

**ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN
RURAL TRANSFORMATION**

**(A CASE STUDY OF DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREA JIGAWA STATE)**

BY

**UMAR SALIM BARS
AB/PAD/17/080A**

AUGUST, 2018

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL TRANSFORMATION
(A CASE STUDY OF DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, JIGAWA STATE)**

BY


**UMAR SALIHU BAROS
Reg. No. AD/PAD/17/060A**

**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND
MANAGEMENT STUDIES, JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE**

AUGUST, 2018

APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been Examined and Approved for the Award of Advanced Diploma in Public Administration.



Mal. ABubakar Sulaiman Jahun
Project Supervisor

10-09-18

Sign and Date

Mal. Gambo Uba
Head of Department

Sign and Date

External Supervisor

Sign and Date

DEDICATION

I dedicated to my Father Alh. Salihu Abubakar Baros and my Mother Hajia. Aishatu Muhammad Jallo of blessed memory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I hereby give Allah (S.W.A), the glory for his care, protection, mercy and wisdom he impacted on me throughout my studies may all honours, praise adoration be given unto him forever and ever (amen).

Also my appreciation goes to my supervisor Mal. Abubakar Sulaiman Jahun who despite his tight academic works spent his time in going through the manuscripts making correction, where necessary. Also my appreciation goes to the head of department Malam Gambo Uba and all the lecturers in the department and the institution at large, may almighty Allah bless you all.

My special thanks goes to my beloved parent late Alh. Salihu Abubakar Baros and Haj. Aishatu Muhammad Jallo for their love, care, prayers and financial support, may almighty Allah reward them abundantly (amen).

Finally, thanks goes to my brother especially Ibrahim Salisu Baros, Madina Salishu Baros, Aishatu Salihu Baros, Ahmed Salihu Baros, Habib Umar Baros, Rukayyat Salihu Baros, Fatima Salihu Baros, Gambo Seku Gajo, Umar Abubakar Baros, Nasir Sani Adamu, Ibrahim Ubaidu, Dahiru Hassan Abdu, Musa Aliyu Madaki, Ali Abdu and my course mates and friend may almighty Allah bless you all (amen).

ABSTRACT

The research work is poised to look into the role of local government in the rural transformation areas (a case study of dutse local government area) the research work is divided into five (5) chapters with each chapter linking each other. The objectives of the research work among others include to highlight analyze and evaluate the significance of local government administration to the rural transformation areas. To methods of data collection were used i.e. the primary and secondary sources of data and the data was analyzed using simple percentage method for easy understanding. The findings reveals that the quality of councilors who were supposed to be the nearest elected officers to the people are very poor and do not passes what it take to have good leadership. At the end of the research work; it was recommended that local government should embark on programmes or projects as contained in their approved rolling plans and annual estimates to avoid plan destruction while mobilization of the citizens towards self by local government council should be encouraged.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page.....	i
Approval	
Page.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgment.....	iv
Abstract.....	v
Table of Contents.....	vi

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	2
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem.....	4
1.3 Aims and Objective.....	4
1.4 Research Hypothesis.....	5
1.5 Significance of Study.....	5
1.6 Scope and Limitation.....	5
1.7 Definition of the key Term.....	6
1.8 Plan of the Study.....	6

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature review and theoretical Framework.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 The local government and rural Transformation.....	10
2.3 The local government Reform.....	14
2.4 Anthony of the local Government.....	17
2.5 Expectation theory.....	19

2.6	Theoretical Framework.....	20
2.7	Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need Theory.....	21

CHAPTER THREE

3.0	Introduction.....	23
3.1	Research Methodology.....	23
3.2	Research Design.....	24
3.3	Types and sources of Data.....	24
3.4	Instrument of data Collection.....	25
3.5	Sampling method and Procedure.....	25

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0	Data presentation, interpretation and Analysis.....	28
4.1	Introduction.....	28
4.2	Data Presentation.....	28
4.3	Data analysis and Interpretation.....	31

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0	Summary Conclusion and Recommendation.....	35
5.1	Summary.....	35
5.2	Recommendation.....	36
5.3	Conclusion.....	37
	Bibliography.....	38
	Questionnaire.....	39

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In regard to the local government administration which is the third tiers of government, plays a vital role towards community organization in a very rapid ways. Therefore, the role of local government toward community development is a great issue that need to be considered the people who are beneficiaries of the programme are clearly stated in the definition of rural transformation given by the united nation (UN) which expressed that rural transformation has come into international usage to cannot the process by which the effort of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authority to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of the community to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress! With above points mentioned, now to appeal that rural transformation is a abroad concept to be defined. However, on the other hand, rural transformation can be defined as a planned and organized effort to assist individual to acquire the attitude, skills and concept required for their democratic participation in the effective solution as a wide range of rural improvement, problems as possible in order to determined by their increasing level of compliance. (citation needed).

Nevertheless, local government service as techniques tool in which rural transformation will be use where we went to

achieved the laid down objectives. In this context, the local government will then assist in cash or in kind to the community members that organized themselves as a team.

Moreover, it is the role of local government to encourage community member on how best they could utilize their resources into consideration, such as economic, social and cultural aspect within which rural transformation need to exist. In fact, local government can help and utilize the economic, political and other social aspect within the community.

In order to find out the critical evidence for role of local government in rural transformation, the decisions taken conduct a research in Dutse local government area. The local government and community development activities are playing a prominent role in developing cultural condition and social economic life of our people. This shows that the research focus on these to aspect of social motives i.e local government and community development even though it stated that it is difficult to give one process definition of what development is, but - for the purpose of this research the following are considered to be the major indications of development which are when significance proportion of the population are literate i.e. that local people Dunhan.

Viewed rural transformation as organized effort to improve the condition of community integration and self-direction. This concern a planned programmes encouragement

of self-help techniques, assistance which include personal equipment, and supply and integrating various for the help of the (Dunhan 1960) community in the essence of achieving development.

As to Buttem consider it as any kind of community (Buttern 1939) transformation to include any action taken by any agency which is primarily designed to benefit the community. Lewry Nelson (1960) sees rural transformation as an education for action process help people achieve up goals democratically the leaders become on agent constructing learning experiences rather than the proponent of programmes for community improvement primary importance is attached to the individual furthermore, it is problem oriented at community levels, the means employed in the solution are more importance the result of the solution it self-and it is one of several types of purpose changes on the other hands community some many scholars, have defined transformation as any action take any agency that primarily to be neither community also community transformation is describe as a process of social action in which the people of community participate in self-help or hinted project to improvement holding condition.

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Dutse local government is situated in the south eastern part of Jigawa state, it convert on area of 1105 square kilometers with

a population of 334,800 people base on 19% census that was the even Birnin Kudu Local Government area.

It is district of itself and the language spoken are Hausa and Fulani. The local government is one of the twenty local government of the former Kano state which was created by the previous of the late general Murtala Ramat Muhammed, in the year 1996 local government reform with it headquarters at Dutse, before its becomes the present state capital, it becomes a local government under former Birnin Kudu administration council with headquarters at Birnin Kudu.

It is one of the development town of Jigawa state capital with one hundred and sixty nine twelve (712) teachers one hundred and sixty nine head master while three hundred and seventy four (374) teachers under the state polytechnic a divisional college i.e. college of business and management studies is also sited in the Dutse local government headquarters. The local government enjoys social amenities such as waters at Dutse, new lay out Shuwarin and some part of the local government area. Electricity supply at Dutse, Limawa Shuwarin Madobi and others concerning health Centres one primary health clinic economically Dutse produces one product of great importance.

The people of the area produce food and cash crops which include millet guinea corn, beans, cassava and groundnut which is the most recognized cash crops for irrigation to be easier dam, was contributed at Warwade of

revenue include fees collected from the local market days motor parks fees from tax collected from the local government employees shop etc.

The people of the area under take some communicate efforts in order to up lift their living standard, and also for the development of their area.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEMS

In any organization setting be it government or non existing problems. That is why people try to make a scientific investigation (i.e research) in order to understand the causes of the problem and find out the possible solution to them.

Local government in community development is not free from these problems the research will try to identify the following as some of the problems confronting community development in Dutse local government.

1. How does the local government contribute towards community/rural development in Dutse local government?
2. What are the problems encountered to local governments when carrying out. These communities or rural development programmes.
3. What are the role of local government establishment in carry out rural development activities.
4. What are the people attitudes toward the community development work.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

The main aim of this study is to look into the problems and prospect of local government and rural transformation. These problems are hopefully going to be identify and a local conclusion would be made in order to tackle this phenomenon. However, the research would identify and analysis the problems and make some recommendations and suggestions to appropriate channel for onward application.

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

To show the places were the problems of rural transformation are and find the way of solving the problems

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Below are some of the significance of the research.

- i. It help in policy making
- ii. It increase the existing wealth of knowledge
- iii. It encourage people to participate passively of activity in community or rural development project.
- iv. It serves as medium for enlighten people on the importance to local government councils.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The case study of this research is Dutse local government. The organization is the limit within which the research is to be conducted because the research may not cover the whole of Dutse local government community. The study will be concentrated on the area of the study mention earlier.

1.7 DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

It is the conventional to start this presentation by defining some of the subject matter which more or less constitute the key to my understanding the issue under this study.

The key word that required definitions of they relates to the context area, role of local government and rural transformation.

- Role: a role is a simply a part presented by any conspicuous actor to carry out a particular function.
- Local government: - local government is defined by the guidelines for local government reform of (1979) as "government at local level exercised through representation councils established by law to exercise specific power within a defined area. One of the simplest definitions of local government is the one given by L. Golding which states that "local government is the management of their own affairs by the people of the locality.
- Rural: - is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people, a rural areas population density is very low,
- Transformation: - means a rapid or gradual changes in shape, appearance, quality and nature in the social economic cultural and political lives of the people living in a defined area at a particular time.
- Rural transformation: - is a process of comprehensively societal change where by rural societies diversify their

economics and reduce their reliance on agricultural, become dependent on distant places to trade and to acquire goods, services, and ideas, move from dispersed villages to towns and small and medium cities, and become culturally more similar to large urban agglomerations.

1.8 PLAN OF THE STUDY

This research project would comprise of five chapter. The first chapter is an introductory one it comprise of introduction, background of the study, statement of the research problems and the aims and objectives, research hypothesis, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms and the plan of the study, reference etc.

The second chapter comprises the literature review and the theoretical framework, introduction, the local government reform, theoretical framework references etc.

The third chapter comprises the research methodology introduction, research design, type and sources of data, and the instrument of data collection, sampling method and procedures, method of data analysis and the references.

The fourth chapter comprises data presentation, interpretation and analysis, introduction, data presentation, data analysis and interpretation, reference.

The last chapter comprises summary, conclusion and recommendations, summary, recommendation, conclusion, bibliography, appendix (questionnaires design).

REFERENCE

James A.F. (2000), The role of local government toward the self help groups in Dutse vol.2.No.2

Ladapo. V.P. (1880), Conducted a study on the role of local government in rural transformation or development.

Lewe J. (1973), the role of local government in rural development in Nigeria journals of rural development, vol. 2 No.4 university of Ibadan.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Literature review will talk on the role of local government in rural transformation has accumulated in recent times provided illuminating information about the rural and its transformation and management agencies have made studies of the various aspects rural transformation. However, in this chapter the research shall review the variable studies covering rural is to provide development administration.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The essential concern of this chapter is to look into the works done by some scholars national and international bodies with regard to the subject matter of this study. Some basic knowledge would be extracted in order to provide a medium of understanding the research topic comprehensively. However, relevant books, journals, and magazines might provide resourceful data. For the purpose of conducting a comprehensive research, primary and secondary data either of both should be collected and interpreted in data presentation and analysis of the research. Moreover, this research would focus at, and hall the problems of local government and rural transformation. An extract from works of some scholars and professionals at various levels would be presented. The work of those professionals and scholars would be focused, especially on works related to the research topic. Their works are

critically studied in order to expose the problems and prospect of our subject of the study.

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

The rural development in the rural community is to provide every citizen with an opportunity for employment and equal education that can be used for personal satisfaction, professional advancement and effective participation in social and political life.

“Paulo viewed that in terms of development education in a social process by which human being (note as a recipient but as knowing subject), achieve and increasing awareness, of the social cultural reality that influence and the development of their ability to transform their society. The growth of self awareness involve bringing critical of social economic and political condition in an effort to change existing institution so that the full humanization will take place” (Paulo 1989)

The consciousness his necessary so that people can not only critically analysis their world and thus attains freedom but also become aware of their own dignity as human being.

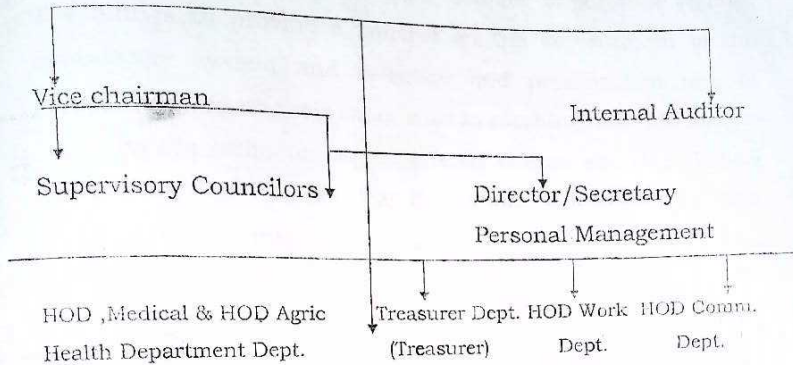
“Ledapo and Beer conducting a study on the role of local government in rural transformation in Nigeria in organ Oyo state of Nigeria. The study highlighted some of the important, social economics problems that has divided some selected local government in the country since their creation. The study proposed a strategy for restrict local government and their apparatus in the country”

It is also propose that the management of local government should have people representative and those representative should be made accountable to the people both write printed out that local government as a tier of government have a considerable role to play in the process of national development. The studies were to appraise social economic performance of local government as agent of development and to propose a model which can aid the re-organization of local government in to unreadable development agent in Nigeria. The writers highlighted that the second arm is a watched in the form of an advisory body designed to help representative. While the third arms of government is the traditional rulers who are responsible to ensuring that poverty, hunger, unemployment, robbery riot etc. are fished out or reduced.

The study was carried out through careful investigation on the structural organization, economic decision and administration set-up of the studies local government. Ladipo and beer (1880).

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COURT

The chairman



ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Personal management

OKAFOR AND NOLLY highlighted that the common features association with development planning in many third world countries has been the neglect of rural area.

According to them, new focus on rural transformation that has tripped policy makers should be coordination of activities from the local government level to the central planning office based on the national capital planning activities have been limited to major urban countries. Okafor and Nolly (1978).

They pointed out that political leaders uniformed or probably confused about rural community issues political

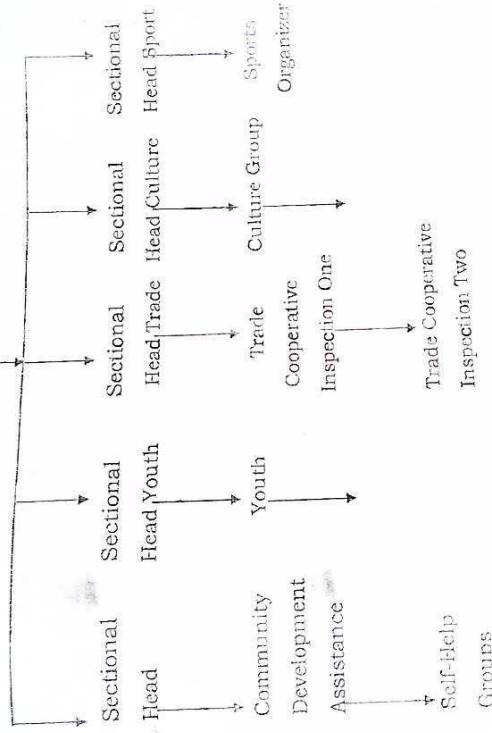
leaders are within to sacrifice major long term development goals for the less important short term one and are further unwilling to ensure ever minimum risk for importance reform. The aim is to provide a concise on the key element of the community system and selection and presentation and of materials based on their experience in teaching, and planning.

Jakaya write on organizational reform and jurisdiction adjustment of rural transformation stressed on the administration and operational problem. Poor conception, selection and planning of project. Due to inadequate poor condition, lack of cooperation from other government field department and local government (Jakaya 1998).

The administration of rural transformation is considered, a state government function where as the actual rural transformation activities are carry out through traditional rural: chiefs, emirs, Oba Ezes district head, villages lead, ward leads, etc. at both local government and state government.

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL LEVEL
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

DEPUTY HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



Executive machinery at local level nevertheless a major advancement in the effective operation of the innovation approaches for community transformation make necessary the setting up of community may take care of the administration of rural development. The formulation and executive in a democratic system. Community reflecting all shades of opinions of all segments of community members are down from governmental agencies local government voluntary organization

and other interested personalities. There are village field needs at the grass-root levy. District community development communities, is the area council, and coordination all districts within the area council the local government committee make final recommendation on the made local government to the state.

2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM (1976)

According to Nigerian local government reforms as stated generally from the time of Murtala Muhammed and Obasanjo regime, that was the year of (1976). These reforms are to be as a result of administration adopted. The unified system of local government administration in Nigeria by them, for instance informal northern legions, these system reforms have in to being unified in Nigeria by them for instance in the former northern region the system of administration adopted was as system of emirate style it was largely reflected with legacy of the former native authority in the western regions also it was on managerial system while in eastern part divisional administration style. This had led to a fundamental change in Nigeria has been concentrated by them a rules in a multipurpose or single tier institution in the name of "local government by them a total numbers of about 301 local government established and were embodies. In (1970) to (1979) constitution of Nigeria and this system of reform is consider to be an unified local government style in Nigeria.

This time in order to emphasized at creation at the local level, by the people at that time the problem which include:

1. Many elected councilor did not understand their position and the as a servant of the people they sour themselves and masters.
2. Most of local government staff and workers considered less qualified and less efficient than their civil counter parts.
3. A problem of corruption was identified hence local government institutions were corrupted.

The problems identified had led to the information of some activities functional changes within the local government council. In august 1976 federal government of Nigeria introduced the policy of local government forms. They policy impact was a popular the reforms allow for semi authority (that is local government to be as semi authority) in nature the principles aims of local government as continue in local government reform includes: -

- i. To make appropriate service for development activities responsible to local government wishes and initiative by delegation the local representative.
- ii. To mobilized human and materials resources through the involvement of member of the public their local government.
- iii. To provide a two channel communication between the community and government (state and federal level).

According to the all state in the federal were divided into local government activities and in facts the types of which them where semi authorities unit.

Each local government in the country is by local government as local government the chairman and also the chairman poses the responsibility of organizing administration and development project in the local government areas. The chairman going to assisted in administration by a secretary to the local government and other various clerical administrations in the clerical staff.

In this case the appointment of secretary to any local government is through the local government services commission. Is a body create to supply must qualified administration to run the administration activities in various local government under this reforms the was a creation of local government ministry the responsibility of this ministry is to provide expect advice, the technical services to the various local government and local government can see the help and advice from the ministry.

Training local government as a third tier of government has certain function since the Nigeria local government are considered to be performing some specific duties. Some time they do by themselves. Assistance from the state and federal government, but all the same function of Nigeria local government can be summarized as follows:

- i. It is one considered that the Nigerian local government are to maintain law and order in their area of authority or area of jurisdiction.
- ii. They should be informing and explaining the activities of state government and policies to the local people at the community and also to be informing the local people about the new state government programmes.
- iii. They are assumed to be providing information to be state government upon the need and fueling of the people of local government.
- iv. It is one of their function also that the Nigeria local government council to provide and maintain social amenities to local communities such as road, hospital motor park, water supply, schools, dispensary and clinic e.t.c.

The function of Nigerian local government is certain in the 1989 constitution of the Nigerian/federal government of Nigeria. Communication problem make it difficult from these of another and its essential to allow flexibility in the administration to suit the variation of local condition.

ACCORDING TO G.O CREWA "The can better be achieved by a system of local government which enable the people of an area to cater for their needs within broad policies and standard laid down by the central government. He add some other reason for having local government include making available a wider political presentation; the provision of cheaper services providing a means of training in public

administration necessary for economic planning. The forgoing implicitly suggest that local government will be meaning to the people if it has no read power and function is merely on in effective taking shop p. 96-97.

GREWA G.D. and Admin: they shortly elected institute change with responsibilities or administration and execution some specific local policies that are formulated mainly for the in habitants of local communities.

It is consideration government from the grass-roots level. He also see it the last of government were government activities are taken place at the local level. In termination to the function of local government has says "one of the need of the particular districts" CREWA G.D and Admin (1986).

LCO DARE P.H.D. Political Science Obafemi Awolowo university Ile Ife Autonomy Oyewole OHD political science senior lecturer (1987). he defined local government and systems of government where the central state subordinate units of administration and in therefore authority to perform local function.

Through local government the effect of government can be bought closer to be people and natural resources and services can be distributed to all of the country. We add that, the operation of local government bring some advantages to the society generally where local government function properly.

- a. Local government is to be formulation of economic planning and development schools for their respective area.
- b. Collection of relates, radio, and television licenses.
- c. Establishment and maintenance radio, and television licenses.
- d. Naming of road and street numbering of house.
- e. Provision and maintenance of public convenience swage etc. (proper presented at the national local government similar on 26th February and 28th (1992) p.12.

2.4 THE AUTHONOMY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA

After popular (1976) local government reform in which local government where recognized and attempt were made under such decree to part local government inside the Nigeria constitution. The policy of the reform continues inside us to the time of Babangida's administration which produced a new policy for local government of Nigeria.

This was in 1984 in this policy local government where considered to be autonomous and independence because of the following justifications;

- i. The issue of receiving their statutory funds directly from federal government, their grand or sub-vention are regarded to reform what could be used for execution certain policy at the local level respective to all these level of local government in Nigeria. This subvention formally where the funds come through them they nor and selfish reasons. So this comes into the awareness of the federal government.

ii. In (1989) Babangida's administration gives these local government dance, so that they can be elected in a form of setting the local government council into a way of becoming independent and very autonomy in natural that time people in reach local government will elected the chairman and his dependency at the same time councilors of various wards level could also be elected particularly. Then a secretary of the local government to achieves it's own objectives people of that locality has to participate in executing project.

Under (1979) local government reforms those was a body that was regulating the affairs of the cal in the name of ministry of local government each state was bearing this ministry and the commission of this ministry would take to be report to the federal ministry of local government each of the state level would be that making.

A regular checking and in most instance give directive to this local government of what should not do these ministry most of the activities of local government which constantly can affect the power and autonomy of the local government.

2.5 EXPECTANCY THEORY IN RELATION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

According to expectance theory people chose how to behave from among alternatives causes of action base on their expectation of want there is to gain from each action. David Nedller and Edward lowers describes for assumptions about

behaviors by organization on which the expectancy approach is based.

- i. Behavior is determined by a combination of factoring the individual and factors in the environment.
- ii. Individuals name conscious decision about their behaviors' in the organization.
- iii. Individuals have difference needs, desire and goals.
- iv. Individuals decide between alternative behaviors on the base of their expectation that a given behavior will lead to a desired out comes.

2.6 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In the section of the research is going to be who the relevant theories that help to explain the research topic for more early explanation the hierarchy of need theory of Abraham Maslow should be considered.

2.6.1 ABRAHAM MASLOW'S HIERARCHICAL OF NEED THEORY

Most people who study human behavior believed that a large part of it goal different that we believe as we do to satisfy some individual human needs. What is meant by the dual strive to achieved. The need exist, when an individual determination that present state of being is not what he desires it to be when the difference between what is desire is great enough, the person acts to reduce the disparity. This is a goals directed behavior. There are many ways to conviene of human needs. Some attempt to categorize them describe very

specific need (such as the need for water) while others are more general (retied need are existence need) a popular and widely accepted approach to the human need structured is that is Maslow Abraham (1943) who describe five categorize of needs (see figures below). It is state the human need are classified into five categorize are as follow which are basic need.

1. **Physiological Need:** - Refers to the basic requirement for survival, man must have found in order to like the must find some shelter to protect him from the element his physical well must be provide before anything else can assume importance. This is essential of surgical such as foods, Water, Air, Test, Shelter, Clothing and sex.
2. **Security Need:** Once a person has food and found shelter can worry desired protection against loss of shelter food and other basic requirement for survival. The security needs also involved the desire to live in a stable and predictable environment, it may include a preference for order and for structure.
3. **Social Need:** - The need intercut with others and have some social acceptance and approved is generally shared by must people for some, this need may be satisfied by joining groups others may find sufficient effective from their family members or individuals without joining groups.
4. **Esteem Need:** - The esteem need has to with human desire to be respected by this the need for a positive self image

individuals strive to increase their status in the eyes of others to attain prestige or a certain regulation or a high making in a group self-confidence is increased when the self esteem needs are satisfied. The working of these need produce feeding to inferiority or weakness.

5. **Self actualization Need:** - Maslow describe the need for self actualization as the individual desire to do what is filled for individual wants to achieve potential. This is called "highest order needs" a distribution is often made between primary and higher order needs primary needs usually refer to psychological and security need primary needs in a reasonable achieve economy, so long as adequate income is provide. That is an individual, with income obtain the kind of food and shelter that he close within way limitation and security needs may be partially satisfied through union contacts or work agreements as well as social programs such as unemployment compensation and welfare benefits, letting an unemployed know what is expected of him also helps satisfy primary needs. The higher needs are more psychological in nature. Different people want different things, and this is precisely the reason why the need hierarchy is different to translate in to a motivation strategy or policy can be tailored to meet the very nature of higher order needs which include social ego and self actualization needs.

From the above requires, it can be seen that an individual's need from a hierarchy or ladder. Maslow claims

that the higher level need are no considered important by an individual until the lower need are at least partially satisfied. In other words an individual will not be concerned with social needs. If he does not have adequate food also feels that a person is not motivated by a needs, that is satisfy. Once a need satisfied, the person is conned with the next level of the hierarchy of need always striving to satisfy the deficiency at the next highest level. Maslow hypothesized that unsatisfied needs dominated the individuals through and are related in what the person is concerned about.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned with the methods use in collecting data for this research work, research methodology is therefore seen as a procedure undertaken by a researcher.

To investigate the nature of research instruments, the population, in the sampling plan and the type of data necessary for the prosperity of the research work.

3.1 RESERCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter of the research, the researcher reviews the method use in collecting information about the research the two sources i.e. both the primary and secondary sources, the primary is through the interview method and questionnaire administering. While the secondary source is through textbook journal papers and organizing to get relevant data.

This research is tried to use two different questionnaires but all questionnaire are administered in finding the result of the research work. The first questionnaire are distributed to the local government employee more especially 'policy maker' and head of department, and the second the questionnaire are distributed to the beneficial rural dwellers of all living within the territory of the local government under study.

Survey research method is administered in sampling the probability design. the systematic random sampling is closed because the researcher to find out responses through the gender, level of education, age and occupation of the respondents, in non-probability sampling the convenience sampling is tried and purposive sampling complement the researcher investigation fifty persons are selected using sample random, sampling techniques to be research respondent from the department of community development of the local government while thirty(30)of the research respondent are from various communities were selected at random and in each community respondent making total of thirty (30) respondent are from various communities were selected at random and in each community respondents making total of thirty (30) respondent.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design a deductive approach was design for the purpose of the study where data are collected using questionnaires. This data was to answers the research question and to identify the factors that have a significant effect through on rural transformation.

3.3 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

For this research work both primary and secondary data are employed.

1. Primary sources of data: - this consists of facts and finding figure collected at first hand for the purpose of this work. For this research

work, the measure sources of primary data work questionnaires which enable a data collected to be in permanent from interview.

- ii. Secondary sources of data: - this data gathered through existing relevant literature use in this research work which includes local government annual report journals, newspaper, magazines and sure un publishing materials.

3.4 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

The instrument use for the study where questionnaire and personal interview. These instruments become necessary in order to arrive at both specific and general fact about the role of local government in rural transformation.

3.5 SAMPLING METHOD AND PROCEDURE

The sampling method use for selecting the subject is by random sampling about (12) social workers of the ministry of primary board (30) student and lecturer and about (8) parents and youths of dutse local government council which are used in this research. Considering the unit resources and time constant it is possible for the research to include all total number of the population of the area of the study. In view of this the researcher resulted to a random sampling four different categories of people were selected. Parent's student's youth and the social workers and the staff of the ministry of primary board education. This aimed at collecting relevant, accurate specific and general information from the people that were selected also the research made all necessary arrangement for fair representation of

the existing towns with the dutse local government areas i.e. Garu, Zai, Kachi, Limawa, Yadi, Fagoji, Jigawar Sarki, Madobi, Sakwaya, Kudai, Chamo, Jigawar Tsada, Takur, Gida Dubu, Galamawa, Dundubus, Garko, Gurungu, Sabon Garin Danmasara, to mention a few.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Method general refers to a way of doing something desires used in finding solution to issue concern the method of data analysis include the percentage of the people and respondent again the amenities provide by the local government, the age of the respondents the gender and levels of education also the responses of our servant could be analyzed as they indicate. The conditions rendered by their department in transformation rural area the area of study.

Method also include the responses the responses of the people and know that determine the achievement of the local government. The four (4) point of satisfactory, food, fair and poor, absolute and relative frequently number and percentage has been adopted to analyzed the level of provision of water supply, education road, and agricultural loan, health care as achievement.

Data analysis: - Through the method adopted include the assessment of local government provide basic and social services of infrastructure and the project embarking by the voluntary organization for rural transformation in term of social services such

as construction of comment well clearing of fir road, creating of share adult evening classed with local model and others.

Below is the breakdown of the population

1. Senior staff - 20
2. Junior staff - 30

STAFF	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Senior	20	40%
Junior	30	60%
Total	50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the presentation and analysis of data on the basis of the questionnaire administered. The aim is to determine or find out the role of local government in rural transformation. The data that will be collected from the administered questionnaire were presented using tables and percentages.

4.2 DATA PRESENTATION

The data for this research work was obtained through questionnaires from various respondents intended to be analyzed in form of tabulation in order to make it clear and appreciative, twenty seven out of thirty questionnaires distributed field by various people selected sample were successfully collected.

Section (1)

Table 4.1 Differences

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Male	23	85%
Female	4	15%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018

The table above show that the total number of the respondents were 27 that is 100% and out of them are male making 85% while 4 are female making 15%.

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
15 – 24	16	59%
25 – 34 female	7	25%
35 – 44	4	16%
45 above	00	0%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table above shows that at the age of 15 – 24 are 16 making 59% and those who are between 25 – 34 are 7 making 25% while those who at the age of 35 – 44 are 4 making 16% no respondents is between the age of 45 to above.

Table 4.2 Marital Status

MARRIED STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Married	10	37.4%
Single	17	62.6%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table shows that 10 out of the respondents are married which 37.4% are single making 62.6% so that the number of those single is greater than those who are married.

Table 4.3 Occupation

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Student	17	62.6%
Civil Service	9	33.3%
Self-Employee	1	3.7%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table above show that 17 out of the respondents are students while 62.6% and 9 are civil service making 33.3% while self-employee is one making 3.7% respectively.

Table 4.4 Educational Qualification

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Primary	00	0%
SSCE	1	3.7%
Diploma	25	92.5%
Degree	1	3.7%
Total	27	100%

Source: questionnaire administered 2018.

The table above shows that the respondents with SSCE qualification is one making 3.7% and these with diploma are 25 that is 92.5% degree is only one making 3.7% and 10 despondence with primary qualification.

Table 4.5 Respondent Responses on how you Perceive Economic Welfare of the Community Dweller?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Good	15	55.6%
Fair	10	37.0%
Poor	2	7.4%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table above show that where who say it is good are 15 in number making 55.6% and those who claimed fair are 10 making 37.0% which the who answered poor is only 2 making 7.4%.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Section (2)

Table 5.1 Do you agree that local Government Have a Vital Role to play in a Community Development

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	21	77.8%
No	6	22.2%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018

The table above shows that 20 people commence that all effort of local government areas based on rural areas and its environments 74.7% and those who are 7 making 25.3%.

Table 5.3 Why Community Development Plans some time fails?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Decision making are normally from the top	4	14.8%
Lack of management	19	70.8%
All of the above	4	14.8%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table above show that the number of people claimed that decision are normally from the top are in number making 14.8% and this claimed that is lack of management are 19 in number making 70.8% and those who claimed that is both are 4 making 14.8%.

Table 5.4 Does the People Participation in local Government Decision Making Contribution a lot to the Community Development in Rural Area?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	16	59.8%
No	17	40.4%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table shows 16 of the respondents say yes making 59.8% it say no making 40.4%.

Table 5.5 Rural Dweller under Taking Nigeria Community development Activities?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	13	48.3%
No	14	52.3%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The above show that 13 of the respondent answered yes making 48% and 14 say no making 52%.

Table 5.6 Does People Recognized the Duties of Local Government?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	21	74.3%
No	6	22.2%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

The table above shows that 21 of our responses say yes making 77.8% while 6 says no which making 22.2%.

Table 5.7 There any Registered Voluntary Organization in your Local Government

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	20	74.3%
No	7	23.3%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018.

Table above shows that 20 people out of the respondents say yes making 74.3% while answered and 7 say no making 25.3%.

Table 5.8 If yes what are the Relationship Between such Organization and Local Government?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
A. good relationship	10	37.4%
B. good cooperative among them	17	62.6%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018

The table above shows that 10 out of respondents claimed good relationship, which making 37.4%.

Table 5.9 what are they voluntary organization towards the development of their areas.

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
A. the contribution ruminaton on executing social economic projects	13	48%
B. the contribution much better toward the development 100areas	14	52%
Total	27	100%

Source: Questionnaire Administered 2018

The table above shows that 12 out of the respondents claimed that making 48% and the contribution tremendously on executing social economic project while 14 claimed that make 52% and the contribute much better toward the development areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This chapter the research is going to summarize the while project chapter by chapter. Chapter one include introduction, background of the study, statement of the research problem, aims and objective and research hypothesis and significance of the study, scope and limitation and the definition of the key terms plan of the study etc.

While second chapter effort has been made to review some related work. This is to hopefully make it possible for reader to gain comparative deal. From various field, different view point from different writers with regard to the role of local government in rural transformation programme.

And the chapter three also shows research methodology, introduction, and research design, type and sources of data, instrument of data collection and the sampling and procedures, method of data analysis.

While chapter four is data presentation, interpretation and analysis, introduction and data presentation, and the data analysis and interpretation and the reference questionnaire were distributed and the information (data) collection base on the questionnaire has been tabulated in percentage (%). The analysis of each question has also been forward.

The last chapter which is chapter five is purely with the summary of research topic the role of local government in rural transformation, suggestion, conclusion recommendation.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

With regards some of the problem that mention in relation to the rural transformation in the role of local government the research here by recommend the following for important of the rural transformation.

- a. Provision of the technical and materials assistance and services to the people. Government agencies in charge of the rural transformation activities should always express readiness to assist self-help group materially and techniques activities technical kind rural transformation activities technical vices as services of technical experts such a surveyor supervision brick layer. Carpenter etc.
- b. In order to educate people the need for self-help group activities and assistance, enlightenment programmes are organized in television, radio house, newspapers, and mobile cinemas unit deployed rural areas.
- c. To ensure that rural area actually undertake numbers self-help project a form of annual competitions is organized among different of self-help groups in various local government in the state with aim of determining which local government executed more rural transformation project.

- d. To encourage cooperation between government and non-governmental agencies in the improve of the rural area living condition.
- e. To encourage inter communication and interaction through which there will be on improvement in the exchange in idea for social and economic development.
- f. Let village community to be formal their representative to be called upon to digest upon the nature and means of the taking their problem by the local government authority etc.

5.3 CONCLUSION

This research work to the role of local government in rural transformation noted that, the role of rural development are concern with the socio economic cultural education and political ways of life of people or community and the local government in general. It is the effort of the people who are living in that community by the used of forming community organization or association and the government of that areas, on the other hands, the help in the development of any community which will be in either socio-economic, cultural and politically. The involvement of government toward the development of the area.

The involvement of government toward the development of the communities which includes for the above mentioned thing of the previous paragraph and in terms of finance, materials and education. The people on the other hands are executive which means that they

are the organized and the implementation there activities in the society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anyawa (1989), the contribution of local government in community Development a paper, presentation at a two day workshop on: the improvement of community development in a rural area held in Lagos: form 16th – 17th March
- Grewa G.O and Admin J.B (1986), Local government in Nigeria Lagos Publisher Ltd.
- James A.F. (2000). The role of local government towards the self-help Groups in Enugu daily trust, vol. 2 No. 3
- Ladapo. V.P. (1880) conducted a study on the role of local Govt. In community development Kano publisher.
- Leo Dare PHD (1979), Political Science in Anambra state on Unpublished M.SC. Thesis Submitted to the Department of political science Obafemi Awolowo Anambra.
- Lewe J. (1973), the role of local Government in rural Transformation In Nigeria journal of community development, vol. 2 No. 4 university of Ibadan.
- Murdi A.A (1985) the roles of community development in stone rate (ed), new approach to integrate community development. Lagos: Malthus Ltd monthly January 24th 1999. New Nigeria, January 19th, 1989.
- Paul B. (1989), Executive Machinery at Local Government Level Publisher Ltd.