LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT IN IMO STATE: A CASE STUDY OF OWERRI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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ABSTRACT

This study is an assessment of local government administration as an instrument of grassroots development in Nigeria, using Owerri Municipal Council as a case study. With a well-structured questionnaire supported with oral interviews, data were generated from one hundred and seventy municipal council staff stratified into three categories of top management, middle and low cadres. Employing the Spearman's Rank Coefficient as the main statistical tool of analysis, the study revealed among others that a significant relationship exists between the state of infrastructure and grassroots development in Nigeria and between the level of ineffective local government administration and the extent of job creation among the local populace. Further findings showed that a significant relationship exists between insufficient skilled manpower and the level of grassroots rural-urban migration as well as between ineffective local government administration and the level of grassroots participation in democratic activities. Following these findings, the study therefore, concluded thus: that the state of infrastructure is poor, resulting in low grassroots development in Nigeria. Similarly, the study inferred that ineffective local government administration led to poor resource management, which in turn impeded grassroots job creation, and that lack of skilled manpower fuelled rural-urban migration in Nigeria, while ineffective local government administration was a significant determinant factor to poor grassroots participation in democratic processes in Nigeria. Therefore, prominent among others, the study advocated for an upward review of the revenue sharing formula in favour of the local governments being a grassroots government closest to the populace, while sanctioning erring personnel who may be tempted to engage in funds misappropriation.

Keywords: Local Government Administration, Spearman's Rank Coefficient, Grass Root Development

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Nigeria, much interest has continued to be shown on the third-tier government - Local Governments. This has been as a result of the realization by the federal government, and citizens alike, of the need for the development of that level of government. Most people reside in the local governments, majority of which are rural-based. Provision of basic needs for the populace and therefore improvement in the standard of living of the people, it is argued, is carried out by these "grass-root" governments. If done properly, this would have the effect of further reducing the much-talked about rural-urban migration.

It is in line with this that the Federal Government of Nigeria, especially during the military era of Generals Olusegun Obasanjo and Ibrahim B. Babangida, made concrete efforts to reform the local government system. Such reforms, aimed at making the local governments autonomous, more efficient and effective, were expected to place the local governments in better positions to develop their areas of jurisdiction. Shehu M. Yar'Adua, the then Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters (1976) summed the situation of local governments before the reforms thus:

> "Local Governments have over the years suffered from continuous whittling down of their powers. The State Governments have continued to encroach upon what would normally have been the exclusive preserves of local government".

It would be recalled that these local government reforms, for the first time, gave the local governments direct Federal Allocation from the Federation Account. However, this direct Federal Allocation and other revenue sources, which are off-shoots of the local government reforms, have not solved the problem of insufficient funds. Instead the problem has been much more glaring, as the direct federal allocation is seen by some people as a sort of mixed blessing. This is because some claim that while providing more funds for local governments, some local governments have tended to rely more on this source of revenue, neglecting the exploitation of other sources.

It has been argued that if the much-talked-about autonomy is to be justified and sustained, the local governments should be seen to be executing their budgets with mainly

internally-generated revenue. Being unable to do this, some believe, is responsible for the continued neglect and under-development of the local government areas, which the protagonists of the reform intended solving.

In line with this, Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON) 1994/95 survey revealed that greater share (i.e. 80 percent) of local government revenue is realized from external sources, most especially federal statutory allocation while very few states remitted 10 percent of state internally-generated revenue to local governments, as required by law. Also, the survey showed that less than 2 percent of local governments are able to meet recurrent expenditure from internally-generated revenue and that no local government in the country generates 50 percent of its total annual budget. According to Akujuobi (2000), there is, therefore, the problem of insufficient funds and over-dependence of the local governments on Federal Statutory allocation which jeopardizes their autonomous status.

Some studies have been done on local governments in the past, though with obvious deficiencies which this work intends to avoid. For instance, Campbell (1963) did a work that studied mainly the pattern of local governments in West Africa. In addition, the work had the disadvantage of appearing when the states of West Africa had just become independent of their colonial masters and therefore was in period of rapid sociological and economic change. Again, the work lost consideration of those important elements that could give a full picture of trends and help people appreciate the impact of local governments in national development. All these deficiencies were later confirmed by one of the authors in his later work (Campbell, 1988).

However, in this later work, he advocated among others, the use of comparative study system, which in our opinion, is also not too useful in our present work. Wraith (1964) made a study of the anglophone colonies and Gray Cowan (1958) had earlier examined trends in local government in both anglophone and francophone West Africa.

These studies neglected the areas of local government finance in general and how the Nigerian local governments could be financially self-sufficient. Uchendu (1994) studied Imo State local governments but his interest was in the area of manpower planning and development of the service. Earlier, Jagu (1984) studied local government finance in Lagos State but his

interest was just to ascertain the proportion of total revenue allocated for capital expenditure compared with personnel emoluments. While Onah (1986) was interested in how cottage industries could contribute to the diversification of sources of local government finance, Aighwi (1987) looked at the contribution of local government finance through property taxation. It is therefore, because of these obvious gaps in earlier researches and in an effort to solve the current problem of insufficient funds and over-dependence of the local governments of Federal Statutory allocation that Akujuobi (2000) made effort to establish the actual situation and improve the total internally-generated revenue.

Akujuobi (2000) contended that such effort of his would further enhance the financial autonomy of the local governments and give them better ground to negotiate further political autonomy. In so far as this work by Akujuobi (2000) was a commendable effort at solving the autonomy problem of the local government system in Nigeria, it was nonetheless fraught with some obvious shortcomings. For instance, it failed to answer some basic questions that should herald development in the grassroots populace; what is the nature of relationship between state of infrastructure in the local government areas and the level of grassroots development? To what extent has the level of local government ineffective administration affected grassroots job creation efforts? How has the exhibition of poor quality personnel and misappropriation of grassroots resources affected rural-urban migration in the local government areas in Nigeria? What is the nature of relationship between local government administration and grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria? Therefore, there is an urgent need for detailed responses to these vital questions, which Akujuobi (2000) and past studies seemingly overlooked. It is therefore, against this backdrop that this study empirically evaluated the relationship between local government administration.

The following research questions are therefore raised to guide this study.

1. To what extent has the level of local government infrastructure affected grassroots development in Nigeria?

2. What is the influence of ineffective local government administration on grassroots job creation in Nigeria?

3. How has insufficient skilled manpower affected rural-urban migration in Nigeria?

4. What is the influence of ineffective local government administration on grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria?

Given the problem of this study, the general objective of this study therefore, is to determine the nature of relationship between local government administration and grassroots development in Nigeria. However, the specific objectives include the following:

1. To investigate the nature of relationship between the state of local government infrastructure and grassroots development in Nigeria.

2. To determine the influence of ineffective local government administration on grassroots job creation in Nigeria.

3. To ascertain the effect of local government administration on rural-urban migration reduction in Nigeria.

4. To determine the influence of ineffective local government administration on grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria.

1.1 Research Hypotheses

On the basis of the objectives and research questions, the following hypotheses have been formulated to guide the study.

HO_1: There is no significant relationship between the state of Local government infrastructure and the level of grassroots development in Nigeria.

HO_2: There is no significant relationship between ineffective Local government administration and the level of grassroots job creation in Nigeria.

HO_3: There is no significant relationship between the level of unskilled manpower in the Local government system and the level of grassroots rural-urban migration in Nigeria.

HO_4: There is no significant relationship between the level of ineffective Local government administration and the level of grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria.

Flowing from this introductory part, this paper is structured to cover these other sections: section two is on the review of relevant literature, section three covers the methodology adopted

for the study, section four is on analysis of data and interpretation of the results while section five is on the conclusion and recommendations of the study.

2.0   REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1   Theoretical Framework and Literature

This study was designed to adopt the General Systems theory, which acts as a guide cum base in assessment of local government administration as an instrument of grassroots development in Nigeria. Easton (1965) is the scholar most associated with this theory as he sees the political system as a set of interrelated and reciprocally regulated patterns of actions and orientation; patterns that cluster together in equilibrium and that have certain needs of maintenance and survival. It is a phenomenon of whatever type, including physical, biological, social, political etc. which is an organized whole with identifiable, interrelated structures delineating it from the environment (supra system) in which it is located and with which it interacts, processing the inputs from it into outputs for it.

The general systems theory argues that every system, including political system, has subsystems which make up the entire system. They are assigned functions and provided with enabling empowerment, including resources, appropriate authority etc. to enable them discharge their responsibilities optimally. Where this is the case, there is said to be homeostasis (stability) in the political system. On the other hand, instability reigns in the political system where the contrary is the case and the subsystems and entire system are also unable to function optimally. Input and output analysis of a political system is very important. A political system is said to obtain its inputs (demands, supports, liberty or autonomy, cooperation, criticisms, resources, information, direct labour etc.) from the environment. These inputs are what the subsystems employ to discharge their responsibilities, so that the political system can send out its outputs into the environment and obtain further inputs for its operations.

Applying this theory of the systems analysis to the local government system, the local government system in the country constitutes the sub-system. They must be well-handled in terms of being fed with adequate inputs, so that they can contribute appropriately to the

optimality of the whole (country) political system, as well as its homeostasis. If the reverse is the case, then local government system does not have the required inputs to operate on.

According to Apter (1963), the political system has two elements viz input (made up of demand support) and output (made up of authoritative decisions). By input, he meant those factors which emanated from the environment and go into decision making. They are those demands that come out from the society. Outputs are results that emanate from the demand and support made at the level of input.

Owerri Municipal Local Government Council is a system which carries out these functions by receiving inputs from the people and converting them into output. The citizens are involved in such demands above. This demand on the system is in form of appeals to the council authority to provide some basic infrastructure like good road network, pipe borne water, health facilities, ultra-modern markets etc. Support on the other hand could be people's participation in decision making process or voting in community development project as well as financial support, in form of tax, rates paid by the people including grant from Imo State and Federal Government of Nigeria.

Though, this means they provide raw material on which the system acts, so as to produce output. This in turn will influence the environment of the system and consequently generate continued demand which in turn creates a feedback and the whole process continues on a cyclical pattern.

2.2   Brief Historical Background and Origin of Local Government Administration in Nigeria

The Public Service Commission (1974) reports that local government administration in Nigeria dates back to the pre-colonial era when the local administrative system had simple structures while each of the communities was administered separately to the British system of local government. However, it should be noted that local administration did not start with the advent of British Administration in Nigeria, because some forms of local government administration pre dated the British rule as administration existed in the form of clan and village

meetings (Olausson and Fayomi, 2012; Idu, 2013; Zakari ya'u, 2014; Aghayere, 1997 in Ogbette et al, 2018).

The 1999 constitution of Nigeria recognizes the existence of 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Each local government area is administered by a Local Government Council consisting of a chairman who is the Chief Executive of the LGA, and other elected members who are referred to as Councillors (Awotokun, 2005; Osaghae, 2005). Also, Agbeso (2012) states that, "basically, the structure of the presidential system of Local Government at the grass root level consists of the legislature and the executive, the judiciary being absent.

2.3 Problems of Local Government in Nigeria

The problems of Local Governments in Nigeria can only be examined in relation to the objectives upon which its creation in Nigeria was predicated. The four basic purposes for the establishment of Local Government, according to the Local Government Reforms Guidelines (1976), include enhancement of participatory democracy, promotion of local freedom of action or local autonomy, political integration and national unity, and the provision of services for which they are the most efficient providers compared to other levels of government. It is therefore, obvious from the literature that a number of factors inhibit the actualization of these objectives. The poor performance of Local Government as a tool for promoting rural development and participatory democracy at the grassroots has been constrained by a wide range of factors.

The most notorious of the constraints, according to Bello-Imam (1996) and Enemuo (1999), is inadequate finance. The problem arises from their inability to source for revenue internally couple with insufficient allocation from the central government. Other problems as cataloged by Sorkia (1999), Ameh (2003), Denga (2003) and Ekpe (2006) are lack of skilled manpower to facilitate a high rate of service delivery, excessive interference and control by the central government, corruption and lack of political will and honesty, to mention but a few.

3.0   METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research Design and Source of Design

This study adopted a descriptive and survey research design/technique in administration and retrieval of the instruments used for collection of the data using questionnaire and personal

interview. The structure of this methodology is designed in a manner that will facilitate the gathering of information that will show the relationship between local government administration on one hand and grassroots development in Nigeria, on the other hand.

3.2 Research Area/Population

Being that this study is designed to bring out the effect of local government administration on grassroots development in Nigeria, focus was given to the Owerri Municipal Council because of its peculiar nature as the State Capital local government housing different individuals.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Here, the sampling instruments of questionnaire and interviews were employed to reach the respondents. It was also sectionalized to reflect various classes of respondents or categories of staff (Top Management, Middle Cadre and Lower Cadre).

Available statistics showed that Owerri Municipal Council has staff strength of four hundred and thirty-seven (437) personnel with the spread as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Composition of the Study Population (Respondents)

Level Of Staff	Municipal Staff Population	%	Sample Size	No. Returned	Response Rate
Top Management	87	19.9	35	35	100
Middle Cadre	142	32.5	57	55	96.5
Lower Cadre	208	47.6	83	80	96.4
Total	**437**	**100**	**175**	**170**	

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Obviously, due to time and financial constraint, it was difficult to study the entire 437 staff, thus necessitating a need for a sample to be taken from the population. In determining the sample size for the study, a simplified formula by Taro Yamane (1967) was employed and stated thus:

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

Where:

n =   Sample Size
N =   Population
e =   95% Confidence level
1   =   Constant

To determine the sample size, we have:

n   =   ?
N   =   437
e   =   0.05
k   =   1

Therefore, to determine n

N = 437

$1 + 437(0.05^2)$

$$n = \frac{437}{1 + 437(0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{437}{1 + 437(0.0025)} \quad = \quad \frac{437}{1 + 1.5} \quad = \quad \frac{437}{2.5} \quad = \quad 174.8$$

$$\therefore n = 175$$

Table 1 shows a distribution of staff strength of 87 or 19.5%, 142 or 32.5% and 208 or 47.6% of the population, respectively for Top Management, Middle Cadre and Lower Cadre. Therefore, from this population, our sample size was selected on the basis of the same ratio, using the formula applied above which makes the sample size an adequate representative of the population.

3.4 The Spearman Non-Parametric Test

To achieve objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4, which examined the infrastructural facilities, job creation, rural-urban migration, and participation in democratic activities in relation to the level of local government administration, the Spearman coefficient of rank correlation, a non-parametric test was adopted. The underlying premise behind non-parametric tests is that they do not rely on the estimation of parameters such as the means or the standard deviation describing the distribution of the variable of interest in the population. Such methods as the Spearman test currently being utilized are therefore called parameter-free methods or distribution-free methods (Siegel and Castellan, 1988).

The Spearman coefficient of rank correlation is calculated as follows:

$$\gamma S = 1 - \frac{6 \Sigma d^2}{N^3 - N}$$

or

$$\gamma S = 1 - \frac{6 \Sigma d^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

Where;

$\Sigma d^2 = $ sum of the squared differences

In the ranking of the subject on the two subjects

$N = $ Number of subject being ranked or number of pairs

ranked observations.

To evaluate whether or not there is an association between two variables, we may use the Spearman rank correlation procedure thus;

1.   Replace the n values of variable X by their ranks Rx, by giving the rank of 1 to the, smallest X and the rank of n to the 'largest' if two or more X valves are tied, they are each assigned the average rank of the positions they otherwise would have been assigned individually had ties not occurred.

2.   Replace the n valves of Y by their rank Ry as in step 1

3.   For each of the n subjects, obtain a set rank differences score

$di = Rx_2 - Ry_2$

Where $I = 1, 2 \ldots \ldots \ldots n$

4.   Obtain the summation of squared rank differences scores;

$$n$$

$$\Sigma d^2_1$$

$$2=1$$

5.   The Spearman coefficient of rank correlation γs is given by the formula above. However, when 'n' is relatively large (e.g. above 20 observations) as in the current study, the student T- test statistic may be used.

The student T-test is stated as;

$$t = \gamma s \ \underline{n\text{-}2} \qquad {}^1/_2$$

$$1 - \gamma^2 s$$

Or

$$t = \ \gamma \ \underline{\surd(n-2)}$$

$$\surd(1 - \gamma^2)$$

Here, 'T' is distributed as students T, with $n - 2$ degrees of freedom. The test is carried out using the computer based statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 19.0).

A perfect correlation between the two variables would result in a value of $+ 1$ if the variables are positively correlation and -1 if they are negatively correlated. However, when row, $\rho = o$, the time correlation between the two variables being compared is also zero.

3.5   Decision Rule

In order to prove the significance or otherwise of the relationship, the calculated $t - test$ is compared with the tabulated $t - statistic$. The null hypothesis is rejected once the calculated $t - statistic$ is greater than the tabulated $t - statistic$, otherwise the null is accepted. These results are presented in table 1.

3. 6   Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

Table 2: Summary of Hypotheses Results

Hypotheses: Existence of Significant Relationship	Calculated T	Critical T	Decision	Significant Level
Ho$_1$Between State of Infrastructure Provision & Grass Root Development	57.45	**2.704/2.021**	**Yes/Significant**	**1%**
Ho$_2$Between Ineffective L.G Administration & Grass Root Job Creation	**26.48**	**2.704/2.021**	**Yes/Significant**	**1%**
Ho$_3$Between Inadequate Skilled Personnel & Rural-Urban Migration	**26.48**	**2.704/2.021**	**Yes/Significant**	**1%**
Ho$_4$Between Ineffective L.G Administration &Grass Root Democratic Participation	**26.48**	**2.704/2.021**	**Yes/Significant**	**1%**

4.0   DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section focused on the basic research questions, with special attention on the hypotheses of the study seeking to test: 1. The relationship between state of infrastructure and grassroots development; 2. The relationship between ineffective local government administration and grassroots job creation; 3. the relationship between insufficient skilled manpower and the level of rural–urban migration; and, 4. The relationship between ineffective local government administration and grassroots participation in democratic process. Thus, the section offers elaborate answers to the research questions of the study. Hence, the results are discussed as follows:

The fact that inadequate infrastructural facilities have reduced the grassroots development as shown on table 3 (appendix) indicates that the local governments are far from meeting the infrastructural demands of the local populace in Nigeria. This was also supported by the results presented in table 4, where the respondents blamed this inadequate provision of infrastructural facilities on poor funding of the grassroots governments.

Akin to the results on reduced grassroots development, the respondents also reported that ineffective local government administration adversely affects grassroots job creation, with the attendant poor management of local government scarce resources. This, the respondents concluded, impedes job creation in the third-tier government (see tables 5 and 6).

Employing table 7, the study tried to probe into the quality of local government personnel. Surprisingly, the results here revealed that most of the local governments lacked qualified personnel. This was again, in tandem with the results as reported on table 2, which indicated that over sixty percent (66.5%) of the personnel fell under O/Level qualification. Added to this, table 8 proved that lack of skilled personnel has not helped to curb the ever-increasing rural-urban migration in the local government areas in Nigeria.

Tables 9 and 10 summarized the respondents' opinion on the effect of ineffective local government administration on grassroots participation in the democratic processes in Nigeria. In fact, there was an overwhelming agreement among the respondents (88.2%) that ineffective local government administration adversely affects grassroots participation in the democratic processes

in Nigeria (see table 9). No wonder in table 10, the respondents also sounded very high in their opinion that better and training programmes should be organized for local government personnel. This, according to oral interviews with some of them, will have the ultimate reward of positive tidings to grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria.

5.0   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis and results of this study, the following conclusion is therefore deduced:

1. That the state of infrastructure is an important factor in determining the level of grassroots development in Nigeria.
2. That ineffective local government administration is an important factor which leads to poor resource management that in turn, results in poor level of grassroots job creation in Nigeria.
3. That the quality of local government personnel is an important factor in curbing the rural-urban migration in Nigeria.
4. That ineffective local government, to a very high extent, counts against grassroots participation in democratic activities in Nigeria, which could be helped with constant training programmes for the local government staff.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the conclusion and findings, this study therefore calls for the following recommendations.

- Having identified poor infrastructural facilities as one of the banes of grassroots development in Nigeria, the study therefore, recommended that local governments should try to provide such facilities as electricity, water, pipe-borne water and good roads, to mention but a few. That local governments in Nigeria most of the time, lack funds for provision of these basic amenities, is not a healthy development which leads to the low level of grassroots development in Nigeria.

- Since most people dwell in the local governments, the study advocated for an upward review of the revenue sharing formula in favour of the local government.

- This study also revealed that local governments engage in wasteful management of scarce resources. A cursory look into this also indicated that most of them fail to set targets for themselves, thus resulting in their poor performance and this needs to be checked through setting of performance targets that must be compared with the actual performance at the end of the day.

- There is the accusation on funds misappropriation that often affects the levels of grassroots job creation and rural-urban migration. The study therefore, recommended adequate sanctions on erring personnel to serve as a deterrent.

- Finally, the study is of the opinion that adequate and regular training programmes constitute a sine- qua- non for grassroots participation in grassroots democratic activities in Nigeria.

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APPENDICES

Table 3: Educational Qualification Distribution

EDUQUAL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below O'Level	51	30.0	30.0	30.0
	O'Level	62	36.5	36.5	66.5
	B.Sc	51	30.0	30.0	96.5
	M.Sc.	6	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	**170**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 4: Whether Inadequate and poor state of Infrastructural

Facilities have Reduced Grassroots Development INFRASDEV

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	115	67.6	67.6	67.6
	Agree	38	22.4	22.4	90.0
	Disagree	9	5.3	5.3	95.3
	Strongly Disagree	4	2.4	2.4	97.7
	Undecided	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	**170**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 5: Whether local governments experience inadequate funding which impedes the provision of Infrastructural facilities for grassroots development

POORFUND

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	83	48.8	48.8	57.6
	Agree	63	37.1	37.1	85.9
	Disagree	15	8.8	8.8	94.7
	Strongly Disagree	5	2.9	2.9	97.6
	Undecided	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	**170**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 6: Whether in Effective Local Government Administration Adversely Affects Grassroots Job Creation

INEFEADMIN

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Valid	*Strongly Agree*	*117*	*68.8*	*68.8*	*68.8*
	Agree	*35*	*20.6*	*20.6*	*89.4*
	Disagree	*15*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*98.2*
	Strongly Disagree	*0*			*98.2*
	Undecided	*3*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*100.0*
	Total	*170*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 7: Whether local governments exhibit Poor Resource Management which impedes grassroots job creation

JOBCREATIONEFFECT

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Valid	*Strongly Agree*	107	62,.9	62.9	62.9
	Agree	48	28.2	28.2	91.1
	Disagree	6	3.5	3.5	94.6
	Strongly Disagree	0			94.6
	Undecided	9	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	*170*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 8: Whether Local Governments Lack Skilled Manpower Necessary for Improved Efficiency in Grassroots Administration

LACKSKILL

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Valid	*Strongly Agree*	114	67.1	67.1	67.1
	Agree	38	22.4	22.4	89.5
	Disagree	13	7.6	7.6	97.1
	Strongly Disagree	0			97.1
	Undecided	5	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	*170*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

Table 9: Whether inadequate and lack of skilled manpower have not helped to reduce grassroots rural-urban migration in the local governments (Research Question 9)

MANPMIGREFFECT

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Valid	*Strongly Agree*	100	58.8	58.8	58.8
	Agree	45	26.5	26.5	85.3
	Disagree	14	8.2	8.2	93.5
	Strongly Disagree	6	3.5	3.5	97.1
	Undecided	5	2.9	2.9	100.0

Table 10: Whether in Effective Local Government Administration has Adversely Affected Grassroots Participation in Democratic Activities

DEMOACTIVITIES

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Valid	*Strongly Agree*	109	64.1	64.1	64.1
	Agree	41	24.1	24.1	88.2
	Disagree	12	7.1	7.1	95.3
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.8	1.8	97.1
	Undecided	5	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	*170*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Source: SPSS 19.0

Table 11: That Better and Regular Training Programme Should Positively Affect Grassroots Participation in Democratic Activities

TRAINDEMOEFFECT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	80	47.1	47.1	47.1
	Agree	74	43.5	43.5	90.6
	Disagree	7	4.1	4.1	94.7
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.8	1.8	96.5
	Undecided	6	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	**170**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: SPSS, 19.0

HYPOTHESES RESULTS

HO$_1$: There is no Significant Relationship Between the state of Local Government Infrastructure and the Level of Grassroots Development in Nigeria.

CORRELATIONS

			INFRADEV	*POORFUND*
Spearman's rho	*INFRADEV*	*Correlation Coefficient*	*1.000*	*.975***
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.*	*.005*
		N	*5*	*5*
	POORFUND	*Correlation Coefficient*	*.975***	*1.000*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.005*	*.*
		N	*5*	*5*

CORRELATIONS

			INFRADEV	*POORFUND*
Spearman's rho	*INFRADEV*	*Correlation Coefficient*	*1.000*	*.975*****
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.*	*.005*
		N	*5*	*5*
	POORFUND	*Correlation Coefficient*	*.975***	*1.000*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.005*	*.*
		N	*5*	*5*

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

HO$_2$: There is no Significant Relationship between Ineffective Local Government Administration and the Level of Grassroots Job Creation in Nigeria.

CORRELATIONS

			INEFEADMIN	*POORESMGT*
Spearman's rho	*INEFEADMIN*	*Correlation Coefficient*	*1.000*	*.900**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.*	*.037*
		N	*5*	*5*
	POORESMGT	*Correlation Coefficient*	*.900**	*1.000*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.037*	*.*
		N	*5*	*5*

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

HO₃: There is no Significant Relationship between the Level of Unskilled Manpower in the Local Government System and the Level of Grassroots Rural-Urban Migration in Nigeria.

CORRELATIONS

			LACKSKILL	*MANPMIGR*
Spearman's rho	*LACKSKILL*	*Correlation Coefficient*	*1.000*	*.900**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.*	*.037*
		N	*5*	*5*
	MANPMIGR	*Correlation Coefficient*	*.900**	*1.000*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	*.037*	*.*
		N	*5*	*5*

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

HO₄: There is no Significant Relationship between the Level of Ineffective Local Government Administration and the level of Grassroots Participation in Democratic Activities in Nigeria.

CORRELATIONS

			DEMOPAT	**TRAINDEMO**
Spearman's rho	DEMOPAT	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.900*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.037
		N	5	5
	TRAINDEMO	Correlation Coefficient	.900*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.
		N	5	5

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).