



ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

It has been observed that the local governments in Nigeria appear limited in exercising their constitutional functions of rural development, which seems to negatively affect the development of rural areas in Nigeria. This study assessed the effect of selected local governments on rural development in Nasarawa State, with emphasis on Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba LGAs. A survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was 20,600 indigenes of Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba LGAs of Nasarawa State. A sample size of 399 was drawn from this population using the Taro Yamane formula. The main instrument used for collecting data was a questionnaire, which was complemented with documentary sources. The simple percentage method was used for data analysis, while chi-square was used to test the three hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study indicated that there is a positive significant contribution of Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba LGAs to rural development in Nasarawa State, with evidence on infrastructural development, educational development, and healthcare provision. The study therefore recommended that Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba LGAs should prioritise the completion of ongoing projects and embark on new ones to address the infrastructural gap, increase funding on education to provide adequate resources for schools, establish programmes to attract and retain qualified teachers for basic education, prioritise the upgrading of healthcare facilities and equipment, as well as establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that development projects are implemented effectively and efficiently in rural areas.

Keywords: Local Government; Rural Development; Rural Area; Infrastructure Development; Educational Development; Healthcare Provision

Keywords:

Keywords:

Introduction



Nigeria is a federal republic with three tiers of government: federal, state, and local government (Nwekeaku 2025). The local government is the third tier of government and is responsible for providing basic services to the grassroots. Local government administration is responsible for the day-to-day management of the local government and is headed by a chairman (Ajayi, 2003). It is saddled with the responsibility of providing services such as water supply, healthcare, education, sanitation, and road maintenance to rural communities (Aluko, 2022).

Rural development is a key aspect of local government administration. It involves the provision of infrastructure and services to rural communities to improve their standard of living (Bamidele, 2021). Rural development is essential for reducing poverty, improving healthcare, increasing access to education, and promoting economic growth (Ezeani, 2021). The Nigerian government has implemented various programmes and policies aimed at promoting rural development, including the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Igwe, 2023). The relationship between local government administration and rural development is crucial (Ojobo, 2022). Effective local government administration can lead to improved rural development, while ineffective administration can hinder development (Okoli, 2021). However, the local government administration in Nigeria faces numerous challenges, including inadequate funding, poor infrastructure, and corruption, which have hindered the provision of services to rural communities (Ezeani, 2021).

However, the inclusion of local government programmes and projects in the national development plans, instituting the Dasuki Committee, applying the 1988 civil service reforms to the local government, and providing more funds for local government are expected to boost their contributions to rural development. The intent has been to enable local government to participate actively in rural development. However, despite these efforts, the performance of local government in providing services to the people is low, and hence their contribution to the development process has been below expectation (Galadima, 2020).

In Nasarawa State, for instance, local governments have been experiencing inadequate infrastructural development, poor educational outcomes, and inadequate primary healthcare facilities. The communities lack access to good roads, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, which has led to a decline in the standard of living and a lack of economic opportunities (Ugwu, 2020). The poor state of infrastructure, education, and healthcare among the local government areas in the state raises questions about the effectiveness of local government administration in addressing the needs of the community. This raises the question: What factors account for the low performance of local government administration in rural development in Nasarawa State? The answer to this question is the focus of this study.

Globally, good local government administration is the product of a focus on societal development, progress, and sustainable growth (Ugwu, 2020). Over the years, the people's primary criteria in weighing the success or failure of local government are the extent to which government is engaged in providing essential services in meeting the core needs of the people governed by them (Basil, 2019). Less developed countries face weak local government administration and political structure, which has served as a significant hindrance to



economic development in these countries. Development economists suggested that a stable and efficient local government administration free from corruption is essential for development to occur. As rightly observed by Lewis (2019), the behaviour of government is essential in encouraging or discouraging economic activities in a country, and no country has made significant progress without having an intelligent local government that manages its economic activities. Hence, this paper assesses the effect of selected local governments on rural development in Nasarawa State. The specific objectives of the study are to: (i) investigate the contributions of Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local governments to infrastructural development among their rural communities; (ii) examine the extent to which Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local governments have contributed to the educational development of their rural communities; and (iii) investigate the contributions of Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local governments to healthcare provision among their rural communities in Nasarawa State. As a guide to this study, the following hypotheses were formulated and tested:

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local governments have not significantly contributed to infrastructural development among their rural communities in Nasarawa State.

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local governments have no significant positive contribution to the educational development of their rural communities.

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba local government administrations have no positive contribution to healthcare provision in rural communities in Nasarawa State.

Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba

Literature Review

This section of the report presents a detailed explanation of the conceptual issues, empirical review of previous studies, and theoretical framework that guide the understanding of the study.

Conceptual Issues

1. Local Government

Arguments in favour of the existence of local government have been advanced on the basis that it is the foundation for the promotion of political participation in governance, which has enhanced the means for decision-making at the grassroots. No political system is considered complete and democratic if it does not



have a system where local people can participate effectively in governance. The local government is responsible for providing services such as maintenance of law and order, provision of basic socioeconomic infrastructure, and municipal services, among others. Agboko (2024) defined a local government as a political administrative unit that is empowered by law to administer a specific locality. The 1976 Local Government Reforms Handbook sees local government as government at the local level, exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas. To drive home some points, section 7(1) of the 1999 Constitution provides that the system of local government by democratically elected local government councils is guaranteed under this Constitution. It is, however, regrettably lugubrious to assert that the reverse seems to be the order of the day, as many local governments in Nigeria are not run via representative councils established by law. Officers of the council who are supposed to be democratically elected are not elected by the people, but are appointed by political godfathers in the state. This practice negates rural development in Nigeria because the so-called local administration is manned through caretaker committees that serve and bow to the whims and caprices of the governor and/or a host of political godfathers.

According to Fatile and Adejuwon (2022), local governments are local entities with defined territories, discretionary power, functions, responsibilities, and, most importantly, autonomy. In principle, local governments are created with the expectation that their administrative and political officers will exert influence and control the decision-making process at the grassroots level without interruptions from higher tiers of government. Thus, Osakede and Ijimakinwa (2024) view the local government "as that tier of government closest to the people, which is vested with certain powers to exercise control over the affairs of people in its domain."

According to Arowolo (2020), local government is the involvement of grassroots people in the provision of social and economic amenities to local areas. It is based on the principle that local problems and needs can be understood by the people of the locality better than by the central or state government. Agbani and Ugwoke (2014) contend that "the local government is a tier of government with assigned legislative and executive powers to execute and make policies covering a particular local government area." This implies the existence of a relationship between this and other tiers of government since the same people who live in council areas inhabit states and the federation. A critique of the above definitions shows that local governance entails the provision of both. The provision of local needs is at the core of the local government system. That is, local governments are created to support local people with goods and services as well as represent and involve citizens in determining specific local public needs and how these local needs could be met.

Agagu and Olaopa (2022) describe local government administration in the Nigerian context as the third tier of government responsible for grassroots governance and development. They highlight that local governments are key to rural development, as they are tasked with delivering primary services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure in their local communities. This form of governance is essential in



bridging the gap between the government and the people, especially in rural areas. Also, Ezeani (2021) defines local government administration as the organisation and management of local government councils and their roles in providing public services at the grassroots level. Ezeani highlights the importance of local governments in governance as they provide direct engagement with citizens, allowing for more responsive and accountable management of local affairs. The author also points out that local government administration is critical for addressing local challenges, promoting social justice, and enhancing the democratic process.

On the same note, Agagu (2022) defines local government administration as a framework through which local governance is structured to promote democratic participation, service delivery, and community development. He emphasises that local governments are essential for effective grassroots governance, acting as a bridge between the central government and the local populace to address local needs and challenges. Ezeani (2022) defines local government administration as the system of governance designed to manage the affairs of local communities within a defined geographical area, focusing on the provision of essential services such as health, education, and infrastructure. Ezeani emphasises that local governments are established to promote local democracy and to act as agents of grassroots development by addressing the needs of the population directly at the local level.

Similarly, Lawal and Oladunjoye (2020) describe local government administration as a critical component of governance that involves the delegation of powers to local authorities for the management of public affairs within a smaller territorial framework. The authors argue that it serves as a platform for effective service delivery and community development by facilitating the direct participation of citizens in the decision-making process and fostering accountability. In a different vein, Awotokun (2021) defines local government administration as a system of governance at the grassroots level, responsible for the implementation of public policies and the provision of services tailored to the needs of local communities. Awotokun highlights that local governments play a vital role in fostering community participation and ensuring that citizens have a voice in governance.

2. Rural Development

Rural development has been defined by various organisations to encapsulate a wide array of goals aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of rural areas. The World Bank (2021) describes rural development as the process of enhancing the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. The focus is often on increasing agricultural productivity, improving infrastructure, and providing essential services like education and healthcare. According to the World Bank, rural development plays a crucial role in reducing poverty and improving the livelihoods of people in isolated and sparsely populated regions. In this regard, rural development is tied to both economic growth and human development, aiming to create sustainable communities. Similarly, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2019) views rural development as a comprehensive approach that addresses poverty



reduction and equitable access to resources in rural areas. IFAD emphasises the importance of sustainable agricultural practices, along with developing physical and social infrastructure. For IFAD, rural development is not just about improving agriculture but also about ensuring that rural populations have access to basic services, markets, and opportunities that can uplift their living standards. The organisation's focus is on fostering inclusive growth that leaves no one behind, particularly targeting vulnerable populations such as smallholder farmers.

The European Commission (2020) expands the definition of rural development to include policies that aim at increasing employment opportunities and improving living conditions in rural areas. The Commission highlights the importance of fostering innovation, promoting renewable energy, and ensuring that rural areas can contribute to environmental sustainability. In addition, the European Commission emphasises the role of local governance in shaping rural development policies that reflect the unique needs of different regions. This approach underscores the importance of regional autonomy and tailored solutions for sustainable rural growth. For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2020), rural development is about transforming rural areas by improving agricultural productivity, infrastructure, and access to essential services like healthcare and education. UNDP's approach is holistic, focusing not only on economic development but also on reducing disparities between rural and urban areas. The organisation promotes equitable growth that ensures rural communities are not left behind in national development plans. Furthermore, UNDP emphasises the role of governance and policy frameworks in facilitating rural development, advocating for decentralised approaches that empower local communities.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO, 2021) defines rural development in terms of improving livelihoods through sustainable agricultural practices and environmental management. FAO's approach focuses on food security, economic diversification, and environmental sustainability to create resilient rural economies. FAO emphasises the need to address the challenges of climate change and resource depletion by promoting practices that are both economically viable and environmentally sound. This perspective highlights the interconnectedness of rural development with broader global goals, such as those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Finally, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2022) emphasises rural development as an integrated approach that enhances the economic viability of rural areas by focusing on innovation, infrastructure development, and diversified employment opportunities. The OECD stresses the importance of improving the provision of services and fostering social inclusion in rural areas. It also highlights the role of local governance and the need for policies that promote rural well-being by addressing both economic and social factors, thereby creating sustainable and resilient rural communities.

Empirical Review

The effect of local government administration on rural development is a critical area of study, emphasising how local governance structures affect economic and social progress in rural areas. Recent literature



provides valuable insights into these dynamics. Jibril and Abdulrahman (2021) assessed the impact of local government administration on rural development in Nigeria, utilising a mixed-methods approach. The research found that effective local governance significantly enhances rural development, particularly in areas like agriculture, infrastructure, and education. It was recommended that local governments should prioritise participatory planning to ensure that development projects align with the actual needs of rural communities.

Oyekan and Abiola (2022) explored the role of local government in facilitating rural development in Nigeria, employing a qualitative methodology that involved in-depth interviews with local government officials and rural dwellers. Their findings indicated that local governments play a pivotal role in promoting rural development through the implementation of policies aimed at improving agricultural productivity and rural infrastructure. However, the study noted challenges such as inadequate funding and bureaucratic inefficiencies that hinder effective service delivery. The authors recommended enhancing intergovernmental collaboration and increasing budgetary allocations for rural development projects.

The impact of local government administration on infrastructural development has been a crucial topic of research, shedding light on both advancements and ongoing challenges faced by various localities. Ahmed (2021) investigated how infrastructural development is undertaken by Zaria Local Government in Kaduna State, Nigeria, using a mixed-methods approach. The findings indicated a significant positive influence of local governance on certain infrastructure initiatives, noting that many rural areas still faced considerable deficits in essential infrastructure, including roads and sanitation facilities. The study recommended enhancing accountability and transparency within local government structures to optimise resource allocation and project execution, emphasising the need for effective monitoring systems to ensure that funds are utilised efficiently.

Ajani and Ojo (2020) investigated the role of local government in rural development in Lafia Local Government Area of Nasarawa State. Their research utilised both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, employing structured questionnaires and interviews with selected rural community members. The study revealed that local governments have made strides in infrastructural development, but significant challenges remain, particularly regarding water supply and road maintenance. The authors pointed out that these deficiencies often stem from inadequate funding and the lack of a clear strategic framework for infrastructural development. They advocated increased budget allocations and the establishment of public-private partnerships to leverage additional resources for infrastructural improvements, emphasising community involvement in the planning and execution of projects to ensure they meet local needs.

Ologun and Babatunde (2020) analysed the influence of local government administration on infrastructural development in Nigeria. This study employed a survey methodology to gather data from residents regarding their perceptions of infrastructure quality and accessibility within their communities. The results underscored the critical barriers to effective infrastructural development, including inadequate funding, lack



of political will, and insufficient maintenance of existing infrastructure. The authors highlighted that these challenges significantly impede the potential for local governments to deliver on their infrastructural promises. They recommended developing a sustainable maintenance strategy and improving fiscal responsibility within local governments to ensure that infrastructural investments yield long-term benefits for communities.

Oyo and Oluwaseun (2021) investigated the roles of local government in educational development in their study titled "Local Government and Educational Development in Nigeria: A Review of the Challenges." Utilising qualitative methodologies, including interviews with local government officials and educators, their findings indicated that while local governments established numerous primary schools, the quality of education remained a concern due to limited resources and support. They recommended reevaluating funding mechanisms to enhance educational infrastructure and ensure the provision of adequate learning materials and facilities. Jibrin (2019) studied the impact of local government on educational development in Nigeria, utilising a survey methodology to collect data from various local government areas, focusing on school enrollment rates and educational quality. The findings indicated a positive relationship between local government initiatives and increased school enrollment. The study emphasised the need for targeted interventions aimed at improving educational quality, such as teacher training programmes and infrastructure development, to ensure that educational institutions can effectively meet the needs of students.

Emmanuel and Obinna (2021) investigated how local government administration is used for healthcare delivery in Nigeria, utilising a descriptive survey design. Data were generated from healthcare providers and community members through structured questionnaires. Findings revealed that local government administration significantly affects healthcare delivery, with challenges such as inadequate facilities, insufficient healthcare personnel, and funding shortfalls hindering effective service provision. The study recommended increasing funding for local health initiatives and improving resource management practices to enhance healthcare service delivery and ensure that communities have access to quality healthcare services. Similarly, Oyekan and Osunmade (2020) assessed local government efforts in health service delivery in Nigeria. The mixed-methods approach was combined with surveys and interviews to gather information from healthcare professionals. The study found that insufficient funding and poor infrastructure were major barriers to effective healthcare delivery. The authors suggested that local governments should actively seek partnerships with nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) to leverage additional resources and expertise in improving health initiatives, emphasising the need for a collaborative approach to healthcare service delivery.

Theoretical Framework

In this study, development administration theory was adopted as the framework of analysis. Development administration theory emerged in the mid-20th century as nations sought to address the complexities of



development amidst challenges like poverty, inequality, and inadequate governance structures. Proponents such as Edward Weidner and others emphasised the importance of effective administrative frameworks to facilitate development. Ndoh (2022) in Udoh [2024] defines development as "a dialectical phenomenon in which the individual society interacts with their physical, biological and inter-human environment." The major tenets of development administration theory include:

Focus on Development Goals: This prioritises achieving specific development objectives, such as poverty alleviation, economic growth, and social welfare. Development administration is seen as instrumental in achieving these goals through the efficient allocation and management of resources (Cheema & Rondinelli, 2022).

Focus on Development Goals:

Role of Institutions: This underscores the importance of strong institutions and governance structures in fostering development. It posits that effective administrative systems are crucial for implementing policies and programmes that drive development (Kiggundu, 2019).

Role of Institutions:

Participatory Governance: There is emphasis on participatory governance, where stakeholders, including citizens, local communities, and civil society, are actively involved in the development process. This participation is essential for ensuring that development initiatives are relevant and address the actual needs of the population (Gaventa, 2024).

Participatory Governance:

Capacity Building: This emphasises capacity building within governmental and nongovernmental organisations. It involves enhancing the skills, knowledge, and resources of administrators and local leaders to improve the effectiveness of development programmes (UNDP, 1997; Van der Molen, 2023).

Capacity Building:

Contextual Relevance: This advocates context-sensitive approaches that consider local conditions, cultures, and needs. This understanding is crucial for designing and implementing effective development strategies that resonate with local populations (Elliott, 2022; McGann, 2024).

Contextual Relevance:

The relevance of Development Administration Theory to the study of local government administration and rural development is substantial. It provides a framework for analysing how local governments can effectively facilitate development initiatives by fostering strong institutions and encouraging participatory governance. This theory sheds light on how local governments can build capacity and adapt strategies to meet the unique challenges faced by rural communities, ultimately leading to more sustainable and impactful development outcomes in rural areas in Nasarawa State.

Methodology



The research design for this study is survey research design. The population of this study comprises the people in Lafia, Nasarawa, and Wamba LGAs of Nasarawa State, which is 20,600 (Nasarawa State Annual Population Projection Report, 2022). The sample size for this study was 399, using the Taro Yamane (1976) sampling formula. A simple random sampling technique was adopted to ensure that all members of the local government have an equal chance of participation. Out of 399 copies of the questionnaire distributed, three hundred and ninety were returned, but a total of three hundred and fifty (350) questionnaires were found properly filled and useful for the study. Chi-square was used in testing the hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance.

Results

This section of the report presents the analysis and interpretation of the data collected in the study in tables.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Responses from Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa LGA respondents on infrastructural development

OPTIONS	RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
YES	150	42.86%
NO	110	31.43%
UNDECIDED	90	25.71%
TOTAL	350	100%

TOTAL

350

100%

Source: Field Survey, 2025

As observed from Table 1, Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local governments have undertaken significant infrastructure projects to enhance the commercial and social life of the areas. These initiatives are aimed at boosting economic activities, improving market facilities, and providing modern amenities for community events and conferences. An example is the lock-up shops that have been constructed at Nasarawa and Lafia Main Motor Park. The first phase of the construction had 150 lock-up shops, which is ongoing, with 63 shops already built up to roofing level. The shops are expected to provide secure and well-structured spaces for 150 traders and improved market facilities to attract more vendors and shoppers (Nasarawa State Ministry for Local Government Report, 2025).

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local government administration has a direct positive impact on



infrastructural development in Nasarawa State.

Hypothesis 1:

Table 2: Local Government Administration Contribution to Infrastructural Development of Rural Communities of Nasarawa State

OPTIONS	Fo	Fe	fo-fe	(fo-fe) ²	(fo-fe) ² /Fe
YES	150	42.86	107.14	11478.9	267.82
NO	110	31.43	78.57	6173.24	196.41
UNDECIDED	90	25.71	64.29	4133.2	160.7
TOTAL	350				624.93/625

TOTAL

350

624.93/625

Researcher Computation, 2025

Table 2 presents the summary results of the calculated chi-square value (χ^2) of 625 to be greater than the table value of 5.99 at a significant level of 0.05, at a degree of freedom of 2. Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate. This implies that local government administration has a direct positive impact on infrastructural development in Nasarawa State.

Table 3: Responses from Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa LGA Respondents on Educational Development

OPTIONS	RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
YES	150	42.86%
NO	100	28.57%
UNDECIDED		
TOTAL	350	100%

TOTAL

350

100%

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Report from Table 3 revealed that the Nasarawa Unity Hall and Events Centre is one of the signature projects of the local government. The centre, which was inaugurated in late 2024, houses a main auditorium with a 1,500-seating capacity, a conference hall with 100 seating capacity, an outdoor area with over 300



seating capacity, office spaces with toilets and stores, and over 400 parking lots. The Unity Hall and Events Centre can host up to 2,000 attendees at a time. The event and conference centre has become a focal point for economic activities and social gatherings, and is estimated to attract over 50 events annually and generate significant economic activity for the local government area. Moreover, the centre is expected to generate significant revenue through rentals, event hosting fees, and associated services, contributing to the local government's income. That is aside from the creation of direct and indirect jobs, including construction workers, commercial staff, security personnel, and maintenance workers, providing employment opportunities for residents (Ikott, 2023).

Hypothesis 2: Local government administration has no significant positive contribution to the educational development of the rural communities.

Hypothesis 2:

Table 4: Local Government Administration Contribution to Educational Development in Rural Communities.

OPTIONS	Fo	Fe	fo-fe	(fo-fe) ²	(fo-fe) ² Fe
YES	150	42.86	107.14	11478.9	267.82
NO	100	28.57	71.43	5102.24	178.59
UNDECIDED					
TOTAL	350				625

TOTAL

350

625

Researcher Computation, 2025

Table 4 shows the summary results of the calculated chi-square value (χ^2) of 625, which was found greater than the table value of 5.99 at a significant level of 0.05, at a degree of freedom of 2. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate. This implies that local government administration has a significant positive influence on educational development in Nasarawa State.

Table 5: Responses from Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa LGA respondents on Healthcare Development

OPTIONS	RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
YES	135	38.57%
NO	125	35.71%



UNDECIDED	90	25.71%
TOTAL	350	100%

TOTAL

350

100%

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 5 revealed the summary of the result of the opinion of the people of Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local government administrations' contribution to healthcare development. According to the Director, Primary Health Care Department, Nasarawa Local Government Area, in the local government council, each of the 11 political wards is served by one or more health facilities. The local government health team is usually on routine supervisory visits to all the health facilities in the local government area; the Logistics Management Committee Unit (LMCU) is responsible for coordinating and ensuring effective logistics management of all commodities supplied to the local government area; the Ward Health Development Committee (WHDC) meets and deliberates on health issues affecting the local government area; the Local Government Action Committee on AIDS (LACA) coordinates HTS activities with other partners to ensure the effective and smooth running of the programmes, and effectively participates in World Malaria Day and other health planning meetings in the state, e.g., NTD for soil-transmitted helminthiasis, etc.

Hypothesis 3: Local government administration has no positive contribution to healthcare provision in rural communities in Nasarawa State.

Hypothesis 3:

Table 6: Local Government Administration Contribution on Healthcare Provision in Rural Communities in Nasarawa State.

OPTIONS	Fo	Fe	fo-fe	(fo-fe) ²	(fo-fe) ² /fe
Yes	135	38.57	96.43	11478.9	267.82
No	125	35.71	89.29	5102.24	178.59
Undecided	90	25.71	64.29		
Total	350				625

Total

350

625

Researcher Computation, 2025



Table 6 presents the summary results of the calculated chi-square value (χ^2) of 625, which was found greater than the table value of 5.99 at a significant level of 0.05, at a degree of freedom of 2. Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate. This implies that Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local government administration has a positive contribution to healthcare development in Nasarawa State.

Discussion of Findings

In this study, after data presentation analysis, the study found that Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local governments have made significant efforts in improving infrastructural development. The construction of new roads, bridges, electrification of rural communities, and public buildings have improved access to basic services and enhanced the quality of life for residents. For example, the construction of a new road network has improved access to public transportation, and the building of a new market has improved access to goods and services. However, some areas still lack adequate infrastructure, highlighting the need for continued investment in infrastructure development. For instance, some residents still lack access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and some areas still experience frequent power outages. This finding is supported by the assertion of Ahmed (2021) and Ajani and Ojo (2020), who observed that the local governments have a significant impact on infrastructural development, including improvements in road network, water supply, and electricity.

The study also found that Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local governments have made notable contributions to educational development. The local governments have constructed new schools and renovated existing ones, totaling 29 primary schools in Nasarawa (Nasarawa State bulletin, 2025). The construction of adult education centres, the construction and renovation of primary and secondary schools, the provision of educational resources such as textbooks and computers, and other educational resources in Lafia and Wamba have improved the quality of education for indigenes. This finding aligns with that of Jibrin (2019) and Adebayo and Okewole (2020), that local government administration had a significant positive impact on educational development, including improvement in access to education, quality of education, and quality educational infrastructure.

Similarly, it was also revealed in this study that Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa local government administration have made significant efforts toward primary healthcare provision in Nasarawa State. For example, Lafia local government authority's construction of a new hospital and other healthcare facilities has improved access to healthcare services, and the provision of healthcare resources such as medicines and equipment has improved the quality of healthcare. A compendium published by Nasarawa State lists such healthcare facilities to include 15 healthcare facilities across all wards. This finding is the same as that reported by Adeyemi and Shakiru (2019) and Oyekan and Osunmade (2020) to the effect that local government administration has a significant positive impact on healthcare development through improved access to healthcare, quality healthcare, and provision of quality healthcare infrastructure.

Conclusion



From the results of the study, it can be concluded that, out of the three indicators of local government administration that were examined, all of these indicators significantly impact the rural development of Lafia, Wamba, and Nasarawa rural communities of the state. The significant indicators include infrastructural development, educational development, and healthcare provision. This shows that the selected local governments have contributed to rural development.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

The selected local governments should engage with government to access more funding opportunities for infrastructural development as well as prioritise the completion of ongoing projects and embark on new ones to address the remaining infrastructural gap in the area.

Educational funding should be increased to provide adequate resources for schools in the area and establish programmes to attract and retain qualified teachers for basic education in the area.

The selected local government areas' management should prioritise the upgrading of healthcare provision and equipment in the area, as well as establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that developmental projects are implemented effectively and efficiently in the area.

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Appendix 1

NASARAWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

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COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BETWEEN 2014-2024

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BETWEEN 2014-2024

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TYPE	EXECUTOR	STATUS
1	Construction of Open Market Stalls at Tudu Uku in Nasarawa	Direct Labour	Works Department	Completed
	Rehabilitation of Toilet Facilities/Provision of additional Septic/Soakaway at Urban Market, Toto, Nasarawa			
	Construction/Provision of Solar Driven Water Supply Scheme at Urban Market, Wamba			
	Renovation of Adult Education Centre Building in Wamba			
	Training of Health officers and supply of health facilities in Lafia general hospital			
	Acquisition of Land from Alh Sule Family in Panshin Village to construct an Ultra-Modern Primary/Health Centre at Panshin - Nasarawa		Office of the Executive Chairman, Nasarawa Local Govt. Council	
	Renovation of Primary School Assembly Hall at St. Peters Primary School, Wamba		Works Department	
	Rehabilitation of			