitate the efficient and effective service delivery at grassroots level the fact remains that:

(1) The third tier lacks the financial and human capacity to deliver services. This factor is however related to the fact that local government in Nigeria faces the challenge of weak financial base and capacity for numerous reasons such as: obsolete laws related to revenue generation at the local government level, leakages in the process of revenue collection and custody. While the human capacity of issue relates to the fact that qualified personnel look down on the local governments let alone building a carrier in local service basically due to lack of job prospect

(2) Local government makes minimal input in to decisions on resource allocations at both the federal and state levels. In my opinion this is rooted in the constitutional arrangement concern the jurisdictions of the tiers of government in Nigeria which suppresses the local government to the background by making it more or less an appendage of the state government

(3) Corruption which has become predominantly widespread, undiluted and unambiguous in local government. In this light, incessant bribery and corruption,

mismanagement of fund by the local officials and lack of proper keeping of records contributed immensely to this negative occurrence

(4) Recruitment of persons who do not possess requisite leadership and managerial skills to deliver gains of governance to the people. In the absence of more qualified and skillful personnel in the service of the local councils due reasons mentioned earlier, mediocrity looms large. Favourotism and disregard of merit and due process are shunned in the recruitment process to the councils for both the senior and junior cadres of the service

(5) The overbearing nature of the States and State Houses of Assembly on local government administration in Nigeria. The law gives the state upper hand on the local councils through several ways ranging from state local government joint account to control of local councils expenditure which the councils must seek approval from the state authorities to ratification of bye laws, appointment and management of senior cadre personnel working with the councils, subjecting local elections to a state agency, and so on

(6) Lack of continuity by succeeding governments. This has to do with instability in policies and projects initiated by past governments even if those projects are laudable once a new regime comes in it truncates such and initiate its own new cycle of activities; this not in consonant with the spirit of sustainable development

(7) Problem of constitutional inadequacies, confusion and complexities, such as that which statutorily see local authorities as appendage of the state...The constitution sees local government as a tier of government with clear cut jurisdiction on one hand and

subjected to the auspices of the state on the other hand, state governments control the finance and expenditure, conduct elections in to the local councils, inspects the activities of the councils through the agencies of the state.

Learning from the foregoing we deduct particularly that items 2, 5 and 7 are nothing but indications of how overwhelmed is the local government by the federal and state powers which can be clearly seen as straightjacket to the councils.

Conclusion

The authors concluded that it is pertinent at this juncture that both the federal and state governments should shed their direct involvement and financial expenditure in favour of local governments. Rather, the two tiers of government should allocate funds for the use of local government and leave the latter to run its own programmes with minimal oversight function. All the control measures and mechanisms put in place by both the state and state houses of assembly should be reduced to allow the local authorities in Nigeria to focus on developmental programmes.

Others such as Mgbenka (et.al) believe that the performance of agriculture in Nigeria has not been able to match the expectation ascribed to the sector in the development process. The local government councils do not carry out these functions in the local government areas due series of factors that stand as obstacles to the accomplishment of the key roles behind the establishment of local councils which are political and socio economic role like support to the development of agriculture.

Factors behind the low performance

The authors among other things point out issues such as:

- Inadequate planning and poor orientation, this is to say that the local councils do not embark on one of the critical routines in the running of the councils; this resulted in the failure of large number of project.

-Corruption and mismanagement, this is the bane of development in Nigeria cutting across the tiers of governance. The issue of corruption at the council's level is replicated in issues such as over-invoicing, ghost workers syndrome, abandoned projects and awards with following the due process, insincere claims by senior staff of the councils and so on. In some instances public vehicles, equipments and stationeries are not properly handled by the officials and so on, these add to increase in recurrent expenditure of the councils.

-Method of recruitment and lack of commitment of government workers, recruitments are usually done in the councils on the basis of patronage of the candidates to the local elites even against the principle of merit. Unqualified candidates ended up been recruited in a number of cases political thugs are offered employment a teachers in primary schools, health centres and so on. This category of staff employed through this channel often display high sense of lack of commitment and dedication to duty.

-Lack of participation and involvement of local people, this one of the roles that the local councils are expected to perform so that the rudiments of politics and leadership will be learnt by the people right from the grassroots level. People's participation in their

affairs gives adequate training to the future leaders and assists in the sustenance of government project and programmes since their felt needs are considered at the points of initiating, execution of programmes and sustainability of such in the communities.

These militating factors concur with what Oviasuyi outlined earlier on in this work; this shows that the problems are observed to be the same all along by the different authors.

Recommendations

The authors based on their findings were able to make recommendations thus:

-The federal government of Nigeria should organize re-orientation programmes for the staff of the Local Government Councils in Nigeria to effect change in their attitude to work.

-Local Government Councils should be encouraged to be fully involved in the agricultural programmes introduced by the state, federal government and external bodies

- Healthy competition should be encouraged among different Local Government Councils to stimulate effectiveness

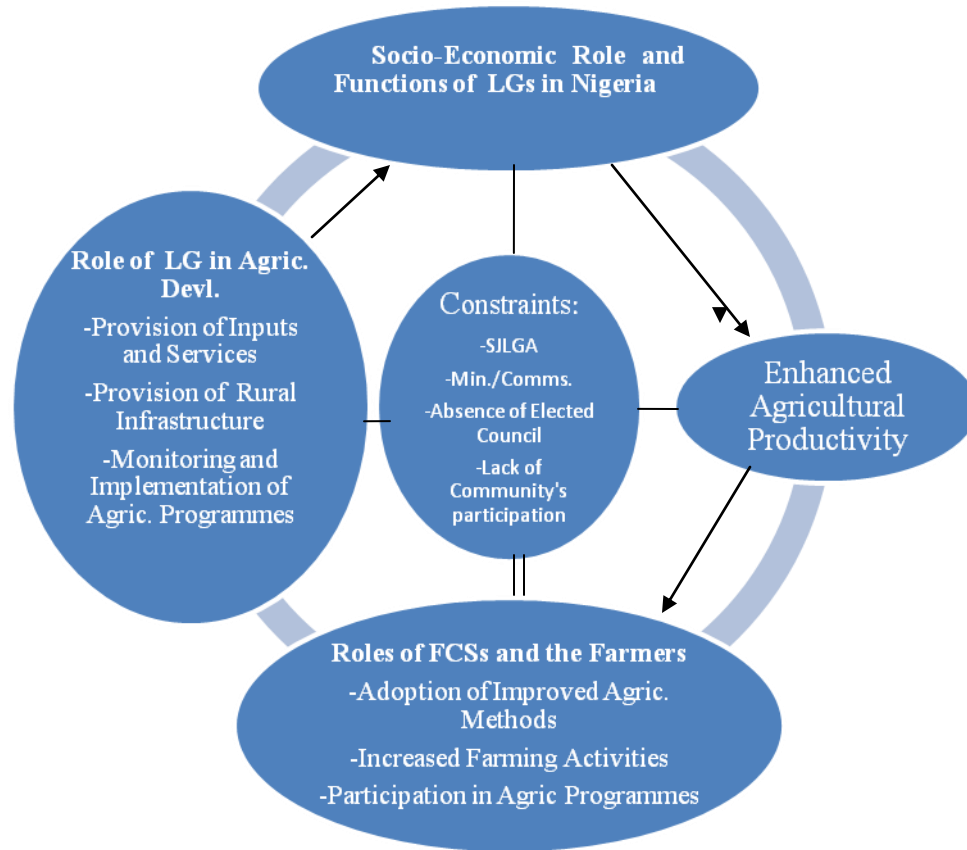
-The firm grip on local government administration by the State Governments and State Houses of Assemblies must be loosened in order to allow the local government administration provide the much needed goods and services for the people

-The issue of embezzlement and corruption should be strongly checked and discouraged... through auditing and checking of contracts awards and execution of such contracts. Defaulters should be brought to law.

2.5 Analytical Framework

Following from the literature review, analytical (cycle) framework has been developed. The framework analyses the relationship between the independent variable: (local governments) and Dependent Variable (Agricultural Development). This framework as depicted on the cycle (table 2.3) comprises of 5 blocks; A-E. Block A| is about the socio-economic roles and functions of local governments that are further translated in block B; then block C shows what the roles of the farmers and their cooperatives are, in the processes of agricultural development. Block D shows enhancement in agricultural productivity. Looking at this framework we understand that the whole issue behind agricultural development by the institution of local government is a process having as presented that moves continually; telling us that both the LGs and the farmers and their cooperatives in boosting agriculture. At the centre of the framework is another block 'D', which shows some of the problems that stand as constraints to the development of agriculture by the local government, as shown below.

TABLE 2.3: ANALYTICAL CYCLE/Framework



Dahiru, 2015

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study adopts Structural Functionalism Theory as its theoretical guide supported by the Developmental Model of Local Government; in order to simplify the analyses and understanding of the relationship of the key variables of the study.

2.6.1 Structural Functionalism Theory

As mentioned above, structural functionalism theory as postulated by Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Gabriel Almond, James Coleman, Bingham Powell, among others, is adopted in this study. The theory sees society as a structure with interrelated parts designed to meet the biological and social needs of individual and groups in a society. According to Macionis (2010:14-19) Functionalism is a framework for building theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. This approach looks at society through a macro level orientation, which is broad focus on the social structures that shape society as a whole. Functionalism addresses society as a whole in terms of the functions of its constituent elements; norms, customs, traditions and institutions. Urry (2000:23). Herbert Spencer presents these parts as “organs” that work toward the proper functioning of the “body” as a whole.

Political Scientists Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell employed structural functionalism theory in comparing political systems. They argued that, in order to understand a political system, it is necessary to understand not only its institutions but also their respective functions. They went further to say that for these institutions, to be properly understood, must be placed in a meaningful and dynamic historical context. The

structural functionalist approach is based on the fact that a political system is made up of several key components, including interest groups, political parties and branches of government.

According to Almond all systems perform two basic functions which are: input and output functions.

The input functions include:

- i. Interest articulation, and
- ii. Interest aggregation

While the output functions include:

- i. Rule making
- ii. Rule application, and
- iii. Rule adjudication

In order to actualize the above, every political system performs systems maintenance and adaptation functions through; political communication which is undertaken to inform all within the political system and without, of these diverse activities and functions. Socialisation which has to do with a systematic means of passing down to the next generation in the community the basic societal norm, values and institutional set up; recruitment which denotes a process by which a political system generates interest, engagement and participation from citizens.

For Almond and Powell (1969:15-16), the functioning of any political system may be viewed in terms of its capabilities; that is the way it performs as a unit in its environment. The criteria for the assessment which indicates how the system is shaped by

the environment and how it is in turn being shaped by it; include: regulative, extractive, distributive, responsive and symbolic capabilities.

The theory is being criticized on a number of grounds thus:

1. As noted, it is not easy to distinguish between deliberate aims of the participants and what takes place because the system seemed to achieve certain aims
2. The identification of the functions rests on the interpretation the analyst places on observed developments; in essence, the number of the identified functions can be more or less than those listed by Almond and his colleagues.
3. The approach is seen as Eurocentric in the sense that the functions attributed to the political system are too closely modeled on Western political systems.

2.6.2 Application of the Theory

The main imports of the structural functionalist theory to this study; are highlighted in the subsequent paragraphs.

In Nigeria Local Government is considered as one of the interrelated parts within the cycle of governance, designed to meet the needs of individuals and groups in the society. One of such needs is the food need which is met through agriculture in which the Local Governments play a constitutional role. Going by the structural functionalism theory we thus see local government as one of the constituent elements of a society; considered as an organ of the body (society), and this organ in our case is working to contribute its own quota to the stability of the society by supporting the development of agriculture; so that the body can function properly.

As argued by Almond and Powell; “it is necessary to understand not only its institutions but their respective functions” Thus, local government as one of the institution in the society with assigned functions of support in the development of agriculture, among others. Local government as a closest institution of government to the people also, articulates and aggregates the interest, needs and demands of the local populace; like their needs for institutional support towards the development of their agricultural activities; this is what is considered as the input function of a system according to Almond et.al. Local government performs output functions, in form of byelaws and has the applied appropriately.

System maintenance and adaptation by means of communication, socialization and recruitment is a routine in all systems including the local government. For instance, in terms of communication, local government serves as a means of two way communication channel; transmitting the needs, demands and grievances of the local populace to the appropriate levels of governance; at the same time, local government receives policies, guidelines and projects or programmes from the above (federal, state, etc.). Socialisation as a means of maintenance by the local government; ensures the transmission of the societal norms, values and customs, by authoritatively guarding the each societal peculiarities; this is a basic wisdom behind the establishment of local government in Nigeria. Another means of system maintenance is recruitment which local government does by serving as a platform that facilitates participatory governance in the society.

According to the theory system is assessed on how it shapes the environment, and in turn get shaped by the environment, using its specific capabilities which are: (1)

Regulative: in this respect, local Government as a system can be assessed on how well it regulates the affairs of men and groups in the community in accordance with law. (2) Extractive: the law in Nigeria specifies areas from which local government generates/raises revenue; though local governments perform poorly in this respect due to their sheer ineffectiveness in internal generation of revenue. (3) Distributive capabilities of local government can also be assessed to know if there is a just and fair distribution of resources to the sectors of the society; like agriculture. We observed that such distributions in the local governments under study are skewed more towards recurrent expenditure as against the capital. In Kachia Local Government for example; we learnt that the tractor hiring scheme favours the highly placed personalities with the community and beyond. (4) Responsiveness: this has to do with the institution of local government response to the yearnings of the populace; which in our case has a poor rating; this is because the farmers in the local government of our study prefer to forward their requests/needs to the upper levels of government like state authorities. (5) Symbolic: implies that as a system local government stands as a symbol of authority, representing presence of government at the grassroots level.

2.7 The Development Model

The position of this school according to Adeyemo (2011:12) is that local governments, particularly in the developing world, are effective agents for improving the means of living socially, and economically. Local government is thus seen as a platform under which people at the grassroots get their fair share of the national cake. Specifically, the development functions of the local government include nation building, social,

economic and manpower resource development; by means of provision of infrastructures that will facilitate the mobilization of the local people to be more productive. Ola (1988) in Emma (et al) (2014:314) maintains that; local governments serve as veritable partners with the state and national government in national development efforts, resources and benefits percolate to the grassroots. Also, the existence of local government helps in decongesting the power concentration at the centre, thereby freeing national leaders from onerous details and unnecessary involvement in local issues. Maddick (1963:24) holds similar opinion on local government thus: Local authorities provide the opportunity for local people to participate in local decisions and local schemes within the general national policies and to act above all, as local centres of initiatives to development. Saalah (etal) (2011) in Emma (et al) (2014:315) submits:

The expectation is that local governments being closer to the people and, as such, being better aware of the local needs of the people are in position to initiate and execute local projects and programmes and motivate people to actively participate in local affairs

It is worthy of note that all services by local governments do not only have local importance; they have national character as well. For example, health agriculture, education and infrastructure have national importance. Thus neglecting them in any part of the country begets diseases, hunger, ignorance and movement of man and goods. From the foregoing, one may posit that the development role of the local government is even appreciated in the context of overall national development efforts; and as such the functional relevance of the local government made it compelling that where it did not exist something similar must be created in its place.

Development model as submitted in the proceeding paragraphs lays a theoretical support to the main theory adopted in this study; the model sees the local government in the developing world particularly as an agent of improving the social and economic standard of the community. In this case where local government discharges its responsibilities of supporting the development of agriculture effectively, then its developmental essence of local government is actualized.

Also, should local government embark on effective development functions of subsidizing farm inputs, provision of extension services and infrastructures like feeder roads and rural markets; the people will be motivated automatically and be more productive.

CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This research is designed to examine the role of local government and its relationship to agricultural development services to the people, in some selected local government areas of Kaduna and Zamfara States. The data examined in this study are both quantitative and qualitative collected based on the perception of the respondents. A five points Likert Scale Ordinal Level Measurement is used in the questionnaire.

In this study both primary and secondary data were utilised. Primary data is collected through the use of instruments of questionnaire, interview and observation.

- i. In this study both structured and semi structured questionnaires are employed for the categories of respondents; the beneficiaries/service seekers and the selected local government officials whose activities have a direct or indirect bearing to the delivery of agriculture related services and infrastructures local governments under survey.
- ii. Interview was conducted with the representative(s) of Farmers Cooperative Societies (see table 5.2 p101) in order to elicit the perception and opinion of the respondents in respect of the agric related services provided by the Local Governments to the people.
- iii. The researcher's observations are on agricultural inputs, implements and facilities, feeder/access roads, etc. sites as provided by the local governments under survey during the period of the study.

Secondary source of data avail the researcher with relevant data, but cannot be influenced by the researcher though the researcher can manipulate such existing data to solve the research problems. In this study relevant official documents precisely estimates on local government expenditure and list of relevant projects executed, inventory of relevant equipments, offices etc. of agriculture and natural resources, and works and housing departments of the local governments we are studying. Local government annual estimates are being employed profiles of the local governments under survey and the selected Farmer Cooperative Societies mentioned previously.

3.2 The Study Population

As earlier stated, this study sampled six local government areas from six senatorial zones in both Kaduna and Zamfara states through a purposive sampling method. One out of the three local governments selected from each state is urban and the remaining two rural, in order for the study to cut across the urban/rural divides.

The population of this study is in two categories; 'A' and 'B'. Category 'A' represents the entire population (1,745,708) of the six selected local governments who are the focus of the study, from which a sample is drawn through random sampling technique, while category 'B' represents local government officials comprising both the political and administrative staffs of the local government councils, (See Tables 3.1 & 3.2). In this respect key officials are selected from the selected local government councils, through purposive sampling technique, and two representatives of farmers Cooperative Societies selected through random sampling technique (See Table 3.2).

3.3 Determination of Sample Size

Owing to the size of the population it will be difficult for the researcher to sample the entire population of the local governments under survey. In this light the researcher applied a Statistical Technique known as Yamane Sampling Technique. On this basis Yamane (1967:886) formula, the appropriate sample size is computed using the formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: N= is the population size
e = level of precision

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{1,758,178}{1 + (1,758,178)(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{1,758,178}{1,759,178 \times 0.0025} = 4395.445 \\ &= \frac{1,758,178}{4395.445} \\ n &= 400 \end{aligned}$$

It should be noted that the determined sample size of 400 is the minimum sample population, thus the researcher decided to add 25% of the sample size in order to make up non response such as unreturned questionnaires, poorly completed and so on, making the whole sample population from the communities on whom the questionnaire is administered to be 500. While in the other category of the sampled population with whom focus group interview is conducted the groups of Farmers' Cooperative Societies (FCS's) in each local government, quota sampling is used in selecting the available

cooperatives in each of the six local government areas under survey, overall total respondents for this study are 500.

Table 3.1: Allocation of samples among populace based on accidental sampling

S/no	Zone	Local Governments	Population (NPC,2006)	Sample
1	Kaduna Cent. Sen. Zone	Giwa	286,427	$286,427 \times 480 = 79$ 1,745,708
2	Kaduna Northe. Sen. Zone	Zaria	408,198	$408,198 \times 480 = 112$ 1,745,708
3	Kaduna Southern Senatorial Zone	Kachia	244,274	$244,274 \times 480 = 67$ 1,745,708
4	Zamfara Central Senatorial Zone	Gusau	383,162	$383,162 \times 480 = 105$ 1,745,708
5	Zamfara North Senatorial Zone	Kaura Namoda	281,367	$281,367 \times 480 = 77$ 1,745,708
6	Zamfara West Senatorial Zone	Anka	142,280	$142,280 \times 480 = 40$ 1,745,708
TOTAL			1,745,708	480

Survey by the researcher, 2015

The actual sampled population proportionally allocated to the Local Governments Areas: 79 Giwa, 112 Zaria, and 67 Kachia; 105 Gusau, 77 Kaura Namoda and 40 Anka. Altogether making a total of 480 respondents, additional (20%), these respondents for the beneficiaries are drawn via random sampling from the communities by means of

distribution of questionnaires in the selected areas in each of the local government areas, while the local government officials are purposefully drawn.

Table 3.2: Allocation of sampled respondents among the Local Government Officials

S/n	Types of respondents	Population
	- LG Mgt.: DPM Treasurer	6
	- Director of Agric.	6
	- Director of Works	6
	- Extension Workers	12
	- Engineers	12
	TOTAL	42

Survey by the Researcher, 2015

In table 3.2, the respondents are categorized as seen in the table. Local Government Management implies the top management personnel like the chairman or DPM, from which 6 officials were identified representing a local government each. Followed by specific officials (Directors) of selected departments, the foot soldiers comprising of the extension workers and engineers; 2 were selected from each of the local government.

3.4 Method of Collecting Data

3.4.1 Primary Sources

Primary data generating methods for this study include:

- i. Administration of Questionnaires on the sampled population and the key local governments' officials that are 480 and 42 respectively.
- ii. Focus Group Interviews were held with the members of the Farmers Cooperative Societies, from the six local government areas.
- iii. Observation by the researcher on the facilities and infrastructures such as physical condition of facilities/offices in the dept, storage facilities, implements; tractors, ploughs, thrashers, access roads, markets etc., provided by the councils under survey.

3.4.2 Secondary Sources

Secondary data for this study were generated from relevant official reports and documents such as: Annual Budget Estimates of the Local Governments, Documents containing details of services departmental estimates, invoices of implements/ farm inputs and so on, within our scope, CBN Report on Revenue Allocation to Local Governments, Revenue Mobilisation and Fiscal Allocation Commission Reports and Government Publications.

3.5 Methods of Data Presentation and Analysis

3.5.1 Data Analysis

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis are employed in the analyses of the data collected. Data are presented using texts and tools of descriptive statistics and analysis, such as frequency tables for data analysis and statistics package of IBM version 23 to determine and compare the cumulative and decision mean. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient (PPMCC), named after a statistician; Karl Pearson who pioneered a research in this area, as one of the parametric tools of analysis is found to be appropriate for this study; this is because the tool is useful in measuring the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables; where the two variables to be correlated are both measured in the Ordinal Scale the appropriate correlation coefficient is still the PPMCC. The symbols for both the sample correlation and population correlation are r and ρ , respectively. The range of the correlation coefficient is from -1 to +1; where there is a strong positive linear relationship between the two variables, the value of r will be close to +1, and where there is a strong negative linear relationship between the two variables, the value of r will be close to -1. But where there is no linear relationship between the variables or a situation only where a weak relationship exist, the value of r will be close to 0.

The formula for computing the Correlation Coefficient given below:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where n is the number of data pairs

Source: Allan, (2004: 499)

In this study the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is employed to ascertain the degree of relationship between the independent variable (the role of a local Government) and dependent (and the development of agriculture), details of the test of hypotheses is in chapter five.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHALLENGES OF AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIA, THE PLACE AND CONSTRAINTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

4.0 Introduction

Agriculture is the second major revenue earner, contributing over 20% to nominal GDP of the country. In the third quarter of 2017 Agriculture contributed 24.44% to nominal GDP. NBS (2017:19). The sector is placed on the concurrent list due its importance; as such tiers of government in the country are stakeholders in the development of the sector through various policies and programmes. Nonetheless, agriculture is bedeviled by gamut of challenges desperately seeking the attention of local government councils as one of the stakeholders. Subsequent paragraphs herein, display the challenges as outlined by Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012: 16-17); and as well, discuss the place of the local governments in tackling the challenges.

4.1 Non interaction between and among stakeholders

The continued absence of in these policies and programmes in sustainable development in agriculture in Nigeria is the consequence of non interaction the government and the various stake holders within a particular programme. Agriculturists, scientist and the farmers/ rural dwellers are normally ignored during planning and implementation of agricultural/rural development policies and programmes. The stakeholders are in a better position to identify the policies and programmes that will be tailored to the needs of the farmers.

In respect of the above, the issue of non interaction would be solved if one of the objectives of the 1976 local government reform which says that local government is to

serve as a means of two-way communication channel is given its proper place. In other words, local government would have served an intermediary between the farmers, itself and other stakeholders for right agricultural policies and programmes.

4.1.2 Incompatibility of regional policies with the national policies/programmes

Agricultural policies designed at the centre might not be in tune with the divergent needs of units and communities where the farmers are due differences in topography, vegetation and so on. In a number of cases such policies end up not achieving an objective simply because they are not in consonant with the actual needs of the people in the communities. To this, local government councils have critical role to play should policies related to agriculture be given to the councils or systemic cooperation should take place between the centre and the units in this respect.

4.1.3 Inadequate technical advisory/ extension services

Provision of extension services has been likened to a factor of production in the sense that it helps in acquisition of entrepreneurial skills by smallholder farmers. It also provides, teaches and convinces farmers to adopt and diffuse innovation. Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012:17). In real sense however, there seem to be shortage of extension agents in relation to the number of farmers in the communities. By the end of 2003, the ratio of agricultural extension agents to farm families in Nigeria was about 1:1,722. This has overstretched the workforce and underscores the need for more extension agents to be employed in Nigeria so that they can cope with the population of the farmers. Agbamu (2011:222). Local Governments have a role to play in this respect, under every agriculture and natural resources departments of the local governments under survey;

there are units meant for extension services with retinue of personnel. The extensionist at the local government level are conversant with terrain and farming systems in the localities, and as such appropriate policies are formulated the local governments for the benefits of the farmers.

4.2 Constraints/Problems of Nigerian Local Government

In Nigeria local government is observed to have failed grossly in achieving the fundamental objectives behind its institutionalism, so much that the expectation of sparking the touch of development from the grassroots, is that even the rural dwellers nowadays look up to higher levels of governments of their salvation. This failure is as a result of numerous reasons, explained below:

1. Weak economic financial base

This is a very critical problem crippling Nigerian local government from being effective. It is observed that despite the tremendous increase of funds available to local governments from 1990's to date, their economic profile remains low and weak factors behind this poor state of affairs include:

- a. Very high wage bill
- b. Over dependence on the statutory allocation from the federation account. Studies have shown that except local government in Lagos state all other Local governments rely on the federal account for more than 90-93% of their financial needs.
- c. Inelastic and unviable sources of internal revenue

- d. Low and inefficient effort of raising revenue internally by the councils
- e. Non-revision of relevant bye-laws empowering Local governments to raise revenue from internal sources.
- f. Non compliance of the state government with the revenue allocation fomula, joint account issue, failure by the states in contributing 10% of their internally generated revenue to Local governments.

In vindication of the above, Ladipo, submits thus:

... While the 1979 constitution confirmed the principle that local governments are entitled (dejure) to a share of the federation account and of state government revenues, state governments consistently hijacked federal government's contributions to local governments and failed to pay the 10% of their total revenues to local government.

- g. Imposition of extra budgetary expenses on local government by states and sometimes federal governments, on agencies like the police, custom, electoral commission.

2. High Level of Corruption and Mismanagement

Corruption and mismanagement of resources remain the bane of efficiency in Nigerian public sector. These have negatively impacted on the machinery of government at all levels in the country. Reports of probe panels at the three tiers of government have revealed that corruption is increasing becoming the Nigerian way of life, especially by officials entrusted with public funds; this heinous act is perpetrated though:

- a. Over- inflated and unimplemented contracts and supplies
- b. Inclusion of ghost- works on the pay rolls.

- c. Fictitious expenses by senior officer and chief executives
- d. Squander and unaccountability of security votes by the chief executives
- e. Deliberate distortion of accounts and financial records by officials
- f. False declaration of revenue collected by the officials

3. Shortage of Technical/ Qualified staff

Except in few local governments, majority in Nigeria lack adequate competent technical staff like engineers, accountants, lawyers, doctors, etc., in most cases the number of such personnel is low within the local government councils due to a number of reasons:

1. Very low image of local governments in the mind of such professionals who feel there are no challenges and no job of satisfaction to keep them at that low level of the public service.
2. Unprogressive career prospect in terms of promotion, (opportunity for further training) chances for creativity and innovation as well as participation in decision making on matters that affect the working condition and welfare.
3. Subjective criteria for employment of senior staff, such as nepotism, political consideration and so forth.

4. Low Level of People's Participation

From the colonial era to date local government in Nigeria are assumed to be the closest level of government to the people at the grass-roots where participation of the people at the level of formulation, implementation and sustenance of projects are

expected to be firmly rooted for rural development. However, a lot of indicators have already shown that local government have being in the habit of preparing their estimates, projects and so on without any sense of consultation with the people, in order to ascertain their actual felt-needs, and this is even the more reason why most of such projects fail to achieve their targets.

Factors responsible for non- involvement of people in development process at local government level, include:

1. False impression by the officials concerned that people are ignorant and unenlightened.
2. Lack of political will by the leadership to run an open administration due to selfish interest and elitism.
3. Political instability and lack of socio-political philosophy for change.
4. Operational model of the Nigerian local government which is bureaucratic than mobilisational, which facilitates further, the issues of non-involvement and alienation of the target populace from the policies and projects in their areas.

5. Intergovernmental Conflicts

Other fundamental problem or challenge to effective performance of Nigerian local governments, is the phenomenon of intergovernmental conflicts which ensure between the local units and other tiers of government, viz states and federal levels, and this problem is worsened due to high level of disregard hat the other upper tiers constantly shows to the constitution when dealing with the local units. This over-stepping

of the constitution by other level is to some extent rooted in the model of intergovernmental relations prevailing in the country: (inclusive authority model), which places the national government at the top, and with greatest power and authority which make the upper level dominant followed by states, this therefore, renders the inter local units to the receiving end.

In Nigeria, the federal and state government exhibits their superiority constantly over the local governments through several ways such as:

1. Abolition of councils anytime there is change of leadership at the federal level.
2. Issuance of circulars, guidelines, etc, amending the existing laws relating to local governments.
3. Issuance of call circulars and approval of budgets by state governments. (Except during the short period of experimentation with presidentialism at local level).
4. Imposition of extra-budgetary expenses.

4.2.1 Constitutional Discrepancies Affecting Local Governments in Nigeria

The provisions on local government in the 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria created contradictory atmosphere that open up such provisions to manipulations and self-centered interpretations of particularly the state governors; these issues are highlighted in the subsequent paragraphs.

4.2.2 The Provisions and Contradictions

Firstly, section 7(1) states clearly that: “The system of local government by democratically elected local government council is under this constitution guaranteed; and accordingly, the government of every state shall subject to section 8 of this constitution, ensure their existence under a law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils”. However, section 7(6) provides that: “the National Assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils in the Federation”. Further to these contradictions, section 7(6), (b) states: “the House of Assembly of a state shall make provision for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils within the state”.

Section 8, subsections 5&6 saddles the National Assembly with specific functions before the creation of a local government becomes legal; this made the location of where the actual power to create local government lies, difficult and confusing.

Section 162(6) supported the creation of State Joint Local Government Account that: “Each state shall maintain special account to be called State Joint Local Government Account in to which shall be paid all allocations to the Local Government Councils of the State from the federation account and from the government of the state”. Sub section 7 and 8 respectively added that: “Each state shall pay to the local Government councils in its area of jurisdiction such proportion of its total revenue on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly”. “The amount standing to the

credit of Local Government councils of that state on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the state”

4.3 Theories of Local Government

Scholars have made rigorous attempts to come-out with theoretical expositions notable among which are: democratic participation and efficiency services theories.

4.3.1 Democratic / Participation Theory

The arch proponent of this theory was J.S. Mills as evidenced by his work on utilitarianism, liberty and representative government; where he asserts that the good form of government was representative government; because it promotes liberty, equity and fraternity; which make men to look beyond their self- centered interest and put into cognisance the lawful demands of other men; which also promotes political education, participation and communication. According to Mills, local government is a prime element of democracy because it is an institution of government that gives room for wider participation and consultation, which is one of the key democratic values. For instance in British and American government where democracy is the base of governance and in some other advanced counties: local government functions to bring about democracy and to provide opportunities for political participation to the citizenry. Local governance is seen from this perspective as bedrock for local and national politics and development process which is achieved by way of making use of informed opinion, conflict resolution, among other things.

Empirical studies have indicated that democratic governance enhances participation, for example Keith Lucas in an English study concluded that the number of British members of parliament who had served on local government demonstrated the importance of local government as a recruiting ground for the British parliament. Another application of his theory can be cited in David Butters findings. That in 1964 general elections 53% of the labour members of parliament and 45% of the defeated members had been local government councilors.

In short, the democratic school is based on the main argument that national leaders benefit from the political apprenticeship at the local government level, though array of political activity and social interaction at the grassroots level of governance; as exemplified in the inculcating the ideals of democracy into the local political actors, such as the process of election or selection of local government leadership and committees, public debates, pressure and interest groups activities and community mobilisation, among other ideals.

4.3.2 Efficiency Services Theory

This theory repudiates the argument posed by the democratic school which they believe that it does not apply to all political system in the same manner; particularly in line with the modern realities, however, the trust of efficiency school as outlined in the works of the proponents of the theory such as Langood (1994) Moulin, etc., is that local government is principally institutionalised to provide services to the local people.

According to Langood, democracy is the affairs of the nation, while local self-governance is parochial and concerned with local differences. To him, the local area has only succeeded in breeding few national leaders this is because the local politics is more likely to reinforce narrow sectional interest than an appreciation of democracy.

Sharpe (1970) argued strongly that local government is the most efficient agent for providing those services that essentially locally. He suggested that the efficient performance of these services is so compelling that if local government does not exist, something else will have to be created in its place, indicating the indispensability of the institutions. Even a deconcentrated form of local government cannot be efficient enough in terms of delivery of services to the people; unless a devolved local government: since the main responsibility of local governments is to efficiently carry-out local duties allocated to it in line with the needs of the local communities.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSES

5.1 Introduction

This section handles the presentation and analysis of the data collected for this study. Quantitative and qualitative data are been presented and employed to test the research hypotheses; drafted in line with the objectives of the study with a theoretical framework guiding the direction of the study, a synopsis and highlights of the objectives of this study is to establish the effectiveness or otherwise of local government in the development of agriculture. In order to achieve this, the study has focused and examined the mandates and constitutional responsibility of local government as a tier of government in delivering agriculturally related services and the factors that facilitate or hinder the delivery such services to the farmers in the communities. The data generated and analyzed in this study are drawn from the use of questionnaires, interviews, personal observation and relevant secondary materials.

The questionnaires were administered on two categories of respondents; the service seekers/beneficiaries, the selected local government officials: the Local Government Management, the Directors Agriculture and Natural Resources and Works and Housing, the Extension Workers and Engineers; these two categories are however, the receivers or beneficiaries and providers of services; in the two states. Focus Group Interviews were as also conducted with the member of Farmers Cooperative Societies in the local governments under survey. Direct observations were made on the physical

facilities, infrastructures, implements and offices in relation to the attitude of the relevant local government staff related directly or indirectly in the provision of Agriculture related services and infrastructure with the use of an observation checklist.

5.2 Summary of Data Collected

A statistical techniques known as Yamane Sampling Technique is employed in order to arrive at a calculated sample among the beneficiaries on when questionnaire is administered; a total of 480 respondents were drawn and questionnaires were administered to the entire number of this category of the respondents, out of which 413 questionnaires returned, representing 86.0% of the total number of questionnaires administered on the category A respondents formed the basis of our analysis in the respect. The second category of respondents are the local government officials drawn via purposive sampling in which 42 respondents and questionnaires were used to solicit information from the officials in the local governments, out of which 40 representing 95.2% of the total questionnaires administered, returned. Focus Group Interviews (FGIs) were conducted with the members of the selected Farmers Cooperative Societies (FCSs); from each of the six local government areas under survey 2 FCSs were selected using quota sampling method, making a total of 12 FCSs altogether, though in Zaria, Anka and Gusau, only 1 FCS turned up for the interview, this is because in these local governments the farmers societies are united under one single umbrella which transacts with governments and other agencies on behalf of the entire farmers societies under that canopy: in Zaria local government area this larger body is known as Galma Fadama

Farmers' Cooperative Union, while in Gusau and Anka local government areas, the general bodies are known as Apex Farmers Association Gusau Local Government and Dogara Ga Allah Farmers Association, respectively, in Kachia local government area though we were not been told that they have an bigger platform where all farmers societies in the area belong; only one FCSs turned up for the Interview. We thus had altogether 8 FCSs with whom the FGIs were conducted, representing 66.7% of the 12 FCSs earlier on selected. Table 5.1 below, depicts the percentage distribution of the returned questionnaires from the two categories, and table 5.2 provides a list for the FCSs with FGIs were conducted, respectively.

Table 5.1: The Distribution of the Returned Questionnaires

Questionnaires	Kaduna			Zamfara State			Total	Percentage
	Zaria	Giwa	Kachia	Gusau	K/Namoda	Anka		
Local Populace/Respondents	94 (83.9%)	68 (86.1%)	65 (97.0%)	82 (78.1%)	66 (85.7%)	38 (95%)	413	91.2%
Local Govt Officials	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	5 (74.1%)	40	8.8%
Total	108	73	74	89	73	43	453	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015

The study as stated in the proceeding paragraphs, also conducted Focus Group Interviews with Farmers Cooperative Societies in the selected local government areas. Thus, 12 FCSs were initially selected for the interview out of which only 8 of the FCS's turned out for the interview representing 66.7% of the FCS's is as earlier stated. Below is the list of the FCSs with whom interviews were conducted in table 5.2

Table 5.2: The List of the FCSs with whom FGIs were conducted

FCSs		State/LGAs
1	Galma Fadama Farmers' Cooperative Union	Kaduna/Zaria
2	K'ayawa Multipurpose Cooperative Club	Kaduna/Giwa
3	Dako Nasara Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited	Kaduna/Giwa
4	Unguan Stadium Multipurpose Farmers Cooperative Society	Kaduna/Kachia
5	Apex Farmers Association Gusau Local Government	Zamfara/Gusau
6	Alheri Agro Processing Cooperative, Kaura	Zamfara/K/Namoda
7	Jajjaye Poultry Farmers K/Namoda	Zamfara/K/Namoda
8	Dogara Ga Allah Farmers Association	Zamfara/Anka

Source: Research Survey, 2015

In terms of the questionnaires administered for the category 'A' respondents (the populace/beneficiaries), it consists of two sets of questions; the first set bordering the personal profiles of the respondents and the second set of questions that examined the degree of relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study; the same format is also applied to category 'B' respondents the Local Government personnel/officials.

Descriptive statistical method: frequency/percentage distribution supported by the use of IBM version 23 in order to determine the cumulative and decision mean, from the responses/raw data presented in tabular form were adopted, for the presentation and analyses of the responses of the respondents. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) is the parametric tool employed in testing the hypotheses for the study and to ascertain the degree of association between the independent and dependent variables, in each of the variables in the hypotheses. The results from the responses obtained from the questionnaires for both the populace and the local government

officials, are presented and analysed in the subsequent sections of this chapter, with the support of secondary information obtained for this study from the available documents and observations conducted. Table 5.3 itemised the data collected through observations/findings according to the states and local governments under survey.

Table 5.3 Tabular presentation of Findings from Observations

S/N	Facilities/items	Kaduna State			Zamfara State		
		Zaria	Giwa	Kachia	Gusau	K/Namoda	Anka
1	Storage facilities	2Nos	3Nos	1 Nos	2 Nos	1 Nos	-
2	Implements: tractors, ploughs, thrashers, etc.	3Nos	5Nos	9 Nos	2 Nos	2 Nos	3
3	Offices and Equipments computers, cabinets, etc.	Not sufficient	Not sufficient	Not sufficient	Not sufficient	Not sufficient	Not sufficient
4	Farm inputs stored such as fertilizer, insecticides, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Extension workers at work	Each ward has a staff	Not at work	Not at work	Not at work	At work and seen	Did not meet any
6	Staff's attitude to work	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low
7	Access roads linked to the farms tarred/maintained by the LGC within the period of this study	3 No.	2 No.	1 No.	5 No.	7 No.	7 No.
8	Markets constructed/ maintained by the LGC within the period of this study	Galma Agric Produce Market, Zaria city market, T/wada and 'Dan Magaji markets	Giwa main market, etc.	Ang. Stadium Main Market Kachia	Mada, Gusau, markets	Kaura, Kasuwan Daji markets	Kasauka, Anka, Wuya, R/Gero markets

Source: Survey, 2015

Table 5.4 Summary of Expenditure Incurred on agric. related projects

S/N	Facilities/items	Kaduna State			Zamfara State		
		Zaria	Giwa	Kachia	Gusau	K/Namoda	Anka
1	Fertilizer Procurement	3.2M(N)(2008) 4M.(N)(2009) 3.2M.(N)(2010) 3M.(N)(2011) 3.4M(N)(2013)	4M.(N)(2007), 1.6M(N)(2009) 2M(N) (2011) 102M.(N)(2012) 60M.(N)(2013) 21M(N)(2014) 33M(N)(2015) 45.6M.(N)(2016) 46M(N)(2017) Agro Chem. 1.5M(N)(2008)	2M(N) (2010) 4M(N) (2011) 4M.(N)(2012) 3M(N)(2014) 2.8M(N)2015	15M. (N)(2012)	4 M. (N) (2007), 10 M(N) (2008), 10 M (N) (2009) 2 M (N) (2010) 40 M (N) (2011) 40M.(N)(2012)	11.4M. (N)(2006) 300M.(N)(2012)
2	Sprinklers	-	-	-	-	30 M (N) (2007)	30M.(N)(2006) 5M.(N) (2008)
3	Construction and Rehabilitation of Access Roads, boreholes, irrigation facilities	Records not Given	841,200(N)(2012) 2.66M(N)(2013) 3M(N)(2014) Irrigation and Borehole in Fatika, Yakawada and Gangara	Records not Given	3.1M (N)(2008) 2.2M(N) (2012)	57 M. (N) (2007) 40 M.(N) (2008) 200 M (N)(2009) 160 M.(N)(2011) 70M.(N)(2012) 112.2M.(N)(2014) 30 M.(N) (2016)	10M.(N)(2007) 300M.(N)(2008) 450M. (N)(2012) 30M. (N) (2015) 177.5M(N)(2016)
4	Improvement/ Construction of Market	-	19M(N)(2010) Maize aggregation centre	-	35M. (N)(2007) 20M. (N)(2009) 90M. (N)(2015)	20 M (N) (2007) 50 M (N) (2008) 15 M (N) (2010) 50 M.(N) (2013) 100 M.(N)(2014)	8.6M.(N)(2006) 20M.(N)(2010) 20M.(N)(2011) 13.2M. (N)(2013)
5	Veterinary Treatment Center	-	-	-	-	10 M. (N) (2008)	-
6	Rural Electrification	-	-	-	154.5M.(N)(2013)	30 M. (N) (2008) 50 M. (N)(2009)	-
7	Purchase of Grains	-	-	-	21.6M.(N)(2014)	15 M(N) (2009)	-
	Purchase of tractor equipments	-	-	-	-	-	3M.(N)(2010)
	Grazing area	-	-	-	2.1M.(N)(2009)	-	-
8	Purchase of agric inputs	-	-	-	-	3 M. (N) (2012)	40M. (N)(2015)

Source: LGCs under survey

Looking at table 5.3, about the observables related to agricultural development by the local government councils under survey, we may conclude that on the average the picture is not encouraging and has a negative implication on the capacity of the councils to effectively deliver the expected services to the populace. Item no.1 which is the storage facilities form an important segment in agriculture, great chunk of farms produce in most the areas end up in poor condition, wasted or the farmers to sell at a give-away prices because the produce cannot be kept. The local government councils except K'auran Namoda, do not have storage facilities to adequately store consignments of farm inputs, our investigation in Zaria local government revealed to as that consignment fertilizer is allotted to for the farmers of area is usually kept in an open yard at the works department before distributing it to the farmers.

In terms of implements such tractors and harrows none of the six local government has enough number for the use by the farmers; Kachia local government has the highest number of tractors (nos. 9). Our interview with the farmers' cooperatives in the area revealed to us that the tractors are of no use to the farmers; rather the implements are diverted to serve on the farms of large scale farmers in the area and up to the neighbouring Nasarawa state, the same case we found in Zaria and the remaining local governments; nobody even think of harvesters and other sophisticated implements.

Offices for the staff of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Works and Housing Departments of the six local government councils we surveyed are not enough for the number of staff, ill-equipped and far less than the standard of an average office, one more

disturbing discovery is the office of the Director Agriculture and Natural Resources Gusau Local Government Council where torch lights had to be put on to have the office lit for our questionnaires to be filled. On the aspect of extension workers during our survey none except K'/Namoda, sent its staff to the farms, hence we cannot see them on the fields though we met some few in departments; while the engineering section personnel in Zaria and Anka Local Governments were not on seat during our visits. Access roads leading to farm lands in the entire six local government areas are not in good shape most of these roads are not motorable particularly when it rains vehicles that dare to muddle through get stuck, in Kauran Namoda our visit to the farms we had to trek the better part of the road leading to some of the houses we visited, because our vehicle cannot pass through, as it is in the local government areas we surveyed.

Special markets dedicated for commercial activities on agricultural produce are almost unavailable; thus farmers do rely on the available markets to dispose their commodities. In Zaria local government area, there is a market owned by the farmers associations specifically transacting in agricultural produce; located at Bizara- Zaria. Even at this the market is not constructed/maintained by Zaria local Government Council, it is a world bank (Fadama) assisted project donated to the farmers while maintenance of the farm is by the associations of the farmers under the aegis of Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative Union.

Reading from table 5.4 we may infer that local government councils have been supportive to the development of agriculture in a number of ways as highlighted earlier;

except that such supports are from the available records are insufficient and not far-reaching enough. This however, may not be far flung from series of challenges bedeviling the councils.

Table 5.4.1 Profile of the Respondents (Questionnaire Categories A & B)

Particulars	Category A				
	Kaduna state		Zamfara state		
Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
Male	206	92.4%	181	95.3%	
Female	17	7.6%	9	4.7%	
Occupational Status					
Employee	180	80.7%	150	79%	
Employer	10	4.5%	4	2.1%	
Unemployed	33	14.8%	27	14.2%	
LGAs					
Zaria	94	42.2%	Gusau	90	47.4%
Giwa	64	28.7%	Anka	36	19%
Kachia	65	29.1%	K/Namoda	64	33.7%
Highest Education Qualification					
Kaduna State			Zamfara State		
Ph.D/M.Sc.	5	2.2%	2	1.1%	
B.Sc./HND PGD	20	53.8%	25	13.2%	
Diploma	68	30.5%	120	63.6%	
O Level	20	9%	34	17.9%	
Others	22	10.1%	18	8.9%	
Category B					
Kaduna State			Zamfara State		
Local Govt. officials					
Local Govt. Mgt.	3	14.3%	3	15.8%	
Director, Agric.	3	14.3%	3	15.8%	
Director, Works	3	14.3%	2	10.5%	
Extension Workers	6	28.6%	6	31.6%	
Engineers	6	28.6%	5	26.3%	
Highest Qualification					
Ph.D/M.Sc.	1	4.8%	0	0%	
B.Sc./HND PGD	3	14.3%	8	42.1%	
Diploma	15	71.4%	10	52.6%	
O Level	2	9.5%	1	5.3%	

Survey: 2015

Looking at table 5.4.1 which summarises the profile of the questionnaire respondents for both categories A and B, for the two states, we understood the following details. In terms of gender of the respondents, male gender over-dominates with 92.4% and 95.3% for Kaduna and Zamfara states, respectively; this may not be unconnected with the fact that in the communities concerned, male are dominating, more available and interactive with their fellow male folk, also they are more conversant with the issue at stake.

The occupational statuses of the respondents indicate that greater majority of the Respondents are employees with public or private organizations as represented by 80.7% and 79%, in Kaduna and Zamfara states, this is connected to the dominance of white-collar jobs in the occupational cycle of the respondents in the areas studied, as against self-employment or employer status which accorded a paltry point of 4.5% and 2.1% in the states of this study.

In respect of the Local Government Areas studied, Zaria and Gusau recorded highest percentage of responses of 42.2% and 47.4%, this can be attributed to the urban status of the local Governments Areas and the likelihood of having bigger populations and by implication more informed respondents. This can be supported further, by the educational qualifications of the respondents between the holders of first degree and diploma, in Kaduna state the bulwark of the respondents have a B.Sc. or its equivalent as represented by 53.8% of the respondents, however, this maybe also a result of being Kaduna state a centre of learning in the country; blessed with numerous centre's of

learning. While Zamfara state as one of the states facing the relative low enrolment rate in to modern educational pursuit, largest number of respondents fall within the category of Diploma qualification to the tune of 63. %. However, the educational qualifications of the category 'A' subjects of the research made it easier for them to fill out our questionnaires appropriately.

Category B, questionnaire for this study targeted the local government officials relevant to this study. Management staff: Directors, Agriculture and natural resources and Works and Housing Departments, Extension Workers and Engineers; from the Local Governments under survey. In terms of educational qualifications among the selected local government officials, those with higher degrees are the least as represented by only 4.8% and 0% from Kaduna and Zamfara states, while those with sub-degree qualifications form the majority in both states as represented by 71.4% and 52.6% for Kaduna and zamfara states. In Kaduna state for example, we have one of the management staff, specifically the Director Personnel Management, Kachia Local Government with a master's degree in Public Administration. Three among the Directors of Agriculture and Works departments are holder of degree equivalent educational qualifications in agriculture related disciplines and engineering; to cite an example of the Director Agric Gusau local government has a post graduate degree in animal health and, host of others with HND and Diplomas in agric and engineering related disciplines. These staffs are qualified by virtue of educational qualifications to manage and handle the development of agriculture and related infrastructures in the local government. We are surprised to find

among the category respondents, though relatively very negligible some staffs with qualification not above Ordinary level, we recorded 2 and 1 staff in Kaduna and Zamfara states respectively.

5.3 Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

Table 5.5 Perceptions of the respondents on the Role of Local Government and Agricultural Development

S / N	Items	State	Level Of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	Local government has a statutory and concurrent responsibility to support and develop agriculture in the grassroots	Kaduna	97 (43.5%)	93 (41%)	27 (11.9%)	3 (1.3%)	3 (1.3%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	87 (45.8%)	79 (40.9%)	15 (7.8%)	5 (2.6%)	4 (2.1%)	190 (100%)
2	Local Government Councils have specified functions towards the development of agriculture	Kaduna	101 (45.3%)	81 (35.7%)	36 (15.9%)	5 (2.2%)	1 (.4%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	57 (30%)	87 (45.1)	33 (17.1%)	10 (5.2%)	3 (1.6%)	190 (100%)
3	The strong relationship between local government's involvement in the transformation efforts, impacts positively on agricultural development	Kaduna	82 (36.8%)	93 (41%)	17 (7.6%)	21 (9.4%)	10 (4.5%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	62 (32.6%)	45 (23.3%)	25 (13.2%)	32 (16.8%)	26 (13.7%)	190 (100%)
4	Local government supports agriculture better when it fully devolved	Kaduna	59 (26.5%)	88 (38.8%)	16 (7.1%)	41 (18.4%)	19 (8.5%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	89 (46.8%)	44 (23.2%)	27 (14.2%)	28 (14.7%)	2 (1.0%)	190 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

As reported from the data presented in the table above, we understand from the responses that due to a lot of constraints facing the local governments; disallows the councils from delivering on their mandates to independently to formulate policies and incur expenditure. Learning from the theory employed in this study, Almond and Powell argued that: “in order to understand a political system, it is necessary to understand not only its institutions but also their respective functions...the approach is based on the fact that a political system is made up of several key components, including interest groups, political parties and branches of government”. Unfortunately, as outlined by the theory, the functions of local government in Nigeria are perfectly understood, except that the functions are not effectively carried out.

Table 5.5.1 Perceptions of the Local Government Officials on the Role of Local Government in Agricultural Development

S / N	Items	State	Level Of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	Local govt. plays the role of third tier government in your state	Kaduna	3 (14.3%)	3 (14.3%)	-	9 (42.9%)	6 (28.6%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	2 (10.5%)	5 (26.3%)	2 (10.5%)	10 (52.6%)	-	19 (100%)
2	In terms of the provision of agricultural services to the people; local govt. councils act as autonomous entities	Kaduna	4 (11.0%)	4 (44.4%)	-	11 (33.3%)	2 (11.1%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	3 (15.8%)	4 (21.1%)	-	12 (63.2%)	-	19 (100%)
3	The autonomy that local govts. enjoy determines the operational capacity of the local governments	Kaduna	9 (42.9%)	9 (42.9%)	-	3 (14.3%)	-	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	7 (36.8%)	6 (31.6%)	1 (5.3%)	5 (26.3%)	-	19 (100%)
4	Financial autonomy is a key solution to the problems of poor delivery of agricultural services by the local governments.	Kaduna	11 (52.4%)	8 (38.1%)	2 (10.5%)	-	-	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	10 (52.6%)	1 (5.3%)	7 (36.8%)	1 (5.3%)	-	19 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Responses gathered from tables 5.5 and 5.5.1 which represented the opinions of the respondents and council officials in relation to the nexus between local government and delivery of agricultural services, we learn from question 1 on table 5.5 that local

government as a tier of government is recognized by law to partake in the development of agriculture in the country among other levels of governance in the country; this is made clearer by the strong agreement from the category 'A' respondents to the tune of 97(43.5%) and 87(45.8%) from Kaduna and Zamfara states. The New Nigeria Agricultural Policy 2001 supported the above opinion in the sense that it apportions responsibilities towards the development of agriculture to the three tiers of government, in the document, federal government has 25 responsibilities and state government 11 of such responsibilities; while local government according to the policy document will: "be expected to take over progressively the responsibilities of state government with respect to: (i) the provision of effective extension service" among other 5 more responsibilities outlined in chapter of this study. However, due to the known inhibiting factors, these responsibilities are not been effectively discharged by the local government; larger percentage of the officials disagree with the view that local government plays its third tier role as expected as represented by 42.9% and 52.6% among the officials.

Item 2 on table 5.5 is more of a rider to the first poser as it equally seeks to know the opinion of the respondents that the constitution confers specified functions on the local governments as majority of the respondents, represented by 101(45.3%) and 57(30%) strongly agree from Kaduna state and Agree from Zamfara state. Unfortunately and in practical sense the power to act by the local government is only guaranteed by the constitution and at the same time certain constitutional provisions take such powers off and subsumed it under the control of the state. Consequently, local government is by all

standards not been alive to its responsibilities as mentioned earlier. An opinion similar to this is equally shared by the officials in respect of services provided to the people by the local government as an autonomous entity where the majority of the respondents disagree to the tune of 11(33.3%) and 12(63.2%) for Kaduna and zamfara states respectively.

Item 3 of table 5.5 sought to know the if there is a close relationship by the local government councils and the services they do provide towards the development of agriculture; in this instance, the overwhelming majority of the respondents among the beneficiaries agree to the question as represented by 93(41%) and 65(34.2%) of the respondents, likewise among the local government officials the issue of autonomy stands very prominent as it determines the level of the operational capacity of the local governments as strongly agreed by the majority of our respondents in this regard as seen by 42.9% and 36.8% responses from Kaduna and Zamfara states respectively. This however, implies that should the local government be accorded an actual devolved status, its capacity to deliver agricultural services and or act appropriately will be significantly enhanced. Excerpts from interviews conducted with 87.5% of the cooperatives interviewed such as Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative Union, K'ayawa Multi-Purpose Cooperative Club, Apex Farmers Association Gusau, among others, equally attest to that: *Local Government by the law that established it is strong enough to take charge of the needs of its people; it equally have the manpower to carry-out its activities. However, its lack of independence and attachment to the state governments reduced it to a mere department of states.*

Items 1 and 2 on table 5.5.1 supported the view held by the community respondents in the sense that an overwhelming majority from among the officials from the two states disagree with the notion that local government plays its actual role as a tier of government in the country to the tune of 42.9% and 52.6% for Kaduna and Zamfara states, further, items 3 and 4 of the table insisted on autonomy as the only solution to predicament facing the local governments; should the local government be accorded such powers/independence its operational capacity will be significantly enhanced as represented by 42.9% and 36.8% responses from the officials for the states in question.

Table 5.6 Perceptions of the respondents on Constraints on the Local Governments and Development of Agriculture

S / N	Items	State	Level Of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	Your Local Government has a solid IGR base to provide agriculture related services and infrastructures	Kaduna	5 (2.2%)	3 (1.3%)	36 (15.9%)	72 (32.2%)	107 (47.1%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	1 (.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	130 (68.4%)	59 (30.6%)	190 (100%)
2	SJLGA disallows timely and full disbursement of statutory allocations to LGCs	Kaduna	95 (42.6%)	88 (38.8%)	15 (6.6%)	6 (2.6%)	19 (8.4%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	84 (44.2%)	78 (40.4%)	8 (4.1%)	19 (9.8%)	1 (.5%)	190 (100%)
3	There is accountability and transparency in the management of resources in your LGC	Kaduna	104 (46.6%)	97 (42.7%)	18 (7.9%)	4 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	109 (57.4%)	77 (39.9%)	1 (.5%)	2 (1%)	1 (.5%)	190 (100%)
4	In relating with other tiers of government, a number of constraints incapacitate LG from effective discharge of its responsibilities	Kaduna	85 (38.1%)	85 (37.4%)	34 (15%)	10 (4.4%)	9 (4%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	67 (35.2%)	64 (33.2%)	23 (11.9%)	13 (6.7%)	23 (11.9%)	190 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Table 5.6.1 Perceptions of the officials on Constraints on the Local Governments and Development of Agriculture

S / N	Items	Level of Responses						Total
		State	SD	A	UD	D	SD	
1	The departments in the LGCs you work with delivers its responsibilities to the farmers without hitches	Kaduna	9 (42.9%)	7 (33.3%)	5 (23.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	7 (36.8%)	7 (36.8%)	0 (0%)	5 (26.3)	0 (0%)	19 (100%)
2	Challenges such as SJLGA and lack of solid IGR base, faced by the councils do impede their capacity to effective delivery of agricultural services	Kaduna	8 (38.1%)	8 (38.1%)	4 (19%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	7 (36.8%)	6 (31.6%)	3 (15.8%)	3 (15.85)	0 (0%)	19 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Item 1 on table 5.6 elicits the opinion of the respondents on the capacity of their local government council to deliver relying on its internally generated revenue indicates total strong disagreement by from the respondents as represented by 107(47.1%) from Kaduna state strongly disagreeing while 130(68.4%) from Zamfara state disagree. Most local government councils in Nigeria do not have viable and reliable Internally Generated Revenue thus: rely heavily on statutory allocation and grants for their survival. This opinion becomes clearer as vindicated by the constitutional provisions. For example, section 7(5) of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria provides that “the functions conferred by

law upon Local Government Councils shall include those set out in fourth schedule to this constitution” as follows: (b) collection of rates, radio and television licences (d) Licensing of bicycle, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheelbarrows and carts. Looking at the above we can clearly see the fact that local government councils cannot raise any reasonable IGR under this arrangement; as a matter of fact the areas where the councils are to raise revenue are apparently obsolete and not in tandem with contemporary realities. Another issue related to weak IGR base of the local governments are numerous constraints such as state joint local government account which among its negative effect is the delay in the disbursement of resources meant for the local councils and in some case lack of complete disbursement, to this as shown in table 5.6 the level of strong agreement from the two states by 95 (42.6%) and 84(44.2%) Kaduna and Zamfara states; also the officials strongly agree 38.1% and 36.8% as the majority among the officials attest also to this opinion. In terms of accountability and transparency in the management of local governments’ resources my category A respondents say that such do not exist as recklessness in spending and misappropriation of funds; to this 104(46.6%) and 109(57.4%) from Kaduna and Zamfara states on Strong Agreement bases, in other words, the majority of the respondents give an affirmative saying that transparency does not exist.

Along this line Onah and Amujiri (2010:20), submits:

Accountability in Local Government in Nigeria is a form of rhetoric. The more emphasis is placed on it, the more it becomes a no matter in the practice of office holder in Nigeria Local Governments. Instead of accountable leadership, most local government officer prefer to display provocative wealth, which they go through criminal disservice and institutionalized stealing and corrupt practices

From the angle of intergovernmental relations also the local government is faced by numerous challenges preventing it from effectively discharging its responsibilities; such as issuance of circulars and guidelines amending the existing laws relating to local governments, imposition of extra-budgetary expenses among other things. 85(38.1%) and 67(35.2%) in Kaduna and Zamfara states strongly agree about the existence of such multiple challenges.

According to the responses generated from the local government officials on related issues as depicted in table 5.6.1, there is a general consensus on the basis of strong disagreement among the staff from the two states on the poser that ‘the departments in local government councils they work with do deliver their responsibilities to the farmers without hitches’ this is represented by 42.6% and 36.8% of the respondents among the officials. In other words, the officials are out rightly attesting to the ineffectiveness of the councils in the discharge of their responsibilities. Mayong (etal), (2005) in Mgbenka (2015:43) holds a similar opinion in this respect: “The roles and responsibilities of local government administrations include mobilization of farmers for accelerated agricultural development through cooperative organizations, local institutions and communities;

provisions rural infrastructure to compliment federal and state government efforts; provision of extension service among others”.

In terms of item 2, table 5.6.1 which seeks to know the opinions of the officials of the local government councils on the issue of state joint local government account and weak financial base of the local governments, the overwhelming majority of the respondents with the region of strong agreement and agreement are of the view that the SJLGA and weak financial base are strong impediments to effectiveness in terms of delivery of services by the councils; this is represented by 76.2% and 68.4% of the responses from Kaduna and Zamfara states.

Going by the above, we want submit further that financially, local government’s capacity in this area is very weak, in the sense that the bulk of its revenue is derived from the statutory allocation; federation accounts monthly disbursement which does not come directly to the Local Governments, this is because the law stipulates that such money accruable to the local governments must be lodged into state/ Local Government Joint Account. State governments manipulate this arrangement to take –over the local government funds: and the councils are left with almost nothing to execute projects, while internal sources are not viable due to:

1. Corruption and fraudulent activities in the process of collecting such revenue
2. The extant laws guiding the internal sources are moribund and not at par with the contemporary realities, most of the rates are either too meager or are charged on such items such as bicycle license, carts and so on, that are rather extinct.

Table 5.7 Perceptions of the Respondents on Personnel Capacity and the Development of Agriculture by the Local Government Council

S / N	Items	State	Level Of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	The Local Government personnel responsible for the provision of agriculture related services and infrastructures are adequate	Kaduna	28 (12.6%)	57 (25.1%)	33 (14.5%)	73 (32.2%)	32 (14.1%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	46 (24.2%)	43 (22.3%)	23 (12%)	49 (25.4%)	29 (15%)	190 (100%)
2	The personnel responsible for the provision of agriculture related services and infrastructures have the requisite qualification and experience for the job	Kaduna	42 (18.8%)	105 (46.3%)	46 (20.3%)	20 (8.8%)	10 (4.4%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	93 (48.9%)	53 (27.5)	10 (5.2%)	11 (5.7%)	23 (11.9%)	190 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Table 5.7.1 Perceptions of the Officials on Personnel Capacity and the Development of Agriculture by the Local Government Council

S / N	Items	State	Level of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	The Department you work with has qualified and adequate staff that provide agriculture related services and infrastructures	Kaduna	0 (0%)	8 (38.1%)	10 (47.6%)	3 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	4 (21.1%)	9 (47.4%)	0 (0%)	6 (31.6%)	0 (%)	19 (100%)
2	The communities in the local government area do liaise with LG personnel in the process of delivery of agricultural services	Kaduna	0 (0%)	6 (28.6%)	3 (14.3%)	10 (47.6%)	2 (9.5%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	-	5 (26.3%)	4 (21.1%)	10 (52.6%)	0 (0%)	19 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Item 1 on table 5.7 seeks to find to know whether the personnel in the local government responsible in carrying out agriculture related services ranging from experts

in agronomy and related fields to engineers and technicians in the departments of agriculture and natural resources and works and housing, respectively are adequate in number. General opinion in this respect disagree that such staff are adequate, as represented by the overwhelming majority of the respondents: 73(32.2%) and 32(14.1%) for Disagree and Strongly Disagree responses from Kaduna state, however, responses on this item from Zamfara state differ, this because higher percentage of the responses fall within the Strongly Agree and Agree regions as represented by 49(25.4%) and 43(22.3%).

The above differences may grow from the fact that though an institution of government, the law made it that the Local Government can only recruit junior cadre staff: on salary grade 01 – 06, while the staff on grade levels 07 – 16, are hired, recruited, posted, placed, etc. by an agency of the state government precisely, the Local Government Service Commissions in Kaduna and Zamfara states. This arrangement obstructs the Local Government Councils' capacity; to hire, control and place different cadres and specialties. Nonetheless, the number of personnel in the local government councils we are surveying is adequate as at November, 2015, see table 5.7.1.1 above.

Agbamu, J.U. (2011:222), shares same view thus:

A critical problem facing agricultural extension in Nigeria is the insufficient number of agricultural extension workers that provide service to the huge population of farmers. The density of extension workers in relation to number of farm families has been a perennial problem in Nigeria and other developing countries

As a response to item 2 on table 5.7 our category 'A' respondents are of the opinion that the local government personnel in charge of delivery of agriculture related services and infrastructure possess the requisite qualifications for the job and with attending cognate experiences; this is attested to by the majority of the respondents to the tune of 105(46.3%) in agreement from Kaduna state and 93(48.9%) strongly agreeing from Zamfara state. Majority of the respondents among the local government officials are equally in agreement to the tune of 38.1% and 47.4% for Kaduna and Zamfara states.

Item 1 on table 5.7.1 seeks to balance the respondents' opinions bordering the competences of the personnel in the departments under survey from the views of the officials themselves, in this respect, the highest majority remains undecided to this issue as represented by 10(47.6%) though the second larger majority 8(38.1%) agreed that the personnel are competent enough.

Item 2 on table 5.7.1 wanted to measure the level of cooperation between the local government personnel and the benefitting communities in the process of delivery of agriculture related services and infrastructure, majority of the respondents are in disagreement to the assertion that such cooperation do take place as represented by 47.6% from each of the states.

This view is further reinforced by Farmers Cooperative Societies that we interviewed. Greater majority of the FCS's 6 (75%) out of the 8 FCS's are of opinion that the local governments did not offer any consequential services to support the farmers, they hold the view that as farmers they do not approach the local government for such

services, because it clearly shows that the local governments are been incapacitated by numerous factors, instead state and federal governments have taken – over such activities which the local governments would have doing. The only aspect where local government play some role is serving as a medium where farmers access services of donor agencies, as in the case of the World Bank supported Fadama programme, where each local government has a Desk officer. The farmers cannot access such service because there is virtually nothing to access, the local governments have little to be accountable on, not to talk of innovation and public-private partnership, the communities do not patronize as they are not attracted to services.

In an off-record interaction with one of the Directors of Agric in Zamfara state, in Hausa goes “shiyasa in an tambayeni yaya aiki na kance wani aikin?” meaning whenever, we greet and people ask about my work, I do retort: which of the work/responsibilities?”

Consequently, the interviewees opined that they solicit and receive support for agricultural activities from Non-Governmental Organisations, Federal and State Governments, without thinking about the Local Government; Galma Union expressed that its salvation is from the higher levels of government and Fadama programmes, also Apex farmers said that state and Federal Governments take care of most of their demands to a certain degree. Observations conducted for this study indicate that Local Government is not in good position to support the farmers with the necessary farm implements and inputs. We observed as depicted in table 5.3, that such implements available are grossly inadequate, for example, Zaria has only three tractors, Giwa 5 and Kachia 9, however,

most of these implements are not in good state to be put to use, in Kachia for example only 2 out of 9 tractors we were made to understand that the serviceable. Local farmers in Kachia alleged that the few good implements are hired-out by wealthy farmers even outside Kaduna state, in places like Nassarawa state. In Zamfara state, the situation is worse, simply because the number of tractors are fewer and they are in bad state, Apex farmers and others do not focus on the local governments implements, they look up to state government instead.

Observation conducted during the field survey (in November, 2015) took us round the observable facilities, particularly the physical resource represented by the offices, stores, and so on; generally, offices of the agriculture and natural resources departments in the local governments we have visited are, not enough, ill-equipped and untidy for a befitting office. In Gusau local government, Zamfara state, the scenario seemed to be worst: we had to use a torch light to have the office of the Director Agric., properly lit, during an afternoon time.

One of the items on the checklist sought to understand and the attitude of the personnel to work. In Anka local government, Zamfara state our visit to the local government secretariat in November 2015, made us to understand that staff of local government in rural Zamfara, are not punctual and are not committed to their responsibilities, this is because 70% of the offices were not open, thus we had to trace the director and councilor agriculture and natural resources to their houses for them to respond to our questions, however, in Kauran Namoda and Gusau local government

secretariats we found the personnel at their duty posts and they responded adequately to our questions, but these are urban centres. In Kaduna state we observed that the personnel's attitude particularly in agriculture and natural resources department is encouraging: the personnel we met demonstrated zeal and competence towards their responsibilities, except that they are challenged by a lot of obstacles; related to the local governments institutional autonomy among other things.

This indicates that the farmers are of the view that local government in practical sense is not in a position to give them the kind of support that they require due to lack of autonomy, poor finances and other resources. 6(75%) of the farmers' cooperative we have interviewed supported the above view, as they graded the success/achievements of the local governments in supporting agricultural development at the grass-roots as poor and ineffective, one particular reference must be made at this point to an issue raised by Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative Union, this thus: in 2014 there was a serious flood that destroyed hectares of farms and products, unfortunately the local government was officially unaware of the scenario despite its immensity, while in neighbouring local governments like Sabon-Gari, the Interim Head of the Council had sympathized with the victims and put forth certain efforts in that respect. Worse still the disaster occurred at the ward from whence the supervisory councilor agriculture came, not until when the chairman of the union, Alh. Sani Yale went to the media and the state Governor intervened; and called upon the Interim Management Committee Chairman (Alh. Ibrahim Umar (Raba-gardama)) about the issue who made known publicly that his supervisory

councilor agriculture and natural resources who hails from that area has not intimate him about the issue.

Table 5.8 Perceptions of the Respondents on the provision of logistics, infrastructure and related services the Development of Agriculture

S / N	Items	State	Level of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	Local Government does intervene timely to support agricultural activities in your community	Kaduna	10 (4.4%)	20 (8.8%)	45 (19.8%)	75 (33.6%)	73 (32.2%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	11 (5.7%)	4 (2.1%)	38 (19.7%)	80 (42.1%)	57 (29.5%)	190 (100%)
2	Local government provides farm inputs, implements and storage facilities to the farmers	Kaduna	20 (9.0%)	45 (20.3%)	27 (12.2%)	89 (39.9%)	42 (18.9%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	29 (15.3%)	39 (20.5%)	26 (13.7%)	43 (22.6%)	53 (26.3%)	190 (100%)
3	Extension services primary data are provided by the Local Governments for the Development of Agriculture	Kaduna	20 (8.8%)	42 (18.5%)	27 (11.9%)	69 (30.9%)	65 (28.6%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	31 (16.1%)	42 (21.8%)	26 (13.5%)	42 (22.1%)	49 (25.4%)	190 (100%)
4	Should the farmers become fully oriented their agricultural activities will supersede subsistence farming	Kaduna	112 (50.2%)	87 (38.3%)	20 (8.8%)	4 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	74 (38.9%)	93 (48.2%)	11 (5.7%)	12 (6.3%)	0 (0%)	190 (100%)
5	Access roads constructed by the LGC are adequate and motorable	Kaduna	3 (1.3%)	2 (.9%)	33 (14.5%)	115 (51.6%)	70 (30.8%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	1 (.5%)	4 (2.1%)	6 (3.1%)	163 (85.8%)	16 (8.3%)	190 (100%)
6	Local markets are provided within close proximity to the farmers	Kaduna	13 (5.7%)	17 (7.5%)	45 (19.8%)	101 (45.3%)	47 (20.7%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	12 (6.2%)	19 (9.8%)	33 (17.1%)	93 (48.9%)	33 (17.1%)	190 (100%)
7	Support to agriculture by the LGC can bring out higher agricultural yields and availability	Kaduna	91 (40.8%)	79 (34.8%)	20 (8.8%)	13 (5.8%)	20 (8.8%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	69 (36.3%)	96 (49.7%)	15 (7.8%)	8 (4.2%)	2 (1%)	190 (100%)
8	Support to agriculture by the LGC can encourage the establishment of agro-allied businesses	Kaduna	104 (46.6%)	109 (48%)	0 (0%)	10 (4.5%)	0 (0%)	223 (100%)
		Zamfara	101 (53.2%)	48 (24.9%)	31 (16.1%)	8 (4.2%)	2 (1%)	190 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

Table 5.8.1 Perceptions of the Officials on the provision of logistics, infrastructure and related services the Development of Agriculture

S / N	Items	State	Level of Responses					Total
			SA	A	UD	D	SD	
1	Supports to the farmers by the LGCs put into cognizance the beneficiaries grievances from the previous services delivered	Kaduna	3 (14.3%)	4 (19%)	5 (23.8%)	7 (33.3%)	2 (9.5%)	21 (100%)
		Zamfara	3 (15.8%)	3 (15.8%)	3 (15.8%)	9 (47.4%)	1 (5.3%)	19 (100%)

Source: Survey, 2015

In response to item 1 on table 5.8 which sought to find out whether the local government does intervene on good time in support of agricultural activities in the communities; majority of the respondents represented by 75(33.6%) and 80(42.1%) are in disagreement to it. Item 2 in furtherance to item 1, seeks to know if farm inputs, implements and storage facilities are been provided for the farmers by the local government councils, to this 89(39.9%) which is the highest percentage among the categories of responses strongly disagree; that such are not been provided in Kaduna state, in Zamfara state also, the highest majority falls within the category of strong disagreement as represented by 53(26.3%). Secondary data collected in this respect, supports the above opinion as depicted in table 5.4, where we observed that among the local government councils in the two states, input such as fertilizer were be distributed to the farmers but in an insufficient rations, for instance, in 2012, 2013 and 2014 in Giwa Local Government council in Kaduna state procured for subsidized distribution to its teeming farmers; fertilizer worth only 102M., 60M and 21M.; while Kaura Namoda Local Government Council, Zamfara state these figures look relatively paltry going by the figures from Giwa; despite that

Kaura Namoda is a farming local government just like Giwa, may it is the commitment of the local government that significantly vary; thus 4M, (2007), and 2M (2010) were given for the procurement of subsidized fertilizer for the farmers. In terms of farm implements our secondary sources did not indicate purchases of tractors thrashers and so on in the state under survey in the period in question; except sprinklers procured by Kaura Namoda and Anka Local Government Councils. Item 3 asks about the efficiency of extension services delivered to the farmers also the collection of data regarding host of issues bedeviling crop production, making such data available and forwarding such to higher levels when necessary, the responses tilt to the negative, as seen in the high level of disagreement among the respondents in Kaduna and Zamfara states on the basis of strong disagreement as represented by 69(30.9%) and 49(25.4%) respectively. The data at the local government council in this respect are sketchy and are mostly coincidentally gotten.

Item 4, seeks to capture the opinions of the respondents related to whether orienting the farmers towards more market oriented agriculture by the local government councils will ginger the farmers to take their activities to the next level. Our respondents supported this view as represented by the majority of the respondents who strongly agree to this poser to the tune of 112(50.2) for Kaduna state and the majority response from Zamfara state agree represented by 93(48.2%) of the respondents. This means that continuous spread of better techniques and information to the farmers is important for transformation in the agricultural sector.

Item 5, hovers on a basic infrastructure related to agricultural development that is access/feeder roads which is one of the exclusive responsibilities of the local government councils, in this case we are focusing on those access roads that lead the communities to the farms. To this, the general responses tilt to the negative indicating that the councils are found to have fallen below expectation this regard, however, in our survey of the six local government areas in question we observe that access roads to the farm fields we visited are generally bad even in Zamfara state where records show some access roads constructed during this period, for example, we visited farmers and some farming locations: such as Bizara, Galma and Dakace in Zaria Local Government in some places we had to park our vehicle far off and get on motorcycles and none of such access roads were paved or constructed. However, in Zamfara state the story differs a bit, because the records have shown that some access roads have been constructed/maintained (see table 5.4). To this the overwhelming majority of our respondents disagree with the poser that such roads are provided and maintained by the councils as represented by 115(51.6%) and 163(85.8%) disagree basis for Kaduna and Zamfara states respectively.

The responses gathered from items 1, 2 and 3 on table 5.8, which generally indicate low level of performance towards the development of agriculture by the local government councils in question is further aired by the respondents that we had conducted Focus Group Discussion with we learn that the farmers carried out and or organized themselves into cooperatives in order to support their agricultural/farming activities, such as pooling up resources to carry out activities that are needed; such as dredging of water channels in

the fields, patching/filling up ditches on the bad access roads leading to the fields, hiring or purchase of water pumping machines, tractors and so on. One of the Farmers Cooperative Societies (FCS's) we interviewed; Anguwan Stadium Multi-purpose Farmers Cooperative Society Limited, in Kachia Local Government Area of Kaduna state, made us to understand, that members that are on small and medium scales agriculture do come under the platform of the cooperative societies to jointly hire farm implements such as tractors that an ordinary farmer cannot afford, and the tractor(s) takes turn to work on the farms of the individuals members for a given number of hours or days. Similarly, Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative Union in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna state; informed us that they own a very big and sophisticated water pumping machine which waters the fields that their members cultivate; maintenance, fueling, etc of the machine are done by the union through the monthly charges paid by the members. The union also dredges and unclogs water channels that water particularly, the irrigation fields.

Item 6 seeks to know about another infrastructure which is important in the development of agriculture which is local markets where the farmers can easily take their farm products to sell, such markets are supposed to be situated closer to the farming communities to enhance commercialisation of agriculture in the localities. However, our findings indicate that among the local government areas we are surveying, only K'auran Namoda, Giwa and to some extent Zaria have markets dedicated for transaction in agricultural produce where such do take place and from all over the country on weekly or

daily bases, in Zaria for example, there is Galma commodity market which transact on varieties of crops particularly vegetables, though the market is provided and constructed under the auspices of Fadama projects while the local government allocated the land. Precisely, markets are designated for agricultural products are virtually not been provided for by the local governments. The responses we generated from our questionnaires indicate that majority of the respondents hold the opinion that markets are not provided as represented by 101(45.3%) and 93(48.9%) disagree from Kaduna and Zamfara states, to the poser that local markets are provided within close proximity to the farmers.

Item 7 elicits opinions of the respondents that support to the development of agriculture by the local governments will surely enhance agricultural yields and its availability in the communities greater majority of the respondents strongly agree to this to the tune of 91(46.6%) from Kaduna state and 96(49.7%) agreeing from Zamfara state.

Item 8 went further to find out whether such support to the development of agriculture by the local government councils will ginger the establishment of agro allied businesses in the localities, which will encourage more agricultural engagements by the local communities.

In response to item 8 from our category A, respondents we understand that majority of them hold the view that establishment of agro allied industries can manifest if the necessary support to agriculture can be offered to the farmers by the local government councils, as represented by 109(48%) on agreement to that from Kaduna state and 101(53.2%) strongly agreeing from Zamfara state.

Item 1 in table 5.8.1 attest to the perception that the councils are not in touch with the supposed beneficiaries in the processes of formulation and execution of policies and projects to support the development of agriculture, hence the failure of most of such programmes since they may not be in pari passu with the felt needs of the local farmers let alone the sustainability of the projects. In short, grievances from the farmers in line with defects of projects executed may not be formally known to the councils let alone using such to better future programmes. In this respect, the responses from the officials indicate that farmers' grievances are not recognized along the line, since the majority of the respondents disagree to that as represented by (33.3%) and (47.4%) for Kaduna and Zamfara states.

Ofana (2016:14), hold same view thus:

The development of agro-allied industries that will ensure processing, preservation and packaging of agricultural products for consumption and export must be given serious attention by agricultural stakeholders. This will encourage local producers to engage fully in agriculture, create jobs and earn significant foreign exchange for the country.

5.4 Test of Hypotheses

Four set of (null) hypotheses are formulated for this study, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient is the instrument employed in testing these hypotheses; which determines the level of relationship between the variables under study. Starting with the first hypothesis of the study, the analysis is done to determine the relationship between local government and agricultural development in the selected states.

Hypothesis One: This null hypothesis states that: There is no significant relationship between local government and agricultural development by the Local Governments Councils.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation is used to determine the presence or otherwise of any significant relationship between local government and agricultural development by Local Governments, since both variables were quantifiable.

Table 5.9: Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between local government and agricultural development in the Local Governments

Variables	N	MEAN	STD.DEV	DF	CORR. INDEX R	P
Local Government	413	11.0097	3.38523	411	0.937**	0.000
Agric. Development	413	14.2798	4.55021			

****correlation is significant at 0.05**

Survey: 2015

Outcome of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMCC) statistics in table 5.9 shows that there is significant relationship between local government and agricultural Development the local governments. This is because the calculated p value of 0.000 is found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha values, at a correlation index R level of 0.937 at

difference 411. The correlation between Local Government and Agricultural Development is directly proportional; this implies that local government has positive influence or relationship on development of agriculture. Deductively, therefore, local governments as have constitutional responsibilities to develop agricultural. Therefore, the null hypothesis is hereby **rejected**; implying that the alternate hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between local government and Development of agriculture by the Local Governments is hereby **accepted**.

Hypothesis Two: This null hypothesis states that: Constraints like state local government joint account and control do not significantly inhibit the local governments from the development of agriculture.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation is used to determine the presence or otherwise of any significant relationship between Constitutional discrepancies and the competence of the local governments in the Development of Agriculture, since both variables are quantifiable.

Table 5.9.1: Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between Constraints and the Development of Agriculture

Variables	N	MEAN	STD.DEV	DF	CORR. INDEX R	P
Constraints and controls	413	7.2330	2.66254			
				411	0.855**	0.000
Development of Agriculture	413	10.4793	3.22965			

****correlation is significant at 0.05**

Survey: 2015

Outcome of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) statistics in table 5.9.1 shows that significant relationship exists between constraints and

control and the development of agriculture. This is because the calculated p value of 0.000 is found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha values, at a correlation index R level of 0.855 at difference 411. The correlation between constraints and control and the development of agriculture, is directly proportional, which implies that constitutionally, local governments have an equally important role to play in the development of agriculture; though practical realities as a result of constraints and state control, have shown that there is a big short fall in this aspect in relation to the local government and support to agriculture, due to numerous factors cited in chapter four of this work. Joseph, (2014:54) added to this thus:

The degree of negative external influence and control of local government affairs by the higher levels of government which is disgusting will be checked when there are multiple stakeholders at the local level. There are instances when the state chief executive in wild display of power has unconstitutionally dissolves the entire elected council's officers. Such actions subvert democratic process and undermine constitutional authority at the grass roots level. The fear of the state executive constrained the local government administrators to dance to the whims and caprices of higher tiers of government.

Therefore the null hypothesis which states that: there is no significant relationship between constraints and control by the states and Development of Agriculture in the Local Governments is hereby **rejected**. Implying that the alternate hypothesis which state that: there is significant relationship between constraints and controls of Local government and agricultural development is hereby **accepted**.

Hypothesis Three: This null hypothesis states that: There is no significant relationship between personnel's capacity and the development of agriculture.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation is used to determine the presence or otherwise of any significant relationship between state-local governments joint account in the development of agriculture, since both variables are quantifiable.

Table 5.9.2: Pearson Product Moment Correlation between personnel’s capacity and development of agriculture by the Local Governments

Variables	N	MEAN	STD.DEV	DF	CORR. INDEX R	P
Personnel’s Capacity	413	6.3932	2.21052			
Development of Agriculture	413	10.4793	3.22965	411	0.861**	0.000

****correlation is significant at 0.05**

Survey: 2015

Outcome of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) statistics in table 5.9.2 shows that significant relationship exists between personnel’s capacity the and Development of Agriculture by the Local Governments. This is because the calculated p value of 0.000 is found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha values, at a correlation index R level of 0.861 at difference 411, the correlation is found to be directly proportional; this implies that the personnel’s capacity has a direct relation with the efficiency of agricultural related services as offered by the local government councils. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between the personnel’s capacity and the Development of Agriculture by the Local Governments is hereby **rejected**, implying that the alternate hypothesis is hereby **accepted**.

Hypothesis four: This null hypothesis states that: Provision of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services is not a strong reason for the development of agriculture.

Pearson product moment correlation is used to determine any relationship or otherwise between providing of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services and the development of agriculture, since both variables are quantifiable.

Table 5.9.3: Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the provision of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and extension services and the development of agriculture

Variables	N	MEAN	STD.DEV	DF	CORR. INDEX R	P
Agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services	413	11.1748	3.16051			
Development of agriculture	413	5.6156	2.16697	411	0.922**	0.000

****correlation is significant at 0.05**

Survey: 2015

Outcome of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMCC) statistics in table 5.9.3 shows that: significant relationship exists between the issues of provision of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services and the development of agriculture by the local government councils. This is because the calculated p value of 0.000 is found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha values, at a correlation index R level of 0.922 at difference 411. The correlation between agricultural related infrastructures, implements and services as provided by the local government and the development of agriculture is directly proportional; this implies that efficient delivery of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services and development of agriculture; contributes significantly in the development or otherwise of agriculture. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between provision of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services and the development of agriculture is hereby **rejected**. Implying that the alternate hypothesis which state that:

there is significant relationship between provision of agriculture related infrastructure, implements and services and the development of agriculture, is hereby **accepted**.

Hypothesis Five: This null hypothesis states that: The link between the availability of data at primary level for planning is not significant in the development of agriculture by the local government councils.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation is used to determine the presence or otherwise of any significant relationship between availability of data and the Development of Agriculture, since both variables are quantifiable.

Table 5.9.4: Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between availability of data and the Development of Agriculture

Variables	N	MEAN	STD.DEV	DF	CORR. INDEX R	P
Availability of data	413	7.2330	2.66254			
				411	0.855**	0.000
Development of Agriculture	413	10.4793	3.22965			

****correlation is significant at 0.05**

Survey: 2015

Outcome of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) statistics in table 5.9.4 shows that significant relationship exists between availability of data and the development of agriculture. This is because the calculated p value of 0.000 is found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha values, at a correlation index R level of 0.855 at difference 411. The correlation between availability of data and the development of agriculture, is directly proportional, which implies that looking at the role of the local councils as highlighted by the New Nigeria Agricultural Policy 2001, for the development of agriculture, however, realities have shown to the contrary that there is a

big short fall in this aspect in relation to the local government and support to agriculture, due to numerous factors.

Therefore the null hypothesis which states that: there is no significant relationship between availability of data and Development of Agriculture in the Local Governments is hereby **rejected**. Implying that the alternate hypothesis which state that: there is significant relationship between availability of data and agricultural development is hereby **accepted**.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

In this study, it is argued that local government as one of the institutions/tiers of government in Nigeria has constitutional responsibilities to deliver, such as the support and participation in the development of agriculture which is the focus of this study, however, the data collected and analysed, show that this responsibility is not been delivered to expectation by the local government councils. This however, is understood in this work to occur as a result of the absence or lack of actual powers and independence to carry out their mandates independently or nearly so of other tiers of governance particularly the state government in practical sense.

6.2 Summary

This study is formed on the basis of six different but related and interlinking components. The first component dwelt on the foundational/ structural aspect of the work ranging from the background, problem of the study, research question, objectives, and hypotheses among other segments. The second component went in to those extant literatures that shed more light on the key variables and concepts used in the study. Also, Structural Functionalism Theory is the theoretical framework employed in this study; supported by the Development Model of local government; which serve as guide and as well simplify the analyses of the variables of the study. The third component took charge of the techniques employed to collect, present and analyse data for the study. The fourth

component looked extensively in to the key concepts surrounding the variables of the study. The fifth, dwelt with presentation and analyses of data collected, using statistical techniques supported by qualitative methods. Lastly, is the sixth component that did the work of summarizing the whole contents of the work, bringing out the findings, recommendations and conclusion.

6.3 Findings of the Study

The main objective of this study is to establish the relationship between local government and development of agricultural by means of provision of services and related infrastructure in the selected local governments in Kaduna and Zamfara states. Research questions were raised, objectives formulated and four hypotheses were as well formulated and tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMCC). Consequent upon the above, the following findings are made:

- i. As guided by the structural functionalist theory and development model of local government; we learn that: local government councils are part of the general system (society) with assigned functions and responsibilities; which may be in this study translated as the competence of the local government councils to among other things formulate and support the development of agriculture within specific jurisdictions. Practically however, one key inhibiting factor, which is the absence of independence for this tier of government to operate independently as an entity; exemplified in the following way: By-laws formulated by local

authorities have to be subjected to scrutiny and ratification by the state assembly or any other agency of the state government as the case may be; similarly all expenditure in the local government have to be rectified and approved by state ministry for local government. Also, in terms of recruitment, promotion, placement and discipline of the unified staff is done by state local government service board without single recourse to the councils. Isa (2015:28), added to this view thus: “Local government is now considered as an extension of state’s ministry. The inherent nature of this problem has caused subservience, a situation where local government waits for the next directives from the state government... let alone embarking on development projects”. This therefore, put the independence of the local authorities to question. This kind of arrangement also, tends to work against the peculiarities that may exist among the local government areas due to a kind of blanket policies designed and or modified to suit the interest of the state government functionaries rather than the needs of the local government areas. For instance in Kaduna state we find out that same fertilizer varieties were distributed to the councils for onward distribution to the farmers without paying recourse to differences in soil nature and climate of Zaria and Kachia local government areas where ginger and grains are grown; this collided with the philosophy of felt needs which the local government was basically established to achieve.

- ii. Policies ratified and or formulated by the state government on behalf of the councils cannot be implemented by the local governments without interference and supervision from an agency of state government, in Kaduna and Zamfara states these agencies are the ministry for local government, local government service board and state house of assembly. In this respect we establish that the third tier status of local government is practically absent.
- iii. In line with the submissions of structural functionalist theory, according to Macionis (2010:15) “Functionalism is a framework that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability” in this respect local governments are considered as a component part of the society working to meet its constitutional responsibilities. Differently however, our findings made us to understand that agriculture related services like extension service and collection and custody of credible data are not efficiently provided by the councils due to want of logistics, motivation and commitment. From our questionnaire sample we find that Agricultural inputs such as seedlings, herbicides and insecticides are not provided nor subsidized by the councils we have surveyed. Fertilizers which is almost the most prominent activity the councils shoulder, is also observed to be inefficiently distributed, diverted and in most cases not timely done.

- iv. Farm implements such as tractors, thrashers, implements and so on which local government councils provide for utilization by the farmers are critically inadequate. Most of the local governments we have surveyed have between one to three number of tractors that are somewhat serviceable; however, from our interview sessions we learn that in Zaria local government only two tractors were available for hiring to the farmers; though usually hired to the privileged personality of the community, in Kachia too, the issue of tractor hiring is out of place: our respondents from the farmers cooperatives told us that there is a sharp practice from the side of the local government functionaries who even hire the tractors outside the state to places like Nassarawa state. While other implements like thrashers are not been provided at all, farmers cooperatives like Galma Fadama Famers Cooperative in Zaria provides implements to their members; we saw a heavy duty watering machine procured by the farmers which waters their fields.
- v. Mechanism like state State-Local Government Joint Account design to ensure regulation in the management of resources by the local government councils, disallows timely and complete disbursement of centrally allocated funds to the local councils which stand as a rift to the attempt by the council to deliver on their mandates. This situation worsen been the fact that local government councils in Nigeria do not have solid internally generated revenue to rely upon.

- vi. We understand from our findings that the local councils in Nigeria cannot take charge of its personnel due to the fact that: the local government councils do not enjoy patronage from technocrats like engineers, agronomists and so on, due lack of job prospect haunt local government employment; albeit the fact that other less sophisticated staff are available in the local government. In the entire local councils we visited, we realize that middle career personnel are available and reasonably adequate in the local government councils, though mostly without schedules and without logistics provided, and majority of them have between 6 and 15 years of working experience. In relation to logistics, no single vehicle is found to be at the disposal of both the agriculture departments and engineering units of the councils. More disturbing are the offices of these personnel, in Gusau an urban local government the office of the director agric, was so clumsy and poorly lit to the point that we had to put on flashlights to conduct our survey; in Zaria also the offices are dilapidated thus most of these personnel prefer tree shades against the offices; among other de-motivating circumstances. Adding to this according to Isa (2015:26) “Hopeless nature of the job attributable to, and rising from, low or no incentives..., no chances for creativity and innovation as well as perpetual delay in payment of salary”
- vii. Rural access roads and markets are critical in the development of agriculture, unfortunately they are not adequately provided and the

existing ones are in a state of clear disrepair. Roads linking the communities to the farm lands and the local markets; are not motorable and; however, in some constructions of roads were recorded within this period in Anka and K/Namoda for example, Anka-Woramu road, 2008, Anka- Bagega road, 2012, Kaura- Madomawa, 2011, etc., though these roads are not directly meant to serve the farmers. No markets specially provided to transact in agricultural products or at least situated close to where agricultural activities take place. Among the local governments surveyed only Zaria local government has what somewhat stands as agriculture products market; which the Galma vegetable market situated at Bizara, Zaria, even at that the market was constructed by the World Bank Fadama Project in conjunction with the Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative. The only thing that the local government did was the allocation of the land to the Farmer's cooperative.

- viii. The study finds out that development of agriculture by the local government council, in order to bring about higher yields and productivity is out of question given the fact the councils are performing far below expectation. Consequently, the local farmers seek for governmental support from the state governments and not the local councils. The officials in the council equally believe that they are made to be redundant by the prevailing circumstances. Primary data for the

purpose of planning in the agriculture sector are not properly and collected and kept and made available to the appropriate authorities.

- ix. Establishment of agro-allied business with the support of the local government councils is not taking place. Agric products are not processed within the localities; farmers sell the products in their raw forms immediately after harvest, usually at give away prices.

6.4 Conclusion

This study made effort to establish a correlation between local government and the development of agriculture by means of providing agriculture support services such as agricultural inputs, implements and extension activities and infrastructures like access roads and markets for the agricultural products. Theoretically however, we realized that the local councils are vested with those powers to deliver on agriculture related responsibilities, but reality and other constraints stands on the way to achieving that, simply the local government councils have no power. Consequently, agriculture is not developed by the local councils in Kaduna and Zamfara states; and the farmers look towards state and federal authorities for salvation in this aspect. A long this line, we conclude that unless stand more or less independent, development of agriculture by the local councils will continue to elude the farmers.

6.5 Recommendations

From the analyses of the results drawn from this study, the discussions and findings; the following recommendations are made:

- i. Local government as one of the institutions in the complex nature of society should be allowed by the relevant policies and laws to act independently; with discretionary powers to perform and carry out its functions and responsibilities. As guided by the theoretical framework of this study, we are of the opinion that; the councils should be allowed to formulate and implement their policies, particularly those that are related to the development of agriculture.
- ii. The study recommends that interferences from the federal and particularly state governments on the activities of the councils under the guise of superintending over the affairs of the councils should be stopped instantly. Ministry and local government service boards should be abolished; the Local Government Councils should be allowed to single handedly formulate and ratify local policies with the local councils as against the state assemblies.
- iii. Extension service workers should be made to receive routine trainings and necessary logistics and adequate motivation should be provided by the councils. Also, agricultural inputs should be placed on priority list of the councils so that the farmers may have such inputs made available to them on time and at subsidized rates. The amount earmarked for the procurement of fertilizer in Anka, Gasau and K/namoda should be jerked up so that more volume of fertilizer can be procured to

support farming activities. Apart from fertilizer other inputs like seeds and herbicides should be included in the list.

- iv. It is recommended by the study that critical implements like tractors should be procured, maintained and efficiently managed by the councils. Thrashers, harvesters, sprinklers and so on should also be provided and be made available for hire to the farmers. While the farmers' cooperatives should augment the efforts of the local authorities in providing for their members with some of these needed farm implements. By way of example, Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative in Zaria provides a good example in this respect of a giant watering machine procured for the members' use.
- v. The constitutional provision that gives room for state/local government joint account should be removed; local government allocation from the federation account should be deposited directly in to the council's accounts as against the joint account; also the statutory federal allocation to the local government should be increased and remitted on time. This recommendation is in line with the spirit of Development Model as employed in this study, where for example Ola (1988) in Emma (et al)(2014:314), maintains: "local governments serve as veritable partners with state and national government in national development efforts; resources and benefits percolate to the grassroots".
- vi. The study recommends the adoption of accountability and transparency mechanisms in order to ensure prudent utilization of the local government resources towards provision of services and infrastructure for the development of

agriculture. Government anti-graft agencies should have desk officers in the local government councils for close monitoring and review of local government expenditure reports.

- vii. Guided by the structural functionalist theory, as stated by Almond and Powell (1969:15-16) thus: “The functioning of any political system may be viewed in terms of its capabilities; that is the way it performs as a unit in its environment...” in terms of its regulative, extractive, distributive and responsive capabilities. Going by this, it is understandable that local government has such capabilities like the regulative; thus, is recommended by this study that policies should be made so that Local Government Councils should take full charge of their personnel, in terms of recruitments, placements, promotion, training and discipline of senior cadre staff. Also, career at the local government level should be made to have prospect and lucrative enough.
- viii. It is recommended by this study that infrastructures that are critical to the development of agriculture like access roads and markets should be constructed to link up the communities to the farms and to the markets. Farmers’ cooperatives should equally take it upon themselves; the maintenance and rehabilitation of such roads within certain meters to the farm lands without necessarily waiting for the council to come in at all instances. They should as well learn how to manage commodity markets by themselves just like the example of Galma Fadama Farmers Cooperative Society in Zaria.

- ix. The study recommends that a standing committee on local government and Farmers Cooperative Societies should be formed by the local councils; so that the grievances and needs of the actual farmers should be provided for and looked into by the local government; Political farmers who in most cases manipulate agricultural services for profits at the expense of the actual farmers should be curtailed.
- x. As a matter of urgency, the local government councils, farmers' cooperatives and other development partners and local investors should concertedly invest and establish local agric processing and marketing industries as well as local mini export processing zones; closer to the farmers.

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APPENDIX A
Questionnaire for Local Populace/Beneficiaries
Department of Local Government and Development Studies,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Dear Respondent,

I am a student in the above named department, conducting a research titled: **“Assessment of the Efforts of Local Government in Agricultural Development of Selected Local Government Areas in Kaduna and Zamfara States”** for a PhD Thesis. All data collected remain confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in anticipation of your cooperation toward this course.

Yours Sincerely,

Umar Dahiru

Section ‘A’: Respondent’s Profile; tick/respond appropriately

1. Gender: a. Male () b. Female ()

2. Occupational Status: a. Employee () b. Self Employed () c. Unemployed () d. Student () e. Others ()

3. L.G.A.:

4. Highest Educational Qualification: a. School Leaving Cert. () b. OND/NCE ()
c. HND/B.Sc. () d. Higher Degree (others specify)
.....

**SECTION B: BENEFICIARIES' PERCEPTIONS ON THE EFFORTS OF
LOGEVERNMENT IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Answer all the questions by ticking a column that best represents your opinion based on the following scales: 1. Strongly Agree (SA) 2. Agree (A) 3. Disagree (D) 4. Strongly Disagree (SD) 5. Undecided (UD)

S/No.		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Local government has statutory and concurrent responsibilities to support and develop agriculture in the grassroots					
2.	In relating with other tiers of government, a number of constraints incapacitate the local government from effective discharge of its responsibilities					
3.	There is a strong relationship between local government and development of agriculture by the local governments					
4.	Local government provides better services to the people when it is fully devolved					
5.	The constitution of Nigeria confers on the local government specified functions towards the development of agriculture in the communities					
6.	Access roads constructed by the Local Government Council are adequate and motorable					
7.	Local markets are available and within close proximity to the farmers					
8.	Local Government provides farm implements, input and storage facilities to the farmers					
9.	Extension services and primary data are provided by the Local Councils for Agric Devl.					
10.	Support to the development of agriculture by the local government can enhance higher agricultural yields and availability					
11.	Development of agriculture by the local government encourages the establishment of agro-allied businesses					

12.	Should the farmers become fully oriented their agricultural activities will supersede subsistence farming					
13.	Local government does intervene timely in the support of agricultural activities in your community					
14.	The local government personnel responsible for delivering agriculture related services have the requisite qualification and experience					
15.	Your local Government Council has a solid Internal Generated Revenue base to discharge agricultural related services					
16.	State-Local Government Joint Account disallows timely and full disbursement of statutory allocation to Local Government Councils					
17.	There is accountability and transparency in the management of resources in your Local Government					
18.	The FCSs do organize and pool up resources to take care of the needs of the farmers where the LGCs have fallen short					

Appendix B
Questionnaire for Local Government Officials
Department of Local Government and Development Studies
Faculty of Administration
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Dear Respondent,

I am a student in the above named department, conducting a research titled: **Assessment of the Efforts of Local Government in Agricultural Development of Selected Local Government Areas in Kaduna and Zamfara States**” for a PhD Thesis. All data collected remain confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in anticipation of your cooperation toward this course.

Yours Sincerely,

Umar Dahiru

Section A: Respondent’s profile; Tick/ fill appropriately

1. Department: -----

2. Position: -----

3. What are your functions in the Department/Local Govt.?
.....
.....
.....

4. How many years have you been in your current position?
.....
.....

5. What is your highest educational qualification?
.....
.....

Section B: Respondent’s Perception on the provision of Agriculture related Services by Local Government Officials

Answer all the questions by ticking a column that best represents your opinion based on the following scales: 1. Strongly Agree (SA) 2. Agree (A) 3. Disagree (D) 4. Strongly Disagree (SD) 5. Undecided (UD)

S/No.:	Local Government plays the role of a third tier government in your state	1	2	3	4	5
1	Local Government plays the role of a third tier government in your state					
2.	In terms of the provision of services to the people; local government councils act as autonomous entities					
3.	The autonomy that the local governments enjoy determines the operational capacity of the local governments					
4.	The department in local government council you work with delivers its responsibilities to the farmers					
5.	The Department you work with has qualified and adequate staff that deliver agric related services and infrastructures					
6.	The communities in the local government area do participate in the process of delivery agricultural of services					
7.	Supports to the farmers by the councils put in to cognizance the beneficiaries grievances from the previous services delivered					
8.	Challenges such as SJLGA and lack of solid IGR base, faced by the councils do impede their capacity to effectively deliver services					
9.	Financial autonomy is a key solution to the problems of poor delivery of services by the local governments					

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR FARMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (FCSs)

1. What is the name of your cooperative society?
2. What are objectives of the organization?
3. What are the sources of income of your organization?
4. How often do you conduct consultative meetings with the farmers/members?
5. How often do you solicit for a direct assistance from the local government?
6. Does the local government respond to your requests positively?
7. Do you partner with the local government in order to boost farming in your area?
8. Do you think that local government has the capacity and competence to support agricultural activities?
9. If yes how satisfactorily can you rate such supports by the local government?
10. If no, what are the possible reasons?
11. How can you measure the success of local government in the support and development of agricultural related services in your community?
12. Does your local council construct/maintain your roads linking to the farming fields?
13. Do you have farm products markets in your locality?
14. If yes who constructed and manages the market?
15. How can you assess the importance of the market to the development of agricultural activities in your locality?
16. Suggest for ways of improvement

APPENDIX D

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

- i. Physical condition of facilities in the department
- ii. Storage facilities
- iii. Implements; tractors, ploughs, thrashers, etc
- iv. Offices, computers, cabinets
- v. Demonstration farms, orchids, earth dams, etc.
- vi. Access roads
- vii. Produce (Rural) markets
- viii. Other practical services provided/delivered-extension workers at work
- ix. Accessing and frequency of usage of implements and facilities
- x. Attitude of local Govt. Personnel to Work

APPENDIX E

H1

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Local Govt.	11.0097	3.38523	413
Agric. Devl.	14.2798	4.55021	413

Correlations

		Decentralization	Service_Delivery
Local Govt.	Pearson Correlation	1	.937**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Agricultural_Devl	Pearson Correlation	.937**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

H2

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Constraints and Controls	7.2330	2.66254	413
Development_of_Agriculture	10.4793	3.22965	413

Correlations

		LGSJA and Control	Development of_Agriculture
Constraints and Controls	Pearson Correlation	1	.855**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Agric. Devl.	Pearson Correlation	.855**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

H3

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Personnel's Capacity	6.3932	2.21052	413
Agric. Devl.	10.4793	3.22965	413

Correlations

		Human Capacity_in_LG	Agric. Devl.
Personnel's Capacity	Pearson Correlation	1	.861**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Agric. Devl.	Pearson Correlation	.861**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

CORRELATIONS

```

/VARIABLES= Personnel's Capacity, Low_Performance
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
/STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

```

H4

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Infratructures and implements	11.1748	3.16051	412
Low_Performance	5.6156	2.16697	411

Correlations

		Infrastructure/ implements	Low_Perform ance
Infratructures and implements	Pearson Correlation	1	.922**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Low_Performance	Pearson Correlation	.922**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

H5

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Availability of Data	6.3932	2.21052	413
Devl. Of Agric	10.4793	3.22965	413

Correlations

		Availability of Data	Agric. Devl.
Availability of Data	Pearson Correlation	1	.861**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Agric. Devl.	Pearson Correlation	.861**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

CORRELATIONS

/VARIABLES= Primary Data, Planning

/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG

/STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

APPENDIX F

**Local Govt.
Frequencies**

Statistics

		V1	V2	V3
N	Valid	412	412	412
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		4.0024	3.1990	3.8083
Std. Deviation		1.18486	1.16067	1.26708

Frequency Table

V1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	39	9.5	9.5	9.5
	2.00	9	2.2	2.2	11.7
	3.00	27	6.6	6.6	18.2
	4.00	174	42.2	42.2	60.4
	5.00	163	39.6	39.6	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	38	9.2	9.2	9.2
	2.0 N	58	14.1	14.1	23.3
	0				
	3.00	172	41.7	41.7	65.0
	4.00	72	17.5	17.5	82.5
	5.00	72	17.5	17.5	100.0
Total		412	100.0	100.0	

V3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	1.00	36	8.7	8.7	8.7
	2.00	36	8.7	8.7	17.5
	3.00	53	12.9	12.9	30.3
	4.00	133	32.3	32.3	62.6
	5.00	154	37.4	37.4	100.0
Total		412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V4 V5 V7 V9
 /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V4 V5 V7 V9
 /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

**T2 Agric. Devl.
 Frequencies**

Statistics

		V4	V5	V7	V9
N	Valid	412	412	412	412
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.9199	4.0485	3.1650	3.1602
Std. Deviation		1.16765	1.08857	1.30764	1.24144

Frequency Table

V4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	27	6.6	6.6	6.6
	2.00	26	6.3	6.3	12.9
	3.00	58	14.1	14.1	26.9
	4.00	143	34.7	34.7	61.7
	5.00	158	38.3	38.3	100.0
Total		412	100.0	100.0	

V5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	21	5.1	5.1	5.1
	2.00	24	5.8	5.8	10.9
	3.00	36	8.7	8.7	19.7
	4.00	164	39.8	39.8	59.5
	5.00	167	40.5	40.5	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	59	14.3	14.3	14.3
	2.00	66	16.0	16.0	30.3
	3.00	115	27.9	27.9	58.3
	4.00	92	22.3	22.3	80.6
	5.00	80	19.4	19.4	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	50	12.1	12.1	12.1
	2.00	75	18.2	18.2	30.3
	3.00	110	26.7	26.7	57.0
	4.00	113	27.4	27.4	84.5
	5.00	64	15.5	15.5	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V6 V18

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V6 V18

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

T3 const responsibility

Frequencies

Statistics

		V6	V18
N	Valid	412	412
	Missing	0	0
Mean		3.7694	3.4150
Std. Deviation		1.26635	1.30321

Frequency Table

V6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	35	8.5	8.5	8.5
	2.00	42	10.2	10.2	18.7
	3.00	52	12.6	12.6	31.3
	4.00	137	33.3	33.3	64.6
	5.00	146	35.4	35.4	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V18

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	50	12.1	12.1	12.1
	2.00	52	12.6	12.6	24.8
	3.00	84	20.4	20.4	45.1
	4.00	129	31.3	31.3	76.5
	5.00	97	23.5	23.5	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V8 V10 V11

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

T4 dev of agric
Frequencies

Statistics

		V8	V10	V11
N	Valid	412	412	412
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		2.6165	3.9709	3.9029
Std. Deviation		1.09568	1.24558	1.16531

Frequency Table

V8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	64	15.5	15.5	15.5
	2.00	126	30.6	30.6	46.1
	3.00	164	39.8	39.8	85.9
	4.00	20	4.9	4.9	90.8
	5.00	38	9.2	9.2	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	34	8.3	8.3	8.3
	2.00	32	7.8	7.8	16.0
	3.00	25	6.1	6.1	22.1
	4.00	142	34.5	34.5	56.6
	5.00	179	43.4	43.4	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V11

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	21	5.1	5.1	5.1
	2.00	47	11.4	11.4	16.5
	3.00	34	8.3	8.3	24.8
	4.00	159	38.6	38.6	63.3
	5.00	151	36.7	36.7	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V12 V14

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

Table 5
Human capacity Frequencies

		Statistics	
		V12	V14
N	Valid	412	412
	Missing	0	0
Mean		3.2306	3.1626
Std. Deviation		1.27401	1.03245

Frequency Table

		V12			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	53	12.9	12.9	12.9
	2.00	60	14.6	14.6	27.4
	3.00	116	28.2	28.2	55.6
	4.00	105	25.5	25.5	81.1
	5.00	78	18.9	18.9	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V14

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	19	4.6	4.6	4.6
2.00	79	19.2	19.2	23.8
3.00	185	44.9	44.9	68.7
4.00	74	18.0	18.0	86.7
5.00	55	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V8 V10 V11

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

T6 development of agric

Frequencies

Statistics

	V8	V10	V11
N Valid	412	412	412
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	2.6165	3.9709	3.9029
Std. Deviation	1.09568	1.24558	1.16531

Frequency Table

V8

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	64	15.5	15.5	15.5
2.00	126	30.6	30.6	46.1
3.00	164	39.8	39.8	85.9
4.00	20	4.9	4.9	90.8
5.00	38	9.2	9.2	100.0
Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V10

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	34	8.3	8.3	8.3
2.00	32	7.8	7.8	16.0
3.00	25	6.1	6.1	22.1
4.00	142	34.5	34.5	56.6
5.00	179	43.4	43.4	100.0
Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V11

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	21	5.1	5.1	5.1
2.00	47	11.4	11.4	16.5
3.00	34	8.3	8.3	24.8
4.00	159	38.6	38.6	63.3
5.00	151	36.7	36.7	100.0
Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V15 V16 V17

/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

T7 Weak Financial Capacity

Frequencies

Statistics

	V15	V16	V17
N Valid	412	412	412
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	3.1044	4.0218	4.0485
Std. Deviation	1.26386	1.05194	1.01213

Frequency Table

V15

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	50	12.1	12.1	12.1
	2.00	88	21.4	21.4	33.5
	3.00	114	27.7	27.7	61.2
	4.00	89	21.6	21.6	82.8
	5.00	71	17.2	17.2	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V16

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	14	3.4	3.4	3.4
	2.00	30	7.3	7.3	10.7
	3.00	49	11.9	11.9	22.6
	4.00	159	38.6	38.6	61.2
	5.00	160	38.8	38.8	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	8	1.9	1.9	1.9
	2.00	39	9.5	9.5	11.4
	3.00	36	8.7	8.7	20.1
	4.00	171	41.5	41.5	61.7
	5.00	158	38.3	38.3	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=V9 V1
 /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

**T8 low performance
 Frequencies**

Statistics

		V9	V13
N	Valid	412	412
	Missing	0	0
Mean		3.1602	2.4660
Std. Deviation		1.24144	1.01632

Frequency Table

V9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	50	12.1	12.1	12.1
	2.00	75	18.2	18.2	30.3
	3.00	110	26.7	26.7	57.0
	4.00	113	27.4	27.4	84.5
	5.00	64	15.5	15.5	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

V13

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	74	18.0	18.0	18.0
	2.00	136	33.0	33.0	51.0
	3.00	161	39.1	39.1	90.0
	4.00	18	4.4	4.4	94.4
	5.00	23	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	412	100.0	100.0	

LGA

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid ANKA	36	8.7	8.7	8.7
KAURA NAMODA	64	15.5	15.5	24.3
KACHIA	65	15.7	15.8	40.0
GIWA	64	15.5	15.3	55.3
GUSAU	90	21.8	21.8	77.2
ZARIA	94	22.8	22.8	100.0
Total	413	100.0	100.0	

