

# BADAGRY

A study in History  
Culture and Traditions  
of an  
Ancient City

5

*Edited by:*

G.O. OGUNREMI

M.O. OPELOYE

ŞIYAN OYEWEŞO



Published by:

**Rex Charles Publications**

P.O. Box 22015 University of Ibadan Post Office

Ibadan Oyo - State (022) 317951

in Association with

**Syndicated Communications Ltd.**

Theodolite House (2nd Floor)

New State Hospital Road,

Adeoyo Ring Road,

Ibadan, Oyo - State.

(022) 315417

Rex Charles ISBN 978 2137 - 24 - 3

Syndicated ISBN 978 31115 - 6 - 6

Printed by: Adprints Konsults Ltd. (022) 315417

8	Smuggling in Badagry 1861-1989 — Adebayo Adeogun	109
9	Inter-Group Relations in Frontier State: The Case of Badagry — L.C. Dioka and Siyan Oyeweso	128
10	Women in Badagry Economy 1800-1900 — M.M. Faseke	154

### Section III: THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

11	Preliminary Notes on Zangbeto: The Masked Vigilante Group Among the Ogu in Badagry — Adefioye Oyesakin	165
12	The Growth and Influence of Islam in Badagry — M.O. Opeḷoye and I.L. Akintola	176
13	Christian Evangelism in Badagry — D.F. Asaju	192
14	Origin and Development of Catholic Church in Badagry — C.A. Ariri-Chidomere	212
15	Religious Interactions: Factors of Syncretism in Badagry Religious Life — D.F. Asaju and R.M. Owanikin	222
16	Religious Interaction in Badagry: An Islamic View Point — M.A. Muhibbu-Din. and M.O. Junaid	233

### Section IV: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

17	The Physical Fabrics of Badagry: A Develop- mental Discourse — Ayo Omotayo	251
18	Problems of Urbanization and Development in Coastal Towns: The Case of Badagry — Tayo Odumosu	261
19	Badagry Local Government as a Vehicle of Development: An Appraisal — I.A. Olojede	271
20	Social Life and Customs in Contemporary Badagry — Laide Adedokun	286
21	Tourism Potentials in Badagry Area: Oppor- tunities and Challenges — O. Ojo	295
22	Badagry: The Religious Functions of Ag- balata Market — Alaba Simpson	305

## 19

# Badagry Local Government as a Vehicle of Development: An Appraisal

OLOJEDE IYABO A. (MRS)

## Introduction

Globally, governments seek to attend to the wishes and aspirations of their citizens. In practical terms, good governance presupposes the capacity to ensure social justice for all its citizens by catering for life, liberty and estate. In Nigeria, this purpose is well articulated in "The Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy" of the partially suspended 1979 constitution! Regrettably, majority of Nigerians, to whom these high sounding ideals relate live in the rural communities of the country.<sup>2</sup> These are millions of poor, alienated, vulnerable and immobile Nigerians.

In a large federation as ours, it is apparent that the federal and state governments cannot meet the monumental task posed by rural poverty, disease and isolation. In this context, local governments assumed a more active role in the development of local communities. Local governments are conceived as primecentres for social and economic development. To what extent have local governments in Nigeria performed these development functions? Specifically, what role has Badagry Local Government played in the development of communities within its jurisdiction? This chapter seeks to address the questions raised in this section.

At this juncture, we shall briefly define key terms in the study.

The concept "development" has been a subject of controversy for decades. It means different things to different people. Rodney defined development as increase in productive capacity, measured in terms of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Product, growth rate and indicators such as hospitals, doctors and energy consumed.<sup>3</sup> Kunu stated development as the ease or increase in the ease with which we do things (and the comfort in which we dwell as a result).<sup>4</sup> For our purpose, development shall simply refer to a process by which a continuous increase in a system's efficiency produces the conditions which result in general upliftment.<sup>5</sup>



Barber in his *Local Government* referred to local government as the authority to determine and to execute matters within a restricted area inside and smaller than the whole state.<sup>6</sup> A more illuminating and useful definition for our context is given by Bello-Imam. He defined local government as that non-sovereign authority with defined territory, administrative structure, defined powers and local autonomy all geared towards the satisfaction of the citizen's wants and desires.<sup>7</sup> It might or might not be elected.<sup>8</sup>

## **Local Government in Nigeria.**

Since Badagry Local Government does not exist in a vacuum, it would not be out of place to briefly review the wider local government system in Nigeria. In addition, the analysis would no doubt aid an indepth understanding of the operations of Badagry Local Government (a microcosm of Nigerian local government).

The search for rural transformation in Nigeria has been long and painful. For the amelioration of poverty, stagnation and alienation, local government is designed among other levels of government as a vehicle of change in the rural communities. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the local government has been subjected to constant reforms. The object of various reforms is to evolve a viable system that could serve the purpose for which local government is created.

In the early colonial period, the British administration ruled the Nigerian colony through the Native Administration system. Absolute power was vested in warrant chiefs in the East and Obas in the West and Emirs in the North.

This was alien to the indigenous peoples.<sup>9</sup> This arrangement lasted till 1950. The failure of Native Administration system especially in the Eastern and Western Nigeria led to the introduction of a new local government system modelled after the British pattern (country council system). It was first introduced in Eastern Nigeria in 1950 and later in other regions. Regrettably, the newly introduced local government system was short-lived. Operational weaknesses of the system and subsequent military coup of 1966 led to its premature death.

During Yakubu Gowon's era, local government was left in the hands of state governments. The Federal Government was more concerned with economic issues – increased standard of living, industrialization and security.<sup>10</sup> As a result, the states enjoyed considerable autonomy in the control of local governments. It is therefore not surprising for states to embark on different reforms as they deemed fit. The East Central and Mid Western States introduced the Divisional administration system; the South Eastern State inaugurated Development Administration. Equally, the

Northern State adopted half-hearted reforms.<sup>11</sup> In 1966, the Military Governor of Northern Nigeria brought Native Courts under the control of the Chief Justice of the Federation. Native Authority Police Forces in Northern Nigeria were to come under the operational control of the Inspector General of the Nigeria Police.<sup>12</sup> Whatever the real grounds for these reforms, the local governments continued to be embattled by inadequate staffing, poor finances, loss of required autonomy and emphasis on administration instead of government. Consequently, the reforms left unresolved the problems posed by rural poverty and stagnation.

In contrast, the 1976 local government reforms were more purposeful. Among other objectives, the reforms were introduced to:

- (i) guarantee local governments as sub-state units within which socio-economic activities could be carried out;
- (ii) to stimulate citizen involvement in socio-economic development activities.<sup>13</sup>

To ensure the effectiveness of the reforms, the management and financial aspects of local councils were renovated. In an attempt to boost the morale of local government employees and enhance their career prospects, the Unified Local Government service was inaugurated. Under this new system, the local government employees were pooled into a single service under the management of a Local Government Service Commission.

On the financial level, the local governments finances were boosted through the joint 10 per cent contributions of Federal and State Governments from the latter's annual revenue to the former.<sup>14</sup> The net effect is that considerable sums of money were pumped into the local government for the development of the rural areas in the country. On the negative side, many local governments reduced their enthusiasm to collect their own internal revenue efficiently.<sup>15</sup> Added to this is the decision of some state governments like Bendel, Kaduna and Kano to abolish flat rate (or pool) tax, which in the past provided the local authorities with at least half of their revenue.<sup>16</sup>

The rural local governments were faced with a more difficult situation. Firstly, tenement rates were almost non-existent. Secondly, the rural communities have no daily markets, the users of which can pay reasonable stallage fees, and very few trucks, hawkers or squatters from which to collect fees.<sup>17</sup> This produced a series of financial handicaps. Planned capital projects which could have been of immense benefit to local communities could not be fully executed. For example, it was reported that in eight of the Northern States only between 42% and 62% of the proposed projects are in fact carried out by the local government.<sup>18</sup>

Other problems involved (in practice) by the 1976 reforms include the



establishment of a functional relationship between the states and local governments with a view to ensure that the latter concentrate their resources on the provision of essential services such as health, road network, water supply, drains and refuse collection.<sup>19</sup> Despite the cosmetic renovation of financial and management capabilities, the performance of local government is still dismal. Official complaints abound about local governments ineffectiveness while several councils have been suspended and some probed.<sup>20</sup> In such circumstances, effective and efficient implementation of development projects becomes a herculean task.

Further attempts to rejuvenate local communities through local governments were made by Babangida administration. The regime was spurred to action by the debilitating social and economic conditions particularly in the rural areas. Towards the channeling of a new socio-economic order, institutional approaches were adopted to alleviate problems in rural communities.

The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures was established in 1986 to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the people in the rural areas, among several objectives. Similarly, new measures were introduced in 1989 at the local government level to invigorate the system to enable it carry out its development functions.<sup>22</sup>

New local councils were created raising the total from 301 to 499 for the development of the quality of life in rural area. On the wider political plane, it reflects efforts to take government nearer the grassroots and ensure the integration of these communities. In the same vein, Ministries of Local Government were abolished to guarantee local government autonomy in the new dispensation.

## **Functions of Nigerian Local Government (Under 1976 Reforms and 1979 Constitution)**

As highlighted earlier, the need for a more active local government arose when it was apparent that Federal and State Governments could not meet the monumental tasks of rural problems. In this context, local governments were assigned functions in consonance with the upliftment of rural communities. They include the following.<sup>23</sup>

### **A. Mandatory Local Government Functions**

1. Collection of rates (including tenement rates) radio, television and non-mechanical propelled vehicle licences.
2. Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds, homes for destitutes and infirm, markets, motor parks, public conveniences, roads, drains and recreation facilities (including playgrounds and parks).

3. Control and regulation of outdoor advertising and hoardings, pets, shops, kiosks restaurants and Laundries.
4. Registration of all births, deaths and marriages.

**B. Functions in which Local Governments are to participate.**

1. State economic planning and development.
2. Provision and maintenance of primary education.
3. Development of agriculture and natural resources (other than the exploitation of minerals).
4. Provision and maintenance of health services.

**C. General**

Any other functions that may be conferred by the State Assembly.

Having outlined the functions of local governments, the question then arises – to what extent has Badagry Local Government (BLG) performed these functions? This will be the focus of subsequent sections.

## **Assessment of Badagry Local Government**

In this section, our analysis of Badagry Local Government shall be restricted to the period between 1983 and 1989. This selection is guided by the stability and coherence provided by the period under study. BLG consisted of three area offices which are Badagry, Ojo and Ajeromi. The historic town of Badagry served as the headquarters of the Local Government Area.

The various documents and annual reports of BLG provide conservative information on its performance. With the constraint imposed on the length of this chapter, we cannot examine all the development activities. We shall examine road development, health services, water services and primary education.

### **Road Development**

One of the major problems faced by rural dwellers in Nigeria and communities in BLG by extension is the despicable condition of physical infrastructures such as road network. The near absence of feeder/access roads is a cog in the successive effort at achieving self sufficiency in food production and improved rural income. The poor rural road network discourages direct conveyance and sale of farm outputs thereby leading to exploitation by middlemen in form of low prices for hard inputs by farmers. This phenomenon tends to accentuate the low rural incomes and thereby widen rural-urban income gap. The end result for the majority of



rural dwellers is a situation of poor investment, inability to satisfy basic needs and alienation from decision making processes. Since transportation manifests a strong correlation to the level of socio-economic development, road development was selected as the priority of BLG. Table I reflects a number of rural feeder roads constructed as at 1987.

**Table I: Road Development**

S/N.	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH	AVERAGE WIDTH
1.	Aivoji-Yovogan Gberefu	5.2km	10m
2.	Badagry-Itoga Aradagun	7.4km	10m
3.	Imeke - Gbanko	6.10km	10m
4.	Agemowo Access Road	4.0km	10m
5.	Ilogbo-Idanyin Road	3.8km	10m
6.	Gbeji-Aseri Road	20km	10m
7.	Ajara-Isolu	2.1km	10m
8.	Alakotomeji-Access Road	3.2km	10m
9.	Enuko-Yekere Pashi	4.km	10m
10.	Ipara-Oke Ogbe	2km	10m
11.	Iberekole-Itoga	1km	10m
12.	Ilogbo-Okanran	4.2km	10m
13.	Eruku-Ipara	4.1km	10m
14.	Ganyingbo-Topo Agowi	1.7km	10m
15.	Ilogbo-Ijegemo	6.2km	10m
16.	Araromi-Esepe Mushin, Obele Magbon, Ibiye	10km	10m
17.	Ajangbadi-Ada Loke Odan Era, Ilogbo, Sibiri-Etegbin	9.7km	10m
18.	Ekunpa Ilemba Awori	1.3km	10m
19.	Epe-Ago Ojo, Oko-Igbo	4km	10m
20.	Odan-Era Ijanikin	3.7km	10m
21.	Akanran Epeku	2.0km	10m
22.	Okohundu Ereun	1,000m	In Progress
23.	Erekun-Itogbesa	2.5km	In Progress
24.	Itogbesa-Irewe	3.5km	In Progress
25.	Irewe-Ibode	3.2km	In Progress
26.	Obede-Ropeku	3.5km	In Progress
27.	Isagira-Egan	2.5km	In Progress
28.	Egan-Esofin	1.5km	In Progress
29.	Esofin-Ojota	4km	In Progress

*Sources:* Culled from J.A. Bamgbose, "Local Government As An Instrument of Development: A Case Study of Badagry Local Government." Unpublished B.Sc. Original Essay, July 1988 p.21

## Public Health Services

Public health has been defined as:

The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections, the education of the individuals in principles of personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing service for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease and the development of the social machinery which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health.<sup>24</sup>

From the above definition, it is implied that public health is inter-sectorial. It ranges from environmental sanitation, health education to curative services. In the work cited earlier, Bamgbose statistically delineated the various health projects of BLG to meet the health challenges.<sup>25</sup>

About twelve public toilets were constructed across the local communities to dissuade people from polluting the environment through defecation. In 1987 alone, about 116,606 tons of refuse were collected while 71 drains were cleared. Vigorous attempts were also made to abolish the pail system through house inspection. During this same period, about 20,713 premises were inspected to measure that the pail system is eventually phased out. In addition to the existing health centres, eight maternity centres were also proposed in 1987 to cater for the growing population of children and pregnant women in its jurisdiction. Since the majority of the population is largely illiterate, the LG through its Health Education Unit has been most vocal in mobilising the local communities towards new way of thinking (particularly the habit of visiting health centres). As a result, health centres within BLG have recorded increased attendance.<sup>26</sup>

## Provision of Pipe Borne Water

The unavailability of potable water in many rural communities has rendered these areas veritable spots for diseases. In the drive to eradicate water borne disease and ensure a comfortable living for the rural folks, many LG's including BLG embarked on water projects. In the period under study, bore holes were constructed in communities within BLG. These include Iyagbe, Ibeshe, Ikare, Igbologun, Igbede, Moba, Tafi, Okolodun, Agonu, Irewe, Olomometa, Ojogun, Ishagira and Ereḱun Okogbo.



## Provision of Primary Education

Education constitutes the life-wire of any nation. Its liberating effects on the people and the nation cannot be underestimated. Free primary education is one of the elements of the Nigerian educational policy. Towards the successful implementation of free education at this level, the Federal, State and Local Government shared responsibilities for its funding and maintenance until 1979. In discharging its constitutional responsibilities, BLG constructed 180 new primary schools. Maintenance services were also rendered to about sixty-four primary schools.

To corroborate or invalidate official information on BLG's performance, the people's views were sought through the questionnaire method. Four hundred (400) questionnaires were administered while two hundred and eight (208) were returned. The sample was drawn from four communities viz; Iworo Ajido, Badagry, Isashi and Ojo (Table II).

Table II: Respondents from Selected Communities

COMMUNITY		RURAL	SEMI-URBAN	NO	%
1.	Iworo Ajido	✓	—	60	28.8%
2.	Badagry	—	✓	36	17.3%
3.	Isashi	✓	—	44	21.1%
4.	Ojo	—	✓	68	32.6%
TOTAL				208	100%

Sources: Returns from Questionnaire administered in Badagry Local Government, 1989.

Since the population is largely illiterate, primary questions were raised to ascertain people's knowledge. As shown in Table III, the high response of 94.1 per cent in Ojo, 93.3 in Iworo Ajido, 90.9 in Isashi and 66.6 per cent in Badagry demonstrates the knowledge of the people with respect to the institution.

**Table III: Awareness of the existence of Badagry Local Government**

S/N.	COMMUNITY	YES	%	NO	%
1.	Iworo Ajido	56	93.3%	4	6.6
2.	Badagry	24	66.6%	12	33.3
3.	Isashi	40	90.9%	4	9.1
4.	Ojo	64	94.1%	4	5.8
	TOTAL	184	86.2%	24	13.7

Source: Questionnaire, 1989.

The people further indicated that Badagry Local Government is active in their communities. Table IV shows that the presence of Badagry Local Government is felt in most communities as reflected from impressive responses.

**Table IV: Is the Local Government Active in your Community?**

S/N.	COMMUNITY	YES	%	NO	%
1.	Iworo Ajido	60			—
2.	Badagry	28			22.2
3.	Isash	28			36.3
4.	Ojo	64			5.8
	TOTAL	180	83.8	28	21.4

Source: Questionnaire, 1989

In the follow-up questions, respondents were asked to rate the performance of BLG between 1983 and 1989. On the average, the performance was rated as fair (Table V).



**Table V: Evaluation of Badagry Local Government Performance**

COMMUNITY	EXCELLENT GOOD		FAIR	POOR
Iworo Ajido	-(Nil %)	12(20%)	44(73.3%)	4(6.6%)
Badagry	8(22.2%)	4(11.1%)	20(55.5%)	4(11.1%)
Isashi	-(Nil %)	-(Nil %)	8(18.1%)	36(81.8%)
Ojo	4(5.8%)	4(5.8%)	48(70.5)	12(17.6%)
TOTAL	12(3.5)	20(9.2)	120(54.3)	56(29.2)

From official and independent sources of information it is clear that local government is not only the closest level of government to the grassroots population but a probable instrument of development.

On the whole, Badagry Local Government during the period of analysis proved that given proper incentives, it could be useful in assisting in the developmental process. On the negative side, the myriad of obstacles faced by Badagry Local Government tended to slow down its pace in the discharge of its constitutional responsibilities.

However grandiose the goals of any organization or institution, they cannot be achieved without the human resources. Manpower then becomes a critical variable in the achievement of set goals. In her survey, Seidu revealed that one of the critical problems that militated against Badagry Local Government in the provision of essential services is the lack of executive capacity.<sup>27</sup> This is most visible in the health department which provides health services. Skilled manpower is not only grossly inadequate but mal-utilized. In some cases wrong number of people were allocated duties above their capacity. For instance in 1987, 30 inspectorate employees were made to inspect 27, 737 houses to ascertain the degree of cleanliness.<sup>28</sup> Poor manpower planning is also to be found in the Works and Housing Department. It is reflected in BLG documents that there is a dearth of personnel especially of middle technical officers in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering who could have been useful in the supervision and co-ordination of projects.

The inability of Badagry Local Government to attract the right calibre and required number of employees stems from historical, political and societal development. Most Nigerians would prefer to associate with other government agencies rather than local government.<sup>29</sup> In an interview with some employees of BLG, they revealed that inability to secure better job offers is largely responsible for their continued stay in BLG employment.

The greatest danger facing BLG is inadequacy of funds. The extent of its involvement in primary education is a drain on its resources. Under the 1979 constitution, the Federal Government ceased to have responsibility for primary schools (Babangida's administration has now reversed it) and most State Governments shifted the responsibility of payment of teachers salaries to the Local Governments including BLG. As a result, a greater chunk of its expenditure went to the payment of teacher salaries.

In 1988, for example, the total sum of N12 million naira was expended on teachers' salaries by Badagry Local Government.<sup>30</sup> In the same vein is the problem of tax evasion among the people. This is particularly in collection of tenement rates. Local support is a vital element in the successful implementation of proposed projects. For increased governmental participation and effectiveness, additional resources are required in form of taxes. This requires the loyalty of people in supporting through payment of taxes. Unable to collect taxes in sufficient amounts, reports indicated that BLG is always in a financial crisis. The inability to raise funds in sufficient amount has greatly affected the performance of Badagry Local Government.<sup>31</sup>

A final set-back for BLG is the redrawing of local government boundaries in 1989. As mentioned earlier, BLG was split into two (Ojo and Badagry (LGs). Prior to the division most of the internally generated revenue accrued from Ojo and Ajeromi areas of the council which are largely urban. Many private organizations and international markets are located in these areas making them a hive of activities. For instance, Volkswagen of Nigeria paid N200,000 yearly as tenement rates. Other sources of revenue from these areas include advertisement boards, stallage fees from numerous markets, rates on television, radio and public toilets. Conversely, the new BLG is essentially rural. It has 123 communities of which 115 are rural and only 8 semi-urban centres.

In Badagry for instance, public toilets which are paid for in Ajegunle and Ojo are rarely being used by the people. The main markets are not even on a daily basis and motor parks are few. The net effect is that the internal revenue declined considerably. Table 2 shows a marked disparity in internal revenue before and after separation.

**Table 2: Internally Generated Revenue**

Months	Income
January	N833,232.28
February	N1,026,718.58
March	N705,847.94
April	N879,038.06
May	N598,790.18
June	N474,978.42

**Separated**

July	N58,317.69
August	N79,247.50
September	N110,904.08
October	N66,190.93
November	N55,700.96
December	N50,694.80

**Source:** Treasury Department, Badagry Local Government, December 16th, 1989.

The bleak financial position is worsened by the presence of other governmental agencies at the LGs. With the creation of the agency for mass mobilisation (Mass Mobilisation for Social Justice and Economic Recovery) and National Electoral Commission BLG (like all other LGs) was directed to accommodate these agencies (provide cars offices and accommodation for their staff) thereby straining the already lean purse of BLG.

### **Strategies for Improvement**

Based on the foregoing discussions, our recommendations will aim at improved performance of BLG for the transformation of communities under its jurisdiction. This would involve the local people, traditional rulers, BLG, Federal and State Governments. Most of the problems enumerated in the previous section revolve around funds, quality and quantity of manpower.

Since overt reliance on grants is dangerous, we recommend that BLG should commission studies on ways and means of improving the internally generated revenue. We opine that there are many untapped resources within the local government. For instance, the beaches are likely sources of revenue. Chairs and parks can be constructed in beaches. At present, the Federal Government has declared the beaches future tourist centres (under its control). BLG can appeal to the Federal Government for the temporary use of such places till the Federal Government is ready to implement its programme. In addition, the traditional rulers have role in mobilising their people towards the payment of taxes to improve the financial state of BLG.

The Federal/State Governments have a role to ensure the survival of BLG. Policy wise, the present administration is committed to the upliftment of rural communities. Local Government is recognised as the bedrock of socio-economic justice. In fact, the new revenue formula reflects the conception of local government as the basic unit for the

wide departure from policy statements. The present directive of Federal/State Government entreating LGs (including BLG) to accommodate its own agencies without making extra provisions is retrogressive. We suggest that both Federal and State Governments should give additional funds to assist them financially (for the extra load).

Perhaps more important, is the missing thread in BLG manpower planning. Manpower planning is the process of obtaining the right people:

- in the right number
- with the right knowledge, skills and experience
- in the right jobs
- in the right places.<sup>32</sup>

A systematic evaluation of job requirements should be undertaken especially in the field services (works, health and revenue collection). This would eliminate haphazard recruitment and placement of personnel.

Since most of the problems and challenges discussed in the study are man-made, efforts at improving BLG would simply be a question of time, desire, decision and commitment.

## **Conclusion**

The study does not in any way claim to have been exhaustive. Our focus in it is essentially on the internal processes. This is due to limitations imposed by the demands of research which include financial resources and time. However, more work can still be done to enhance BLG through research findings. Future research should centre more on impact of BLG services/programmes on groups within carefully selected communities. The objectives and evaluation criteria should include the public conditions that various programmes are designed to affect.



## Notes and References

1. I.B. Bello-Imam, (1989) "Rural Development in Nigeria: A Theoretical Explanation", A paper presented at the National Conference on Social Mobilisation and Community Development, Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Jan. 11-13, p.3.
2. *Ibid* p. 3
3. W. Rodney, (1974) *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, (Washington: Howard University Press) pp. 21-24.
4. Atome Kunu, (1987) "Orthodox and Radical Theories of Development and Underdevelopment in Nigeria and the Third World: The Futile Quest for a Difference" in S.O. Olugbemi (ed), *Alternative Political Futures for Nigeria*. (Lagos: Nigerian Political Science Publication) p. 48.
5. This definition is taken from I.B. Bello-Imam (1989) op. cit p. 2.
6. M.P. Barber, (1974) *Local Government* (London: Macdonald and Evans) p. 1.
7. I.B. Bello-Imam, (1986) "Development and Utilisation of Human Resources at the Local Government Level" Paper Presented at the National Conference on Reflections on Nigeria's Development: Socio-Economic and Political Survival, University of Lagos, June 2-4th p. 1.
8. *Ibid* p. 1
9. The new powers given to the Obas, Emirs and Warrant Chiefs were untraditional. For instance, pre-colonial Igboland operated an egalitarian system while Obas in Yorubaland operated a system of checks and balances.
10. For details see R.F. Ola "The Military and Two Decades of Local Government in Nigeria" in S.O. Olugbemi (Ed) op. cit p. 335.
11. *Ibid* p. 339
12. *Ibid* p. 339
13. L. Adamolekun, (1982) "Reflections on Local Governments Under the Presidential System", *Ascon Journal of Management*, Vol. 1 No. 2 October p. 63
14. G.O. Orewa, (1976) "Making The Third Tier of Government More Effective: An Assessment of the 1976 Local Government Reforms". ASCON *Ibid* p. 52
15. *Ibid* p. 53
16. *Ibid* p. 53
17. *Ibid* p. 54
18. *Ibid* p. 54
19. *Ibid*, pp 56-60

20. N.A. Lawal, (1987) "Local Government as a vehicle of Rural Development: An Appraisal" in S.O. Olugbemi (Ed) *op. cit* p. 391
21. 1986 Budget Speech by President Ibrahim Babangida, December 31st, 1985.
22. *The Guardian* June 8th 1989 p. 10
23. D. Olowu, (1986) "Institutional Approaches to Rural Infrastructure Development", *Quarterly Journal of Administration*, Vol. XX. Nos 3 & 4 April, 1986 p. 159.
24. C.E.A. Winslow, "The Untilled Fields of Public Health" Quoted from H.L. Blum (1963) *A Public Health View Point* (London: Collier Macmillan Ltd) pp. 30-31.
25. J.A. Bamgbose "Local Government as an Instrument of Development: A case study of Badagry Local Government". Unpublished B.Sc. Original Essay, July 1988 pp. 22-25
26. *Ibid.* p. 26
27. A.K. Seidu "The Influence of Personnel on the Provision of Social Services in Badagry Local Government of Lagos State." Unpublished B.Sc. Original Essay, Lagos State University Ojo, July 1988 p. 13
28. *Ibid.* pp. 13-15
29. I.B. Bello Imam (1986) *op. cit* pp. 1-4
30. Bamgbose *op. cit* p. 33
31. Bamgbose *op. cit* p. 41
32. D.M. Akinnusi, "Assessment of Manpower Planning in A recession." A paper presented at the National Seminar on Labour Market Adjustment in Recession: The Nigerian Experience. Department of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management, University of Lagos, October 16-17th, 1989. p. 2.