



Research Paper

Methodology For and Statistical Design of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) and the Challenges of Good Governance in Nigeria.

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This paper adopts method of investigation into the formation and operation of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC). Indeed, the method so adopted has been both primary and secondary(sources) to generate the needed data for interrogation. The data sources are further reinforced with the administration of questionnaires and oral interview with relevant stakeholders and members of the public to elicit more information with a view to providing lasting solutions to challenges confronting good governance in Nigeria to generate the needed data for interrogation. The data sources are further reinforced with the oral interview among some selected (relevant) stakeholders and members of the public to elicit more information with a view to providing lasting solutions to challenges confronting good governance in Nigeria amidst the major challenges militating against good governance that has been principal bane of socio-political and economic development in the country.

However,

As a corollary, it is further examined that politicking and politics within labour congress is now a rape on good governance and political institutions thus working against societal development. Hence, it is not uncommon to submit that the NLC is no longer seen to be an agent of change which it claims to be.

Keywords: *Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Good Governance, Politics, and Under-development*

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I. METHODOLOGY

Research Design.

The work will adopt a descriptive research method, using both primary and secondary data. The research will engage the uses of both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. Primary data will be collected through the use of questionnaires and personal interview which will include the use of in-depth-interview (IDI). Secondary data will be sourced from relevant government security agencies, and other relevant government agencies like the Civil Service etc.

The Study Population

The study population was drawn from opinion leaders, top decision makers, members of the NLC and their officials (both past and present) and grass root people to include; market women, artisans, etc. The essence of this is for the study to cover a wide spectrum of the population and relevant stakeholders in the state with a view to eliciting required information for the study. Indeed, Selected States of Nigeria constitute the study area for this research work. Existing various States have been the major focus of the study this is because NLC cut across all the states of the federation. This makes the study to be unique in nature.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique.

A sample population size of 1200 was drawn for the administration of questionnaire from relevant individuals and institutions. Two hundred (200) respondents each were picked from the following six states of the federation which were selected through purposive sampling method.

Description of the Research Instruments

The choice of these states across the country was informed by the need to carry out critical and analytical study of the topic in question. The samples cut across all the three senatorial districts in the country namely, North, South, and East, Senatorial districts. Some States are picked to represent each senatorial district as indicated below:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Federal Capital Territory, Abuja | } | North Senatorial District | |
| (ii) Kogi State | | } | South Senatorial District |
| (iii) Lagos State | | | } |
| (iv) Bayesal State | | | |
| (v) Imo State | | | |
| (vi) Rivers State | | | |

Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

The choice of these States through purposive sampling method is justified because it provides reliable data upon which validation can be established. Not only that, since Nigeria is made up of six senatorial districts, selecting the three senatorial districts, with two States each in senatorial district will amount to equal representation to be able to generate testable data capable of providing adequate responses from the selected respondents in those States and towns. Apart from these, the study will be able to gross fertilize Ideas and positions of the people about the NLC and good governance. Indeed, with choice of the States as listed above, the study will be able to compare the respondents' opinions of urban and rural local areas with a view to showing the impact of the NLC on good governance in Nigeria at any given period. Having the foregoing in mind, the reading public might be sufficiently informed. Be that as it may, the selection of all these States has afforded the study the opportunity to generate balanced, critical and reliable data worthy of validating in the course of the fieldwork.

Methods of Data Collection.

For this study, both qualitative and quantitative methods will be employed for collecting data. The methods will corroborate each other thereby strengthening the outcome and reliability of the result. Questionnaires will serve the purpose for quantitative techniques while personal interview comprising In-depth-interview will be employed for the qualitative data collection. The questionnaire will be administered to the 1,200 respondents identified as indicated in the sampling design above. The questionnaire will be designed specifically to answer the research questions and meet the research objectives of this study. The In-depth-interview (IDI) will comprise important stakeholders in each institutions such as the NLC officials, Directors, Permanent Secretaries etc.

Methods of Data Analysis.

Data collected from questionnaire will be subjected to analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences and Managements software and presented in the forms of tables, charts and percentages etc. Correlation and Regression analysis with Chi-square will be used to illustrate the relationship between dependent and independent variables in the study. Equally, data from in-depth interviews will be subjected to content analysis. This study would not be limited to understanding the content of the texts being reviewed or the responses provided by the respondents alone, but would also be interested in knowing the contexts and circumstances under which the responses were made. This will provide an in depth understanding and analysis of the interviews, thereby enriching and deepening this work.

Measurement of Variables.

The quantitative and qualitative data gathered from the study will be measured using different methods. Descriptive and simple percentages methods will be used to measure the quantitative data. Besides, the demographic characteristics of the respondents will be measured using univariate analysis (such as frequency distribution, charts and simple percentages). Multivariate analysis (cross tabulations) and Inferential statistics such as t-test, Pearson Product Moment Correlation will also be used. Data from In-depth interview will be subjected to content analysis.

ENDNOTES

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