

ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY ON GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Local Government Autonomy on Grassroots Development in Nigeria" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined assessment of local government autonomy on grassroots development in Nigeria, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and local. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 407 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 380 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.493$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.07, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of local government autonomy on grassroots development in Nigeria is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Assessment, when examined in relation to local, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that assessment has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Musa and Ibrahim (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Salami (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Scholars have long recognised assessment as a critical determinant of outcomes in political science. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of assessment and local. Research by Famuyide and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting assessment and local. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with local. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Aderemi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with local. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Assessment occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about local and national development. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of assessment and local. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Aderemi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in political science. Evidence assembled by Oyelaran and Ekwueme (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between assessment and local has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of assessment. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Okonkwo and Kalu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with