**POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE**

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**ENUGU**

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**U14/MSS/PAD/041**

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**SUPERVISOR DR. ANTHONY IDEDE**

**JULY, 2018**

**APPROVAL PAGE**

This research project titled Policy Making and Implementation in Oji River Local Government Area of Enugu State has been read and approved by the Public Administration Programme, Department of Business Management, Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu Nike, Enugu.

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I Eziakor, Faustina Uchechukwu an undergraduate student of the Department of Business Management with the registration number U14/MSS/PAD/041, hereby certify that the work enclosed in this project report is original and has not been submitted in part or full in any other Degree Programme of this University or any other University.

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 Eziakor, Faustina U. DATE

**DEDICATION**

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God who granted me strength and made the resources needed available for completion of this work and seeing me through during this period of my study.

 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

 I wish to express my unquantified gratitude to God Almighty who granted me the strength, good health, and made the resources available to accomplish this work.

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 **TABLE OF CONTENT**

Title page i

Approval page ii

Certification iii

Dedication iv

Acknowledgements v

Table of contents vi

List of tables vii

Abstract viii

**CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background of the study 1

1.2 Statement of the problem 3

1.3 Objectives of the study 3

1.4Research questions 4 4

1.5 Significance of the study 4 5 1.6 Limitations of the study 5

1.7Definition of terms 5

1.8 Scope of the study 6

**CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

2.1 Conceptual Framework 8

2.1.2 Concept of Policy 8

2.1.3 Concept of Public Policy 10

2.1.4 Concept of Policy Implementation 11

2.1.5 Kinds of policy in Local Government Area 13

2.1.5 The Challenges of Public Policy 14

2.2 A brief History of Oji River Local Government Area 17

2.3 Actor Involved in Policy Making and Implementation in Local Government Area 17

2.4 The Role of Local Government in Policy Making and Implementation 20

2.5 Empirical Review 21

2.6 Gap in knowledge 24

2.7 Theoretical Framework 25

2.8 Relevance of the theory to the study 27

**CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODS**

3.1 Research design 28

3.2 Area of Study 28

3.3 Population of Study / population distribution 28

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection 29

3.5 Validity of the instrument 29

3.6 Reliability of the instrument 30

3.7 Sampling technique 30

3.8 Sample size 31

3.9 Method of data collection 32

3.10 Method of data analysis 32

 **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

4.1 Data presentation and analysis 32

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Summary of findings 50

5.2 Conclusion 52

5.3 Recommendations 52

Bibliography 53

Appendix 56

 **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 3.4 Population distribution 29

Table 3.5 Sample size distribution 29

Table 4.1 Distribution showing the instrument return rate 32

Table 4.2 That showed the sex of the respondents 35

Table 4.3 Age distribution of respondents 36

Table 4.4 Distribution of marital status of respondents 36

Table 4.5 Distribution showing the religion of the respondent 37

Table 4.6 Distribution of academic qualification of respondents 38

Table 4.7 Distribution of departments of respondents 39

Table 4.8 Distribution showing length of service in the organization 40

Table 4.9 Are the policies made in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality 40

Table 4.10 Are the policies implemented in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality 41

 Table 4.11 Whether the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area were geared towards rural development 42

Table 4.12 Are there harsh policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area 42

Table 4.13 Do the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Areaaffect the Staff positively?43

Table 4.14 Does the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government bring development in the Area 44

Table 4.15 Are there challenges in policy making and implementing in Oji River Local Government Area44

Table 4.16 Does State government interfere in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area 45

Table 4.17 Has the challenges been overcome 46

Table 4.18 is lack of fund a challenge to policy implementation in Oji River Local Government Area? 47

Table 4. 19 Do indiscipline, laziness, and corruption among Local Government workers constitute a challenge to policy implementation in Oji River Local Government Area? 47

Table 4.20 Is staff motivation going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area

Table 4.21 Is increment in the staff salary going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area 48

Table 4.22 Is paying the staff when due going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area 49

  **ABSTRACT**

*This study focuses on the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area of Enugu State. The objectives of this work are to ascertain the quality of policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area, To find out the impact of the policies made and implemented, To discover the challenges facing the policy making and implementation and identify the possible way of enhancing the policy making and implementations. This work adopted descriptive survey and the researcher selected a sample of respondents from the population and administered structured questionnaire. The questionnaire took the form of three point formula scales. The researcher used stratified random sampling technique and the sample size was found out using Taro Yamane formula. Through the respondents, the researcher was able to find out that though there are quality policies made in Oji River Local Government Area they were unable to implement them due to inadequate resources; that policy making in the local government is facing a problem of interference from other levels of government; and that the staff are not paid promptly to enable them discharge their duties well. The researcher recommends that State Government should not in any form interfere in policy making and implementation in the local government; Efforts should be made to provide adequate funds needed for policy implementation; the Local Government staff should be disciplined and committed to their duties; and the Local Government Authority should device various ways to motivate the staff, increase their salaries and pay them promptly.*

 **CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

1.1 **Background of the study**

The need of localizing governance in the modern setting is on the need to bring governance closer to the people. This even as its functions and relevance sometimes overlap with those of other levels of government, it is still seen as a way of making governance more efficient and effective in a democratic system of government. Local government is the government at the grassroots near enough and with the people, and therefore better able to articulate and tackle the problems of the citizenry. In the words of Chukwuemeka (2013) ‘local government is a government department and essential organ or arm of the bureaucracy at the lowest level. Technically, it is a public organization authorized to achieve and administer a limited range of public policy in a relatively smaller territory, which is a sub division of the national government.’ The existence of local government recognizes the capacity of the local people to understand and conduct their own local affairs. The people themselves are more able to secure a closer adaptation of public services to local needs than the central or state governments, looking at the locality from afar. The continuous emphasis on policy making and implementation in the local government is understandable as Chukwuemeka (2013) said that ‘local government is in a far better position than the national or state government to stimulate initiatives, inculcate that feeling of national consciousness and encourage drive and experimentation in the people. Public policy involves development of formal policy statements that are viewed as legitimate. (Denhardt and Denhardt, (2009) Public policy making process is an attempt to examine and diagnose what a problem means, how an issue can be made out of the problem and solutions found for such social problems. (Ugwu, 2006) Nigeria is faced with so many problems, and these problems could be in the area of policies, commerce, education, agriculture, communication, housing, transportation, health, and other many problems such as terrorism; unemployment, kidnapping, and government make policies to help reduce these problems. Ugwu (2006) also posited that policy implementation is concerned with the process of giving effect to policy so that the objectives of the policy can be achieved. The implementation problem facing developing countries is the problem of a widening gap between policy intentions and outcomes. According to Dialoke, Ukah, and Maduagwuna (2017) Implementation gap begins with distances between formulated policy goals and the achieving of such planned goals. It is also vital to consider policy questions in the particular context in which they arise, both in terms of the general politics of the problem and the value and powers of the policy-makers. The importance of local government administration cannot be over emphasized especially in less developed country such as Nigeria. The existence of local government remains a sine-qua-non for grass root development through effective and efficient policy making and implementation.

**1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

 Government has failed in recent times to achieve important tasks of ensuring the development of the economy due mainly to poor policy making and implementation process. The importance of well articulated policy can never be over emphasized in the growth of any economy. One of the major problems of most government policies is the lack of adequate and well informed policy makers who possess the technical know-how needed for the job. Other problems include: lack of financial resources, government attitude, ethnicity and favoritism, poor leadership. Moreover, some policies end up not achieving the main reason for which they were instituted. The policy makers tend to divert funds meant for pursuing policies for selfish interests. However, policy implementation is the greatest problem facing policy process especially in developing countries, there is always a wide gap between policy formulation and policy implementation, in developing countries such as Nigeria, there are several brilliant policies formulated, but such policies have been rubbished by poor implementation. (Ugwu, 2006) Despite recommendations made by many reforms, the problems remained unresolved. The need to find the causes and solutions to the challenges gave rise to this research.

**1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

 The general objective of this study is to examine policy making and implementation particularly in Orji River Local Government Area of Enugu State.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To investigate the quality of policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area.
2. To find out the impact of policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area.
3. To investigate the challenges of policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area.
4. To identify alternative measures for enhancing effective policy making and implementation in Orji River Local Government Area.

**1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION**

1. What is the quality of policies made and implemented in Orji River Local Government Area?
2. What are the impacts of policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area?
3. What are the challenges facing policy making and implementation in Orji River Local Government Area?
4. What alternative measures could be used for enhancing effective policy making and implementations in Orji River Local Government Area?

**1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This study will add to the body of knowledge and increase the existing literature in the area of policy making and implementation generally in Nigeria and particularly in Orji River Local Government Area of Enugu State. It will also be beneficial to students and other researchers as information in this work will help to widen their knowledge for further research. This work will also help policy makers to modify the ways and approaches used in policy making and implementation. It will also help them in the improvement and management of resources in public sector.

**1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study covered policy making and implementation. It particularly focused on Orji River Local Government Area of Enugu State.

**1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

**TIME:** One of the major problems encountered by the researcher was time because the researcher had to combine research work with other activities. The research was able to draft a timetable that helped her managed her time properly.

**FINANCE:** the unavailability of money posed a great problem to the researcher, especially in acquiring the necessary materials for the research. The researcher had to take a student loan which will be paid back upon graduation. Furthermore, most of the personnel in local government offices were reluctant in answering the questions addressed to them. The researcher was able to gather information from the personnel who were able to respond to the question addressed to them.

**LACK OF REGULARITY OF THE CIVIL SERVANTS:** a good number of civil servants do not always come to work to enable the researcher get the information needed for the work, that results in time and finance wasting. But the researcher was able to overcome by constantly visiting the local government until the information needed was obtained.

**1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**POLICY-MAKING**

 Policy-Making is the formulation of ideas or plans that are used by an organization or government as a basis for making decisions.

**IMPACT/POLICY IMPACT**

Impact / Policy Impact are the effect that government policy and its administrative practices can have on something.

**PUBLIC POLICY**

Public Policy is the principled guide to action taken by the administrative executive branches of the state with regard to a class of issues, in a manner consistent with law and institutional customs.

**POLICY EVAUATION**

Policy Evaluation is a principles and methods to examine the content, implementation or impact of a policy. It is also the activity through which we develop an understanding of the merit, worth, and utility of a policy.

**POLICY IMPLEMENTAION**

Policy Implementation is the third stage of policy cycle its means the stage of the policy process immediately after the passage of a law, or the action that will be taken to put the law into effect or that the problem will be so

 **CHAPTER TWO**

 **RELATED TO TOPIC REVIEW**

2.1 **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Presently, development of our country Nigeria is dependent on the policy making and implementation of such policy. And such growth and development can only be effective when the policy making and implementation in the local government area is effectively made and implemented. Because local government is the grass root of the government, the development will therefore start from the root and gets to the top, It is very clear from records that Nigeria over the years has instituted well articulated developmental, economic and social policies, intended to launch the nation on the path of meaningful development. Such policies are operation feed the nation, vision 2010, 2020, 7 points agenda and many others. Reviewing important literature in this chapter is in ten (10) subtopics for clear understanding.

**2.2 CONCEPT OF POLICY**

Policy as a concept has been defined by several scholars in different ways. The term policy according to Chukwuemeka (2013) is government/public oriented. Igwe (2003) as cited in Ugwu (2006) opines that ‘policy is the highest level of state craft, embodying both objectives of the state and the means of attaining them and solving the coordinated application of all the elements of national power, the interconnected variables of grand strategy including the administrative, demographic, diplomatic, economic, geographical, ideological, historical, military-strategic, etc. to advance and protect the national interest.’

Policy is seen as a process, procedure or a broad guideline of action. (Ugwu, 2006) He further maintained that policy is a plan of action, statement of intention, proposals, aims and ideals usually made by a government or state officials or private institutions. Sharma and Sadana (2010) consider policy as a decision about what shall be done and how, when and where. Dahida and Maidoki (2013) Said that a policy outlines a course of contemplated or desired action in relation to certain desired objects or events in the real world. In other words, policy refers to a verbal, written or implied overall guild setting up boundaries that supply the general units’ direction in which administrative or managerial action will take. (Sule, Alinno and Ikwegbe, 2013) Anderson (1975) as cited in Sharma and Sadana (2010) views policy as a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. Conclusively, policy can be seen as a principle or group of related principles, with their consequent rules of actions that condition and govern the successful achievement of the business objectives to which they are directed.

**2..3 CONCEPT OF PUBLIC POLICY**

Public policy is a broader concept that does not have a stipulated definition. It is another concept of interest that has been deliberated upon by various scholars. To Ugwu (2006), public policy is largely limited to actions or planned courses of action derived to achieve given objectives aimed at satisfying public interest.

 He opined that public policies encompass all sectors of the economy including the private sector. This is because the state apparatus provides a framework within which all sectors of the economy including private, must operate. According to Carl (1975) as cited in Onyekwelu, Okpalibekwe and Dike (2015) public policy is the proposed course of action of the government or one of its divisions”. He further maintained that public policy “is what government chooses to do or not to do. It is the integrated course and program of action that government has set and the framework or guide it has designed to direct actions and practices in certain problem areas. It is generally agreed that public policies result from decisions made by governments and those decisions by government to do nothing are just as much policy as are decisions to do something. (Sharma and Sadana, 2010) Chukwuemeka, (2013) perceives public policy as pronouncements of government intentions by people in positions of public trust, demanding governmental actions or inactions and having impact either negative or positive, on the majority of the members of a given society. To him, public policy is a statement about future event. Dimock, et.al, (1983) as quoted by Dahida and Maidoki(2013) argued that “public policy is deciding at any time or place what objectives and substantive measures should be chosen in order to deal with a particular problem, issue or innovation. It also includes the reasons they should be chosen”. According to them, public policy making process refers to “series of steps taken by a government to solve problems makes decisions, allocate resources or values, implement policies and in general to do the things expected of them by their constituencies. Public policy making can be characterized as a dynamic, complex and interactive system through which public problems are identified and countered by creating new public or by reforming existing public policy (Wlkipedia, 2018). Williams Jenkins as cited in Sharma, Sadana and Kaur (2011) defines public policy as ‘a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or a group of actors, concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where those decisions should in principle be within the power of those actors to achieve.’ The above definitions appreciate the existence of a definite goal or purpose and indicate that public policies are designed to solve perceived problems or matter of concern by government officials.

**2.4 CONCEPT OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

Policy implementation is of critical importance to the success of any government. As a concept, it has attracted several definitions. But unlike other concept, it has not generated much controversy as to its actual meaning. Policy implementation as defined by Brynard (2005) “encompasses those actions by public or private individuals or groups that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decision”. It can also be defined as the stage where government executes an adopted policy as specified by the legislation or policy action, at this stage, various government agencies and departments responsible for the respective area of policy are formally made responsible for implantation. (Theoduolou and Kofinis, 2004) In the implementation stage, officials or policy implementers carry out policies that have been adopted by formal political office holders. (Ugwu, 2006) He further asserted that policy implementation is concerned with the process of giving effect to policy so that the objectives of the policy can be achieved. According to Rahmat (2015) implementation involves the creation of a policy delivery system in which specific mechanism systems are designed and pursued in the hope of reaching particular ends. Rahmat purported that implementation is essentially about trying to accomplish public objectives, the process by which and the structures through which policy is intended to affect societal conditions and outcomes. Implementation of policy refers to those activities directed towards putting a project into effect, the process involves organizing the bureaucracy, marshalling out resources, assigning duties and responsibilities and also making interim decisions. (Chukwuemeka, 2013) He also said that it is usually at the policy implementation stage that interested groups and individuals become aware of the existence of a new policy and usually try to push for either modification or total rejection. Makinde (2005) observed that policy implementation is one of the major problems confronting developing nations.

He defined policy implementation as a wide variety of actions such as issuing and enforcing directives, disbursing funds, making loans, assigning and hiring personnel, etc. Dick (2003) argues that policy implementation is about the crucial dimension in the policy process, given the fact that the success or failure of any given policy is to a high degree, a function of implementation. Policy implementation actually refers to the process and activities involved in the application, effectuation and administration of policy. (Ajaegbu and Eze, 2010) In the words of Rahmat (2015), “even if the political system is fair, even if the goals are noble and if the organizational structure is strong; no policy can succeed if the implementation part is not up to the mark.” Having looked at some the definitions by various scholars, we could conclusively say that policy implementation is the process of putting policy into action, bearing in mind the intentions of the policy adopters. It is the phase between decision and operation.

**2.5 KINDS OF PUBLIC POLICY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**  Public policy can be grouped into three broad kinds. They are regulative, distributive or re-distributive and extractive policies. Regulative policy government has a responsibility to maintain law and order in society. And it is done through regulative policies. Thus, a regulative policy is one, which prescribes the code of behaviour within which human interactions or relationships are conducted in society. Regulative policies are those policies formulated or enacted by government in order to ensure that human behaviours and activities are conducted according to accepted norms and or prescribed by the policy. It is a policy that seeks to control or regulate human behaviour and activities in society. Distributive or Re- distributive policy it entails all government’s efforts, in performance of its function of authoritative allocation of societal values, at given every section of the society a sense of belonging. It stipulates the mode and method o shearing the national wealth or the commonwealth. The revenue allocation policy, tax and tax- relief, free education policy etc. extractive policy refer to those policies that states how and under what condition the country’s resources could be exploited .

 **2.6 THE CHALLENGE OF PUBLIC POLICY IN NIGERIA**

Public policy problem occurs when the desired result on the target beneficiaries is not achieved. Developing countries such as Nigeria have been facing so many public policy challenges since their existence. According to Sambo (1999) as cited in Ugwu (2006), lack of funds to pay for many projects and programmes, administrative and political factors are some of the problems that face policy formulation in developing countries.

He also noted that inadequate information had been a challenge in public policy and I quote “lack of adequate data makes it difficult for meaningful policy to be made”. Inadequate communication network is another challenge of public policy he said that “even in the face of adequate reliable data, if adequate information is not inculcated to decision makers, it will be difficult to formulate and implement policy”. In line with the argument of Ugwu (2006) political instability impairs effective and efficient public policy, frequent changes in the leadership of a country leads to policy changes and these changes in policy are counterproductive because of wastages in human and material resources. The case of routine policy formulation implies a repetitive and essentially changeless process of reformulating similar proposals within an issue area. The result of this is policy makers and implementers are likely to experience boredom, inhibition, and similar syndromes which translate to inefficiency and unproductive service. (Juma and Onkware 2015) According to Ugwuanyi and Chukwuemeka, (2013), the leadership corruption, and ineptitude, for instance, affects the content and quality of policy at formulation stage. Continuing, he maintained that for instance, policies, are most often than not, made for the purposes of the selfish and egoistic interest of the political leaders and sometimes only to attract public acclaim and attention with less regard to their appropriateness in addressing given problems or the possibility of their effective practical implementation by the public bureaucracy. Indeed, there are usually wide gaps between formulated policy goals and the achievement of those goals as a result of ineffective implementation in almost all facets of public administration in Nigeria. (Makinde, 2005) Before now, the challenges of public policy were associated to policy formulation, but as Ugwuanyi and Chukwuemeka (2013) said “policy implementation has become of greater concern to its formulation particularly in developing nations like Nigeria where the government is increasingly looked upon by the citizens to effectively implement development projects and programmes and where, contrarily, ineffective implementation of policies has become very critical and worrisome. Most often in Nigeria, policies are well and brilliantly articulated but ineffectively implemented by those responsible. Another challenge encountered by policy makers and implementer is the issue of inadequate and untimely financial resources to effectively make and implement policies. According to Makinde (2005), insufficient financial resources have resulted to situations where laws could not be enforced, services were not provided and reasonable regulation not developed and applied. Indeed, to effectively implement policies, the implementing agency needs resources in adequate and timely manner and such not being the case in Nigeria explains, in part, the failure of certain public policies to achieve desirable ends. (Nweke, 2006)

**2.7 A BRIEF HISTORY OF OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

 Oji River Local Government area of Enugu State Nigeria is in south bordering of Anambra State and Abia state. Its headquarters are in the Town of Oji River. The towns within Oji River are: Inyi, Achi, Awlaw, Akpugoeze and Ugwuoba. It has an area of 403km2 and a population of 126,587 at the 2006 census. The postal code of the area is 401. The Oji River thermal power station in Oji River in Enugu State, Nigeria, is one of the small satellite power stations built in the South – East of Nigeria before independence of 1960 and the commissioning of the large national Hydroelectricity power station in Kainji Dam/jebba Dam. Oji River town has one of the largest and oldest running leprosy rehabilitation settlements in the south – east, bordering Anambra state. (Wikipedia, 2017)

**2.8 ACTORS INVOLVED IN POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

In policy process, various actors and agencies are involved directly or indirectly and without a doubt, local government councils, as the pivot of social-economic planning and development and being also the tier of government closest to the people; is considered to be the most important facilitator of economic and social development at the grassroots level and by extension the entire nation. Local government council is the third tier of the Nigeria government. Each local government area is administered by a local government council. The council is headed by the Chairman who is the Chief Executive of local government, and other elected members who are referred to as councilors. The Chairman is normally elected, but can, under special circumstances, also be appointed. He supervises the activities of the local government and presides over all meetings of the council. All members are enjoined by law to meet as far as practicable, the aspirations of the people who elected them. The main responsibility of the executive is to implement public policies and to supervise, coordinate and manage departments that are involved in the implementation of policies. The local government legislative council was established for this purpose. In Nigeria, we have the National assembly at the federal level, the state house of assemble at the state level, and the local government legislative council at the local level. The council is charged with responsibility of making bye laws and policies, authorization of annual budget control of the executive and representing the opinions of the local people. The local government legislative council was established to ensure public accountability at the local level through their oversight functions. Committees, focusing on specific issues, play very important roles in the day-to-day business of the councils. They assist the councils in decision-making and are usually required to report their discussions to the council. The Judiciary also plays significant role in Policymaking in Nigeria. The judiciary comprises Judges and the courts. Their constitutional responsibilities are the interpretation of the constitution and laws as well as adjudication in conflicts between individuals, groups, governmental institutions and the arms/levels of government. The judiciary is armed with the power to strike down executive, quasi-judiciary and legislative actions as unconstitutional. These instruments are:

1. Judiciary review
2. Statutory interpretation of cases brought before the judges
3. Cases on economic matter
4. Judiciary activism”

 Fundamentally, the administrators play the role of execution and realization in policymaking. Administrators are classified as supplementary policy makers. They are potentially dependent on the primary policy makers. Administrators work directly under the executive arm of government as they are implementers of public policy. In other words, policy implementers also do the job of policy making as they can use their discretion to ensure that during the process of implementation, various interests are accommodated, ensuring that party or group do not lose all. Political parties also affect the policy process. They are often seen to be exerting their influence on both the executive and its branch, the bureaucracy, to implement policies which serve their purposes. (Rahmat, 2015)

**2.9 THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

 Local authorities are created to render services in defined geographical areas, primarily because of the inability of central government to attend in detail to all the requirement of the society that have to be satisfied by a government institution. A local authority is thus a public institution functioning under the direction and control of an elected council but subject to the directives of the National and provincial legislative and political executive institutions. The council is the main representative of local government organ and its role varies with the evolution and the mechanics of the processes of local government in each country. There is urgent demand to strengthen and encourage effective and adequate police process for development programmes in the local government. The role of local government in police making and implementation takes many forms and dimensions. Societal structures in the developing world still revolved around small clusters of community defined by geo-political, economic and cultural bonds especially in local government areas. To such society, the top-down decision making regime has been seen to be most ineffective in terms of achieving sustainable development. According to Songorrwa (1999) as cited in Chirenje, Gilliba and Musamba (2013), there is a need to engage communities in Africa in participatory planning and budgeting. According to him participatory planning is process by which a government aims to reach a given socio-economic goal by consciously diagnosing its problems and drafting a cost of actions to resolve those problems. The local government is involved directly or indirectly in the public policy process. In various levels of government, policy making and implementation agencies are part of the government bureaucracy, therefore, the making and implementation of policies for the development of the local government will be handle by the ministry in charge of such matters at state level or by the department or at local government level.(Sule, Alinno and Ikwegbe 2013).

**2.10 EMPERICAL REVIEW**

 Odo (2010) carried out a study on “Policy Formulation and implementation in the Local Government”, the theoretical basis of analysis which states that public policy is the product of group struggle. The broad objectives of the study was to examine the policy formulation and implementation in the local government and to examine the roles played by the various groups or actors within the local government area, that is the legislature, the executive, bureaucrats, mass media, political parties, interest group and the people in the decisions that culminates into policies as well as the realization of these policies. The source of data collection was primary sources of data such as observations and personal documents as well as interview. The paper found out that the political functionaries, especially the executives represented by the chairman, dominate the policy formulation process while the public servants, including the appointed ones, dominate the implementation stage. The study concluded that the system of government then at the local level signaled the establishment of the local government system as a distinct and third tier of government in the country with its clearly defined roles and functions.

Igbokwe-Ibeto and Osakede (2017) studied “Public Policy and Citizens Participation in Ngor Okpala Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria 2011-2015”, the theoretical method adopted in their work is descriptive and exploratory approach. The objective is to determine the overall impact of citizen’s participation in the making and implementation of policy in Ngor Okpala local government area. The method of data collection is through questionnaire survey and interview. The study found out that majority of respondents or 48percent agreed that improvement in public service delivery is the most important benefit that the citizen’s participation brings in the making and implementation of policy in the local government. The paper concluded by saying that the importance of citizens in public policy making and implementation cannot be overemphasized.

Sule, Alinno, and Ikwegbe, (3013) Carried out a study on: “Rural Economic Development: Policy Implementation in Nigeria”, they adopted the exploratory research approach it involved the use of secondary sources with primary sources. and found out that dearth of the political will to implement; high incidence of corruption; complete absence of purposive leadership; misguided and misdirected priority; placing the wrong person at the strategic position; inconsistency and absent of continuity in policy/programmes implementation in government affairs. They concluded by saying that the research have presented an adroit evaluation of policy or pragramme formulation, initiation and implementation in Nigeria and have discovered that over the years, policies and programmes have been formulated and initiated for rural/urban economic development, which have gulped billions if not trillions of tax payer’s money without any meaningful progress and will continue to be drain pipe for draining our common fund into the private purse of politicians and other functionaries of government if urgent steps are not taking to check the menace.

Ihemeje, (2014) studied “Why Nigeria’s Public Policies Fail at the Local Government Level: Any Hope in the Fourth Republic”? The theory discuss in this work is unending theories and the major objective in his work is to ascertain why policies fail at the local government level, it used questionnaire to gather his data and his finding is contrary to findings in other developed democracies, it is apparent that Nigeria’s policies are not consistently deficiency. He concluded by highlighting that it is evident that public policy formulation and its implementations are more federal- state governments driven, yet they are inconsistent in terms of delivery as epitomized by recurring incomplete projects.

Obodo, (2016) studied “Challenges of Policy Implementation in Nigeria: a Case of Monetization Policy”, he discusses the system theory in his work and his objective was to review the implementation process of monetization in Nigeria over the past nine years with a view to identifying the weakness of the policy. The paper made use of observation method to collect information and found out that the aim of the policy had not been realized as it had not succeeded in reducing the cost of governance, it concluded that a good policy followed by inefficient implementation generates only troublesome outcome. Poorly executed policy leads to colossal waste of funds and efforts and failure in service delivery.

**2.11 GAP IN KNOWLEDGE**

Been able to review relevant and available literature, the researcher was able to notice that no serious study has been carried out in implication of policies made and implemented under local government area. Serious study has not been carried out to determine the effects of role play by actors under local government area which is constitutionally recognized as the third tier of government in the country. These will make the point of evacuating in this exploratory study.

**2.12 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The theory which informs our discussion of policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area is the general systems theory. The scholar most associated with this theory is Easton (1965) “he sees the political system as a set of interrelated and reciprocally regulated patterns of actions and orientation, pattern that cluster together in equilibrium and that have certain needs of maintenance and survival. It is a phenomenon of whatever type, including physical, biological, social, political, etc., which is an organized whole with identifiable, interrelated structures delineating it from the environment (supra system) in which it is located and with which it interacts, processing the inputs from it into outputs for it. The general systems theory seeks to argue that every system, including political system, has subsystems which make up the entire system. They are assigned functions and provided with enabling empowerment, including resources, appropriate authority, etc. to enable them discharge their responsibilities optimally. Where this is the case, there is said to be homeostasis (stability) in the political system. On the other hand, instability reigns in the political system where the contrary is the case and the subsystems and entire system are also unable to function optimally. Input and output analysis of a political system is very important. A political system is said to obtain its inputs (demands, supports, liberty or autonomy, cooperation, criticisms, resources, information, direct labour, etc.) from the environment. These inputs are what the subsystems employ to discharge their responsibilities, so that the political system can send out its outputs into the environment and obtain further inputs for its operations. Applying this theory of the systems analysis to the local government system, the local government system in the country constitutes the sub-system. They must be well handled in terms of being fed with adequate inputs, so that they can contribute appropriately to the optimality of the whole (country) political system, as well as its homeostasis. The reverse is the case, that is, if the local government system does not have the required inputs to operate on. According to Chukwuemeka (2013) the system theory conceives public policy as an output of the political system. By output, he meant that tending policy issues are passed into political system and churned out as rules and regulations and public policies. Outputs are results that emanates from the demand and support made at the level of input. Oji River Local Government is a system which car rise out these functions by receiving inputs from the people and converting it into output. The citizens are involved in such demands above. This demand on the system is inform of appeal to the council authority to provide some basic infrastructure like good road network, pipe borne water, health facilities, ultra modern markets etc. Support on the other hand could be people’s participation in decision making process or voting in community development project as well as financial support, in form of tax, rates paid by the people including grant from Enugu State and Federal Government of Nigeria. Though, this means they provide raw material on which the system acts, so as to produce output. This in turn will influence the environment of the system and consequently generate continued demand which in turn creates a feed back and the whole process continues on a cyclical pattern.

**2.13 RELEVANCE OF THE THEORY TO THE STUDY**

I found System theory relevance because it enables the researcher to identify laws & principles which would apply to political systems, a system as an "entity” can maintain some organization in the face of change from within or without. It is also a set of objects or elements in interaction to achieve a specific goal. Therefore, for the researcher to achieve the objectives of policy making and implementation in local government area system theory is needed. It is also relevant in input and output analysis of the political system. It’s important because it focuses on many systems.

 **CHAPTER THREE**

 **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the description of procedures to be adopted in carrying out the study. These includes the research design, area of study, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, instrument of data collection, method of data collection, validity and reliability of instrument.

* 1. **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The researcher acquires responses and forms conclusion on the research problem. The research design used for this study is the descriptive survey method. In descriptive survey research, the researcher selects a sample of respondents from a population and administers a standardized questionnaire to them. The questionnaire, or survey, can be in form of written document that is completed by the persons being surveyed.

**3**.**2 Area of the study**

The area of the study covers Oji River Local Government Area of Enugu state.

**3.3** **Population of the study**

In this study, the Staff in the Seven Departments in the local government namely; Health Department, Agriculture Department, Works Department, Education Department, Planning Research and Satistatic Department, Administrative Department and Finance Department formed the population of the study. The population was 641 (six hundred and fourth one).

**Table 3.4: population distribution.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |   **Percentage** |
| Health | 43 | 20 | 63 | 9.8 |
| Agriculture | 50 | 38 | 88 | 13.7 |
| Works | 30 | 66 | 96 | 14.9 |
| Education | 23 | 70 | 93 | 14.5 |
| PRS | 38 | 30 | 68 | 10.6 |
| Administrative | 60 | 92 | 152 | 23.9 |
| Finance | 50 | 31 | 81 | 12.6 |
| Total | 294 | 347 | 641 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

**3.5** **Instrument for data collection**

 For the aim of this study, the researcher used questionnaire in collecting data. The questionnaire took the form of three point formula scales with responses as Yes, No and No idea, the questionnaire was in two sections; section A and section B. Section A deals with the personal data of respondents while section B deals with the information which was addressed to the respondents regarding the study.

**3.6 Sampling technique**

The sampling technique for this study was stratified random sampling technique.

**3.7 Sample size**

 The sample size was found out using Taro Yamane formula, which is stated as:

 N

n = -------------

 1 +N \* (e) 2

Where:

 n= the sample size

N= the population size

e= the acceptable sampling error (0.05)

1=constant.

 641

-----------------

1+641 (0.05)2

 641

-----------------

1+641(0.0025)

 641

----------------

 1+1.6025

 641

------------------

 2.6025

 =246.30

Therefore the sample size for the study is 246.

**Table 3.8: Sample Size Distribution**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | **Sample size** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Health  | 20 | 8.13 |
| Agriculture | 30 | 12.19 |
| Works | 46 | 18.70 |
| Education | 46 | 18.70 |
| PRS | 25 | 10.16 |
| Administrative | 50 | 20.33 |
| Finance | 29 | 11.79  |
| Total | 246 | 100 |

 **SOURCE: field study, 2018.**

**3.9** **Method of data collection**

This has to do with the sources of data used for this study. Both the primary and secondary data were derived for the purpose of this study. The researcher obtained data through the administration of questionnaire on the selected respondents. The closed ended questions were utilized to bring forth responses from the respondent.

 **3.10 Method of data Analysis**

 In dealing with the research questionnaire, data gathered were analyzed using the simple percentage system. All analysis was also done using a table to present relevant data.

**3.11** **Validity of the data instrument**

Validity can be seen as the core of any form of assessment that is trustworthy and accurate. The tool of the study was subject to face validity by an expert in Measurement and Evaluation and also by my supervisor for proper validation. The tool was critically looked at and corrected. Upon the corrections made by my supervisor the final copy was produced.

**3.12** **Reliability of the instrument**

 To get the inner uniformity of the tool, the researcher adopted a test-re-test reliability technique. The researcher administered fourth six (46) copies of questionnaire to selected staff in Oji River Local Government in two occasions within three week

 **CHAPTER FOUR**

 **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter deals with data presentation and analyses. Forth six (46) copies of the questionnaire were administered to the Staffs of the Oji River Local Government Area of Enugu State; 3 were wrongly filled and 3 were not returned. So those properly filled were 40 out of 46, representing 87% of the copies distributed.

* 1. **QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION AND RETURN RATE**

Number of questionnaire returned x100

Number of questionnaire administered

40 x 100

46

= 0.86956522 x 100 = 87 percent

**table 4.1 Distribution showing the instrument return rate**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DEPARTMENT** | **NO. of****Questionnaire** | **Properly** **Filled** | **Wrongly****Filled** | **Not****returned** | **Percentage of Properly filled** |
| Agriculture | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Works | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Education | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17.5 |
| PRS | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Administrative | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 17.5 |
| Finance | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Health | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| Total | 46 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 100 |

**SPOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

Table 4.1 shows that out of 46 questionnaire administered to the staff in Oji River Local Government Area Enugu State, 40 were properly filled and returned, 3 were wrongly fill and 3 were missing. This shows that the number of questionnaire returned were 40 which is 87 percent. The invalid copies were so insignificant that the data collected were not affected negatively.

**table 4.2 The sex of the respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | Total | Percentage |
| MALE | 19 | 47.5 |
| FEMALE | 21 | 52.5 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 100 |

SOURCE: Field Study, 2018

Table 4.2 showed that out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 19 persons were male that is 47.5 percent of respondents while 21 were female that is 52.5 percent of the respondents. It shows that the female staff working in Oji River Local Government Area is more than the males. However, the difference is very insignificant and cannot affect the quality of data collected for the study.

**table 4.3 The age of the respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| AGE | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE |
| 21-30 | 5 | 12.5 |
| 31-40 | 25 | 62.5 |
| 41-50 | 8 | 20 |
| 51 and above | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

SOURCE: Field Study, 2018

Table 4.3 shows that out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, the age between 21-30 are 5, that is 12.5 percent, the age between 31-40 are 25,that is 62.5, the age between 41-50 are 8 that is 20 percent and age between 51 and above are 2 that is 5 percent. With the table, one will tell that respondents between 31-40 of age are more. This means that the respondents are old enough and sufficiently experienced to respond to the questionnaire items.

**Table 4.4 Status of respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status | Total | Percentage |
| Single | 14 | 35 |
| Married | 19 | 47.5 |
| Widowed | 5 | 12.5 |
| Divorced | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

Table 4.4 shows that out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 14 of respondents were single, which is 35 percent, 19 were married which is 47.5 percent, 5 were widowed which is 12.5percent and 2 were divorced which is 5 percent. This shows that married persons among the respondents are more. This implies that the respondents are mature enough to respond to the questionnaire iterms.

**table 4.5 Religion of respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Total | Percentages |
| Christianity | 40 | 100 |
| Muslim | 0 | 0 |
| Other Religion | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

Table 4.5 shows that out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, they were 40 Christians working in Oji River Local Government Area that is 100 percent, 0 Muslim working in Oji River Local Government Area that is 0 percent, 0 other religion working in Oji River Local Government Area that is 0 percent. With the table, it shows that the numbers of the Christians are more.

**Table 4.6 Educational qualification of respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Qualifications | Total  | Percentages |
| PH.D | 5 | 12.5 |
| M.S/M.A | 8 | 20 |
| B.Ed/B.Sc/HND | 6 | 15 |
| N.C.E | 7 | 17.5 |
| O.N.D | 4 | 10 |
| WAEC/GCE | 2 | 5 |
| FIRST LEAVING | 8 | 20 |
| NONE | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

Table 4.6 shows that out of 40 questionnaire returned, 5 persons were PHD which is 12.5 percent, 8 persons were M.S/MA which is 20 percent, 6 persons were B.Ed/B.Sc/HND which is 15 percent, 7 persons were N.C.E which is 17.5 percent, 4 person were O.N.D which is 10 percent, 2 persons were WAEC/GCE which is 5 percent, 8 persons were FIRST LEAVING which is 20 percent and 0 person is NONE which is 0 percent. The table shows that respondents with this educational qualification M.S/M.A and FIRST LEAVING of the respondent were more.

**Table 4.7 Length of service in the organization**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YAERS IN ORG.** | **TOTAL** | **PERCENTAGES** |
| 1-5years | 8 | 20 |
| 6-10years | 7 | 17.5 |
| 11-15years | 5 | 12.5 |
| 16-20years | 15 | 37.5 |
| More than 20years | 5 | 12.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

Table 4.7, out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, 8 persons has worked for 1-5years which is 20 percent,7 persons has worked for 6-10years which is 17.5 percent, 5 persons has worked for 11-15years which is 12.5 percent, 15 persons has worked for 16-20years which is 37.5 percent and 5 persons has worked for more than 20years p which is 12.5 percent. The table shows that the number of persons who worked for 16-20years are more in the respondent. This means the sampled population is made of people who are old enough to respond to the questionnaire.

**TO INVESTIGATE THE QUALITY OF POLICIES MADE AND IMPLEMENTED IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF THE RESPONDENT**

**Table 4.8 Are the policies made in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 13 | 32.5 |
| No | 20 | 50 |
| No Idea | 7 | 17.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In table 4.8, the respondents were asked whether the policies made in Oji River Local Government Area are of good quality and out of 40 copies of questionnaires turned, 13 respondents said Yes which is 32.5 percent, 20 respondents said No which is 50 percent while 7 respondents said No idea which is 17.5. By their response the researcher was able to prove that the policies made in Oji River Local Government are not of good quality. This means that the policies are not based on realities, ineffective and do not meet required standards.

**Table 4.9 Are the policies implemented in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentages |
| Yes | 10 | 25 |
| No | 25 | 62.5 |
| No Idea | 5 | 12.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.9, the respondents were asked are the policy implemented in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality and out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned,10 respondents said Yes which is 25 percent, 25 respondents said No which is 62.5 and 5 respondents said No idea which is 12.5. With their response the researcher was able to know that the policy implemented in Oji River Local Government is not of good quality, and so, not effective.

**Table 4.10 Whether the policy made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area were effective or** **not?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total  | Percentages |
| Yes | 9 | 22.5 |
| No | 21 | 52.5 |
| No Idea | 10 | 25 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In table 4.10, the respondents were asked whether the policy made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area were effective or not, and out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, 9 respondents said Yes which is 22.5, 21 respondents said No which is 52.5 and 10 respondents said No idea which is 25 percent it entail that policy made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area is not effective. This means that they lack proper implementation and fail to meet the targeted goals.

**Table 4.11 Are the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area not geared towards rural development?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentages |
| Yes | 11 | 27.5 |
| No | 19 | 47.5 |
| No Idea | 10 | 25 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.11, the respondents were asked “are the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area geared towards rural development” and out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, 11 respondents said Yes which is 27.5 percent. 19 respondents said No which is 47.5 percent and 10 respondents said No idea which is 25 percent. These entail that the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area do not encourage rural development.

**Table 4.12 Are there harsh policies made and implemented in oji river local government area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 26 | 65 |
| No | 3 | 7.5 |
| No Idea | 11 | 27.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In table 4.12, the respondents were asked “are there harsh policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area and out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 26 responded Yes which is 65 percent, 3 responded No which is 7.5 percent and 11 responded No idea which is 27.7 which shows that there are harsh policy in Oji River Local Government. This means that the policies have failed to favour the people and to impact positively in the area.

**TO FIND OUT THE IMPACT THE POLICIES MADE AND IMPLEMENTED IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

**Table 4.13 Do the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area affect the staff positively?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 7 | 17.5 |
| No | 28 | 70 |
| No Idea | 5 | 12.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

 **SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.13 the respondents were asked “do the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area affect the staff positively.” 7 responded Yes which is 17.5 percent, 28 responded No which is 70 and 5responded No idea which is 12.5 percent indicating that the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area do not affect the staff positively. This means that the policies have not improved their conditions of service in the Local Government Area.

**Table 4.14 Do the policies made and implemented bring development in Oji River Local Government?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 4 | 10 |
| No | 26 | 65 |
| No Idea | 10 | 25 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.14 the respondents were asked “does the policy made and implemented brings development in Oji River Local Government Area” and out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 4 responded Yes which is10 percent, 26 responded No which is 65 percent and 10 responded No idea which is 25 percent which shows that the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government area do not bring development in Oji River Local Government Area.

**TO INVESTIGATE THE CHALLENGES OF POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

**Table 4.15 Are there challenges in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentages |
| Yes  | 21 | 52.5 |
| No | 10 | 25 |
| No Idea | 9 | 22.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.15 the respondents were asked “are there challengers in policy making and implementing in Oji River Local Government area” and out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, 21 responded Yes which is 52.5 percent, 10 responded No which is 25 percent and 9 responded No idea which is 22.5 percent. Showing that there are challenges in policy making and implementing in Oji River Local Government Area.

**Table 4.16 Does State Government interfere in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 19 | 47.5 |
| No | 12 | 30 |
| No Idea | 9 | 22.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.16 the respondents were asked “does State Government interfere in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area” and out of 40 copies of questionnaire returned, 19 responded Yes which is 47.5 percent, 12r responded No which is 30 percent and 9 responded No idea which is 22.5 percent, indicating that State Government interfere in the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area

**Table 4.17 Has the challenges been over come?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 9 | 22.5 |
| No | 19 | 47.5 |
| No Idea | 12 | 30 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.17 the respondents were asked “has the challenges been overcome” and out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 9 responded Yes which is 22.5 percent, 19 responded No which is 47.5 percent and 12 responded No idea which is 30 percent, indicating that the challenges have not been overcome.

**Table 4.18 Is lack of fund a challenge to implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 26 | 65 |
| No | 3 | 7.5 |
| No Idea | 11 | 27.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

From the above table, 26 respondents representing 65 percent agreed that lack of fund is a challenge to policy implementation in the Local Area. Only 3 respondents, which is 7. 5 percent disagreed. Therefore lack of fund constitute a challenge to policy implementation in the Local Government.

**Table 4.19 Does indiscipline, laziness and corruption among Local Government workers constitute a challenge to policy implementation in Oji River Local Government Area.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 31 | 77.5 |
| No | 3 | 7.5 |
| No Idea | 6 | 27.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

From the table above, 31 respondents representing 77.5 percent, agreed to the statement above. But 3 respondents 7.5 percent disagreed. This means that indiscipline, laziness and corruption among the Local Government staff are a challenge to policy implementation in the Local Government Area.

**TO IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVES MEASURES FOR ENHANCING EFFECTIVE POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

**Table 4.20 Is staff motivation going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 29 | 72.5 |
| No | 3 | 7.5 |
| No Idea | 8 | 20 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.20 the respondents were asked “is staff motivation going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area” and out of 40 copies of questionnaires 29 responded Yes which is 72.5, 3 responded No which is 7.5 and 8 responded No idea which is 20 percent of which shows from the response that staff motivation can enhance the effectiveness of policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area.

**Table 4.21 Is increment in the staff salary going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes | 38 | 95 |
| No | 0 | 0 |
| No Idea | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.21 the respondents were asked “is increment in the staff salary going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area” and out of 40 copies of questionnaires retuned, 38 responded Yes, 0 responded No and 2 responded No idea it shows that increment in the staff salary is going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area.

**Table 4.22 Is paying the staff when due going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Total | Percentage |
| Yes  | 31 | 77.5 |
| No | 3 | 7.5 |
| No Idea | 6 | 15 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**SOURCE: Field Study, 2018**

In the table 4.22, the respondents were asked “is paying the staff when due going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area “and out of 40 copies of questionnaires returned, 31 responded Yes which is 77.5 percent, 3 responded No which is 7.5 and 6 responded No idea which is 15 percent indicating that paying the staff of Oji River Local Government Area when due is going to enhance the policy making and implementation.

 **CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION.**

This chapter talks about the summary of findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings.

**5.1 Summary of findings**

Based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, the following findings have been made;

1. The policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area are poor in quality, not effective, do not encourage rural development, and are generally harsh to the people.
2. The policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area have a negative impact on the people, they neither affect the Local Government staff positively, nor bring development in the Local Government Area.
3. Policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area face many challenges: State Government interferes in policy making and implementation, there is lack of necessary funds for implementation; and there are indiscipline, laziness and corruption among the Local Government staff.
4. Policy-making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area could be enhanced through staff motivation, salary increment, and prompt payment of worker’ salaries.

 **5.2 Conclusion**

Based on the findings summarized above, the researcher reached the conclusion, that though quality policies were made in Oji River Local Government Area, inadequate resources to implement them caused delay in the development and lack of resources to implement the policies affected the staffs negatively. The challenges facing policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area can be overcome by proper allocation of resources and State Government avoid interfering in the policy making and implementation of the Local Government. The alternative ways in which the researcher found to enhance the effectiveness of policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area is to discipline the staff, motivate, increase and pay them when due.

 **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusion of this study, the researcher has made the following recommendations:

1. The Legislators of Oji River Local Government Area should improve the quality of the policies they formulate to make them effective, development – oriented and favorable to the people of Oji River Local Government Area.
2. The policies made in the Local Government Area should be designed to impact positively both on the Local Government Area.
3. To address the challenges of policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area, the State Government should minimize it’s interference both in the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area. Efforts should be made to provide the adequate funds needed for policy implementation, and the Local Government staff should be disciplined committed to their duties.
4. The Local Government authority should device various ways to motivate the staff, increase their salaries and pay them promptly.

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**APPENDIX**

**ECONOMICS EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

**DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY**

**THINKERS CORNNER ENUGU**

**JULY, 2018**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

 **LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**

 I am a student of Economics Education of above mention institution. I am carrying out a research on a topic “Assessment of instructional material used in Teaching and Learning of Economics in Government Secondary School in Enugu East Local Government Area of Enugu State”. I humbly plead for your cooperation in filling out the attached questionnaire which is aimed at data gathering. Please note that information gathered will be strictly used for academic purpose and identity of respondents will not be revealed in other to avoid the use of the work for unintended purpose.

Thanks for your active cooperation.

NNAMUCHI PATRICIA .N.

U15/EDU/ECO/022

RESEARCHER.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

Questionnaire for research study on: policy making and implementation In Oji River Local Government Area of Enugu State.

Please Note

1. Carefully read each question before responding.
2. Tick ( ) as appropriate in the space provided.
3. PART A

**RESPONDENT’S DATA**

1. Sex: male ( ) Female ( )
2. Marital Status: Single ( ) Married ( ) Widowed ( ) Divorced ()
3. Age: 21-30 ( ) 31-40 ( ) 41-50 ( ) 51and above ( )
4. Religion: Christianity ( ) Muslim ( ) Other Religions ---------------
5. Highest academic qualification: Ph.D ( ) M. Sc / M.A ( ) B.Ed/ B.Sc/ HND ( ) N.C.E ( ) O.N.D ( ) WAEC/ GCE ( ) First Leaving ( ) None ( )
6. How long have you been in this organization? 1-5years ( )

6-10years ( ) 11-15years ( ) 16-20years ( ) More than 20years ( )

**PART B**

Tick ( ) the number that represents how you feel about the statements by using the following scoring systems, bearing in mind that no answer is right or wrong Yes, No and No Idea.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **To ascertain the kinds of policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area.** |
| 1 | Are the police made in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality? Yes ( ), No ( ), No Idea ( ). |
| 2 | Are the policies implemented in Oji River Local Government Area of good quality? Yes ( ), No ( ), No Idea ( ). |
| 3 | Whether the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area were effective or not? |
| 4 | Are the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area Not geared toward rural development? |
| 5 | Are there harsh policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area? |
|  | **TO FIND OUT THE IMPACT THE POLICIES MADE AND IMPLEMENTED IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** |
| 6 | Do the policies made and implemented in Oji River Local Government Area affect the staff positively? |
| 7 | Do the policies made and implemented bring development in Oji River Local Government? |
|  | **TO INVESTIGATE THE CHANLLENGES OF POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** |
| 8 | Are there challenges in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area? |
| 9 | Does State Government interfere in policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government? |
| 10 | Have the challenges been overcome? |
| 11 | Is lack of fund a challenge to policy implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?  |
| 12 | Do indiscipline, laziness and corruption among Local Government workers constitute a challenge to policy implementation in Oji River Local Government Area?  |
|  | **TO IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVES MEASURES FOR ENHANCING EFFECTIVE POLICY MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN OJI RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT** |
| 13 | Is staff motivation going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government? |
| 14 | Is increment in the staff salary going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area? |
| 15 | Is paying the staff when due going to enhance the effectiveness of the policy making and implementation in Oji River Local Government Area? |