THE ROLE OF LOCAL GORVERNMENT IN MAINTAINCE OF HUMAN SECURITY IN RURAL AREAS, A CASE STUDY OF BUTALEJA DISTRICT

BY

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DECLARATION.

I WERE DOREEN DEBORAH do here by declare that this dissertation is my original work and has, to the best of my knowledge, not been published or submitted for any degree award to any other University before.

WERE DOREEN DEBORAH

Date.....................27th /10 / 2017...........

Signature...

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Bachelors Degree in Public Administration with my approval as the University supervisor

Supervisor: **KATURAMU ODETHA (PhD)**

Signature:...

Date:.....28-10-2017.....

DEDICATION

This Dissertation is dedicated to my God Almighty for his grace, favor and protection. I also thank my family for their encouragement which was a great motivator towards the completion of this work .I am most grateful for their facilitation which enabled me to complete this research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to express my sincere thanks to My Supervisor Madam Katuramu Odetha (PhD) who has been a wonderful supervisor, and through his continuous encouragement and toughness I have been able to accomplish what I set out to achieve in the first place. For this, I am grateful for your patience and time which have seen me through up to the very end. Moments filled with laughter, yet there were also other moments when we shared academic ideas in preparation for the tests and examinations. I will always remember how I was intrigued with the academic tension! Those were indeed very interesting days, to all of you thank you and I wish you well.

I also appreciate all the lecturers who have taught me during my study period at Kampala International University. The capacity they built in me will forever be an asset to me. Finally to all my friends, family and the research assistants, I am so humbled with your support both morally and financially

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ABSTRACT

Chapter one presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective of the study, research questions, Significance of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study as applied to suit the context of the study. As was pointed out in a number of presentations, human security represents an integration of security and development practices, is consistent with the language of development, and speaks to the same issue areas as have been engaged by the development community (Human Security, 2007).

Other approaches called "critical" go even beyond Human Security. This policy is characterized by transfer of powers, functions and services from the central government to local councils. Local governments have councils with the highest political authority in their areas of jurisdiction, with both executives and legislative powers. The local government system is based on the district as unit under which are lower local governments and administrative units. Local government and administrative units are collectively known as local councils which are further characterized as either rural – district, county, sub-county, parish and village or urban – city, division, municipal, municipal division, Town council, parish/ward and village (Uganda Local Government Act 1997).

The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national government, or (where appropriate) federal government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states.

Chapter three presents the study applied in a research design to reflect aspects of feelings, experiences which were mainly used to achieve the objectives of the study in the role of local government in maintain of security in rural areas. Qualitative design involved in-depth interviewing of the Local government officials, top community leaders and some local people in Butaleja district while on the other hand Quantitative design involved the use of close ended questionnaires which were issued to some officials of Butaleja district as the method was convenient for them to fill.

Chapter five presents recommendation that the factors militating against the ability of local government authorities in Nigeria which are primarily human factors should be arrested if the state and federal governments introduce more financial discipline into the local government system to curb the endemic problem of corruption. Furthermore, employment into local government service must be restricted to only those persons possessing development related skills and qualifications and expertise.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective of the study, research questions, Significance of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study as applied to suit the context of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Butaleja district was created and by act of parliament in July 2009. The district headquarters are located at Butaleja, the former county headquarters of Bunyole County and has only one county as an administrative unit. It was curved out of the mother district Tororo in order to bring services near to the people of Bunyole in 2008 and it covers a total land area of 644 sq.km. It had 7 sub counties and two town councils of Butaleja and Busolwe. Three more sub-counties such as Himutu, Naweyo and Busabi were added to form 10 sub counties. The seven sub-counties were Budumba, Busolwe, Butaleja, Busaba, Nawanjofu, Maziinasa and Kachongaz

1.1.1 Historical perspective

The concept security was variously traced to the early 1990s with the emergence of international interventions for the purpose of peace building, to the 1980s where it was linked to the emergence of narratives of human-centered development associated with the Brandt Commission, and to 1970s' peace studies literature about positive and negative peace. While there are, undoubtedly, solid arguments for each particular history, there was also a common refrain, regardless of the date to which the concept was traced back (Dangerous Liaisons, 2010). In each instance human security was said to evolve c..t of a rejection of state-centric security practices, and is tied into emergent norms about liberal politics (if not liberal economics), and of the increasing attention to development in the South. As was pointed out in a number of presentations, human security represents an integration of security and development practices, is consistent with the language of development, and speaks to the same issue areas as have been engaged by the development community (Human Security, 2007).

In this way matters as diverse as hunger, crime, environmental change, sustainable development, and policing, come together under the rubric of human security (though there is considerable debate about the exact issues which fall within its rubric). It was widely argued that this breadth was the basis of much of its appeal, as well as the target for criticism. This will be discussed in greater depth in the section covering the measurement of human security.

The Human Security principle was gradually introduced, promoted by the UN since 1994. Criticized by some politicians and analysts due to its lack of precision, this concept includes within the questions to be considered: economy, food, sanity, politics, environment and people individual protection, as well as the communities in which this people live Its implementation is related to the controversial principal of the Responsibility to Protect (Truong, TD, 2006). This principle points out that each State is responsible to protect its population, but the international community, through the UN, is also responsible of that protection using, in case it was necessary, coercive6 instruments. Other approaches called "critical" go even beyond Human Security. For critical theorists, individuals and societies must be the only focus of the analysis, because there are all sort of States and they are often part of the problem of insecurity of the international system (Remapping Global Governance, 2009).

Uganda has been pursuing a major decentralization programme since the late 1980s (Mugambi, Edward 2004). This policy is characterized by transfer of powers, functions and services from the central government to local councils. Local governments have councils with the highest political authority in their areas of jurisdiction, with both executives and legislative powers. They can make bye-laws that are consistent with national laws; they have powers to make, approve and execute development plans and budgets; raise revenues; appoint statutory commissions, boards and committee for personnel; hire and manage personnel and administer their own payroll and pension. The local government system is based on the district as unit under which are lower local governments and administrative units. Local government and administrative units are collectively known as local councils which are further characterized as either rural – district, county, sub-county, parish and village or urban – city, division, municipal, municipal division, Town council, parish/ward and village (Uganda Local Government Act 1997).

In Uganda, urban councils like in Butaleja district have taken advantage of the decentralization reforms by contracting out certain services allowed to them to the private sector in an effort to increase local revenue mobilization and enhance efficiency in ensuring security of people's lives and property. There is already evidence that in specif.. areas, the privatization of markets has produced some measure of "success" are regards protection of human life and ensuring security in the district (Nsibambi 2008).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perceptive

The study was based on two theories such as Democracy and Democratic theory and representation theory. Karlstrom (1996) addresses the concept of democracy as 'a local political cosmology which emphasizes the values of justice, civility and open communication between rulers and subjects', where, according to Schumpeter, political decisions are realized for 'common good' by making the people decide issues through the election of individuals who are to assemble in order to carry out their will (2011). Sc...mpeter further states that this common good implies providing answers to questions in order that every measure taken can unequivocally be classified as 'good' or 'bad'. It is the rule of the people, depicting liberty, and freedom.

Lijphart (2009) gives the following as definitions of democracy: Representative democracy is defined as the government by the representatives of the people; Abraham Lincoln's famous stipulation of democracy as government for the people and by the people, that is, a government that works in accordance with the peoples' preferences.There are different kinds of democracy, majoritarian and consensus models (Kaiser 1997:434 as quoted from Lijphart 1999). However, the majoritarian model will be ruled out in this study because it stipulates that the majority should govern while the minorities oppose. Sir Arthur Lewis perceives this model as undemocratic as it is characterized by exclusiveness (Lewis, 2009). This is common in societies with two-party system. The consensus model of democracy requires that a consensus should be arrived at through discursive means (Long 2010). Lewis seems to work in the same line of thought as Schumpeter. In his view, the consensus model depicts the real essence of democracy where all who are affected by a decision should have a chance to participate in making that decision directly or indirectly through chosen representatives.

Lijphart (2010) outlines 8 criteria for defining and measuring democracy proposed by Robert A. Dahl), quoted from Lijphart 2010). They include: A right to vote, The right to be elected, The right for political leaders to compete for support and votes, Free and fair elections, Freedom of association and expression (civil liberties), Alternative sources of information, Institutions for making public policies depend on votes and other expression of preference.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Local Government:

According to Siddiqui, Kamal (2012),local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national government, or (where appropriate) federal government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states. Local governments generally act within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government. In federal states, local government generally comprises the third (or sometimes fourth) tier of government, whereas in unitary states, local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government, often with greater powers than higher-level administrative divisions.

Security

The concept of security is elusive and open to many different interpretations, but one of its most noticeable characteristics in international relations theory is identification with national security. One of the broadest and the most abstract definitions is summed up succinctly by Arnold Wolfers: security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked" (Wolfers 1962: 150). Since international relations theory has been built upon the premise of relationships among nations, the term generally connotes "national security. Wolfers also pointed out the ambiguity of the notion of national security. He warns us about the use of such notions as "national security" and "national interest," observing that, "while appearing to offer guidance and a basis for broad consensus, they may be permitting everyone to label whatever policy he favors with an attractive and possibly deceptive name (Wolfers 1962).

Another common meaning of security in international relations theory is in the narrow sense of military strategy dominated by the realist perspective. As a subfield of strategic studies, security studies have been closely linked with the development of military technology such as defensive and offensive weapon systems. Similarly, strategic studies have been associated with military strategy, theory of deterrence, and arms control.2 In this context, security studies in international relations theory are closely related to military security. Of course, at the opposite end of the ideological spectrum, idealists have presented different world views regarding security, but these are commonly referred to as "peace studies" rather than realism-oriented "security studies" because the latter were "far too war-prone" (Buzan2015).

Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen's Commission on Human Security defined that human security is "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment." By intentionally using these broad and ambiguous words, the Commission states that "Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms - freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity."[14] In short, human security includes what we have understood as humanitarian aid, peace operations and sustainable development. It does not introduce something new. It reiterates the importance of what we understood as important under the heading of human security.

Human security is a concept that identifies the security of human lives as the central objective of national and international security policy. It contrasts with, and grew out of increasing dissatisfaction with, the state-centered concept of security as an adequate conceptual framework for understanding human vulnerabilities in the contemporary world and military interventions as adequate responses to them. As Mary Kaldor(2007) explains in her introduction to her volume *Human Security*, human vulnerability is pervasive, threatened by 'new wars' where actors are no longer states, that do not follow the rules of conduct of 'old wars', and that cannot be won by the means of old wars. Moreover, these new wars are intertwined with other global threats including disease, natural disasters, poverty and homelessness. "Yet our security conceptions, drawn from

the dominant experience of the Second World War, do not reduce that insecurity; rather they make it worse (Kaldor 2007). Similarly, Mahbubul Haq proposes human security as a new paradigm of security: 'the world is entering a newera in which the very concept of security will change-and change dramatically. Security will be interpreted as: security of people, not just territory. Security of individuals, not just nations. Security through development, not through arms (Haq 1995)

The concept has become increasingly widely used since the mid-1990s (Gasper 2010).While initially used primarily with reference to state policies and the search for new international security and development agendas after the end of the Cold War, it is increasingly being used in policy advocacy by civil society groups on a broader range of contemporary issues from civil war to migration to climate change3 (O'Brien and others 2010; Gasper 2010). Academic institutions have developed research programs and degree programs in human security4. Yet human security is a contested concept. There are multiple formulations of its definition and divergent efforts to evolve associated global agendas. Efforts to promote human security for foreign policy of states and institutionalize it at the U"I have generated controversies. A large literature has emerged challenging, defending, or explaining the meaning and the added value of the concept. Many practitioners in international affairs, in both security and development fields, remain skeptical of its practical usefulness and political relevance. Often criticized as ambiguous, and subject to as many interpretations, questions remain as to exactly what function it is serving.

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

The study was carried out from rural areas of Bunyole district, which is located inin Eastern Uganda. It is bordered by Butaleja District to the north, Mbale District to the east, Tororo District to the southeast, Bugiri District to the south and Namutumba District to the west. The district headquarters at Butaleja, are located approximately 38 kilometres (24 mi), by road, southwest of Mbale, the nearest large city. The coordinates of the district are:00 56N, 33 57E.Bunyole District was created by Act of the Ugandan Parliament, and became operational on 1 July 2005. Prior to that the district was known as *Bunyole County* and was part of Tororo District. The predominant ethnicity in the district (85%) is Banyole, a Bantu tribe whose language is called Lunyole. Lunyole has been listed by the Institute of Languages of Makerere

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University among the endangered minority languages in Uganda. The main food of the Banyole is a finger millet meal called *Obusiima*. The traditional official meal included Obusiima and mushroom sauce .Other ethnicities in the district (15%) include the Jopadhola, the Bagisu, the Basoga, the Iteso, the Karimojong and the Bagwere. Due to a high population density in the district, environmental degradation is a concern. There are two municipalities in the district; Butaleja, where the district headquarters are located and Busolwe, the location of Busolwe General Hospital, a 100 bed public hospital, administered by the Uganda Ministry of Health. The overall vision of Butaleja district is a healthy, prosperous and sustainably developing community by 2015. And the mission is to provide quality and coordinated decentralized services to the community with focus on local and National priorities for sustainable development. The study is aimed at assessing the role of Local Government in maintenance of Security in rural areas like Bunyole District, and it's because Local governments is seen as the cornerstones in the structure of a democratic political system since local government serves as a vehicle for intelligent and responsible citizenship on the level of promoting human security.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of security is primarily caused by the skewed nature of inadequate and poor income distribution in Butaleja district. The system in this country and district in particular enables the rich to get richer while the poor get poorer. So this research is intended to ensure that the disposable income in the hands of the poor, particularly the rural poor is enhanced. In this case Local Government programs aimed at transforming the lives of people in rural areas from miserable to better status and because of the positive characteristics of which it is easy to feel their impact since they are result-oriented. They put a lot emphasis on self-reliance through empowering people so that they do not remain beggars forever. Thus, local government has room for public participation in their activities to make them effective towards achieving the desired results. Apart from the aforementioned, other problems such as limited access to credit facilities, high cost of farm inputs and inclement geography all combine to compound the problem for security in Butaleja district. These problems shall be identified and solutions to them proffered in the documentation of research findings.There are no gain saying the fact, that the impositions of unpopular or unqualified candidate for leadership during elections or appointment greatly affect the foundation of local Government Administration. This is so because such personnel may not

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be capable of mobilizing local participation in governance but rather look up to those that made him. Therefore, when the local people are not allowed to participate in the governmental affairs of the local government system which ordinarily should be the constituency of all rural dwellers such system is bound to neglect its traditional role and the result should be poor administration. To unravel these, the researcher came up with the following objectives below and also posed questions that shall enable her investigate whether the identified problems are the reasons for lack of rural security.

1.3 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study will be to assess the role of local government in maintenance of security in rural areas.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the study

i). To investigate security systems in the rural Areas of Butaleja district?

ii). To ascertain the roles played by local government in promoting security of the rural Areas?

iii).To find out the problems faced by local government in promoting security in rural areas?

1.4 Research question

i). What are the levels of security systems in the rural Areas of Butaleja district?

ii). What are the roles played by local government in promoting security of the rural Areas?

iii). What are the problems faced by local government in promoting security in rural areas?

1.5 Significance of the study

The research work will be of immense importance and value to scholars, educationists, institution of higher leanings and even the local governments alike as a referencing material because it could be a tool for teaching local government administrative students.

It will equip administrators on the council's managerial skills. It will effectively enhance local council's administrators on how to imbibe security oriented strategies for the emancipation and security of rural communities.

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The study will expose the relevance of an effective management of local councils in Butaleja district and it will be of help to policy makers, to engineer the system.

1.6 Geographical Scope

This proposed research shall be carried out in Butaleja District located along an important section of the Lake Kyoga catchment at the point where river Manafwa enters Lake Kyoga and along the Mpologoma river stretch which is one of the most important wetlands in Eastern Uganda. Butaleja District is also the home to Uganda' most famous paddy rice scheme the Doho rice scheme and the community within the District are ardent rice growers.

1.6. 2 Time Scope

The study focused on 2005 to 2017 was selected as the starting period of reference because it is the year in which Butaleja district registered a number of cases at most of the police stations concerning insecurity issues. The study covered a period of three months starting from June to August 2017 because of the nature of the exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.

Content Scope

The study was carried out with a purpose of investigating the levels of security systems in the rural areas Butaleja district, roles played by local government in promoting security of the rural areas, problems faced by local government in promoting security in rural areas.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

These are the challenges that are most likely to be faced during field data collection. Language barrier may be limiting factor whereby respondents are handicapped to the questionnaires interpretations due to the high illiteracy level in the area. This will however be countered by training the research assistants who could best understand the language of their choice.

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Uncooperative committee members' of the local government councils may also be a big challenge due to suspicion on the motives of the research study. Working closely with community leaders and volunteers as well as making the respondents understand that the research is solely for academic purpose will help to mitigate these challenges.

Another limitation is the time allocated for the fieldwork and financial constraints, which however may not reduce the number of respondents that are aimed to be interviewed

Road sector is also in a poor state which makes other areas to be in accessible and some areas don't have roads to link up with other villages.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter discussed relevant literature that explains the study variables and these were the roles of Local government in the maintain of security in rural areas in Butaleja district. The chapter also discusses theoretical review, conceptual framework and the representation theory.

Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Democracy and Democratic theory

Karlstrom (2007) addresses the concept of democracy as 'a local political cosmology which emphasizes the values of justice, civility and open communication between rulers and subjects', where, according to Schumpeter, political decisions are realized for 'common good' by making the people decide issues through the election of individuals who are to assemble in order to carry out their will (2009). Schumpeter further states that this common good implies providing answers to questions in order that every measure taken can unequivocally be classified as 'good' or 'bad'. It is the rule of the people, depicting liberty, and freedom. Lijphart (2018) gives the following as definitions of democracy:

Representative democracy is defined as the government by the representatives of the people;

Abraham Lincoln's famous stipulation of democracy as government for the people and by the people, that is, a government that works in accordance with the peoples' preferences

There are different kinds of democracy, majoritarian and consensus models (Kaiser2016:434 as quoted from Lijphart 1999). However, the majoritarian model will be ruled out in this study because it stipulates that the majority should govern while the minorities oppose. Sir Arthur Lewis perceives this model as undemocratic as it is characterized by exclusiveness (Lewis,2011). This is common in societies with two-party system. The consensus model of democracy requires that a consensus should be arrived at through discursive means (Long 2001). Lewis seems to work in the same line of thought as Schumpeter. In his view, the consensus model depicts the real essence of democracy where all who are affected by a decision should have a chance to participate in making that decision directly or indirectly through chosen representatives. Lijphart

(1999) outlines 8 criteria for defining and measuring democracy proposed by Robert A. Dahl (1971:3, quoted from Lijphart 2012). They include: A right to vote, the right to be elected,

This does not rule out the fact that in a democratic society the management of affairs requires certain special aptitudes and techniques that needs to be entrusted to those who possess them. Yet, this does not have to affect the principle of common good by allowing the people decide issues, because these people who are there (representatives) are simply there to carry out the will of the people. Democratic governments allocate a greater share of responsibility to lower level institutions, the level that benefits the largest segment of the population who are those who live in rural areas. Free and fair elections take the stage in a democratic system where there is socio-political inclusion. Where there is disagreement in opinions as to which goals are to be achieved, how this could be approached, and the strategies to be employed, opposition springs and this leads to adjustments. A strong opposition party strengthens the party in power and forces it to work to win the confidence of its electorate. It boosts competition and emulation to propagate the name of the ruling party. The implication of democracy is highlighted further by Uslaner (Hooghe and Dietlind, 2003) who purports that democracy admits variety which helps to create a forum for competition. It also permits criticism on which the opposing parties rely on to make improvements.

In the right-based approach to development, a lot of emphasis has been laid on democracy as its absence ushers in less representative political systems with weaker structures for aggregating and arbitrating interests in society (Grindle 1980, Heyden et al. 2009, as cited from Court et al. 2005). In an undemocratic society, policy making processes tend to be more centralized and thus often remote and less accessible with limited scope for wider input or participation. This completely rules out the sense of belonging in the people.

The Representation Theory

Pitkin (1967) observes that in modern times everyone wants to be governed by representatives, either individuals or institutions. But what is the idea behind representation, and what expectations do voters have of representatives? Pitkin explains that representation is used as device to furthering local interests, as a control over the power of the state.

Representation means popular representation, and to be linked with the idea of politics, of everyone's right to have a say in what happens to him/her. What makes people feel represented? When is it correct to say that they are represented? What counts as evidence that they are represented? Is it voting, identification? In the midst of the debate as to what representation means, Hobbes (cited from Pitkin 1967) lays down some formal arrangements that accompany representation;

Authorization the representative has to be given the authority to act through voting; Accountability: the representative has to take responsibility to be accountable for his actions. Owing to this attribute, accountability is a precondition for standards that can be practically and effectively applied to derive sustainable development. It cannot be enforced without transparency (openness) and the rule of law. An organization or institution is accountable to those who will be directly or indirectly affected by its decisions or actions. Hence, a vital element that pervades this debate is that a political representation where rights are respected is based on elections. Some theorists argue that a representative's duty is to reflect accurately the wishes and opinions of those that represents, he must do what is best for those in his charge, though sometimes he might use his own judgments and wisdom, since he is chosen to make decisions for his constituents (the relation between representative and constituents).My position is in this same direction.

The application of this theory is to highlight and present a picture of the consequences of a true representative who reflects the choice of the people and the situation when the representative is not considered the peoples' choice. The issue of representativeness of the LG is a major factor in the functioning of the LG.

In sum, the theories examined above have a profound bearing on the subject or main theme of study that empowerment and freedom are instrumental or prerequisites in security endeavors because they boost participation and involvement (the latter is also true of the former). The frameworks have also been selected to highlight areas of possible connection for my interpretation. To that extent, this is an empirical study of a very general kind. The analysis will follow the same pattern to reflect this goal and present the situation of Butaleja district.

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This chapter is a reflection of the theories that are of utmost importance to the study, from the general concept of development narrowing it down to rural development. Some models of development are introduced such as the participatory model of development. It also introduces the concept of good governance, which is a reflection of core concepts such as decentralization and democracy. These dwindle down to the concept of empowerment. Democratic decentralization which is synonymously used here with political decentralization is treated in this work as the main element of power devolution to the LG (autonomy) and to the ordinary people who should have the freedom of choice and participation. Empowerment of women is also briefly examined because women have been the least empowered, considering their position which is related to their sense of family and community.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Dependent variables	Independent variables
Roles of local government • Implementation • Partnership • Catalyst	**Security of rural areas** • Healthcare • Education • Food security
• Government involvement and policies • Limited information by local government • Political interference	
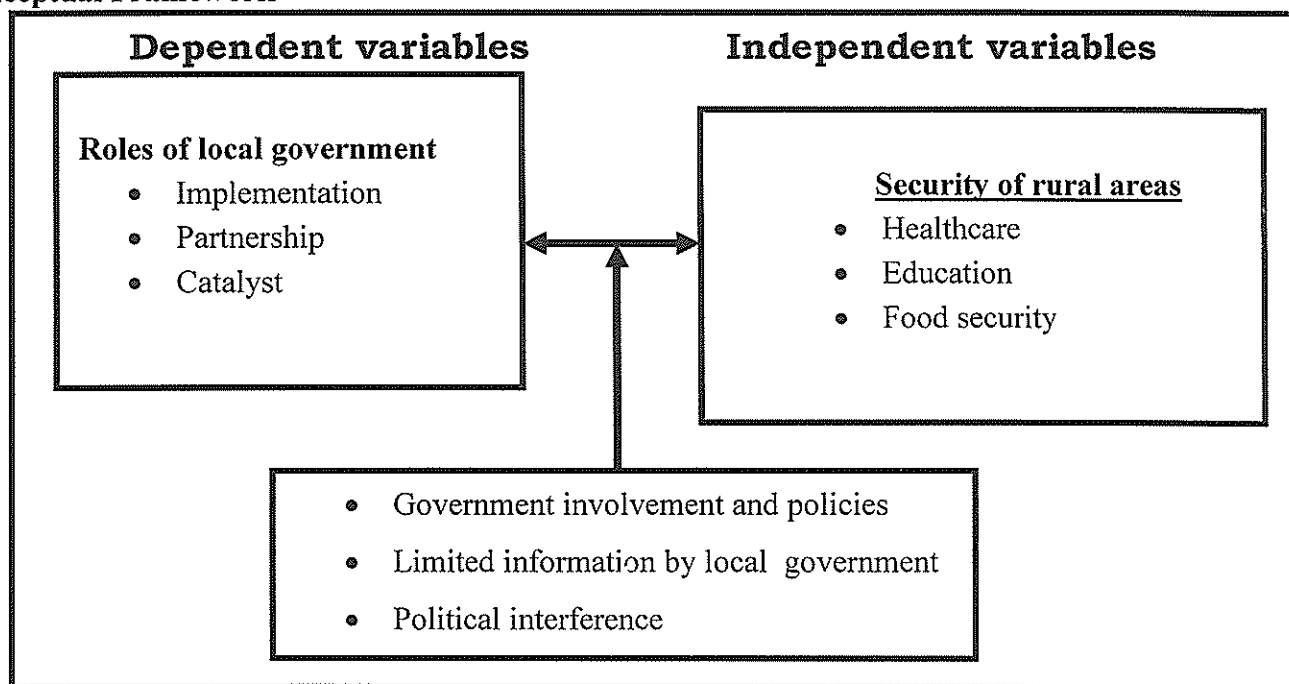
Source: *Researcher's Conceptualization (2017)*

state and public services, to receive efficient and responsive services and Dependent variables is the security of rural areas such as food security, health and education. This is intervened by political interference, limited information by local government.

2.3 Concept of Local Government:

In the simplest language, local government means Locality stands for a restricted area like a village, a group of villages' district, town or cities that are allowed by law to administer themselves through their own direct efforts or local authority in a manner suiting local need peculiarities and wishes. In essence, it enjoys an autonomous status which entitles it to take certain legislative, administrative and financial decisions.

Agbakoba et al (2004: P.2) defined local government from legal perspective. They see it as a political administrative unit that is empowered by law to administer specific locality. The UN Division of public administration observe local government as a political sub unit of a nation which controls its local affairs including the powers to impose taxes or to exact labour for a prescribed purposes.

Local government administration is an important sector if public administration which has to do with management of public affairs at the grassroots level. Owing to the indispensable position of local government to the grassroots it will be imperative to touch on some salient aspect necessary in course of this study.

The study x-rays such aspects like structure, resources and functions of the local government to the rural dwellers. As well as its central – local government relations, it has been observed that the local government cannot be given a straight jacket definition or one-for-all type of definition.

Golding, L. (1977) defines it as the management of their own affairs by the people of the locality. Eme Awa sees it as a political authority for the purpose of dispersing or decentralizing political powers. These definitions can be seen as deficient for lack of some ingredients. Others suggest that local government should be defined in more details to specify its features, such as forms, status, within a political and administrative framework of a country. The French tradition,

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of public administration sees the local government subject as that, which can be 0074Zreated in the French prefectural system. But most writers in English tradition simply regard the French system as an institutional arrangement of the local aim of the central authority R. Wraith (1984) also see local government as "the act of decocentration or devolution of authority to field units on the other hand it refers to it as a transfer of authority to local government units or special statutory bodies such as schools boards for finances. From this perspective one can see local government as a lesser power in the national polity. It is an administrative agency through which control an authority and relates to the people at Emezi (1984) on the other hand perceived local government as a "system of local administration under local communities that are organize to maintain law and order, provide some limited range of social amenities, and encourage cooperation and participation of inhabitants towards the improvement of their conditions of living, It provides the community with formal organizational framework which enables them to tackle the problem locally.

2.3.2 Concept of Security

Security: Is the degree of resistance or protection from harm. It applies to any vulnerable/vulnerable asset such as a person, dwelling, community, item, nation or organization. As noted by the Institute for security and Open Methodologies, security provides a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat. Theses separations are generally called "CONTROLS" and sometimes include changes to the asset or the threat. One of the most important and widespread aspects of security is National Security. National security is a concept that a government along with its parliaments should protect the state and its citizens against all kind of national crises through a variety of power projections such as political power, diplomacy, economic power, military etc.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methods the researcher used to collect data. It focused on the Research design, Sources of data, Organization of the study, Data collection and Data analysis.

3.2 Research design

The study applied in a research design to reflect aspects of feelings, experiences which were mainly used to achieve the objectives of the study in the role of local government in maintain of security in rural areas. This was because research questions that were generated necessitated observing explanatory descriptive aspects of the study.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in data collection, analysis and general information on the subject matter was collected from the different stakeholders. Qualitative design involved in-depth interviewing of the Local government officials, top community leaders and some local people in Butaleja district while on the other hand Quantitative design involved the use of close ended questionnaires which were issued to some officials of Butaleja district as the method was convenient for them to fill.

3.4 Study Population

The study population involved some of the workers and staff of Butaleja local governmental which was calculated to be 100 staff in number. The target population consists of the Local Government workers, top community officials, and the local people all in Butaleja district.n Butaleja was chosen because: Banyole are the biggest ethnic group (66%)The population of Butaleja is projected at 198,500 with 112,400 children

3.5 Sample size

The sample size is calculated using Taro Yamane's formula. Based on the population of the sample, the researcher uses a normal confidence level of 90% and the error tolerance of 10% of the population. The sample size will be determined using Yamane's (1994) formula:

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

Where, n = sample

N = Population size

e = error margin or margin of error

I = constant value

Note that the choice of (0.1) 1% proportion of sampling error is purely an exclusive decision of the researcher. Substituting the figures in the formula, we get the following:

$$x = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)}$$

$$x = \frac{100}{1 + 100(1.0)}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{2}$$

$$= 50$$

Therefore the sample size is 50

3.3 Sample Procedure

The samples were purposively and randomly selected while carrying out this research in Butaleja district.

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3.3.1 Purposive sampling

The local government workers ,top community officials and the local people in Butaleja district were purposely selected because these groups of people were believed to have important information in terms of maintaining security in the rural areas.

3.3.2 Random sampling

The local people were randomly selected to give each an equal chance to present what they have because they were believed to have important information on the subject matter of the research. The respondents who were willing to participant were approached.

3.3 Sources of data.

3.3.1 The Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data are the type of data that are obtained in the field of study while trying to make a clear research on the study and ascertain true facts. These Include data that are collected through the original efforts of the researcher, and most of these data have not been published elsewhere and so can be obtained by face to face interaction with respondents. This is obtained through use of interviews to some staff of the selected Sub counties such asBusaba, Kachonga, Mazimasa, Himutu, Busolwe,Naweyo, Busabi to mention but a few.

3.3.2 The Secondary Sources of Data

This was obtained from documentary analysis, comprehensive review of literature related to the subject, textbooks, magazines, journals, published and unpublished articles from seminars and workshops, and some retrieved works from the internet. In this case the researcher drew extensively from the work of other writers on the role of local government in maintance of security in the rural areas

3.6 Data collection instruments

The basic instrument to be used for the collection of data was the questionnaires interviews, data analysis and data processing.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaire is a formalized schedule for collecting data from respondents. The questionnaires were used to collect regular data and data for specialized studies which were given to the workers and staff of the chosen local government in Butaleja district.

3.6.2 Interviews

The interview guide was obtained through holding face to face interviews with the respondents using semi structured interview guide to obtain the response with a recorder to enable her capture all the interviewees' response. An open ended interview was used by the researcher to gather data on the study topics and then was interpreted and analyzed.

3.6.3 Data processing

The processing of data was done after the collection of data for verification of the information that was gathered and for attainment of uniformity. Data editing involved checking the information errors which was an added advantage because it enabled the researcher to delete and eliminate errors that were traced which in the end would have manipulated the results of the study.

3.6.4 Data analysis

The data collected was analyzed using tables and percentages in which descriptive and quantitative methods were applied for data analysis. The Chi-square test statistic shall be used to test the hypothesis. The formula for the chi-square is given as follows:-

$$x^{2(r-1)} = \sum \frac{([oi - e)]^2}{ei}$$

Where;

x^2 = Chi-square

r = Number of rows

C = number of columns

Σ = Summation

Oi = Observed frequency

ei = Expected frequency

The analysis and workings shall be shown in chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Data Presentation

The study centered on "local government authority as catalyst for grassroots emancipation and development" a study of selected local government councils of Andomi, Obio/Akpor, Etched, Port Harcourt, Bonny, and Okrika local government councils of Rivers State.

The survey techniques of the research were adopted in order to gather answers to the questions posed.

The obvious intension of this chapter of the research work is therefore, principally to present the relevant data analysis, and thereafter afford the researcher the opportunity to discuss the findings of the research questions.

To properly dig into findings solutions to the problems of development in the rural areas which is a key responsibilities of the local government authorities a total of one hundred and two (102) copies of questionnaires were drawn and distributed randomly to the personnel of the six chosen local government authorities.

Out of the number, eighteen copies were discovered to be roughly tampered with and returned, leaving a total of one hundred and two instruments retrieved and eighty three copies duly completed.

4.2 Respondents Sex

Seventy five (75%) of the respondents were male while twenty seven (27%) were female. The sexes and data required were supplied.

Table 1: Respondent Data on sex

Gender	No	Percentages
Male	75	74%
Female	27	26%
Total	102	100%

Figure 1:4 Showing Data on Sex
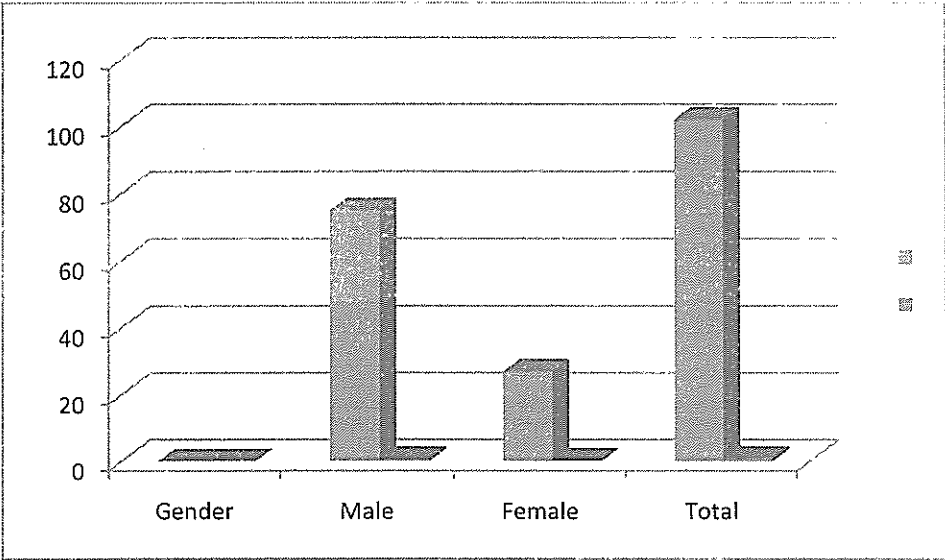
4.3 Respondents age Distribution

Forty nine of the respondents were between the ages of 30 – 39 years old, representing (58%). Forty three (43) of them are between the ages of 40 – 49 years old (42).

Table 2: Respondent age

Age bracket	No	Percentages
30 – 39	59	58%
40 – 49	43	42%
Total	102	100%

4.4 Respondents educational qualifications

Forty six (45%) of the respondents had degrees while fifty six has diplomas (55%).

Table 3: Respondents Educational qualifications

Educational status	No	Percentages
Degrees	46	45%
Diplomas	56	55%
Total	102	100%

Apie Chat showing respondents of educational qualifications

■ Educational status
■ Degrees
▯ Diplomas
■ Total
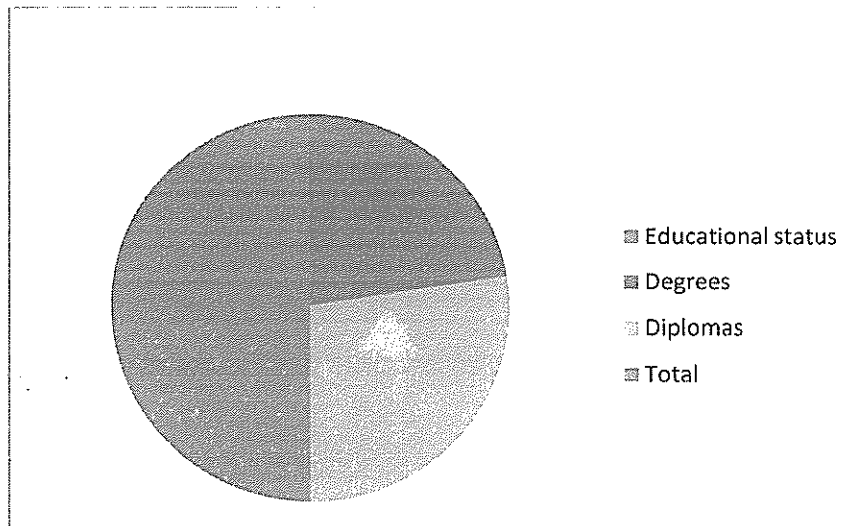
4.5 Results

The study subjected four research question to an empirical test and the results of these tests are presented between. The questions (as presented in the tables) are the split units of the respective research questions.

Since some of the questions posed in their smaller units are uniquely interrelated (as they are guided by different research questions), and to ensure that meanings are put together under appropriate research questions, they are separately discussed at the end of the table. This is to enhance understanding.

4.6 Number of questionnaires administered

Out of the total of 120 administered questionnaires representing 100%, after sorting 18 copies representing 15% were roughly handled and 102 representing 85% was confirmed okay.

Therefore, the findings and discussion of the study is contend on 102 of the population sample size.

Table 4: Total number of questionnaires administered

Respondents	Frequency	Percentages
Copies returned	102	85%
Copies not returned	18	15%
Total	120	100%

Figure 3 Showing Total Number Of Questionnaires Administered.
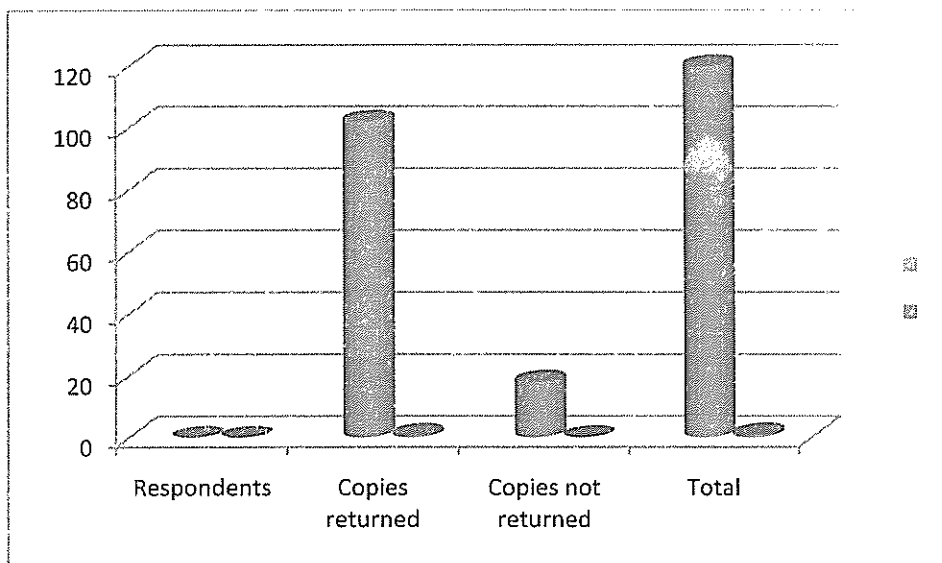
4.7 Discussion of Findings

1. What are the reasons for the creation of local government authorities? To find out the views of respondents in this matter five related questions were formed.

Does the reasons for carving out local authorities to enrich the pockets of the leaders?

Is the state or federal governments aware of this ugly scenario?

Does the mode of selection of local government administrators are factor to its failure.

What measure is appropriate to check or stop the trend?

As public administrator what are your humble contribution to better the situation?

Table 5: Distribution of responses or reasons for the creation of local government areas.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	98	96%
No	4	4%
Total	102	100%

Table 5:

To attest to the fact that local government authority are the panacea for grassroots emancipation and development, a total of 98 respondents representing 9620 said yes while only 4 respondents representing 4% said no, this affirmed the position of local government authority as bedrock for community or grassroots development.

4.8 Distribution of Responses on whether local government operationalization

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	75%	74%
No	27%	26%
Total	102	100%

Table 6: Shows that 75 respondents, representing 74% said yes that the operational system the local government is characterized by corruption while 27 respondents representing 26% said no; This is in line with the views of Golding (1975: P. 9) cited in Ofoeze 1997: P.12) which says that, the system however, was not "local government" especially because, among other things it did not lead to the emergence of government exercise through locally elected council (body) enjoying substantial autonomy in the exercise of specific powers over a given locality in the performance of a range of functions and responsibilities allocated to it by law.

4.9 Table 6, Distribution Responses on whether political office holders contribute to fall of local government.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	54	53%
No	48%	47%
Total	102	100%

Table 7: Shows that 54 responses representing 53% support the views that political office holders contribute to non development of the rural communities which 48 representing 47% said no to the reasons behind non development of the rural areas by councils.

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4.2.1 Table 8: Distribution of responses on the bureaucrats in the development processes in the local government areas.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	55	54%
No	47	46%
Total	102	100%

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	18%	18%
No	84	82%
Total	102	100%

Table 8: shows that 55 respondents representing 54% said „yes" that are part of the problem of under development in the rural areas while 47 representing 46% said „no". This shows that though all the cause of non-development are attributed to elected officials the staff of the council are not exception in the misfortune.

4.2.2 Table 9: Distribution of responses on the activities of rural dwellers in the development palaver.

Total 9: Demonstrated that 18 Reponses representing 18% are against the view that the rural dwellers contribute to thwart development efforts while 84 representing. 82% responses support the view that the problem are wholly the leadership problem and their activities would cripple if adequate measures was not taken in good time.

4.3.3 ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION OF FINDING

This chapter reviews the results presented in the previous chapter 4.4 on data presentation and analysis. This discussion is guided by the research questions that were put forward inchapter 4 (four).

In this question the researcher, tried to find out the reasons for the creation of the local governments and the expectations of the people. From the analysis it is shown in table 5 – 6, 7, 8 and 9. It revealed that the local government creation which supposed to be for good of the rural people turn to be a curse.

(b) Research questions two: what are the reasons for the non development of rural communities by local government authorities. On response to this question, the researcher tried to discover the problems that thwart the development of communities. It was traced to corruption, lack of political will, incompetence, lack of knowledge of administration and poor educational qualification.

The analysis shows in table 6 – 8 confirmed these making the local government system unimportant.

CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Nigeria, like other third world countries has adopted various strategies aimed at challenging or containing various obstacles to development.

But regrettably the application of the bourgeois – oriented prescriptions which are deeply rooted in capitalist mode of production, have rather aggravated and deepened the problem of grass-roots development. This is because they intend to0 create what Francois Perroux and Manuel Correia de Andrado called "poles of development" that is the existence of dual economy with areas existing along side subsistence.

Given this fact that the condition of marginalized people who suffers from low levels of education, poverty, unemployment, and lack of nourishment still exist in Nigeria, therefore this chapter seek to critically evaluate policies and strategies of rural development in Nigeria from 1976 to date.

The researcher who focused on local government and grassroots development discovered that this ugly scenario still continued even up till date and appeal for reforms to change statuesque.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

The study recommended that the factors militating against the ability of local government authorities in Nigeria which are primarily human factors should be arrested if the state and federal governments introduce more financial discipline into the local government system to curb the endemic problem of corruption.

This can only be achieved by introducing effective and stringent measures to check financial and administrative irresponsibility on the part of both the elected and permanent officials of the local government system.

In addition, the imposition of imprisonment with no option of fines on any erring members of the local government should be introduced for those convicted of corruption.

The study equally call for the removal of powers to award contracts from the local government chairmen and centralized it in a well constituted tender board which the council chairman should only be a member.

Furthermore, employment into local government service must be restricted to only those persons possessing development related skills and qualifications and expertise.

5.3 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

In view of the recommendations made I wish to suggest that for purposes of further studies it will be imperative to state as follows.

That though it is pertinently constitutional for federal and state governments to lend a helping hands to all stratas of government should be made to be directed at a specific people oriented programme

That the development of the grassroots can only be accomplished if the administrators and chairmen plans, formulate policies that is development sensitive and their implementation carefully expedited. To this end, I wish to suggest that the federal and state governments projects taskforce be put in place to embark on the monitoring and evaluation of councils projects and programmes for purpose of accountability.

Also, the taskforce should be given express permission to assess projects executed by previous governments for either completion or commissioning to check duplication of projects.

It is therefore, my kin did opinion that if these are done local government authorities will justify its purposes.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Questionnaire to the Local Government

I Were Doreen Deborah a student at Kampala International University, doing my fieldwork on a thesis entitled Roles of Local Governments in Maintaining Security in rural Areas: A Case Study of Buteleja District.

This questionnaire is intended to gather valid and reliable responses/information from you. As such, try to be honest and objective in your responses. I am working within a time frame of 2 months, that is, between July and August. Confidentiality and anonymity will be guaranteed for any information given. Be assured that this will be used for purely academic purposes. Tick the right answer, or explain where necessary. You are not obliged to answer all the questions.

1) Sex: Male   Female

2) Age range 25-30 ☐ 31-35 ☐ 36-40 ☐ 41- 45 ☐ 46-50 ☐

51 and above

3) Name of Council ....

4) Position ....

5) What are the objectives of this council?

....

....

....

6) How do you work/operate in this area to realize these objectives?

....

....

....

....

7) How is this council managed?

....
....

8) To what extent is this council representative of the local people in this area?

a) Largely influenced by the state (state policies)

b) Work according to the needs and desires of the people

c) The council is represented by a popular choice

9) Do you think the people feel represented by this council? Explain

....
....
....

10) What mechanism does this council use to account to the people?

....
....

11) If this council has to realize its objectives, human resource is important.
Does this council have this capacity? Explain your answer.

....
....

12) What is the employment situation of this council?

....

....

13) What are the contributions of this council to the development of Butaleja district?

....

....

14) What are some of the projects carried out so far and how successful werethey?

....

....

15) How would you evaluate the performance of this council?

....

....

16) How is this council funded?

....

....

17) How autonomous is this council in terms of decision making (conception and execution of a project) and finance?

....

....

18) Does this council receive external funding? If so, do these donor agencies have any influence in the conception and execution of projects?

....

....

19) Before 1993 there was almost the absence of this autonomy. Do you think this autonomy is the reason for your successes? Explain.

....

....

20) Is it easy working with the local people and do they participate in the socio-economic change of this   area?

....

....

21) How far has the council helped in the reduction of poverty and the provision of services that have improved on the life of the people in this area?

....

....

22) This council is operating in a multicultural area. How has it been able to integrate these different cultures and work in harmony with the people?

....

....

23) In your opinion, what do you think is the reason(s) for your successes/failures?

a) Hard work and the collaborative effort of the local people

b) Lack of autonomy

c) Freedom and empowerment:

d) Others

Any other comments

....

THANKS FOR YOUR COLLABORATION!!!

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE LOCAL PEOPLE

I Were **Doreen Deborah** a student at Kampala International University, doing my fieldwork on a thesis entitled Roles of Local Governments in Maintaining Security in rural Areas: A Case Study of Buteleja district. This questionnaire is intended to gather valid and reliable responses/information from you. As such, try to be honest and objective in your responses. I am working within a time frame of2months, that is, between July and August. Confidentiality and anonymity will be guaranteed for any information given. Be assured that this will be used for purely academic purposes. Tick the right answer, or explain where necessary. You are not obliged to answer all the questions.

1) Sex: Male   Female

2) Age range: 20-25   26-30   31-35   36-40   41-45

46+

3) Level of education: Primary   Secondary   High school   University

4) Profession: ....

5) What is your opinion with regards to the conduct of the last council elections?

a) Elections were free and fair

b) The elections were rigged

6) Explain the reason for your answer

....

....

7) To the best of your knowledge, if elections are free and fair, which party do you think would win in Butaleja District?

....

....

8) Give reasons for your answer

....
      .

....

9) What are some remarkable projects carried out by the local government council in Butaleja District?

....

....

10) As an individual, do you think the council is meeting its expectations?

....

....

11) In your opinion, do you think the local people feel the impact of the Rural Security?
YES [   ]   NO   [   ]

....

....

12) How?

13) Is the local government representative's officials of the Butaleja folk?

....

....

14) How would you evaluate the general performance of the local government system?

....

....

15) What do you think the local government can do to improve on the lives of the people?

....

....

16) Do you feel the impact of decentralization of power?

....

....

17) Do you feel a sense of belonging or do you feel cut off from this area?

....

....

18) How does it feel like to partake in your own development?

....

....

19) How would you evaluate the democratic performance (freedom/empowerment) bestowed on you?

a) It is a good thing   b) I don't feel it   c) It is not practical

22) What do you think needs to be done for the betterment of Butaleja district?

....

....

Other comments:

....

....

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!