

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITIZENS. A CASE STUDY OF TORORO LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT IN EASTERN UGANDA.**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I, **ANGELLA NYAKECHO** declare that this is my own work and it has never been submitted to any institution for any academic purpose before.

I also affirm that the information presented was consulted and has been acknowledged.


Sign..........

Date.....31/08/2019.....

## APPROVAL

This research study was under my supervision and it has been submitted with my approval

**Mr. Kakooza Elias**

Sign..........Date.....24/8/19.....

## DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved parents **Mr.Ochieng Raymond and Mrs. Auma Judith ocheing** who tirelessly supported me throughout the study.

I also dedicate this work to my **Supervisor Kakooza Elias** who with his kind effort gave me academic guidance in correcting this work.

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May God Reward You All.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This Chapter consists of background to the study statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives and research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study.

#### **1.1. Back ground of the study**

The system of governance through Local Government Councils in Uganda is a creation of the Constitution. The philosophical underpinning for the legitimacy of the local government system in Uganda is that government ought to be brought nearer to the people. In addition to the pursuit of the development of the country sides, the core objective of the entire system is to foster decentralization in administration.

Besides the question of absence of local government autonomy, several other issues, such as ineptitude in planning, poor implementation of policies, inadequate revenue, corruption and mismanagement, ill equipped, dysfunctional and inadequate manpower, lack of participation by the people, corruption, tribal conflicts, political instability, interference by political overlords, repressive policies etc. have all combined to blight and undermine the goals of the system of local government administration.

Over the years, several efforts targeted at local government reform have been made by successive governments in the country. These efforts have hardly resulted in meaningful success to administrative efficiency and socio -economic development. The duty and functions of a Local Government Council in Uganda are clearly spelt out in the Constitution. An inquiry into the extent to which the Councils have succeeded in carrying out these functions have become

pertinent, particularly, in the face of the nagging issue of underdevelopment in the rural communities, a phenomenon that has remained intractable over the years. There have been arguments as to whether there is need for the Local Government Councils to continue to exist. In the midst of these arguments, the concept of total autonomy-fiscal, legislative and executive for the Councils have been advocated.

Political leadership in the Local Government Councils has been hugely discriminated against. While the tenure of office of the President and the Chairpersons of a district in Uganda is five years. The negative result of this practice is that political office holders in the Councils do not have the benefits of sufficient time to formulate and pursue policies for the good of the rural dwellers.

The Local Government Council was established to be the third tier of government in presidential democracy in Uganda, but has been denied the splendid status of a federating unit, the legislative and executive autonomy which federating units enjoy. Rather than being a true tier of government, the Local Government Councils are now seen as administrative agencies that exist as appendages of state governments. A Council, practically functions at the whims and caprices of the president.

Upon deep reflections on local government administration in Uganda, certain questions would readily evade the mind. Have Local Government Councils across Uganda achieved the objectives for which they are established? If the answer is No, is there a likelihood of achieving the objectives in the near or distant future, given the pattern and model of governance that has held sway over the years? What are the factors that militate against efficiency in local government administration? Why has it become difficult to achieve a measure of autonomy akin to those of the states of the federation? What prospect does autonomy hold for the system? Are

there models of administration that can be borrowed from other democracies? What is the role of constitutional amendment in effectuating a reform? Does true federalism have any part to play in achieving the goals of local government administration?

Seeking and possibly providing answers to these and other questions constitute the core undertaking of this study. In all, the research must be anchored on the need for constitutional reform and evolution of sound legislative instruments that will engender a truly democratic environment for Local Government Councils to function.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

The local government is expected to become more active in facilitation social and economic development at the grassroots level. The local government is a potential social and economic booster if well equipped. Although some factors like inadequate finance, inadequate drugs, lack of technical manpower, denial of autonomy militate against the efficient administration at the local level.

The local government despite these problems struggles to maintain a high standard in socio-economic development. The researchers want to identify those areas (roles) that the local government has excelled in terms of social and economic development using Tororo local government in eastern Uganda as a case study.

## **1.3 The purpose of the Study**

This study seeks to look at the contributions of local government administration in the social development using Tororo local government as a case study.

This research is also indirectly aimed at identifying different factors militating against the effectiveness of local government administration and solutions to those problems identified.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

1. To assess the system of local government administration in Tororo local government.
2. To establish out the factors hindering social development in Tororo local government, and how such factors have been overcome to ensure effective social development.
3. To identify the relationship between local government administration and social development.

## **1.5 Research questions**

The researcher was guided by the following questions;

1. What systems are used in local government administration at Tororo local government?
2. What are the different shortcomings in local government administration at Tororo local government and how are such shortcomings been overcome to ensure effective social development?
3. What is the relationship between local government administration and social development at Tororo local government?

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Tororo local government with its headquarters on Malaba Road behind court white house in Tororo this was chosen because of ease of access to information on top of being affected by the study problem.



### **1.6.2 Subject Scope**

The study was carried out under the title 'Local Government Administration and social development in Tororo local government.'

### **1.6.3 Time Scope**

The research covered data and reports between 2000 to 2019 financial years and the study is to be carried out between the months of June and August 2019. This period the researcher feels will be enough to carry out the research to its completion.

### **1.6.4 Population scope**

The population for the study was Tororo local government public, employees, authorities and the local leadership in the district.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The need and importance of the research is obvious. At a time when local government has come to assume an overwhelming influence on the process of political and economic development, it becomes more relevant to examine much more closely the characters and dynamics of this third tier of government and to clarify the major contradictions that have tended to impede its capacity to promote social development at the local government level. However a scientific study of this kind becomes necessary especially at this time when the past and present poor social development.

Finally, this study will generally aid to the growing number of literatures on local government affairs more particularly on the roles of local government administration in economic and social development of local governments in Uganda and pragmatic solutions offered towards making

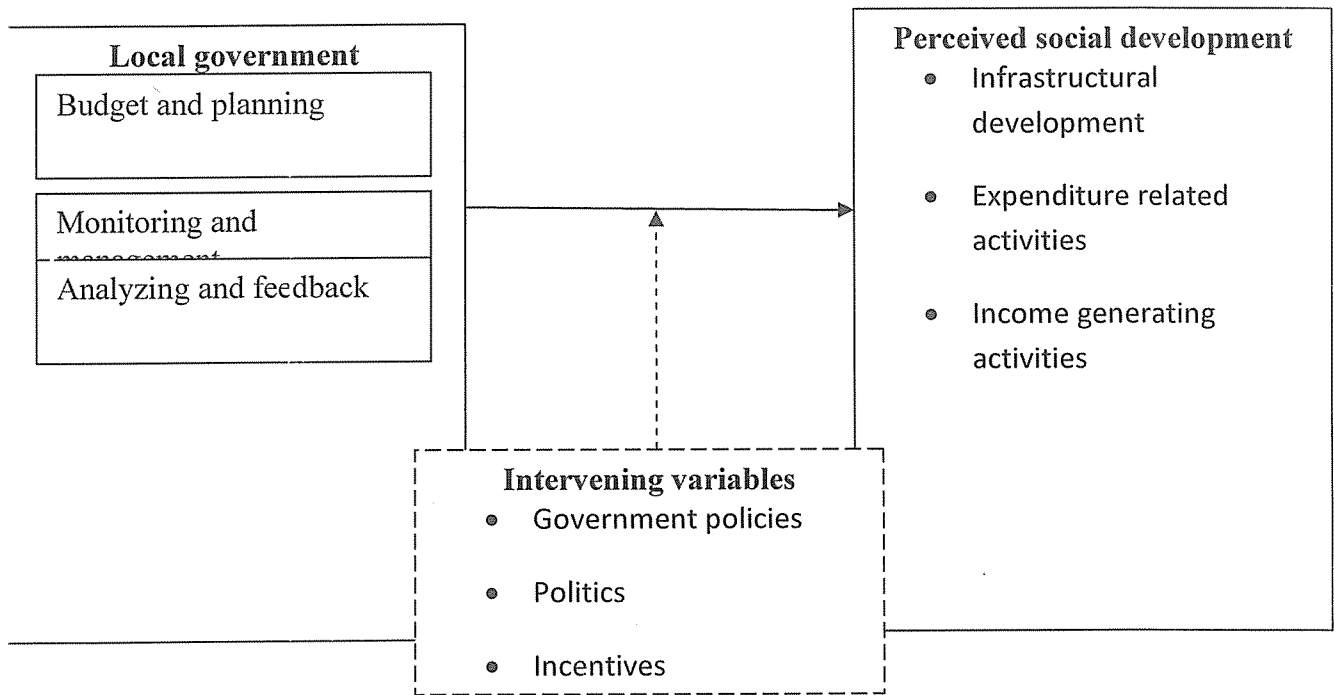
them more efficient and responsive to the needs of rural and urban dwellers and also to policy makers and researchers alike.

The researcher will also fulfill the requirement for the award of Bachelors of Public Administration to Kampala international University.

**1.8 Conceptual Framework.**

The conceptual framework figure below explains the relationship between the variables under the study, the budgetary management (Independent Variable) and social development (Dependent variable).

**Figure (i): Conceptual Framework**



Source: (Literature reviewed from Blocher et a., 2002; Drury, Hilton et al., and Mordi 2000).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

All local governments have a multiplicity of operations and transactions. So local government Administration is faced with a challenge of ensuring that all operations proceed as programmed while achieving social development, simply because of this, there was a need for a system of forecasting and planning for the future, standardizing operations and check for failures, this is the work of local government administration. This goes as far as governments, both central and local to fulfill their major obligation to their citizens which is social development. In this chapter literature from different scholars is to be studied and discussed about local government administration and social development with focus to local governments.

#### **2.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION**

Local government administration is the third tier of the government which has limited bound within it operates. In the case of a federal system it is usually a third tier of government while in situation where a country is operating a unitary system the local government it can be said to be in the second tier category. This is because of the absence of state or regional government.

Local government administration covers a delimited area within such an area, it is the study of local government officials to ensure that people of the area are gully involved in the political economic and social administration of their locality. Local government ensures that, the needs of the people within its area of jurisdiction are satisfied.

Local government administration could be further explained in the following sub-heading (5).

## **BUDGETING**

Local government administration could not be effective without budgeting, the local government also try to bring out their own budget within a particular time. This budget is used for building of school, road, hospital, library and so on.

According to Adwani in (1986) he argues on financial and staffing matters, he suggested that guideline should be laid down for the financial of operations of local governments learning them some freedom of actions that will attract self respecting citizens into local government and that staff should be posted or appointed to the local government without consultation and consent of the state government.

## **(b) CONTROLLING**

Local government in Uganda depends largely on the state and federal government for their funds, staffing and control. Buttressing this point, the chief of staff supreme headquarters, late shehu yaradua while launching the local government over the year suffered from continuous whiting down of their power. The state government have continued to enrich upon what would normally have be the exclusive preserve of local government.

From the above statement, it could be adduced that local government are nothing more, the puppets in the hand of the state and federal government. Although the state and federal government realized the importance of local government, their attitude have been that of sheer non- challance and disregard over the issue of giving them a free hand to perform its functions.

## **(C) REPORTING**

The local government chairman or representative must ensure that he has good information on the performance of both the staff of the local council and the people, he is governing through the public relations officer of the local government, the secretary and other staff.

He should take the same information to the councilors who are policy commission which is the overseer of the local government in particular states for adequate attention.

#### **(d) DIRECTING**

Local government also covers directing functions which does not work against the aims and objective of the council. He should always direct him to lead the administration and technical staff in the right direction.

According to Joseph C.O. (1975) argued that “case of corruption inefficiency, nepotism, Embezzlement of public funds have been noticed in all part of local government in Uganda and these impede on their functions especially accelerating the place of socio-economic development and the local development at the local level.

According to Professor P.F. Odeh in his book, practice of local government in the Midwest state of (1972). Since the establishment of elected local councils in different parts of Uganda in the 1950s the mismanagement and embezzlement of kinds by both elected and appointed officials have been a recurring phenomenon.

According to Ademolekun (1983) he identified three major explanatory factors for official corruptions in local governments, procedures for managing local government fund, incompetence and ignorance of both political and appointed officials and the prevailing attitude in the society which appears to be tolerant of corrupt behaviour on the part of elected and appointed leaders at every level of government.

Local governments in Uganda depends largely on the state and federal governments, for their funding, staffing and control from the above statement, it could be adduced that local governments are nothing more that puppets in the hand of the state and federal government.

## **Budgeting in local governments**

In local governments budgeting is done by the committee structure where each department of the district administration reports to a sectoral committee. The schedule for budgeting is agreed on in annual meeting, in this meeting, council members sit, discuss and agree on priorities of the district (LG act 1993, Kasumba, 1996, LGFAR, 1998). The finance committee is made up of the chairman of the departmental committee and he provides coordination function in the local governments as does the cabinet in the central government (Glasgow college, 1994)

The committee provides historical data to all departmental heads to help them in estimating. It helps in playing a role of issuing instructions to departments regarding the requirements, dates of submission of estimates and so on. It defines the policies of the council in relation to the budget system. This committee receives budget estimates from various departments for consideration and review. The committee makes recommendations on budget matters where there is conflict between departments. The committee makes and prepares the budget summaries after departmental budgets have been approved. It plays the role of informing departmental heads of any revisions made in their budgets by the committee. (Glasgow, 1994).

## **The nature of local government administration process in Uganda**

Uganda's initial experimentation with decentralization was associated with the colonial government and did not survive independence from Great Britain. An ordinance introducing democratic local government was issued in 1949 by the time of independence in 1962; Uganda had a system of local government responsible for significant expenditure function although effective administrative control was retained by the centre through the District Commissioner.

This effective concentrated system was however dismantled shortly after independence and replaced by centralized administration in which the sub national authority played only minor implementation roles as the central government reacted to colonial structures and also sought to contain the unsettled political environment that prevailed in the country until mid-1980s (Steffen, Jesper, Tindeman 2004).

However, the end of the civil war in 1986 reopened the door to decentralization with the new government of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) which quickly adopted through a radical reform facilitating the reconciliation of political ambitions for all previous fractions becoming a cornerstone of new governance model in 1987, introducing political decentralization by establishing the resistance council at all sub government levels with the aim of increasing local participations in the decision making process and strengthening democracy.

The program was formulated in 1993 through issuance of local government statute enriched in the 1995 constitution and later the local government Act in 1997.

The number of Local Governments increased rapidly with decentralization obeying political considerations in line with the historical experience, decentralization was seen as a tool to achieve national consensus among different groups thus the need to satisfy regional and tribal demands for political powers forced the central government to permit the proliferation in the number of districts and the number of districts jumped from 33 in 1980 to 132 by July 2012. In addition, the political discussions have increasingly concentrated on developing a federal government frame work called FEDERO (Anne Mette 2004). Uganda Administrative Decentralization following the decentralization process a phase whose main goal was to build managerial capacity at local levels to increase transparency; efficiency and accountability in social development developed responsibility in number of key public services to local levels for

example education, health and security and this contributed to the strong continuous expansion of Uganda Local Government (Golola Moses 2001).

The local government was assigned with responsibility to execute the growing share of expenditure tracked under the poverty action fund, the share that reached 60% - 70% in 2000. Partly to support the related social development, the number of local civil servants expanded and this was pronounced in the case of teachers hire to serve the universal primary education programmes and at the same time an upward drift in the central government staff outside the ministerial civil service was not contained and this includes special independent commission, secondary and tertiary institutions, police, prisons and central government staff delegated to the district. (Kjaer, Annemette 2004).

Wide divergences in capacity across different local authorities quickly presented the challenges to social development with poor districts facing significant constraints to execute and report spending inspite of the technical assistance provided by the centre and the donors. However the local authorities also attempted to provide and improve social development once they gain autonomy (Reinikka 2000).

The design of the programme was being subjected to reassessment and continued to be refined over time.

Weaknesses in public financial management and policy coordination to address some of these problems in 2002, the government developed a fiscal decentralization strategy containing the number of sequence. Pilot phases to improve grants allocation across districts and simply expenditure management and reporting by the local authorities which is still ongoing (Brixoiva Z 1998).



## **2.2 Social development process**

This comprises not only standard of living and per capital income, but also high level of employment, infrastructure, stressing values rather than achievement. Thus could be sub-divided in social and economic development process respectively.

### **Social development process**

The social development process comprises the provision of some basic amenities needed by the people in the rural area for their general welfare. Some of the social amenities include the following, construction of roads, bridges, hospitals, school, water supply, telecommunication and recreational centers.

This process could be carried out by the different contractors who are assigned to do the jobs, the process could be from the local government council, who assign some job to the local government chairman who has the power of directing, he will now direct the job to the chief engineer who will design the job and assign it to the technical offer. This job could be supervised by the overall supervisor who is to give the final judgment of the job.

### **(ii) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

The economic development process comprises the provision of building storage facilities, irrigation, taxes environment sanitation, agricultural and vent nary extension services, controlling forestations.

The economic development process could be carried out by almost everybody in the community. Order is passed from the local government chairman to carry out some certain assignment. He passes the order to the supervisor for finance and economic planning, who also passes the order to the chief accountant and from there to the account clerk who will now issue the money to the different Contractors for their assignment.

According to Philip manhood in (1979) he made reference to the people in the rural areas, since they are faced mostly with agriculture, they find it difficult to store most of the facilities to prevent spoilage, the local government will now try to build a storage facilities for them to store their Crops for future use.

At times the areas could be affected by water, the local government also try to construct irrigation channel for easy water supply to their various farms, in order to improve in their agricultural output.

These processes are carried out for easy running of the local government administration properly.

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL AREAS**

Some of the characteristics of rural areas are stated below:

This could be treated or sub-divided into two systems which could be social and at economic level respectively.

The local government lacks some social amenities which are as follows:

- (i) Some rural area lack electricity
- (ii) They lack good education
- (iii) They lack good roads
- (iv) They lack good water supply
- (v) They lack good hospital and maternity centers.
- (vi) They have poor communication system.

The people have poor expository level. Some rural areas have preferential treatment in the judgment.

In the economic situation, the rural areas lack some technical storage system, instead they will go on with their local system of storage.

Secondly, they are mainly farmers at subsistent level and partially commercial farmers of little or small product.

### **2.3 Relationship between local government administration and social development**

The main objective of local government administration is to raise sufficient revenues for social and local development (Musgrave, 1991). The relationship between local government administration and social development is contained in a report published by National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Consultants (2001) which stated, that there is an absolute need to ensure that local governments strengthen their tax administration, mobilize as much revenue as possible and there by become less reliant on central government transfers. The local authorities inspection department (MOLG, 2004) noted that tax payers continue to feel that politicians and technocrats are looking for money for personal enrichment, although some local governments spend some of the locally generated revenue on social development many of them use the money principally for administrative expenses, unless tax payers perceive a linkage between local revenue and social development; they will not be willing to pay.

Bird (1989), stressed that willingness of tax payers to comply with their obligations depends to a large extent upon the perception that the funds taken from them are put to good use and benefit the community. Tax compliance has improved because of their government has provided in return. The relationship between the amounts collected from residents and resultant benefits in terms of social development was given by Nsibambi, (1998) suggesting that there is need to augment tax payers so as to appreciate the social benefits of taxation depending on their earlier perception and motivate the tax administration. Thus tax law ambiguity and its impact on perceived equity correlates more closely with compliance

than does the law of complexity. If taxes collected are to be realized by tax payers, proper percentages entitled to the town councils (65%) and districts (25%) should actually be delivered and put to proper use. (Kajumbura Richard, 2004). Wentworth,(1985) recommended that in order to improve local government revenue collection, there is need to improve and strengthen accountability to enable tax payers appropriately relate tax paid to services delivered coupled with strengthening and enforcement of laws governing the administration and collection of taxes. This is in line with the exchange argument put forward by Glaser and Denhardt, (2000) that citizens are increasingly reluctant to pay taxes basing on the perception that they are getting

## 2.4 Conclusion

Formulating and implementing a good local government administration requires an enormous effort and the (amount of) success depends on the way this implementation and formulation is organized (Aberdeen Group, 2001; Sherrill et al, 2001). There is an urgent need for a system to contribute to the decision making (setting priorities) of determining a good administration system in local governments and social development of a model for determining the development strategy for an organization based on maximization of the organization's potential and active sources of revenues focused on social development in case of local governments.

In the next chapter the methodology to be used in finding out the primary data from the field respondents is to be expressed; that is to say the study population, the sampling procedure, techniques and the overall data collection procedure.

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This Chapter deals with the design of the study area of the study, population of the study, sample selection and techniques, sources of data collection instruments, research procedures, data collection procedure, data presentation and analysis, limitations of the study.

#### **3.1 Study design**

The research design that was adopted is descriptive where quantitative and qualitative using cross-sectional survey were used. Survey will be employed such that it enables collection of data from many respondents. Non survey design will assist in collection of data from documented materials for example, magazine, newspapers and textbooks.

#### **3.2 Area of study**

The study will be carried out at Tororo local government in Tororo district. This was chosen because the researcher comes from the same district and it would ease the collection of data.

#### **3.3 Population of study and sample selection**

##### **3.3.1 Study Population**

The study will be carried out on employees and administrators of Tororo local government in Tororo district.

##### **3.3.2 Sample selection techniques**

The researcher will use random sampling techniques on the employees, public, and Tororo local government authorities.

**3.3.3 Sample size**

The sample size will comprises of about 04 members of staff, 05 opinion leaders, 06 political leaders, 05 stakeholders, 20 development partners totaling to 40 respondents respectively because it has been noted that they usually give opinions hence they are useful in the capitation of the research as shown on the table below.

Number	Category	Size of respondents
01	Members of staff	04
02	Opinion leaders	05
03	Political leaders	06
04	Stakeholders	05
06	Development partners	20
Total		40

**3.4 Source of data**

The data will be sourced from two main sources namely primary and secondary data.

**3.4.1 Primary data**

Primary data is that which is collected from the field for the first time relating to the study problem and will also provide a solution to the problem of the study. This data will be collected from the management, employees, public of Tororo local government Tororo district.

**3.4.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data source is the data gathered within the organization and will be collected by reviewing library books, newspapers, internet cafes, magazines and so on.

### **3.5 Data collection instruments**

The researcher will use questionnaires, interviews, and library and observation methods to obtain the required data.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

This was the main instrument of data collection for the study. The questionnaires were designed and delivered physically to the respondents in their predetermined localities as it is written in the research procedure. They will then be collected at an agreed data.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

This was be used on respondents who cannot write. The questionnaires were prepared in advance and the researcher will ask the respondents present questions and note down the responses.

#### **3.5.3 Observation**

Here there was direct use of naked eyes for the purpose of gathering data on the events which the researcher is interested in, the beginning point will be matching and writing down of a phenomenon as it occurs in the nature with regards to interpersonal relationship among the learners. The researcher was able to obtain first-hand information from the public, employees and Tororo local government authorities.

#### **3.5.4 Library Research**

This involved visiting libraries both public and private. In reading different text books on relevant topics to obtain information, this will facilitate research work to be completed systematically.

### **3.6 Data Collection procedures**

The researcher started by identifying the topic and presenting it for approval by the supervisors. The researcher will obtain an introductory letter from the Kampala international University administration and take it to Tororo local government authorities to seek for permission to carry out the study from the place. The researcher will design questionnaires which will be approved by the supervisors. After being approved, she took them to the respondents and then collected after they have been filled in by the respondents. She will then go to the field to ask the respondents who may not be able to fill in the questionnaires. Observation will be done by visiting hospitals, schools, and markets several times and observing what is happening and how the businesses are being managed and how citizens are handled. The data collected will then be sorted; tallied and analyzed using frequency tally tables and chi-square formulae to enable the researcher interpret the result of the findings.

### **3.7 Data presentation and analysis**

#### **3.7.1 Data Presentation**

Data collected was sorted, edited and coded with a view of checking accuracy, correctness, completeness, liability, uniformity, reliability and validity. The information will be presented using percentage tables to enable the researcher to measure the overall attitudes, perceptions and actions of market vendors, public and the Tororo local government authorities.

#### **3.7.2 Data analysis**

On receiving data from respondents, the researcher will edit, code, tabulate and present the data for analysis using appropriate statistical method chi-square as shown below:



$$X^2 \text{ Obs} = \frac{(f_o - f_e)}{f_e}$$

Where  $X^2 \text{ Obs}$  = chi-square

$\Sigma$  = Summation

$f_o$  = Frequency observed

$f_e$  = Frequency expected

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the findings on the research objective as indicated in chapter one; the objectives are analyzed basing on the different questions asked in the questionnaire under the different objectives that form the different parts of the questionnaire. The major research questions are answered by the responses given by the respondents in the questionnaire as supported by the information gathered and as presented later in this chapter.

Responses were gathered from the different sections visited by the researcher as indicated in the methodology. Most questions are analyzed according to how strongly the respondents agree with the given statements this means that conclusions was drawn on these questions depending on the primary findings compared to the findings of other scholars as discussed in chapter two of the study.

#### **4.1 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF RESPONDENTS**

##### **4.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents**

The characteristics of the respondents are analyzed on the basis of sex, marital status, level of qualification and position held at the institution for the staff members and time worked with the institution.

**Table 4.1: Showing the Gender of the Respondents**

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	18	51.4	51.4	51.4
	Female	17	48.6	48.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Primary Data 2019

From table 4.1 above, it can be analyzed that majority of the respondents were male with 51.4% while the female were 48.6%. This is an indicator of gender balance which the researcher tried to achieve as it has a bearing on the responses given as most of the women were in administration so had a clear knowledge about local government administration.

**Table 4.2: Showing the Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marital Status		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	16	45.7	45.7	45.7
	Married	15	42.9	42.9	88.6
	Others	4	11.4	11.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Primary Data 2019

From table 4.2, the researcher found out that the respondents who were married were 45.7% while 42.9% were single, the rest of the respondents were neither married nor single with 11.4%. Such a constitution of the respondent population indicates that the research received balanced information without bias of one's marital status since all classes were fairly represented.

**Table 4.3: Showing the age of the respondents**

Age		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-30	3	8.6	8.6	8.6
	31-40	19	54.3	54.3	62.9
	41-50	8	22.9	22.9	85.7
	Over 50	5	14.3	14.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Primary Data 2019

Table 4.3 above, indicates that 54.3% were of ages 31-40 and 22.9% were 41-50 years of age, 14.3% were over 50 years and 8.65 were 18-30 years. This composition indicates that since majority of the respondents were between 18 and 40 years they were able to properly comprehend the question and give a mature opinion on the study variables.

**Table 4.4: Showing Qualification of Respondents**

Qualification		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Diploma	16	45.7	45.7	45.7
	Degree	15	42.9	42.9	88.6
	Post graduate degree	4	11.4	11.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source; Primary Data 2019

Table 4.4 above, indicates that 60% of the respondents were degree holders, 28.6 were diploma holders and 11.4 were post graduate degree holders. This means that at least majority of the

respondents were educated enough to understand the questions in the questionnaire and fully understand the study subject.

**Positions held by the respondents**

The position held by the respondents is important to the study such that the information given by the respondent can highly be influenced by the positions they hold in the organisation. It was found that in Tororo local government, 28.9% were citizens, 11.5% were councilors, 5.8% were budget desk officers, the accountant, accounts assistant, administrative assistant, assistant engineer, assistant finance officer, assistant auditor, assistant town clerk, district engineer, district health inspector, officer works, revenue collector and education officer were 2.9% each which makes the 35 respondents as targeted by the researcher. This composition implies that the researcher was able to gather reliable information as all the respondents were technical and knowledgeable.

Time worked at the local government, It was established that the more one stays in a position or organisation, the more knowledgeable they are about the operations of the organisation and the more reliable the information they give about the organisation. Below is the time the respondents had spent at the district.

**Table 4.5: showing time the respondents have worked with the local government**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3 years	11	31.4	31.4	31.4
	4-6 years	13	37.1	37.1	68.6
	7 & over	10	28.6	28.6	97.1
		1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source;** primary data 2019

Table 4.5 above, indicates that 37.1% had worked for 4-6 years, 31.4% had worked for 1-3 years, 28.6% had worked for more than 7 years and 2.9% did not respond to this question. This implies that the respondents had relatively spent enough time to possess the required information and have expert opinions on the operations of the local government.

## **4.2 FINDINGS ABOUT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT.**

### **4.2.1 Setting of local government targets**

A question was asked whether local government targets are set in the council to establish exactly whether the local government targets are presented and communicated to the council members; this was aimed at establishing whether the local government council is purpose driven and the major purpose being local government administration targets fulfillment in terms of social development; below are the primary findings about setting of administration targets in the council.

**Table 4.6: showing responses to whether local government administration targets are set and known to the council.**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	31.4	31.4	14.3
	Agree	11	37.1	37.1	45.7
	Not sure	6	28.6	28.6	62.9
	Disagree	11	2.9	2.9	94.3
	Strongly disagree	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.6 above, 31.4% agreed, 31.4% disagreed, 17.1% were not sure, 14.3% strongly agreed and 5.7% strongly disagreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents agreed that local government administration targets are always set at the council though they indicated a weakness in the communication of the administration targets.

#### **4.2.2 Monitoring of budget performance**

If there is monitoring of budget performance in the local government it implies that the local government is dedicated to achieving better social development and other priorities as indicated in their budgets, this was set to find out whether Tororo District council is dedicated to better budget performance and has measures in place to ensure budgets are fulfilled below are the findings about the monitoring of budget performance.

**Table 4.7 showing responses to whether there is budget performance monitoring at the district.**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	3	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Not sure	13	37.1	37.1	45.7
	Disagree	13	37.1	37.1	82.9
	Strongly disagree	6	17.1	17.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.2.2 above, 37.1% disagreed, 37.1% were not sure, 17.1% strongly disagreed and 8.6% agreed that there is budget performance monitoring at the district. This implies that the budget performance monitoring mechanism is either absent or weak since the biggest percentage disagreed; this is at the same time an indicator of how much importance the district leadership attaches to local government administration and performance.

#### **4.2.3: Communication of local government administration resolutions**

Communication of local government administration resolutions is important to the district or organisation since it sets the goals and objectives towards whose achievement the whole resources and efforts are focused, if it is found that the targets are communicated to every concerned official at the district it is then upon other factors apart from communication that there is no social development; below are the findings about resolutions communication at the district council.



**Table 4.8 Showing responses to whether local government administration resolutions are communicated to all concerned officials**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Agree	11	31.4	31.4	42.9
	Not sure	8	22.9	22.9	65.7
	Disagree	7	20.0	20.0	85.7
	Strongly disagree	5	14.3	14.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

Form table 4.8 above, 31.4% agreed that there is communication of local government resolutions to all the concerned officials at the district, 22.9% were not sure, 20% disagreed, 14.3% disagreed and 11.4 strongly agreed. This implies that there is effective communication of local government resolutions at the district and that the concerned officials cannot blame poor social development on poor communication.

#### **4.2.4: Achievement of target revenues**

This was set as a control question bent on ensuring the validity and reliability of the prior given information by the respondents. Once the target revenues are achieved at the district, it implies that there is good social development in terms of achieving the target revenues and then it remains upon the study to find the performance of local government administration in terms of social development.

**Table 4.9: Showing whether the budgeted revenues are always achieved**

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not sure	14	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Disagree	11	31.4	31.4	71.4
	Strongly disagree	10	28.6	28.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source;** primary data 2019

Table 4.9 above indicates 40% were not sure, 31.4% disagreed and 28.6 strongly disagreed that budgeted revenues are always achieved. This therefore implies that there are repeated budgeted revenue shortfalls in the district which the council leadership must address in order to record better social development.

#### **4.2.5: Budgets in quantifiable terms**

Since most of the positions at the council that are directly or indirectly concerned with budget management and enforcement are appointment positions, which may lack the required skills to interpret and enforce the budgets more so political positions where the people may lack the required training to understand budgeting it is incumbent upon the budget desk to communicate the budget in an understandable format to all the district concerned officials; below are the findings about the format of budget communication.

**Table 4.10 : Showing responses to whether budgets are communicated in understandable terms**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	14.3	14.3	14.3
	Agree	9	25.7	25.7	40.0
	Not sure	9	25.7	25.7	65.7
	Disagree	10	28.6	28.6	94.3
	Strongly disagree	2	5.7	5.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.10 above, 28.6% of the respondents disagreed that the budgets are communicated in understandable terms, 25.7% agreed, 25.7% were not sure, 14.3% agreed and 5.7% strongly disagreed. From the above it can be concluded that there is relatively understandable communication of the budgets at the district council.

#### **4.2.6: Rating of local government administration performance**

The respondents were asked to rate the level of local government administration performance at the district council; which was set as control question to ensure the reliability and validity of the study findings and whether there is consistence in the responses given by the respondents and below are the findings from this question.

**Table 4.11: Showing responses to whether there is better local government administration performance at the council.**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Agree	15	42.9	42.9	45.7
	Not sure	10	28.6	28.6	74.3
	Disagree	7	20.0	20.0	94.3
	Strongly disagree	2	5.7	5.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source:** primary data 2019

From table 4.11 above, 42.9% agreed that there is good local government administration performance at the district, 28.6% were not sure, 20% disagreed and 5.7% strongly disagreed. This implies that the respondents were consistent with their indications about the administration performance at the district council, since they indicated that they disagree that there is good administration performance at the council; this also increases the reliability of the study findings.

#### **4.2.7: Leadership information**

It is important that the local leaders are well informed and appreciate the use of good administration to the local government, if the leaders are well informed about the uses and advantages of good administration it becomes easy for the local government to follow its local government administration and improve it in due course. Below are the findings from the case

**Table 4.12: Showing responses to whether the leaders are well informed about local government administration**

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not sure	7	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Disagree	16	45.7	45.7	65.7
	Strongly disagree	12	37.3	37.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* Primary data 2019

From 4.12 above, 45.7% disagreed that the local leaders are well informed about good administration, 34.3% strongly disagreed and 20% were not sure. From the findings it can be concluded that the local leaders are not well informed about local government administration which obstructs their efforts to improve administration in terms of social development.

**4.2.8: Communication of budget objectives**

Once the budget objectives are interpreted and communicated to the concerned officials, it becomes easier for the people to focus all their efforts towards achievement of these objectives. In Tororo district council, efforts are made to interpret and communicate the budget objectives as expressed below.

**Table 4.13: Showing responses to whether budget objectives are interpreted and communicated**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	3	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Agree	19	54.3	54.3	62.9
	Not sure	8	22.9	22.9	85.7
	Disagree	1	2.9	2.9	88.6
	Strongly disagree	4	11.4	11.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.13 above, 54.3% of the respondents agreed that there if better interpretation and communication of budget objectives to the concerned people, 22.9% were not sure, 8.6% strongly agreed, 11.4% strongly disagreed, 8.6% strongly agreed and 2.9% disagreed. This implies that there are considerable efforts to communicate the budget objectives in the council to ease on budget implementation.

### **4.3 FINDINGS ABOUT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TORORO DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **4.3.1: Local government administration performance measurement**

Local government administration performance can be measured in terms of the services delivered to the public as planned by the local government; the budget is the available tool to the leaders to measure performance in terms of social development. In Tororo district council it was found that the leaders use budgets to measure performance as explained below.

**Table 4.14: Showing responses to whether Local government administration are used for performance measurement**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	17	48.6	48.6	48.6
	Not sure	12	34.3	34.3	82.9
	Disagree	5	14.3	14.3	97.1
	Strongly disagree	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.14 above 48.6% of respondents agreed that the administration in the district are used for performance measurement, 34.3% were not sure, 14.3% disagree and 2.9% strongly disagree. This implies that the district council uses budgets to measure performance and at the same time it aligns administration performance with social development in that; the better budget performance, the better social development.

**4.3.2: Local government administration performance measurement as ongoing process**

Local government administration performance measurement if an ongoing process is an indicator that the local leadership is bent to social development as its core objective to the citizens; it is an indicator that the district leadership fully understands the impact of local government administration and performance measurement for social development. Tororo district council, this question was set as a control question to find the validity and reliability of the prior findings as explained below.

**Table 4.15: Showing responses to whether Local government administration performance measurement is an ongoing process**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	8	22.9	22.9	22.9
	Agree	11	31.4	31.4	54.3
	Not sure	8	22.9	22.9	77.1
	Disagree	4	11.4	11.4	88.6
	Strongly disagree	4	11.4	11.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source:* primary data 2019

From table 4.15 above, 31.4% of respondents agreed that budget performance measurement is continuous, 22.9% strongly agreed, 22.9% were not sure 11.4% disagreed and 11.4% strongly disagreed. This implies that the local government leadership has used budgeting efficiently as a performance measurement tool continuously in the district.

### 4.3.3 Performance indicators are based on social development to the citizens

This was a control question set to validate the prior finding; if the respondents indicated that the budget performance is measured by the services delivered to the citizens, it means that the local government leadership is bent to delivering services to the citizens, below are the findings from Tororo District Council.



**Table 4.16: Showing responses to whether performance indicators are based on social development**

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Agree	8	22.9	22.9	34.3
	Not sure	15	42.9	42.9	77.1
	Disagree	7	20.0	20.0	97.1
	Strongly disagree	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.16 above, 42.9% of the respondents were not sure whether the performance indicators in the district are based on social development, 22.9% agree, 20% disagree 11.4% strongly agree and 2.9% strongly disagree. This implies that the district leadership measures budget performance based on social development to the citizens.

#### **4.3.4 Accessibility of public services**

If the public services are not discriminatively accessible to everyone, it is an indicator that there is fairly good distribution and access to public services like schools, hospitals and other services, this was meant to verify whether the citizens access the said services in the district and below are the findings from the council.

**Table 4.17: Showing responses to whether public services are accessible to all**

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Agree	6	17.1	17.1	28.6
	Not sure	10	28.6	28.6	57.1
	Disagree	10	28.6	28.6	85.7
	Strongly disagree	5	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

*Source:* primary data 2019

From table 4.17 above, 28.6% are not sure, 28.6% disagree that the public services are accessible to all the citizens, 17% agree, 14.3% strongly disagree, 11.4% strongly agree. It can therefore be concluded that the distribution and accessibility of the public services is still lacking in the district council since most of the residents were not satisfied with the distribution and accessibility of the services.

**4.3.5 Prioritizing public services**

There is better social development in the local government if the budgets are focused towards this goal than other matters, it was found out that if the local leadership focuses all its efforts towards serving the citizenry it can be detected through their budgets, resolutions and all other possible goals and efforts; this question was posed to the District Council leadership and below are the findings.

**Table 4.18: Showing responses to whether there is prioritizing of public services**

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	3	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Agree	17	48.6	48.6	57.1
	Not sure	8	22.9	22.9	80.0
	Disagree	4	11.4	11.4	91.4
	Strongly disagree	3	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

*Source:* primary data 2019

From table 4.18 above it is indicated that 48.6% of the respondents agreed that the district prioritizes public services in the district, 22.9% were not sure, 11.4% disagree, 8.6% strongly disagree and 8.6% strongly agree. This implies that the district prioritizes public services despite the other shortfalls say in funding.

**4.3.6 Quality of services**

The respondents were asked to indicate whether there is better quality of services depending on the amounts indicated by the district, this was set to check on the value for money in terms of; does the public get the services that are worth the amounts allocated to them? Below are the findings from Tororo District Council.

**Table 4.19: Showing responses to whether the quality of services is portrayed in the amounts allocated to the services**

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	5	14.3	14.3	14.3
	Not sure	7	20.0	20.0	34.3
	Disagree	17	48.6	48.6	82.9
	Strongly disagree	6	17.1	17.1	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

*Source;* primary data 2019

From table 4.19 above, 48.6% disagreed that the amounts allocated to the services are not usually indicated in the quality of services offered to the citizens, 20% were not sure, 17.1% strongly disagreed and 14.3% agreed. This implies that there is no value for money in the council in terms of social development which indicates that the citizens do not think that the quality of services is indicative of the amounts allocated to them

**4.4: FINDINGS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The relationship between the two variables was analyzed based on the basics in both the variables. Below are the correlations between the two variables.

Table 4.20: Correlation

	Local government administration(x)	Social development (y)
Local government administration(x)	1	.754**
Pearson correlation	.	.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	35	35
N		
Social development(y)	.754**	1
Pearson correlation	.000	.
Sig. (2-tailed)	35	35
N		

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Findings from the above analysis indicate that there is a strong positive relationship between the two variables since the correlation coefficient is positive ( $r = 0.754$ ).

Table 4.21: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
1	.754 <sup>a</sup>	.972	.972	.241

a. Predictors: (Constant), Local government administration

**Table 4.22: ANOVA<sup>b</sup> TESTS**

Model	Sum of Square	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	78.094	1	78.094	1690.056	.000 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	2.786	34	.058		
Total	100.880	34			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Local government administration

b. Dependent Variable: social development

Basing on the model summary and ANOVAs’ tests above, the coefficient of determination between the two variables ( $r^2$ ) is 78.094%. This implies that Local government administration contributes 78.094% towards Revenue performance and 22.786% is contributed by other factors.

In the next chapter a summary of the primary findings from the field respondents is to be discussed and recommendations given based on the findings. Areas for further research are to be given in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of findings conclusions and gives recommendations as well as suggesting areas for further research. It gives the summary of findings according to the research objectives.

#### **5.2 Summary of findings**

##### **5.2.1 To examine the effectiveness Local government administration at Tororo local government.**

About Local government administration in the district, the researcher found out that the administration objectives are always set and known to all the concerned individuals at the district more so the budget desk though a weakness was found in the mode of communication of the budget objective as some members found the budgets too technical to interpret to achievable and understandable terms. It was established that there is budget monitoring at the district for better social development to the citizens.

The researcher found out that administration objectives are rarely achieved at the district which was blamed on poor communication more so on the unquantifiable terms in which the objectives are communicated to the concerned officials as demonstrated in table 4.2.5 of chapter four of the study. The respondents despite of the shortcomings in the local government administration process at the district, indicated that the budget performance if seen from a social development view is fairly good at the district as indicated by table 4.2.6 of the previous chapter

The study indicated that the local leaders still lack the required skill and knowledge about budget management to register the required performance as some do not understand the full impact of their activities on the budget performance of the local government council, this is as indicated by table 4.2.7 of the previous chapter.

It was found that the administration objectives are not well communicated to all the concerned officials to be fully understood, this poor communication of events and responsibilities in the budget process weakens the budget process at the district.

### **5.2.3 To establish the level of social development in Tororo local government**

The findings about social development at the district indicated that the district registers better social development whenever there is better administration follow up which was recorded to be an ongoing process at the division as indicated by table 4.3.1 of chapter four. It was further indicated that the local government administration performance measurements are based on social development to the citizens in the district.

It was established that there is relatively good accessibility to the public services in the district though the distribution is still poor as the respondents indicated that some services are tied to particular geographical locations in that they are hard to access by citizens from other parts of the district.

The council officials indicated that public services are always given priority in the local government council budgets and that the public services are the major driving goals at the district. It adopted better social development and accountability as the driving theme of the council. The quality of services however is rarely portrayed in the quality of services offered at the district which was blamed on the poor tendering process and bidding selection process that has faults more so corruption which comprises the quality of services offered by the bidders as



they are usually fronted on personal terms than how is recommended by public procurement regulations.

The study found a strong positive relationship between local government administration and social development in the district as it was found that the sub-county/division leadership uses budgets to target what they are to deliver to the public so much so that a budget is considered successful if a lot was achieved in terms of the services delivered to the citizens.

## **5.2 conclusions**

From the study; it can be concluded that local government administration has a very big bearing on the social development delivered in local governments in that if a budget of a district council is not properly coordinated, there can be diverse effects on both the social development delivered and the accountability for the expenditure of the funds; so local government administration has shifted course from budgeting the financial resources to even non-financial like time and utilities.

On the objective of social development in the district, it can be concluded that local government administration as a discipline has not been very prominent not only in the case study but in the Ugandan local government setting in general, however local governments are steadily recognizing its importance as a management tool through which the leaders can be accountable to the citizens and reliably deliver the required services to the citizens.

The relationship between the two variables was found to be positively strong enough to call for the local leaders' immediate attention, if the district is to achieve the forecasted social development.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Participatory administration should be adopted in the sub-county/division if it is to reap the best from budgeting as a discipline; in that the citizens are also involved in the budgeting process which gives them a sense of importance and despite their knowledge of the basic requirements, it is a thorough way of budget management and follow up.

The local government council should come up with a better way of interpreting the budgets to make them understandable to everyone involved and in the due process make it less technical to shut out the input of different players.

Efforts should be made to practice different administration disciplines to have the best discipline that fits local governments and focus them always to better social development to the citizens

### **5.4 Limitations of the study**

In the process of systematically gathering, recording, analyzing, interpreting and reporting research findings, the researcher encountered the following limitations:

Inadequate literature on all subject of the study which required movement to different sources in search of data. This was a tedious exercise on the part of the researcher.

The transport cost is most was high resulting the inflation is rising day by day and this place being far away from where the researcher will be based.

The researcher faced unfavorable weather conditions most especially too much sunshine and heavy rains during the research period.

Some respondents feared to provide all the important information required for the study. This is because people always do not like disclosing office secrets to strangers.

**5.4 Areas for further research**

More research should be carried out about in systems that can automatically produce an efficient administration system for local governments to enhance better social development. More research should be carried out in other sectors more so business oriented organizations about budget management procedures.

More research should be carried out about budget performance measures to be followed by the divisions as policy and be adopted by other local governments.

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## APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent, this questionnaire is aimed at collecting information that will enable the establishment of the relationship between local government administration and social development in Tororo local government. Answers provided will be treated with utmost sincerity and held for only academic purposes. Thus your names are not required. Many thanks for your profound contribution towards this study.

### SECTION ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

Please Tick your appropriate Choice

1. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Marital Status  
☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Other
3. Age (Years): 18-30 ☐ 31 – 40 ☐ 41 – 50 ☐ Above 50 ☐
4. Level of Education  
☐ Certificate & below ☐ Diploma ☐ Degree  
☐ Post graduate degree
5. Position at the local government l.  
.....  
.....
6. Length of service at Tororo local government.  
☐ 1 – 3 years ☐ 3 – 4 years ☐ 7 & above

**SECTION TWO: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.**

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the effectiveness of local government administration in Tororo local government. Please Tick the appropriate alternative Key; Where SA=STRONGLY AGREE, A=AGREE, NS=NOT SURE, D= DISAGREE, SD=STRONGLY DISAGREE

STATEMENT	SA	A	NS	D	SD
Local government targets are set and known in the council.					
There is constant monitoring of the budget performance.					
The local government administration resolutions are communicated to all the concerned parties.					
Local government administration objectives are often met at the council.					
Budgets are often communicated to all members in quantifiable terms					
How do you rate the local government administration performance of the council, better?					
The council leadership is well informed about local government administration and its effect on revenues					
The budget objectives are interpreted and communicated to the concerned council personnel					
Budgets are used for performance (social development) measurement in the council.					
Budget performance measurement is an ongoing process in the council.					
Budget performance indicators are based on social development to the citizens					

SECTION THREE: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the level of social development Tororo local government. Please Tick the appropriate alternative  
Key: Where, SA=strongly agree, A= Agree, NS= Not sure, D=Disagree, SD=strongly disagree

Statements	SA	A	NS	SD	D
Are public services like hospitals, schools accessible to in the local government?					
Are public services given priority in the council budgets					
The amounts allocated to social development are portrayed in the quality of services					
The budgets made by the council are focused towards social development					
There is proper garbage management in the council.					
Is the district leadership informed about the importance of local government administration					

Thank you



**APPENDIX B: PROPOSED BUDGET**

Items	Cost
Stationary	100,000
Transport	150,000
Meals	30,000
Supervision	100,000
Typing and binding	50,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>

**APPENDIX C: TIME FRAME**

PERIOD	ACTIVITY
April 2019	Identification of the research topic and approval
April-May 2019	Writing the research proposal and approval
May-June2019	Collection of data and writing draft report
June-July 2019	Writing final copy and submission