ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE AND TAXABLE CAPACITY OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE

BY

Yahaya SA'ADU

P15ADPA8001

March, 2018

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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March, 2018

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation entitled ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE AND TAXABLE CAPACITY OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE has been carried out by me in the Department of Public Administration. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Name of student	Signature	Date

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE AND TAXABLE CAPACITY OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT by Yahaya SA'ADU meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of M.Sc. Public Administration of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to Almighty Allah (S.W.T.), the most Gracious and the most Merciful and to His Noble, our beloved as well Holy prophet of mercy Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him). And also to my beloved parents Late Alh. Sa'adu Suleiman(Danburam Kagarko) and Late Hajiya Hauwa Sa'adu.

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Abstract

Local governments occupy a position of importance in the lives of their residents. This is because local governments are saddled with the responsibilities of providing essential public goods and services which have positive impact and directly affect the day-to-day lives of their inhabitants. Such services include; protection of people's lives and properties, establishment and maintenance of schools, health centers, markets, cemeteries, construction of feeder roads and drainage. These statutory functions would not be achieved without adequate fund. In order to finance these primary responsibilities local governments in Nigeria have two sources of revenue, namely, internal and external sources. However, internally generated revenue of local governments in Nigeria is very low and the 1985 federal government committee on the review of local government administration in Nigeria recommended that viable local governments should be capable of generating at least 50% of their annual recurrent expenditure from local sources. It is on this note that this study was carried out to Assess the Capacity of Internally Generated Revenue of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments. The ability to pay theory, benefit receive theory and Max Webber theory of bureaucracy were used to underpin the study. Data were collected using structured questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Quantitative data were analysed using frequency counts and percentages while the Regression analysis was used to measure the degree or level of the effects of independent variable on the dependent variable of the hypotheses through SPSS version 23.0. The study discovered that taxable capacity has significant effect on the IGR of the local governments. The research recommends among other things that there should be organised collection (Database) of the revenue payers through an electronic device such as computer.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
LG	Local Government
TIGR	Total Internally Generated Revenue
SA	Statutory Allocation
VAT	Value Added Tax
RMAFC	Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission
JSMC	Junior Staff Management Committee
IV	Independent Variable
DV	Dependent Variable
KGK	Kagarko
KNLG	Kaduna North Local Government
FRN	Federal Republic of Nigeria

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Local governments have been seen as the prime institutional movers of development in Nigeria and their importance and impact on the daily lives of their inhabitants cannot be over-emphasized. As such, internally generated revenue of local governments has been considered as the bedrock for social and economic development of rural areas because is assumed that, if the local government councils can ably generate their internal revenue adequately, they would deliver appropriate services and development programmes more effectively to the people with a view to promote rapid socio-economic development of the rural dwellers. Ugwu (2000) posits that, the merit of internal sources of revenue is that, it strengthens local government's autonomy and fortifies its image because if local government can satisfactorily generate a large proportion to its revenue internally, it will cease reliance on the state and federal government statutory allocations. This according to him will at the tail end enhance the credibility of local governments as they would be able to fulfil their duties and obligations to their immediate communities.

It is worthy of note to mention that government at all levels is saddled with the responsibility of providing essential public goods and services such as protection of people's lives and properties, establishment and maintenance of schools, health centers, markets, provision of water and electricity supply, good roads amongst others. To finance, these primary responsibilities it needs viable sources of revenue and it also needs capacity to collect and administer such revenue. However, local governments in Nigeria have two main sources of revenue namely, external and internal. The level of internally generated revenue of local governments in Nigeria was very low, the 2014 annual reports of the Central Bank of Nigeria on local governments IGR shows that, their level of contribution for that year was 1.7% to the total revenue (CBN Annual Economic

Report, 2014). Meanwhile, the level of internally generated revenue of local governments in Kaduna state according to the Kaduna state government, office of the head of service, state local government interface self assessment report of 2012 was 0.1% to the total revenue and the 1985 federal government committee on the review of local government administration in Nigeria recommended that viable local governments should be capable of generating at least 50% of their annual recurrent expenditure from local sources.

The Nigerian fiscal system and the country's fiscal federalism are defined largely, in the Nigerian constitution of 1990, (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999). This prescribes a three tier of government with local governments at the bottom saddled with the responsibility of pioneering development in their various localities. This, of course, cannot be done without adequate sources of finance. The fact remains that local governments' IGR revenue generating capacity in the country is less than 10% annually. This has constantly made local governments depend so much on statutory allocation which is uncertain (Anyio, 2012).

For many years, there has been the problem of inadequate provision of essential public goods and services in the Nigerian local governments and this inadequacy may have negatively affected the capacity of the Local Governments to collect the maximum amount which the residents can pay to the public authority without having a really unhappy and downtrodden existence and without dislocating the economic organisation too much.

In addition, there has been the problem of how to plan, collect and coordinate Internally Generated Revenue and also there has the problem of IGR enforcement laws review on regular basis to meet the economy reality of time in the Nigerian local governments.

Furthermore, there has been the problem of recruitment and staff training and development in the Nigerian local governments especially in Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments.

More so, Fajobi (2010) opines that the acute dearth of fund currently facing the local government could be squarely attributed to lack of creativity on the part of the local government in seeking alternative sources to complement the allocation from the Federation Account. Most local governments are suffering from hang-over of overdependence on the centre assistance, a norm during the military government. They are yet to break away from the practice of relying almost entirely on hand-out from the Federal Government. Local government will continue to be one of the prime institutional movers of development in Nigeria and their importance and impact on the daily life of citizens cannot be over-emphasized. People are intimately affected by the activities of local government on a day-to-day basis and Nigeria; in particular, local governments have historically provided services of importance to citizens. The standard of living of Nigerians either in rural or urban areas are inevitably affected by local government activities through the provision or non provision of basic services such as water supply, roads, health and educational services etc. Local governments also remain the focal point of promotion of development and cultural revival through community development projects and mobilization of human and material resources for developments. In view of the above, finance has remained the most critical policy issue in the local government administration in Nigeria. None of the local government councils in the polity can as a matter of fact survive without a sound financial base.

The idea behind the creation of Local Government in Nigeria came up as the need to bring the government closer to the people; to provide the people a platform to conduct their own affairs in line with local needs, aspirations, resources and customs, which they alone understands better than any outsider and primarily to provide certain essential services to the people in the locality (Mustapha, 2012).

Local governments in Nigeria have two main functions to perform i.e. social and economic function which may also be under the concurrent and the discretionary functions they perform.

The Fourth Schedule of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria however, spelt out in details the function of the Local Government, which among other things include: the collection of rates, radio and television licences, control and regulation of ; shops and kiosk, restaurants, bakeries and other place for sale of food to the public, the provision and maintenance of primary, adult, and vocational education, provision and maintenance of health services, establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial ground and homes for the destitute or infirm, establishment and regulation of markets, provisions of infrastructures such as construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightening, drains etc. These functions can only be realistic with stable and adequate funding.

Local governments revenue sources in Nigeria, like many other countries of the world is traditionally classified into two broad categories; internal and external sources. The external sources consist mainly of discretionary and specific grants; statutory allocation from both the Federation Account 20.60% and 10% from State Governments IGR. Beginning from 1995, the Value Added Tax (VAT), which is credited into an account called the VAT Pool from where it is shared in accordance with a formula giving 35% to the Local government (Jumare, 2008, RMAFC, 2009, Ndan, 2013). The internal sources consist of taxes, rates, fines, licenses and general revenue over which local governments have statutory jurisdiction as provided in the fourth schedule, Section 7 of the1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Presently, about 80% of state and local government revenue across the country comes from federation account. While only a paltry sum of about 10% is generated internally by local government in some states except perhaps for states like Lagos, Kano, River and Kaduna (Ndan, 2013).

This study is geared towards assessing the Internally Generated Revenue and Taxable Capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna state, because of their disparities in terms of revenue sources, level of economic activities, population, quantity and

quality of staff as well as the level of commitment of the local governments differs. It is important to note that one is rural local government and one is urban local government, Kagarko and Kaduna North respectively.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

It is undisputable that the IGR of Local Governments in Nigeria is far below expectation. The 2014 Annual Reports of the Central Bank of Nigeria on local governments IGR shows that, their level of contribution for that year was 1.7% to the total revenue (CBN Annual Economic Report, 2014). Meanwhile, the level of internally generated revenue of local governments in Kaduna state according to the Kaduna state government, office of the head of service, state local government interface self assessment report of 2012 was 0.1% to the total revenue and the 1985 federal government committee on the review of local government administration in Nigeria recommended that viable local government should be capable of generating at least 50% of their recurrent expenditure from local sources. Inadequate revenue remains one of the devastating challenges hindering effective local government administration in the country. This problem of inadequate revenue may have led to the inadequate provision of public goods and services such as clinic, feeder roads, water and electricity supply etc in Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments areas of Kaduna state.

It is worthy note that, the Fourth Schedule Section 7 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria come up with sound public goods and services to be provided by the Nigerian local governments for the betterment of their populace. The constitution provides that among the functions of a local government council shall include the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education; the development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of minerals; the provision and maintenance of health services; establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial ground and home for the destitute or infirm;

establishment, maintenance and regulations of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences; construction and maintenance of roads, street, street lightening, drains, and other public highways, parks gardens, open spaces etc these items been itemized by the constitution constitutes the basic needs of human being which aim at improving their standard of living as well as ensure their peaceful co-existence.

However, no any society can peacefully exist without sound education, health care as well agriculture. Despite the constitutional provision on public goods and services there has been the problem of inadequate provision of essential public goods and services in the Nigerian local governments particularly Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments which have positive impact and directly affect the day-to-day lives of their inhabitants. It is that, the local governments are not observing the constitutional provision (1999 constitution of FRN) or the revenue accruing to the local government is not sufficient or what is the problem?

Consequently, the 2009 Model Financial Memoranda for Local governments in Nigeria provides that, the local government council being the legislative arm of the local government shall be responsible for law-making, debating and passing local government legislation; debating, approving and possibly amending local government annual budget. Local government legislation it has to do with the rules and regulations governing the entire local government area of jurisdiction. These rules and regulations include IGR enforcement laws which aim at ensuring that all internal revenue sources available in the local government are captured in the local government annual estimate (budget) and fully harnessed. To ensure that all the available sources of internal revenue in the LG are captured in the local government annual budget and properly harnessed the IGR enforcement laws need to be review regularly to meet the economic reality of time. Why there has been problem of improper records of the internal revenue sources

in the Nigerian local governments' ledgers especially in Kagarko and Kaduna North LG? It is that, the local governments IGR enforcement laws are not review on regular bases.

It is important to note that, every organization depends on the effective use of its available resources in order to achieve its objectives. These resources, if they are to be effectively utilized, should be obtained in the right quantity, right quality, and at the right time. However, the human resources is considered as the most important, most valuable, most complicated and the least predicable. It is this resource that processes other resources in order that the results of these processes would constitute the goals of the organization (Mukoro, 2005). The IGR capacity of any government depends inter alia, on the strength of its staffs (quality) and the quality of staff is determine to some extent through recruitment and training. The recruitment of local government staff on grade level 01-06 is vested in the hand of Junior Staff Management Committee while recruitment of staff on grade level 07 and above is vested in the hand of local government service commission. The problem, however, has been that of incompetence, inexperience, as well as poor skills among revenue staff in the Nigerian local governments, particularly Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments.

The recruitment processes and guidelines for local government staff in Nigeria are well spelt out in the Handbook on local government Administration chapter 11, Section 5.9 (5.9.1-5.9.11), part of which states that All recruitments by the local government junior staff management committee (JSMC) must, as a rule, be in consonance with the manpower needs of the local government as provided in the approved local government estimates. Any violation of the provision of the section will lead to the members of the JSMC and the approving authority being surcharged and the person so irregularly appointed being summarily removed from the service of the local government, all applicants for positions on grade levels 01-06 in a local government shall apply

directly to the local governments of their choice, in all cases, all eligible candidates for appointment shall be interviewed by the JSMC.

According to Onah (1995) the good intention of the provisions notwithstanding, it is hardly a habit of local governments to adhere to them. The recruitment of junior staff in particular is always over-shot, and rarely in keeping with the manpower requirements. Most chairmen, councillors, caretaker committee members and sole administrators recruit and place their associates in the local government service, whimsically and without regard to rules. Sometimes and in order to satisfy all righteousness, retroactive advisements are placed.

Despite the elaborate provisions spelt out in the Handbook on local government Administration in Nigeria as regards to the mode of recruitment and selection into the service, the staff compositions of the local governments reveal unqualified and inexperienced get recruited against the tenets of merit and technical competence rooted in Max Weber's ideal bureaucracy.

However, staff training and development is important for the growth of any organization. The personnel management department is responsible for preparing the plans and as well assisting other departments in manpower development. The central aim is to retain the quality of staff needed for effective use, ensure optimal use of human resources currently employed through training and career planning.

1.3 Research Questions

a) What has been the effect of taxable capacity on the IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments?

b) To what extent tax administrative machinery affect the IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments?

c) How has the quality of revenue staff affect the IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main objective of this research work is to Assess Internally Generated Revenue and Taxable Capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna state. However, the specific objectives of this study are thus:

i. To examine the effect of taxable capacity on the IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.
ii. To determine the effect of tax administrative machinery on the IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.
iii. To examine the effect of revenue staff on the IGR capacity of the Local Governments.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will guide the study:

$H0_1$: Taxable capacity has no significant effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

$H0_2$: Tax administrative machinery has no significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North local Governments.

$H0_3$: Quality of revenue staff has no significant effect on IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Previous studies conducted on the study area thus: the study of Cynthia (2010) focuses on the Problems of Effective Utilization of Revenue Available to Local Governments in Nigeria; Anyio (2012) his study centred around Over Dependence of Local Government on Statutory

Allocations and its Impact on Development; Adejoh and Sule (2013) their work was on Revenue Generation: Its Impact on Government Developmental Effort; while Aloysius and Fabian (2015) captured Internally Generated Revenue in the Local Government System and Sustainable Development in Nigeria. This study look different from the above studies because it was able to pinpoint some of the neglected sources of Internal Revenue available in the Local Governments such as bakery license permit, wrong parking, petrol station, financial institution business permit, patent medicine store permit etc and the factors responsible for the low yield of IGR these include over dependence on statutory allocation, poor records of revenue payers etc these would add value to the existing body of knowledge .

The study however, suggests how to improve IGR in the Nigerian local governments particularly Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments such as organised collection of information of the revenue payers should be captured, review of IGR enforcement laws on regular basis to meet the economy reality of time etc.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of this study is viewed from three perspectives. It is viewed in terms of geographical coverage, substance of the work and period of time.

In terms of geographical coverage, the study covered Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna state. The selection of these two local governments is because of their obvious disparities in IGR sources and efforts, the former is rural local government while the later is urban local government.

In terms of substance, the study Assess the Internally Generated Revenue and Taxable Capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.

The time for this study is between the periods of five years (5) i.e. 2009-2014. The choice of this time frame can be justified on the ground that it falls within the period when Kaduna State

Government unified/harmonised her taxes, licenses, fees, fines, rates and user charges to be collected by all the 23 local governments of the state, Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas are inclusive. Therefore, only documented write ups or reports published within this time frame are used. The major limitations to this study are:

The researcher was unable to accessed all the budgets of the local governments, for Kagarko Local Government, were 2011 and 2014 budgets while for Kaduna North LOCAL government were 2009, 2011 and 2014 budgets because they were not available.

Some respondents were not cooperating during interview because they saw the exercise as unnecessary distraction to their work and also believing that providing certain information on issues related to revenue is implicative.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

Revenue Generation

Revenue generation according to this study can be define as the collection and accumulation through possible or designed mean certain monies termed internal and external revenue within legal rights as specified by rules and regulations establishing local governments in Nigeria for the purpose of development programmes. This includes taxes, rates, user charges, local licenses, fines, fees, earning from commercial undertakings, statutory allocations etc.

Internally Generated Revenue Capacity

Internally Generated Revenue Capacity refers to the strength of the local governments on how to collect money on the items being itemized as the internal sources of revenue by model financial memoranda for LG. The following constitute the strength of the local governments, taxable capacity, tax administrative machinery and quality of revenue staff.

Internally Generated Revenue Effort

For the purpose of this study IGR effort refers to the administrative actions/policies put in place on how to collect money on the internal sources of revenue that are being assigned to the local governments by the model financial memoranda, such as rates, local licenses, fees and fines. The degree of administrative efforts will to some extent vary among different forms of local government i.e. rural local governments and urban local governments. The research has the assumption that no matter the extent of the administrative efforts of the rural local governments, the taxable revenue drive may be relatively low due to their low fiscal capacity, where there is the tendency for tax efforts to be relatively low in the urban local governments and the taxable revenue drive to be very high because of the number of economic activities taking place.

Public goods and services

Public goods and services these are development indicators or facilities being undertaking by the local governments to promote economic activities which in return will raise the taxable powers of the local governments. These facilities can be in form of development project, such as feeder roads, electricity, market centres, motor parks, or non-physical structures, such as animal vaccines, water supply, education and health services. The provision or application of these is of crucial important to both rural and urban local government.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed related literature on the concept of local government, taxable capacity, and tax administration, quality of staff, public revenue, and problems militating against IGR in Nigerian local government. In terms of empirical review, the studies of (Cynthia 2010, Silas 2012, Adejoh and Sule 2013 and Aloysius and Fabian 2015) are the related literature reviewed.

2.2 Concept of Local Government

The concept and application of local government administration means different things to different countries, states and republics world over. Numerous researches, studies and public conferences were undertaken over the years with the sole aim of assessing the roles of and functions of these important administrative units. In advanced and indeed developed nations, these administrative organs have clear-cut powers, functions and responsibilities clearly defined and guaranteed. Their operations above all are articulated and geared towards the attainment of stated goals and objectives (Aloysius and Fabian, 2015).

Local government, which can simply be described as government at the local level has been defined by various scholars in different ways based on their own perspectives. None of their definitions is absolutely satisfactory. In spite of this, there are two ways of seeing local government; we may see it from normative perspective or institutional perspective. The normative aspect deals with definition or various definitions of local government while, the institutional aspect sees local government as a form of decentralization (Bello-Imam, 2007, Olasupo, and Fayomi, 2012).

One of the definitions put forward by a prominent writer saw it as a political authority set up by a nation or state as subordinate authority for the purpose of dispersing or decentralizing political power (Agi, 2002). In his own view, Akpan (2008) defined local government as a separate tier of

government that enjoys some reasonable measures of autonomy, with elected representatives as officials especially in a democracy. But Emezi (1984) gives a contrasting understanding of what the local government is all about. According to him, local government is a system of local administration under local communities that are organized to maintain law and order, provide some limited range of social amenities and encourage co-operation and participation of inhabitants towards the improvement of their conditions of living. He went further to state that it provides the community with formal organizational framework which enables them to conduct their affairs effectively for the general good. The above view corroborated with explanation explicitly made by Ola (1984), when he claimed that local government exists to bring about democracy and provide the local people the opportunity to participate politically in activities that revolve around them. He opined that local government is equally established as a training ground to socialize the citizens politically. In his own opinion, Abada (2007), argued that local government is not established merely to provide essential services, which is centered on maintenance system, but is judged by the development observed in the area that actually contribute to the satisfaction of the local citizens within the area. But, according to Adedeji (1979), the success and the effectiveness of local government depends largely on the financial resources available to the individual local authorities, and the way these resources are utilized.

On the other hand, United Nations (1959) defined Local Government as political subdivision of a nation which is constituted by a law and has substantial control of local affairs including the powers to impose taxes or to exert labour for prescribed purpose. The governing body of such an entity is elected or otherwise locally selected.

Similarly, the Guideline for Local Government Reform (1976), defines local government as:

Government at local level exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers in defined areas. These powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional and financial power to initiate

and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of the state and federal government in their areas, and to ensure, through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutes, that local initiative and responses to local head and conditions are maximised.

The implications of the above definitions are in four dimensions, these include:

Local government must be a legal entity distinct from the state and federal government, local government must be administered by democratically elected officials, local government must have specific powers to perform a range of functions assigned to it by law, local government must enjoy substantial autonomy to perform array of functions, plan, formulate and execute its own policies, programmes and projects, and its own rules and regulations as deemed for its local needs. This autonomy includes power to control its finance, generate revenue recruit and discipline its staff.

Giving further credence to the above position, Bello-imam (2007), posit that as a result of the difficulty presented by the various definitions, scholars and practitioners virtually agreed on what should be the basic elements of local government. These elements put together portray local government as a unit of administration with defined territory, powers and administrative authority with relatively autonomy which administrative authority could be elected or appointed exclusively by people. This means that when a body that claim to represent the people is not chosen by them it can be a local form of administration and local government. Local administration usually constitutes the administration of local communities by utilizing local agents appointed by and responsible to state or federal government. When local government continue living as an adjunct of state and federal government, and not distinct level of government, they also instinctively degenerate to local form of administration.

In fact, the main distinguishing characteristic that differentiates a local government from a local administration is the fact that while the officials of the former are elected those of the later are appointees of the centre to implement policies of the centre. Secondly, the local government unit must have a legal personality distinct from the State and Federal Governments. Thirdly, the local government must have specified powers to perform a range of functions and finally, it must enjoy substantial autonomy. Local government autonomy means that the local government is elected at the local level and operate independently of the State and Federal Government. The characteristics of local government autonomy include among other things substantial sources of revenue, ability to make its own laws, rules and regulations; formulate, execute and evaluate its own plans and the right to recruit, promote, develop and discipline its own staff (Coker et. al, 2015).

2.2.1 Functions of Local Government in Nigeria

Section 7 (5) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides that the functions to be conferred by Law upon local government councils include those set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Constitution.

The main functions of a local government council are as follows:

(a) The consideration and the making of recommendations to a State Commission on Economic Planning or any similar body on:

(i) The economic development of the state, particularly in so far as the areas of authority of the council and of the state are affected; and

(ii) Proposals made by the said commission or body;

(b) Collection of rates, radio and television licenses;

(c) Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and home for the destitute or infirm;

(d) Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;

(e) Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;

(f) Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a state;

(g) Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses;

(h) Provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;

(i) Registration of all births, deaths and marriages;

(j) Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a States; and

(k) Control and regulation of:-

(i) Out-door advertising and hoarding;

(ii) Movement and keeping of pets of all description;

(iii) Shops and kiosks;

(iv) Restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public;

(v) Laundries; and

(vi) Licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.

The functions of a local government council shall include participation of such council in the government of a state in respects the following matters:

(a) The provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;

(b) The development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of minerals;

(c) The provision and maintenance of health services; and

(d) Such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the state (Gboyega, 2006).

2.3 Taxable capacity

Dalton (1949) observes that 'taxable capacity is a common phrase but a dim and confused concept.' Musgrave (1989) posits that, the term taxable capacity refers to the sacrifice the community is able to sustain. Stamp (1987) sees taxable capacity as the maximum amount which the citizen can pay to the public authorities without having a really unhappy and downtrodden existence and without dislocating the economic organisation too much.

Bhatia (2008) define taxable capacity as the maximum capacity or ability to pay taxes. According to him the capacity of people to pay taxes depends upon the per-capita income which in turn depends upon the national income generated from agricultural sector, industrial sector and tertiary sector.

2.4 Tax administration

Tax administration is all about the machinery put in place to determine, monitor and enforce the collection of taxes by government of a country. Kiabel (2011) and Soyode and Kajola (2006) posits that tax administration is "the process of assessing and collecting taxes from individuals and companies by the relevant tax authorities, in such a way that correct amount assessed is collected efficiently and effectively with minimum tax avoidance or tax evasion. Ogbonna (2012) noted that tax administration "involves all the principles and strategies adopted by any government in order to plan, implore, collect, account and coordinate personnel charged with the responsibility of taxation". It also includes the effective use of tax revenue for efficient provision of necessary social amenities and other facilities for the taxpayers.

2.5 Quality of staff

According to Wikipedia free encyclopaedia(2017) a qualitative staff/worker is any worker who has special skill, training, knowledge, and (usually acquired) ability in his work and must be competent and honest. A skilled worker may have attended a college, university or technical school. Or, a skilled worker may have learned their skills on the job.

2.6 Public Revenue

Public revenue, like public expenditure, is very necessary for the government to perform its various functions for the welfare of the society (Bhatia, 2012). It is important to note that, the necessity of raising the public revenue follows from the necessity of incurring public expenditure as the modern government has discharge a number of functions for the welfare of the people and as these functions require huge amount of fund, which can be financed only through public revenue.

As all known that, there is no any single accepted definition in the field of social and management sciences. As such, different scholars have made attempt to define the concept 'Public Revenue' thus:

Dalton (1976) sees public revenue as all the income and receipts which the government happens to get during a particular period of time. Public income/revenue includes incomes from taxes, prices of goods and services supplied by public enterprises, revenue from administrative activities such as fees, fines etc.

Fayemi (1991) defined public revenue as all tools of income to government such as taxes, rates, fees, fines, duties, penalties, rents, dues, proceeds and other receipt of government to which the legislature has the power of appropriation.

Adam, (2006) defined public revenue as the fund required by the government to finance its activities. These funds are generated from different sources such as taxes, borrowing, fine, fees etc. It is also defined as the total amount of income that accrues to an organization

(public or private) within a specified period of time (Hamid, 2008). States revenue comprises of receipt from taxation as well as those which are not the proceeds of taxation, but of either the realization from the sale of government properties or other interests and returns from loans and investment earning. Ndan, (2013) posits that ‘‘generally revenue is receipt of a government or a business. Governments raise revenue, mainly through taxation, in order to pay salaries and wages, provide social goods and settle the cost of running government’’. This is in consonance with the view of Oriakhi, (2004), where he states that ‘‘for the activities of government to subsist, the availability of funds is primal. Such funds are derived from numerous sources. The very important and common sources of revenue include taxes, licences, fees, court fees, mining rents and loyalties, grants, gifts market borrowing and so on’’. In his own words, Udeh, (2005), said that ‘‘like any other economic unit, government needs funds to finance its activities. Such funds must be raise from various sources. In Nigeria, all level of governments is legally empowered by the constitution to source and spend revenue for the benefit of the citizens. With regards to the foregoing views, revenue is the total income of or money collected for public use.

The 1999 Nigerian constitution in section 162 (10), defined ‘‘revenue’’ to mean any income or return accruing to or derived by the Government of the Federation from any source and includes:

a) Any receipt, however described, arising from the operation of any law;
b) Any return, however described, arising from or in respect of any property held by the Government of the Federation;
c) Any return by way of interest on loans and dividends in respect of shares or interest held by the Government of the Federation in any company or statutory body;

For one, all the definitions show thing in common and that is the fact that ‘revenue’ literarily represent inflow or income of assets (both in terms of monetary assets and physical assets). Although, the focus of this study is local government, for our own purpose, we shall consider

local government revenue as the money or physical assets collect as income to and by local government which accrue from various sources, to finance its required services for the overall wellbeing of the populace.

2.6.1 Sources of Local Government Revenue

According to Orewa (1983) 'one of the main reasons why a local council exists is to collect various forms of revenue from its citizens and to use these to provide social services in an efficient manner possible'. There are two major sources of local government revenue in Nigeria, namely; internal and external sources.

2.6.1.1 External Sources

Externally generated revenue which refers to the local government funds generated outside the local government area of administration. In Nigeria, section 7(6) of the 1999 constitution provides that (a) "the National Assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocations of public revenue to local government councils in the federation, and (b) the Houses of Assembly of a state shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils within the state" (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). The external sources of local government revenue include:

i. The 20.60% statutory allocation from the Federation Account
ii. 10 % from State Governments internally generated revenue
iii. 35% Value Added Tax (VAT) allocation
iv. Grants- block and specific from the central government. Block grant is the usually monthly grant while specific grants is for specific project
v. Loans to carryout special projects
vi. Excess Crude Revenue
vii. Stabilization Fund and
viii. Exchange Rate Gain (Udey, 2005, RMAFC, 2009, Ndan, 2013).

The external revenue sources of local government are external because the size of such revenue as well as when and how to generate them are invariably not directly determined or influenced by the local governments.

2.6.1.2 Internal Sources

The internal sources of revenue simply refer to those sources which do not come outside the local government area of jurisdiction. These sources are coded as provided by the model financial memoranda for local government (2009) thus:

Head 1001 Taxes

Head 1002 Rates

Head 1003 Local licenses, fees, and fines

Head 1004 Earnings from commercial undertakings

Head 1005 Rent on local government property

Head 1006 Interest, payment and dividends

Tax

The term **tax** comes from a Latin word taxo, which means I estimate. It implies a financial levy or charge imposed on a tax payer, which can be a business organization or an individual.

Tenement rates or property tax

This is a tax levied on the owner or occupier of a building or an undeveloped and developed piece of land. It is a tax on ownership of or the user of the property and it is charge according to the size, nature and materials used for it construction.

The advantages of this form of tax include the following, among others;

i. It is buoyant and efficient;

ii. It is simple to understand and operate;

iii. Since the object of the tax cannot be hidden or understand, evasion is very difficult;

iv. It is equitable;

Local license, fees and fines

Fees are another important source of internal revenue for the government. A fee is charged by public authority for rendering a service to the citizens. Unlike, tax, there is no compulsion involved in the case of fees. The government provides certain services and charges certain fees for them. For example, slaughter slab fees, cemeteries.

Fines are imposed as a form of punishment for breach of law or non fulfilment of certain conditions or failure to observe certain regulations. They are not expected to be a major source of revenue to the government.

Earning from commercial undertakings

According to Bhatia (2012) at times local government generates revenue from undertakings that are profit oriented to boost the revenue base of the local government e.g shops and shooping centres, sales of consumer goods, transportation ventures etc

Rent on local government property

These include hiring of tents, chairs and tables, canopies, houses, farm settlement tractor, living rent on quarters

2.6.3 Strategy for Revenue Generation

Hofer and Schedal (1978), described strategy as a game plan through which aims and objectives of an organizations are achieved. They further defined strategy of revenue generation as the fundamental pattern of present and planned resources department, and environmental interaction that indicate how the organization will achieve its aims and objectives. They added further that it

is the skill employed in managing any affairs, which includes the local government affairs especially in the means of generating revenue.

According to Hofer and Schedal (1978), depicted that strategy of revenue generation must aim on the following:

i. Ensuring the survival of local government as it relates to determine priorities and decision making.

ii. Enhancing the viability of local government objectives.

iii. De-emphasizing on federal and statutory allocation.

iv. Tapping all available opportunities in their areas.

v. Ensuring effective and efficient management of financial resources.

vi. Maximizing revenue while minimizing the cost of collection.

However, for effective revenue generation, Hofer and Schedal (1978), suggested the following strategies:

i. Introduction of additional sources of revenue.

ii. Providing an incentive for extra efforts of the revenue generation staffs.

iii. Tapping all available opportunities in the areas.

iv. Periodic raiding by officer of the revenue generation.

v. Efficient and effective collection of existing taxes.

vi. Taking advantages of business or commercial opportunities in their local areas. adequately to the changing in the needs of their communities, decides the relative priorities, articulate plan and programmes, set target and standard, monitoring measures and mobilize financial resources with emphasis on those generated internally to accomplish agreed goals.

He concluded that the failure of strategy of revenue generation would be blamed on the following:

i. That the caliber of people employed for the task in terms of their education, status, mentality, knowledge, sincerity honest and experience.

ii. The type of training and orientation given to the people on field of revenue generation.

iii. Remuneration or reward and other benefit enjoyed by the staffs.

vi. How committed are the people to taxes, fees and other dues, because some of the tax payer sees government facilities as free goods to be enjoyed by all at no cost rate, while other people believed that government should provide those sequestration basic amenities before asking people to pay for such services.

v. The actual remittance of revenue generated to the local government account. This is because not all revenue generated will be remitted to the account of local government.

iv. Doubts the people on whether the payment are actually going into government purse or not, because there are several fraudulent practice by revenue officials (Hofer and Schedal, 1978 in Adejoh & Sule, 2013).

Adeosun (1991) described the strategy of revenue generation as the bed-rock of any local government. The viability of any local government to the level at which the services are rendered and the quality of those services are inextricably linked with the financial resources available to them. He equally believed that if there is fund, then the ability of local government to perform will depend on the quality of staffs and equipment need to be recognized as the third tier of government – as the one which is closer to the people, therefore things at the local level can be easily noticed and perhaps has some impact on the people. If this idea is constantly brought, the consciousness of officer and members of the local government council, then there is tendency for them to act more responsibly and feel accountable to the public.

The strategy to generate more revenue should be given an adequate attention in local government system. This is because the federal and state statutory allocations are prone to external influence. He finally stated that the local government should respond promptly and However, for local government to perform their statutory functions both the executive and the legislative arms of the local government have to meet and share ideas, opinions, set goals and objectives through which strategies to revenue are developed and enduring the implementation of such strategies so that the targeted revenue are achieved According to (Adeosun 1991 in Adejoh & Sule 2013).

Silas (2012) suggested sources for improving local government finance thus;

Investment in raw materials for production; i.e. local governments can individually or jointly produce large quantities of raw materials for some industries operating in Nigeria, since government policy is in favour of locally sourced raw materials for production in industries i.e. sorghum, maize, millet and rice. Others include citrus, mangoes and grapevine for the beverages industries in the country.

Silas added that, local governments could also increase their revenues through solid waste recovery of agriculture. They could invest in solid organic waste matter for agriculture, since they complain about hindrances in large agricultural production in Nigerian, is due to inadequate supply in chemical fertilizer in time and in quantity.

2.6.4 Problems militating against IGR in Nigerian Local Governments

The following are some of the problems militating against IGR of local governments in Nigeria as submitted by Bhatia (2012)

1. **Overdependence on statutory allocation:** from the federal government (i.e federation account 20.60%) and state IGR 10%. Statutory allocation constitutes major source of revenue to local governments in Nigeria. Available data revealed that statutory allocation account for about 80% of local government total revenue.

2. **Inadequate mobility and infrastructural facilities:** there are no good roads that lead to the various sources of revenue. Apart from that, good and serviceable vehicles at times are not available for use. All these reduce the revenue generating capacity of local governments in Nigeria.
3. **Lack of competent and honest manpower:** most of the revenue collectors are not faithful and competent in service. Competence, character and technical knowledge are sacrificed at alter of tribalism and political ambition.
4. **High rate of illiteracy and low standard of living:** many illiterate people see tax payment as a form of victimisation and oppression. Low income and economic depression, which have crippled many financially, would not doubt affect revenue generation.
5. **Lack of enlightenment programmes:** the generality of people in the rural areas are not well informed as to why they should pay tax or other fees.

2.7 Internally Generated Revenue

According to Sani (2015) Internally Generated Revenue in normal day to day parlance refers to those revenue sources that are generated solely by the Local Governments within their tax jurisdictions. Local governments are constitutionally empowered to control and regulate certain activities in their area of jurisdictions, and in so doing; they impose some taxes and rates on economic activities as a way of generating funds for their operations.

The details of what the local governments in Nigeria should collect as internal sources of revenue as provided by the model financial memoranda for local government (2009) are adopted in Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments' budgets which could be traced in appendix IX and XII.

2.8 Empirical Review

Cynthia, (2010), the Problems of Effective Utilization of Revenue Available to Local Governments in Nigeria: a case study of Aninri Local Government Area of Enugu State. Her study focuses on analysing the problem of effective utilization of revenue available to Aninri local government area. In terms of methodology; the work used the total number of Aninri local government staff, which has the population of 380, Yamani formula was used to determine the sample size of 195. Questionnaire was used for data collection and was analyzed quantitatively using frequency table and percentage parameter. Her study discovered that, the problems that hinder the effective utilization of revenue available to Aninri local government of Enugu State are thus:

Embezzlement of the revenue available to the local government by top officials; poor leadership; corruption; late release of fund by the state government; inadequate skilled personnel as well lack of accountability.

Anyio (2012), in his study: Over Dependence of Local Government on Statutory Allocations in Nigeria and its Impact on Development. The study examined local governments over dependency on statutory allocations in Nigeria and its impact on development. The research work employed largely documentary sources and personal observation for data collection, the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to test the degree of relationship between internally generated revenue and statutory allocations. His study found out that:

The implication of local government over dependence is viewed from the level of uncertainty. Nigeria being a petro-dependent economy with fluctuating oil prices and other sectors merely striving or simply non-existent could spell a dooms day should the 1980s situation of fallen oil revenue reoccur. If it so happens, with local government inability to raise user charges and other

internally revenue sources, it will be difficult for them to execute development projects let alone pay their staff. Another level of uncertainty is with what the federal government will give them as their fair share from the federation account and since this is not consistent, it could seriously impinge the developmental abilities.

The second implication is that of autonomy. With the degree of overdependence on statutory allocations, local government cannot be said to be autonomous. This has eluded local governments for a longer period so much that they are unable to attain fiscal independence. This implies they are virtually left at the mercy of the Federal and State Governments.

Adejoh & Sule (2013) Revenue Generation: It's Impact on Government Developmental Effort. A Study of Selected Local Councils in Kogi East Senatorial District. The research work was to analyze the extent to which revenue generation had affected the development of the selected local Governments. Also, to evaluate the extent to which internally generated revenue has contributed to the Local government development and it various sources.

The researcher used both primary and secondary methods of data collection to generate the needed data. The research design used was descriptive design. The targeted population for the research work was the entire nine local governments that made up the Kogi East Senatorial District. Three (3) local governments were sampled from the total population to serve as a representative of the remaining local governments. Stratified sampling was used in the selection of the sample. The sampled local Governments were Dekina, Omala and Bassa Local Government council. The data obtained through secondary data were analyzed using simple least square regression method (SPSS version17). The research discovered that, there was poor development of the areas, inadequate provision of basic social amenities to the rural people and inadequate revenue to maintain the existing infrastructures.

Aloysius & Fabian (2015) internally generated revenue in the local government system and Sustainable community development in Nigeria: A Study of Abakaliki Local Government area Ebonyi State. The research work aimed at identifying strategies for improving the sources and utilization of internally generated funds in the local government system in Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design, anchored on the theory of structural functionalism. The study however, established that inefficient monitoring of revenue officials led to poor revenue generation; that absence or poor entrepreneurial skill among revenue officials led to poor revenue generation; that absence or poor entrepreneurial skill among revenue officers brought about inadequate revenue generation capacity of the local government. The implication of findings is that the internal sources of revenue to the local government are not fully tapped, while the available revenues are not properly utilized in carrying out the constitutional functions of the third tier government. The study equally concluded that the over dependency on statutory allocation have incapacitated the local government from effective revenue drive.

The above reviewed studies failed to capture the effort make by the local authorities toward harnessing the available sources of internally generated revenue and the sources that are neglected by the Nigerian local governments which are lucrative. This study is aimed at bridging the gaps.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

The ideal of theoretical framework in this study is the use of scholarly accepted scientific work to provide a kind of working guide or base for the analytical discussion of the subject matter, which will not only contribute to the rational understanding of the study but will greatly improve the level of accuracy of our scientific judgment. In these regard, this study adopted the following theories.

2.9.1 Ability to Pay Theory

Ability to pay theory was propounded by William E. M. 1970 in his book titled 'readings in State and Local Finance'. This approach treats government revenue and expenditures separately. Taxes are based on taxpayers' ability to pay; there is no *quid pro quo.* This approach is one of the most popular and commonly accepted principles of equity or justice in taxation because citizens of a country should pay taxes to the government in accordance with their ability to pay. It appears very reasonable and just that taxes should be levied on the basis of the taxable capacity of an individual. For instance, if the taxable capacity of a person A is greater than the person B, the former should be asked to pay more taxes than the latter.

2.9.1.1 Measurement of ability to pay

(a) Ownership of Property: Some economists are of the opinion that ownership of the property is a very good basis of measuring one's ability to pay. If you own a property such as land, building car etc you are expected to pay tax to the government. This determines your purchasing power and ability to pay such tax.

(b) Tax on the Basis of Expenditure: It is also asserted by some economists that the ability or faculty to pay tax should be judged by the expenditure which a person incurs. The greater the expenditure, the higher should be the tax and *vice* versa. This means that if you are spending on different things for example buying recharge card, paying hotel accommodation fee, you are expected to pay tax to the government.

(c) Income as the Basic s: Most of the economists are of the opinion that income should be the basis of measuring a man's ability to pay. It appears very just and fair that if the income of a person is greater than that of another, the former should be asked to pay more towards the support of the government than the latter. That is why in the modern tax system of the countries of the world, income has been accepted as the best test for measuring the ability to pay of a person (William, 1970).

2.9.2 Benefit Receive Theory

Benefit theory was developed by Erik Lindahl 1919 in his book titled 'Die Gerechtigkeit in der Besteuerung the justness of taxation. **Erik Lindahl** (November 21, 1891 – January 6, 1960) was a Swedish economist. He was a professor of economics at Uppsala University 1942–58 and in 1956–1959 he was the President of the International Economic Association. According to this theory, the state should levy taxes on individuals according to the benefit conferred on them. In other words, the individuals who benefit the most from public services pay the most taxes. The more benefits a person derives from the activities of the state, the more he should pay to the government. It was assumed that each individual is subject to some fiscal pressure; his economics resources are reduced by the amount of tax that he bears. His real income is increased by the benefits that he receives from government services.

2.9.3 Max Weber Theory of Bureaucracy

(1864-1920) The German sociologist Max Weber described many ideal-typical forms of public administration, government, and business in his 1922 essay, The Nature, Conditions, and Development of Bureaucratic Herrschaft published in his magnum opus, Economy and Society. His critical study of the bureaucratisation of society became one of the most enduring parts of his work (Swedber and Agevall, 2005). It was Weber who began the studies of bureaucracy and whose works led to the popularization of this term (Sashkin and Sashkin 2003). Many aspects of modern public administration go back to him, and a classic, hierarchically organized civil service of the Continental type is called "Weberian civil service" (Hooghe, 2001).

2.9.3.1 Weber's ideal of bureaucracy

- Official Jurisdiction on all areas is ordered by rules or laws already implemented.
- There is an office hierarchy; a system of super- and sub-ordination in which lower offices are supervised by higher ones.

- The management of the modern office is based upon written rules, which are preserved in their original form.
- Office management requires training and specialization.
- When the office is developed/established it requires the full working capacity of individuals.
- Rules are stable and can be learned. Knowledge of these rules can be viewed as expertise within the bureaucracy (these allow for the management of society).
- The hiring of employees will be an impersonal and equal system

A modern form of bureaucracy evolved in the expanding Department of Excise in the United Kingdom, during the 18th century. The relative efficiency and professionalism in this state-run authority allowed the government to impose a very large tax burden on the population and raise great sums of money for war expenditure. According to Ferguson 2013, the bureaucracy was based on "recruitment by examination, training, promotion on merit, regular salaries and pensions, and standardized procedures". The system was subject to a strict hierarchy and emphasis was placed on technical and efficient methods for tax collection.

2.6.5. Application of the Theories

The ability to pay theory can be adapted to Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments because some of the inhabitants of the local governments possessed land, building(s) for residential or commercial purposes. Some of them engage in commercial activities such as buying and selling of bicycle, motorcycle, cars ginger, cassava, diesel, petroleum, etc; agricultural production such as maize, millet, ginger, rice, honey, all are expected to pay according to their ability.

In addition, the benefit receive theory can be apply to Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments in the sense that, the theory it deals with the benefit which the inhabitants derive

from the activities of the local government. It is important to note that the local governments, to some extent establish and maintain markets, motor parks, sanitation service etc beneficiaries of such services are expected to pay revenue to the local government in accordance to the benefit conferred on them.

The bureaucracy theory is applicable to this work because it gives more emphasis on recruiting competent and qualified candidates. It also gives priority to training and re-training of staff because office management requires specialisation/professionalism and this can only be achieved through training and re-training of revenue staff. It is important to note that these local governments engage in recruitment of staff and to some extent training of staff.

This study therefore, accepts the ability to pay, benefit receive and Max Weber theories as it theoretical framework. In other words, an attempt will be made to see whether Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas comply with these theories toward IGR.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is the technique that has been used in data collection and analysis. It is one of the most critical aspects of a research work, because it determined the success of the study and provided the basis for drawing up inference and conclusion. The methodologies adopted in this study are under the following captions; research design, population and sample size and sampling technique. Others are sources of data, administration of instrument, and method of data analysis. Finally, the chapter explained the reasons for adopting the tools in testing the validity or otherwise of the earlier hypotheses formulated in chapter one of the work.

3.2 Research Design

For the purpose of this study, survey research method was adopted. The survey research method consist the use of questionnaire and interview methods. The use of survey research can be justified on the ground that it enabled the researcher to generalize from the sample of the study to the whole population and inference and conclusion were made. This method focused on the population of the study and data collected were used for intensive study and analysis. A sample from the subset of the population was carefully selected to represent the characteristic of the population. This provided the opportunity to generalize the findings of the study for the whole population of the study.

This research is designed to assess the IGR and taxable capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.

3.3 Population of the Study

The total population of this study covered all the staff (both senior and junior) of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments. However, for the purpose of this study, the researcher focused

on one department i.e. Finance department, because the department is saddled with the responsibility of seeing that all revenue due to the LG is collected promptly and properly paid into the LG account, by the 2009 Model Financial Memoranda for Local Government. The population of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments' staff of finance departments are presented in the table below.

Table 3.1 Staff Distribution into Category

Local Governments	**Department**	**Number of Staff**
Kagarko	Finance	108
Kaduna North	Finance	243
Total		351

Source: Researchers computation from the records of personnel departments of the local governments (2016).

Staff Distribution Base on Sample Size

Kagarko $\frac{108}{351} \times 181 = 55$

Kaduna North $\frac{243}{351} \times 181 = 126$

Therefore the total population of the study is 351. It is not ideal to conduct research on large population; therefore, the idea of sampling comes to play in which a certain portion of the entire population will be selected to represent the whole population.

3.4 Sampling/Sample Size

Sampling is the process of drawing representative from the total population. In determining the sample size of the staff population for this study, Krecie and Morgan sampling-size table was used in determining the sample size of the total population, where 181 sample sizes represents 340-351 population.

Table 3.2 Staff Distribution Based on Sample Size

Local Governments	Departments	Sample Size
Kagarko	Finance	55
Kaduna North	Finance	126
Total Sample Size		**181**

Source: Survey Research, (2016).

3.5 Sampling Technique

The study adopted stratified sampling technique of probability sampling method because the population under study is known. One department is purposefully sampled through stratified random sampling i.e. finance department (senior and junior staff). The choice of this technique is basically to avoid bias or absence of systematic variance. However, purposive sampling technique was used to sample the opinion of the tax payers and beneficiaries of the local government projects. In addition, the purposive sampling technique incorporates the selection of the sample population for the purpose of conducting interviews and physical inspections of the local government projects. Kaduna North Local Government being a metropolitan setting with heterogeneous urban characteristic is made up of six districts namely: Doka, Gabasawa, Kawo, Badara/Malali, Unguwan Shanu and Kabala districts. Two districts were selected: Kawo and Doka. Kagarko local government has a distinctive homogeneous rural agricultural settlement and is made up of three chiefdoms viz: Kagarko, Jere and Koro chiefdoms: One chiefdom was selected, Kagarko.

The researcher sampled the opinion of 6 respondents (finance staff) from Kagarko LG, where two of them were senior staff while 4 were junior staff. However, for Kaduna North LG views of 8 respondents (finance staff) were sampled, where 2 of them were senior staff while 6 were junior staff.

The researcher has also sampled the opinion of five respondents from each of the districts/chiefdom selected through interview i.e. 5 respondents from Kawo, 5 respondents from Doka and 5 respondents from Kagarko chiefdom.

The selection of the districts/chiefdom was influenced by the adequacy or inadequacy of the local government development projects or services, revenue yielding ventures and other social and economic infrastructures.

3.6 Sources of Data

Data for the study were collected from both primary and the secondary sources details of which is presented below

3.6.1 Primary Sources of Data

Primary data is regarded as the first hand data generated through field work by the researcher. Two major instruments were used in generating these data namely; questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire and interview guides of the study are adapted from the work of Jumare 1994, Ibrahim, 2010 and Sani, 2015. The use of questionnaire can be justified on the bases of its reliability, convenience, preserving anonymity and lower rate of reactivity. The questionnaire was structured in a close ended form for easier analyses.

The questionnaire was divided into two Sections (A and B). Section 'A' consists of questions relating to the respondents personal data such as; Educational Qualification and Length of Service. Section 'B' of the questionnaire consists of questions relating to the hypotheses.

Also in order to obtain more information the researcher conducted semi-structured interview by focusing on key individuals who have direct involvement and knowledge of the IGR and the activities of the local governments as well as the revenue payers. The use of interview is to complement the questionnaire and to enable the researcher to investigate further.

3.6.2 Secondary Sources of Data

This is the second hand data already generated and stored in texts, files or even in published form. The IGR profile of local governments in Nigeria have been taking care by the Model Financial Memoranda for Local Government (2009) and these profile are adopted by the local governments in their budgets which could be traced in appendix IX and XII. The dissertation has extracted and condensed the following sets of records.

1. The Federal republic of Nigeria, Model Financial Memoranda for Local Government 2009, Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Report 2014, Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments Annual Estimates and Reports between 2009 to 2014.
2. Annual Public administration Journals of A.B.U Zaria 2012, 2013 and 2015.
3. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Amended.

3.7 Administration of Instrument

A total of 181 questionnaires were administered to both junior and senior staff in the finance departments of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments as indicated in the table 3.2 above with the aid of research assistant. For Kagarko Local Government, fifty five (55) questionnaires were administered to the both junior and senior staff for responses, while for Kaduna North Local Government one hundred and twenty six (126) questionnaires were also administered to the representative of the total population for their respective responses. These give the total of one hundred and eighty one (181) questionnaires administered to both the junior and senior staff in the finance departments of the two Local Governments respectively. The responses of the respondents were measured based on five point Likert scale of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree.

In addition, a total of fourteen (14) interviews were conducted. The interviewees were purposively selected from the departments under study in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments. Six respondents from Kagarko Local Government four junior staff, two senior

staff; eight from Kaduna North Local Government; two Senior Staff and six junior staff, making the total of fourteen (14) for the two Local Governments, were interviewed by the researcher.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The study employed both descriptive and inferential statistical tools of analysis to present and analyse the responses from the questionnaires administered and returned and also to test the hypotheses postulated. The descriptive statistical tool was used in describing and summarizing the data derived from the research questionnaires are tables, frequency distribution and percentages, while the inferential statistical tool was used in drawing inference on the sampled population of the study. Therefore, Regression analysis was used to measure the degree or level of the effects of independent variable (IV) on the dependent variable (DV) to test the hypotheses through the use of SPSS version 23.0. This was based on the fact that, regression analysis predicts the degree of effects of the IV or predictor variable on the DV or criterion variable. Regression Analysis is calculated using the following formula:

$Y = a + bx_1 + e$ where:

y= is the dependent variable

a= is the intercept constant

b= is the regression coefficient

x_1= is the scores of the independent variable one

e= is the degree of error or unaccounted values.

Therefore the decision rule for the regression statistical testing is that, if the calculated p-value is equal or less than the set p- value then the null hypothesis are rejected, and if the calculated p-value is greater than the set p-value then the null hypothesis is retained at $p < 0.05$.

3.9 Tax Jurisdiction of Local Governments in Nigeria

The Fourth Schedule (section 7) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides the following as the tax jurisdiction of the local governments.

a. Collection of rates, radio and television licences.
b. Licensing of bicycle, truck (others than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes wheel barrows and carts
c. Registration of all births, deaths and marriages
d. Assessment of privately owned house or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a state.
e. Shops and kiosks.
f. Licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.

3.10 Indicators of IGR Capacity

a. Taxable Capacity.
b. Tax Administrative Machinery.
c. Quality of Revenue Staff.

3.10.1 Measurement of Taxable Capacity

a) Population.
b) Tax structure.
c) Economic activities.
d) Emotion- willingness of the revenue payers.

3.10.2 Parameters of Tax Administrative Machinery

i. IGR Enforcement laws.
ii. Local Government Commitment.
iii. Method of Revenue Collection.

3.10.3 Yardstick for Quality of Revenue Staff

a. Recruitment of Revenue Staff.

b. Training of Revenue Staff.

c. Motivation of Revenue Staff.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

4.1 Brief Historical Background of Kagarko Local Government Area

Kagarko is a Local Government Area in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The local government headquarter is at the town of Kagarko. It has an area of 1,864 km² and a population of 240,943 at the 2006 census. It comprises about three chiefdom Kagarko, Jere and Koro chiefdoms. The people of Kagarko Local government are predominantly Hausa/Fulani, Koro and Gbagyi by tribe.The Hausa/Fulani, Koro and Gbagyi people are very hard working and mostly farmers, about 70% of ginger produced in Kaduna State is from Kagarko Local Government.

Major occupations: the major occupations of the local government area are:

i. Commercial undertaking (trading, local manufacturing)

ii. Civil service and politics

iii. Farming, agricultural production of the local government include ginger, cassava, maize, rice, beans, vegetables, fruits, dairy products and animal rearing etc.

iv. Educational activities.

Tourism and Historical Sites: the local government area is blessed with the following historical and tourist site. Thus:

1. Gwakruru

Restaurants: there exist numerous local guest house and restaurants in the local government.

Markets: the local government area has the following markets which are weekly Thus:

i. Kagarko market

ii. Kudiri market

iii. Sabon Ice market

iv. Iddah market

v. Issah market

vi. Dullu taffa market

vii. Kubacha market

viii. Dogon kurmi market

ix. Kenyi market

x. Kukkeri market.

Health institutions: the local government area has twenty local clinics and maternity hospitals. It has the state hospital i.e. the General Hospital Kagarko, and about fifteen (15) privately owned clinics.

Telecommunication: the local government has all GSM telephone service providers which are: Glo, Mtn, Airtel, and Etisalat

Banks: the local government has only the Bunkasa Microfinance Bank, Jere.

Education: the local government area has the following schools:

a) National Teachers Institute (GSS Kagarko study centre)

b) Twenty two government secondary schools

c) Eight private secondary schools

d) Two hundred and eight L.E.A primary schools

e) Four private nursery/primary schools

f) Five computer training schools

4.2 Brief Historical Background of Kaduna North Local Government Area

Kaduna north is found between latitude $10^0$35' north and $10^0$40'' north and longitude $7^0$25''E and $7^0$20''E. It has a population of about 357,694, it is bordered in the North by Igabi Local Government Area and west by both Kaduna South and Igabi Local Government areas.The local

government area has six districts namely**:** Doka, Gabasawa, Kawo, Badara/malali, Unguwan shanu, Kabala

Major occupations: the major occupations of the local government area are:

v. Commercial undertaking (banking, trading, local manufacturing)

vi. Civil service and politics

vii. Farming, agricultural production of the local government include maize, rice, beans, vegetables, fruits, dairy products and animal rearing

viii. Educational activities.

Tourism and Historical Sites: the local government area is blessed with the following historical and tourist site. Thus:

4 General Hassan Usman Katsina Park (former government garden)

5 Lugar hall

6 National museum

7 Arewa House (official resident of the late premier of Northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello the Sardauna of Sokoto).

Hotels and restaurants: there exist numerous hotels and restaurants in the local government area of international standard. Thus:

a. Dubar hotel

b. Fina white house

c. Hamdala hotel

d. Lesbora restaurant

e. Nanet restaurant

f. Halal fountain hotel

Markets: the local government area has thefollowing markets which are daily except that of kawo. Thus:

xi. Sheihk abubakar gumi market

xii. Checheniya market

xiii. Veterinary market

xiv. Kwari market, ahmadu bello way

xv. Abakpa market

xvi. Unguwan shanu market

xvii. Kawo market (every Tuesday)

xviii. Unguwar rimi market

xix. Unguwar dosa market

xx. Badarawa market.

Health institutions: the local government area has twelve local clinics and maternity hospitals. It has the state hospital such as the Barau Diko specialist hospital (now Barau Dikko Teaching Hospital), Ibrahim Abacha Memorial Children Hospital and about 69 privately owned hospitals and maternity centres.

Telecommunication: the local government has all GSM telephone service providers which are: Glo, Mtn, Airtel, Etisalat.

Media: media organisations include

a. Nigerian television authority NTA

b. Kaduna state media co-operation KSMC

c. Federal radio corporation of Nigeria FRCN

d. New Nigeria Newspaper

e. Voice of the youth magazine

f. Hot line magazine

g. Daily trust news paper etc

h. Freedom radio

i. DITV/Alheri radio

There are several cable satellite stations like Alhaji Bawa Garba (ABG) communication and others. The central post office at Yakubu Gowon way provides postal services.

Banks: the local government has the following banks;

1. Central bank of Nigeria-Kaduna branch
2. First bank of Nigeria
3. First city monument bank
4. Diamond bank
5. Zenith bank
6. Bank of agriculture, amongst several other commercial and community banks.

Education: the local government area has the following schools:

g) Federal polytechnic Kaduna (school of business studies)

h) Kaduna state university

i) Eighteen government secondary schools

j) Ten private secondary schools

k) Fifty L.E.A primary schools

l) Eighty private nursery/primary schools

m) Fifteen commercial schools and

n) Ten computer training schools

4.3 Financial Duties And Responsibilities Of Local Government Councils In Nigeria

The model financial memoranda for local government of 2009 states that: *financial management is not the exclusive concern of any part of the organization of a local government or of anyone person or category of persons. The local government*

council, the chairman, the executive committee and all members of the local government staff from the highest to the lowest, are involved in financial affairs and should, in particular, be concerned with ensuring that within their field of operations and responsibility, proper value is obtained for money spent

Duties of the local government council

The local government council being the legislative arm of the local government shall be responsible for the following functions:

1 law-making, debating and passing local government legislation
2 debating, approving and possibly amending local government annual budget, subject to the chairman's veto which could be over-ridden by a two thirds majority of the council;
3 monitoring the implementation of projects and programs in the local government annual budgets;
4 that there is compliance with the provision of the financial memoranda;
5 the financial directions under the law and any other instructions issued by the governor are strictly observed
6 to consider reports received from the auditor-general and take any action required arising from such reports;
7 advising, considering and liaison with the local government chairman who is the head of the executive arm of the local government;
8 performing such other functions as may be assigned to it, from to time, by the house of assembly of the state in which it is situated
9 Legislating on possible new policies that might affect the accounting and internal control systems of the local government councils.

Duties and responsibilities of the finance department

The finance department will be responsible for:

1. The care and custody of the local government finance whether in cash or held in the local government bank account;
2. Seeing that all revenue due to the local government is collected promptly and properly paid into the local government account;
3. Participating in the preparation of the local government estimates and development plans in the form and manner prescribed;;
4. Keeping the prescribed accounts and records of local government financial transaction up to date at all times;
5. Preparing all financial returns as and when they are required, so that they can be submitted promptly on dates they are due;
6. Keeping and storing all accounts and records in orderly manner and ensuring that they are readily available to the auditor-general, internal auditor and any other persons authorised to inspect so accounts and records.
7. Dealing properly with all correspondence concerning the financial transactions and financial affairs of the local government, host of others.

The essence of this chapter is to trace and present some of the various sources of internal revenues available in the local governments and their revenue jurisdiction. However, to also appreciate the role assigned to the department (finance) by law in respect to revenue collection and remittance to the local government treasury.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the data collected through primary sources by the study. It presented, analysed and discussed the data collected through the questionnaire in relation to the hypotheses postulated in chapter one. Data collected are presented in tables and analyzed using frequency counts and percentages, the responses of the interviewees complemented the responses from the questionnaires. The chapter also tests the hypotheses earlier postulated in chapter one using SPSS computer package (Version 23.0) using Regression analysis in order to draw inferences and establish relationship and or degree of magnitude between the dependent or criterion and independent or predictor variables. The decision rule for accepting or rejecting the hypothetical postulations for generalization and conclusion were also discussed, major findings of the study were also discussed.

Table 5.1 Percentages of Total Internally Generated Revenue (TIGR) and Statutory Allocation (SA)

Years	Kagarko Local Government				Kaduan North Local Government			
	TIGR	Percentages	SA	Percentages	TIGR	Percentages	SA	Percentages
2009	21,691,000	2.2	943,881,315	97.8				
2010	-		-		107,000,000	5.7	1,760,266,110	94.3
2011	45,548,000	3.2	1,357,772,324	96.8				
2012	45,548,000	3.2	1,357,772,324	96.8	100,585,421	4.2	2,280,346,788	95.8
2013	-		-		-		-	
2014	-		-		-		-	

Source: kagarko LG budget, 2010, 2012, 2013 and Kaduna north LG budget, 2011, 2013

The above table shows that kagarko and Kaduna north local governments largely depended on statutory allocations, the dependence of kagarko LG on statutory allocation in 2009 was 97.8%, 2011 was 96.8 and in 2012 was also 96.8% while that of Kaduna north LG in 2010 was 94.3%, 2012 was 95.8%. However, the level of their IGR was very low, for kagarko LG in 2009 was

2.2%, in 2011 was 3.2% also in 2012 was3.2%. While for Kaduna north LG in 2010 was 5.7% and 4.2% in 2012.

5. 2 Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 5.2 Rate of Questionnaire Return from Kagarko LG

Kagarko LG		Percent
Questionnaire administered	55	
Questionnaire returned	49	89.1
Missing	6	10.9
Total	55	100

Source: Researcher's computation, 2016

The above table shows that fifty five (55) questionnaire administered to the finance staff of Kagarko local government. Where forty nine (49) questionnaire representing (89.1) were successfully returned, while six (6) of the questionnaire were missing.

Table 5.3 Rate of Questionnaire Return from Kaduna North LG

Kaduna North LG		Percent
Questionnaire administered	126	
Questionnaire returned	105	83.3
Missing	21	16.7
Total	126	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that one hundred and twenty (126) questionnaires were administered to the finance staff of Kaduna North LG. Where one hundred and five (105) questionnaires

representing (83.3) were successfully returned, while twenty one (21) of the questionnaires were missing.

5.2.1 Respondents' Profile

Table 5.4 Respondents' Designation/Rank (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Junior	15	30.6	30.6	30.6
	Senior	34	69.4	69.4	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

The above table indicates that fifteen (15) of the respondents representing 30.6% were junior staff while thirty four (34) respondents representing 69.4% were senior staff.

Table 5.5 Respondents' Designation/Rank (KNLG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Junior	34	32.4	32.4	32.4
	Senior	71	67.6	67.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's computation, 2016

The above table indicates that thirty four (34) of the respondents representing 32.4were junior staff while seventy one (71) respondents representing 67.6% were senior staff.

5.2.2 Data Presentation on Hypothesis One

Analysis of the data collected for hypothesis one which the null (H_0) states that 'Taxable capacity has no significant effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments. The data collected are presented and analysed as follows:

Table 5.6 There are Reasonable Numbers of Revenue Payers in Your LG (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagreed	3	6.1	6.1	8.2
	Undecided	2	4.1	4.1	12.2
	Agreed	15	30.6	30.6	42.9
	Strongly Agreed	28	57.1	57.1	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

From the above table, it shows that one (1) respondent constituting 2.0% strongly disagreed that, there are reasonable number of revenue payers in the local government, 3 respondents constituting 6.1% Disagreed, 2 respondents constituting 4.1% were undecided, 15 (30.6%) agreed. While a significant proportion of the respondents 28 constituting (57.1%) strongly agreed. It has revealed that, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that, there are reasonable numbers of revenue payers in the local government.

In collaborating the above finding the 1985 federal government committee on the review of local government administration in Nigeria recommended among other things that before a local government is created must have a minimum taxpaying population of twenty thousand (20,000). According to the 2006 census, the local government had the population of two hundred and forty thousand, nine hundred and forty three (240, 943). However, the interview conducted with the finance staff of the local government shows that, all of the respondents opined that the database of the revenue payers was not captured by the LG.

Table 5. 7 There are Reasonable Numbers of Revenue Payers in Your LG (KNLG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Disagreed	4	3.8	3.8	5.7
	Undecided	4	3.8	3.8	9.5
	Agreed	54	51.4	51.4	61.0
	Strongly Agreed	41	39.0	39.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the above table, it shows that two (2) respondents constituting 1.9% strongly disagreed that, there are reasonable number of revenue payers in the local government, 4 respondents constituting 3.8% Disagreed, 4 respondents constituting 3.8% were undecided, 54 (51.4%) agreed. however 41 respondents constituting (39.0%) strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that, there are reasonable numbers of revenue payers in the local government.

In supporting the above finding one of the considerations for creating LG in Nigeria as recommended by the 1985 federal government committee on the review of LG administration the local area must have a minimum taxpaying population of twenty thousand (20,000). According to the 2006 census, the local government had the population of 357,694.

Table 5.8 There is Good Tax Structure in the Local Government (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	9	18.4	19.1	19.1
	Disagreed	3	6.1	6.4	25.5
	Undecided	3	6.1	6.4	31.9
	Agreed	27	55.1	57.4	89.4
	Strongly Agreed	5	10.2	10.6	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

The above shows that, 9 respondents composing 19.1% strongly disagreed that, there is good tax structure in the local government, 3 respondents comprising 6.4% disagreed. Also 3 (6.4%) were not certain i.e. undecided. While larger number of the respondents 27 (57.4%) agreed. However, 5 respondents comprising 10.6% strongly agreed, while 2 respondents composing 4.1% have not answered the question. Therefore, it has been discovered that, majority of the respondents 27 (57.4%) agreed that, there is good tax structure in the local government.

Table 5.9 There is Good Tax Structure in the Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagreed	1	1.0	1.0	3.8
	Undecided	11	10.5	10.5	14.3
	Agreed	45	42.9	42.9	57.1
	Strongly Agreed	45	42.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above portends that, 3respondents composing 2.9% strongly disagreed that, there is good tax structure in the local government, 1 respondent composing 1.0% disagreed. While 11 (10.5) were not certain i.e. undecided. 45 (42.9%) agreed. However, 45 respondents composing 42.9% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 45 (42.9%) agreed that, there is good tax structure in the local government.

Table 5.10 There are Different Series of Economic Activities in Your Local Government (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Undecided	3	6.1	6.1	8.2
	Agreed	30	61.2	61.2	69.4
	Strongly Agreed	15	30.6	30.6	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

From the above table 1(2.0%) respondents strongly disagreed that, there are different series of economic activities in the local government, 3 (6.1%) were not certain i.e. undecided. While larger number of respondents 30 (61.2%) agreed. However, 15 constituting 30.6% strongly agreed. Therefore, it has established that, majority of the respondents 30(61.2%) agreed that, there are different series of economic activities in the local government.

In supporting the above finding, the IGR Profile of the local government as shown in the budgets records of the local government shows that, there are different varieties of economic activities in the local government such as food services (eating houses, bakeries etc), security services, social services (cinematography, mobile sales promotion, etc) health services (dispensaries and

maternities, laboratories etc), economic activities (petty traders, printing presses, hair dresses and barbing salons, cloth dyers etc).

Table 5.11 There are Different Series of Economic Activities in the Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	4	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Disagreed	2	1.9	1.9	5.7
	Undecided	3	2.9	2.9	8.6
	Agreed	64	61.0	61.0	69.5
	Strongly Agreed	32	30.5	30.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the above table 4(3.8%) respondents strongly disagreed that, there are different series of economic activities in the local government, 2 (1.9%) disagreed, 3 (2.9) were not certain i.e. undecided. While larger number of respondents 64 (61.0%) agreed. However, 32 constituting 30.5% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 64 (61.0%) agreed that, there are different series of economic activities in the local government.

In supporting the above finding, the IGR Profile of the local government as shown in the budgets records of the local government shows that, there are different varieties of economic activities in the local government such as food services (eating houses, bakeries etc), security services, social services (cinematography, mobile sales promotion, etc) health services (dispensaries and maternities, laboratories etc), economic activities (petty traders, printing presses, hair dresses and barbing salons, cloth dyers etc).

Table 5.12 Revenue Payers Pay their Entitlement Willingly to Your Local Government (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	4	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Disagreed	24	49.0	49.0	57.1
	Undecided	11	22.4	22.4	79.6
	Agreed	9	18.4	18.4	98.0
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

The above table indicates that 4 respondents representing 8.2% strongly disagreed that, revenue payers pay their entitlement willingly to the local government, 24 (49.0%) respondents disagreed. 11 (22.4%) undecided. While 9 (18.4%) agreed, 1 respondent constituting 2.0% strongly agreed.

Complementing the above finding was the interview session conducted to further educe responses in respect to the reactions of the revenue payers. Among the 6 revenue collectors interviewed from the local government, four of them were on the opinion that majority of the revenue payers pay their entitlement unwillingly, while two of them were on the view that revenue payers pay their entitlement willingly. However, among the 5 revenue payers interviewed, 2 of them said, they pay their revenue willingly to the local government because the local government cannot perform it statutory functions without adequate funds. Contrarily, 3 of the revenue payers responded that they pay their revenue unwillingly to the local government because their expectation from the local government after paying the revenue was to receive or witness adequate provision of public goods and services such as clinics, market stalls, water,

electricity, good feeder roads, schools which at the tail end would improve their standard of leaving but reverse was the case. The ability to pay theory posits that, there is no quid pro quo but the fourth schedule (section 7) of the 1999 constitution provides that the local government councils should provide essential public goods and service.

Table 5.13 Revenue Payers Pay Their Entitlement Willingly to the Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	14	13.3	13.5	13.5
	Disagreed	33	31.4	31.7	45.2
	Undecided	13	12.4	12.5	57.7
	Agreed	37	35.2	35.6	93.3
	Strongly Agreed	7	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 14 respondents representing 13.5% strongly disagreed that, revenue payers pay their entitlement willingly to the local government, 33 (31.7%) respondents disagreed. 13 (12.5%) undecided. While 937 (35.6%) agreed, 7 respondents constituting 6.7% strongly agreed. finding revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that revenue payers pay their entitlement willingly to the local government.

Complementing the above finding was the interview session conducted to further educe responses in respect to the reactions of the revenue payers. Among the 8 revenue collectors interviewed from the local government, 6 of them were on the opinion that majority of the revenue payers pay their entitlement unwillingly, while 2 of them were on the view that revenue

payers pay their entitlement willingly. However, among the 10 revenue payers interviewed, 3 of them said, they pay their revenue willingly to the local government believing that the local government cannot perform it statutory functions without adequate funds. Contrarily, 7 of the revenue payers responded that they pay their revenue unwillingly to the local government because their expectation from the local government after paying the revenue was to receive or witness adequate provision of public goods and services such as clinics, market stalls, water, electricity, good feeder roads, schools which at the tail end would improve their standard of leaving but reverse was the case.

Table 5.14 Your Local Government Provides Adequate Public Goods and Services (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	18	36.7	37.5	37.5
	Disagreed	9	18.4	18.8	56.3
	Undecided	8	16.3	16.7	72.9
	Agreed	12	24.5	25.0	97.9
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.1	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's survey, 2016

The above table indicates that, 18 respondents representing 37.5% strongly disagreed that, the local government provides adequate goods and services, 9 (18.8%) respondents disagreed. 8(16.7%) undecided. While 12(25.0%) agreed, 1 respondent constituting 2.0% strongly agreed. It

revealed that 18 of the respondents disagreed that, the local government provides adequate goods and services.

Collaborating the finding, the records of capital project dully completed and ongoing obtained from works department of the Kagarko Local Government shows that only 34 projects were completed from 2009-2014 while 39 projects were ongoing. However, Benefit Receive theory assumes that each individual is subject to some fiscal pressure; his economic resources are reduced by the amount of tax that he bears. His real income is increased by the benefits he receives from government services.

Table 5.15 Your Local Government Provides Adequate Public Goods and Services (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	40	38.1	38.1	96.2
	Disagreed	19	18.1	18.1	41.0
	Undecided	18	17.1	17.1	58.1
	Agreed	24	22.9	22.9	22.9
	Strongly Agreed	4	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey computation, 2016

The above table indicates that, 40 respondents representing 38.1% strongly disagreed that, the local government provides adequate public goods and services, **1**9 (18.1%) respondents disagreed. 18(17.1%) undecided. While 24(22.9%) agreed, 4 respondents constituting 3.8% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 40 of the respondents disagreed that, the local government provides adequate public goods and services.

Collaborating the finding, the records of capital project duly completed and ongoing obtained from works department of Kaduna north local government portends that only 5 capital projects were completed and 4 ongoing from 2009-2014. However, in theory it was assumed that each individual is subject to some fiscal pressure; his economics resources are reduced by the amount tax that he bears. His real income is increased by the benefits he receives from government services.

Table 5.16 Your Local Government Generate a Huge Amount of Revenue from Local Licenses, Fees and Fines (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	22	44.9	46.8	70.2
	Disagreed	7	14.3	14.9	23.4
	Undecided	4	8.2	8.5	8.5
	Agreed	14	28.6	29.8	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that, 22 respondents representing 44.9% strongly disagreed that, the local government generate a huge amount of revenue from local licenses, fees and fines, 7 respondents constituting 14.9% disagreed. 4 (8.5%) were undecided. While 14 respondents representing 29.8% agreed. Finding revealed that 22 respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government generate a huge amount of revenue from local licenses, fees and fines. In collaborating the above finding the LG realized ₦ 2,791,000 from local licenses, fees and fines out of the TIGR N 21,691,000 constituting 12.9% in 2009. The LG generated N 3,100,000

representing 6.12% from the local licenses, fees and fines out of the TIGR N 50,669,261 in 2011. While in 2012 the LG realized N 3,445,000 representing 6.8% out of TIGR 50,669,261.

Table 5.17 Your Local Government Generate a Huge Amount of Revenue from local Licenses, Fees and Fines (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	31	29.5	29.5	29.5
	Disagreed	35	33.3	33.3	62.9
	Undecided	20	19.0	19.0	81.9
	Agreed	12	11.4	11.4	93.3
	Strongly Agreed	7	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that, 31respondents representing 29.5% strongly disagreed that, the local government generate a huge amount of revenue from local licenses, fees and fines, 35 respondents constituting 33.3% disagreed. 20 (19.0%) were undecided. While 12 respondents representing 11.4% agreed and finally 7 (6.7%). Finding revealed that 35 respondents disagreed that, the local government generate a huge amount of revenue from licenses, fees and fines.

In collaborating the above finding the LG realized ₦7,128,00 from local licenses, fees and fines out of the TIGR ₦107,000,000 constituting 6.7% in 2010. The LG generated ₦5,705,876 representing 5.7% from the local licenses, fees and fines out of the TIGR ₦100,585,421 in 2012.

Table 5.18 A reasonable Numbers of Economic Activities Contribute Significantly to the Revenue Base of the Local Government (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	6	12.2	12.8	12.8
	Disagreed	13	26.5	27.7	40.4
	Undecided	5	10.2	10.6	51.1
	Agreed	22	44.9	46.8	97.9
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that, 6 respondents constituting 12.8% strongly disagreed that, A reasonable numbers of economic activities contribute significantly to the revenue base of the local government; 13 respondents constituting 27.7% Disagreed, 5 respondents constituting 10.6% were undecided. While 22 respondents constituting 46.8% agreed while 1 respondent constituting 2.1% strongly agreed and finally 2 respondents constituting .6% has not answered the question. It revealed that, majority of the respondents 22 (46.8) agreed that, a reasonable numbers of economic activities contribute significantly to the revenue base of the local government.

Table 5.19 A reasonable Numbers of Economic Activities Contribute Significantly to the Revenue Base of the Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	4	3.8	4.0	4.0
	Disagreed	29	27.6	28.7	32.7
	Undecided	14	13.3	13.9	46.5
	Agreed	47	44.8	46.5	93.1
	Strongly Agreed	7	6.7	6.9	100.0
	Total	101	96.2	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.8		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that, 4 respondents constituting 4.0% strongly disagreed that, A reasonable numbers of economic activities contribute significantly to the revenue base of the local government; 29 respondents constituting 28.7% Disagreed, 14 respondents constituting 13.9% were undecided. While 47 respondents constituting 46.5% agreed, 7 respondents constituting 6.9% strongly agreed and finally 2 respondents constituting .6% has not answered the question. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 47 (46.5) agreed that, a reasonable numbers of economic activities contribute significantly to the revenue base of the local government.

5.2.3 Data presentation on hypothesis two

Analysis of data collected for hypothesis two which the null (H_0) states that 'Tax administrative machinery has no significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North local Government. The data collected were presented and analysed below:

Table 5.20 IGR Enforcement Laws of the Local Government are Adequate (KGKLG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	7	14.3	14.9	14.9
	Disagreed	16	32.7	34.0	48.9
	Undecided	7	14.3	14.9	63.8
	Agreed	15	30.6	31.9	95.7
	Strongly Agreed	2	4.1	4.3	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the above table, it marks that 7 respondents composing 14.9% strongly disagreed that, IGR Enforcement laws of the local government are adequate; 16 respondents composing 34.0% Disagreed, also 7 of the respondents composing 14.9% were undecided. 15 respondents composing 31.9% agreed. While 2 respondents constituting (4.3.6%) strongly agreed, 2 respondents representing 4.1% have not answered the questions. It established that, majority of the respondents 16 (34.0) agreed that, IGR Enforcement laws of the local government are adequate.

Table 5.21 IGR Enforcement Laws of Your Local Government are Adequate (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	25	23.8	24.0	24.0
	Disagreed	30	28.6	28.8	52.9
	Undecided	24	22.9	23.1	76.0
	Agreed	14	13.3	13.5	89.4
	Strongly Agreed	11	10.5	10.6	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the above table, it marks that 25respondents composing 24.0% strongly disagreed that, IGR Enforcement laws of the local government are adequate; 30 respondents composing 28.8% Disagreed, 24 of the respondents composing 23.1% were undecided. 14 respondents composing 13.5% agreed. While 11 respondents constituting (10.6%) strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 30 (28.8) disagreed that, IGR Enforcement laws of the local government are adequate.

Table 5.22 There are Good Methods of Revenue Collection in the LG (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	6	12.2	12.5	12.5
	Disagreed	8	16.3	16.7	29.2
	Undecided	17	34.7	35.4	64.6
	Agreed	17	34.7	35.4	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table it shows that 6 respondents constituting 12.5 % strongly disagreed that, there are good methods of revenue collection; also 8 respondents constituting 16.7% Disagreed, 17 of the respondents constituting 35.4% were undecided. Also significant proportion of the respondents 17 (35.4%) agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents agreed that, there are good methods of revenue collections in the local government.

In supplementing the above finding was the interview conducted with the finance staff of the local government. 6 of the staff were interviewed and responded that there were good method of revenue collection, because they use direct method of collection for daily/weekly activities such as market etc and for yearly collections such as rates, the LG uses flexible method by issuing demand notice (14 days).

Table 5.23 There are Good Methods of Revenue Collection in Your LG (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	25	23.8	24.0	24.0
	Disagreed	16	15.2	15.4	39.4
	Undecided	6	5.7	5.8	66.3
	Agreed	29	27.6	27.9	94.2
	Strongly Agreed	28	26.7	26.9	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table it shows that 25 respondents constituting 24.0% strongly disagreed that, there are good methods of revenue collection; also 16 respondents constituting 15.4% Disagreed, 6 of

the respondents constituting 5.8% were undecided. While 29 (27.9%) agreed. however, 28 respondents constituting (26.9%) strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents agreed that, there are good methods of revenue collections in the local government.

In supplementing the above finding was the interview conducted with the finance staff of the local government. 8 of the staff were interviewed and responded that there were good method of revenue collection, because they used direct method of collection for daily/weekly activities such as market etc and for yearly collections such as rates, the LG uses flexible method by issuing demand notice (14 days).

Table 5.24 The Level of the Local Government Commitment Toward Initiating More Sources of IGR is Essentially Effective (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	10	20.4	20.8	20.8
	Disagreed	19	38.8	39.6	93.8
	Undecided	5	10.2	10.4	54.2
	Agreed	11	22.4	22.9	43.8
	Strongly Agreed	3	6.1	6.3	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that, 10 respondents representing 20.8% strongly disagreed that, the level of the local government commitment toward initiating more sources of IGR is essentially effective, 19 constituting 39.6% disagreed. 5 (10.4%) were undecided. While 11(22.9%) agreed, 3 respondents constituting 6.3% strongly agreed.

In complementing the above finding out of six interviewed, five of them opined that the level of the LG commitment toward creating more sources of revenue was ineffective and further asserted that even the existing sources were not been properly harnessed. While one of them was on the view that the LG commitment toward creating more sources of revenue was essentially effective.

Table 5.25 The Level of Your Local Government Commitment Toward Initiating More Sources of IGR is Essentially Effective (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	36	34.3	35.0	35.0
	Disagreed	30	28.6	29.1	64.1
	Undecided	9	8.6	8.7	72.8
	Agreed	22	21.0	21.4	94.2
	Strongly Agreed	6	5.7	5.8	100.0
	Total	103	98.1	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.9		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that, 36 respondents representing 35.0% strongly disagreed that, the level of the local government commitment toward initiating more sources of IGR is essentially effective, 30 constituting 29.1% disagreed. 9 (8.7%) were undecided. While 22(21.4%) agreed, 6 respondents constituting 5.8% strongly agreed. therefore, finding revealed that majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that the level of the local government commitment toward initiating more sources of IGR is essentially effective.

In complementing the above finding out of eight (8) respondents interviewed, six (6) of them opined that the level of the LG commitment toward creating more sources of revenue was not

effective and further asserted that even the existing sources were not been harnessed. While two (2) of them were on the view that the LG commitment toward creating more sources of revenue was effective.

Table 5.26 The Local Government Takes Measures on Tax Evasion/Defaulter (KGK)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	6	12.2	12.8	12.8
	Disagreed	17	34.7	36.2	48.9
	Undecided	4	8.2	8.5	57.4
	Agreed	11	22.4	23.4	80.9
	Strongly Agreed	9	18.4	19.1	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table indicates that, 6 respondents representing 12.8% strongly disagreed that, the local government takes measures on tax evasion/defaulter also 17 (36.2%) respondents disagreed. 4 (8.5%) undecided. While 11 (23.4%) agreed, 9 respondents constituting 19.1% strongly agreed, finally 2 respondents representing 4.1% have not answered the question. It has been discovered that 17of the respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government takes measures on tax evasion/defaulter.

In supporting the finding, out of the 6 respondents (staff) interviewed, 4 of them responded that, the LG do not take action on tax evasion/defaulter because they had not witnessed any person who has been sued to court of law. The further asserted that most of the people evaded or

exempted themselves from paying taxes were politicians. They had one or two connections with the local government chairman.

Table 5.27 Your Local Government Takes Measures on Tax Evasion/Defaulter (KNLG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	14	13.3	14.1	14.1
	Disagreed	41	39.0	41.4	55.6
	Undecided	13	12.4	13.1	68.7
	Agreed	26	24.8	26.3	94.9
	Strongly Agreed	5	4.8	5.1	100.0
	Total	99	94.3	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.7		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table indicates that, 14 respondents representing 14.1% strongly disagreed that, the local government takes measures on tax evasion/defaulter, 41 (41.4%) respondents disagreed. 13 (13.1%) undecided. While 26(26.3%) agreed, 5 respondents constituting 5.1% strongly agreed, finally 6 respondents representing 5.7% have not answered the question. Finding revealed that 41of the respondents disagreed that, the local government takes measures on tax evasion/defaulter.

In supporting the finding, out of the 8 respondents (staff) interviewed, 7 of them responded that, the LG do not take action on tax evasion/defaulter because they had not witnessed any person who has been sued or appeared before the court of law for evading tax. The further asserted that most of the people evaded or exempted themselves from paying taxes were politicians. They had one or two connections with the local government chairman.

Table 5.28 The Local Government Tapped all the Available Sources of Internal Revenue (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Disagreed	22	44.9	44.9	87.8
	Undecided	6	12.2	12.2	42.9
	Agreed	13	26.5	26.5	30.6
	Strongly Agreed	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2016

From the above table, it shows that 2 constituting 4.1% strongly disagreed that, the local government tapped all the available sources of internal revenue; larger number of the respondents 22 respondents constituting 44.9% Disagreed, 6 respondents constituting 12.2% were undecided. While 13 respondents constituting 26.5% agreed. 6 respondents constituting 12.2% strongly agreed. It revealed that, majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government tapped all the available sources of revenue. Finding revealed that the local government has not tapped all the available sources of revenue.

In supporting the above finding the data generated from the local government IGR profile as shown in the 2013 budget marriage registration fees, bicycle licenses fees, dog licence, birth and death registration fees etc were not been harnessed. However, the six respondents (interviewed) asserted that the reason why other sources of internal revenue were not been taped, it was because of the local government over dependence on statutory allocation.

Table 5.29 Your Local Government Tapped all the Available Sources of Internal Revenue (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	11	10.5	10.8	10.8
	Disagreed	29	27.6	28.4	39.2
	Undecided	18	17.1	17.6	56.9
	Agreed	23	21.9	22.5	79.4
	Strongly Agreed	21	20.0	20.6	100.0
	Total	102	97.1	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.9		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the above table, it shows that 11 respondents constituting 10.8% strongly disagreed that, the local government tapped all the available sources of revenue; larger number of the respondents 29 respondents constituting 28.4% Disagreed, 18 respondents constituting 17.6% were undecided. While 23 respondents constituting 22.5% agreed. 21 respondents constituting 20.6% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents disagreed that, the local government tapped all the available sources of revenue.

In supporting the above finding the data generated from the local government IGR profile as shown in the 2011 budget bicycle licenses fees, kiosk licence fees, control of noise permit etc were not been harnessed. However, the 8 respondents (interviewed) asserted that the reason why other sources of internal revenue were not been taped, it was because of the local government over dependence on statutory allocation.

Table 5.30 IGR Enforcement Laws of Your Local Government are Review Regularly to Meet the Economy Reality of Time (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	15	30.6	32.6	
	Disagreed	17	34.7	37.0	67.4
	Undecided	5	10.2	10.9	30.4
	Agreed	7	14.3	15.2	19.6
	Strongly Agreed	2	4.1	4.3	100.0
	Total	46	93.9	100.0	
Missing	0	3	6.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 15 respondents constituting 32.6% strongly disagreed that, IGR enforcement laws of the local government are review regularly to meet the economy reality of the time; 17 respondents constituting 37.0% Disagreed, 5respondents constituting 10.9% were undecided. While 7 respondents constituting 15.52% agreed, 2 respondents constituting 4.3% strongly agreed and finally 3 respondents constituting 6.1% have not answered the question. Finding revealed that, 17 (32.6%) disagreed that, IGR enforcement laws of the local government are review regularly to meet the economy reality of the time.

Table 5. 31 IGR Enforcement Laws of Your Local Government are Review Regularly to Meet the Economy Reality of Time (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	4	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Disagreed	57	54.3	54.8	74.0
	Undecided	7	6.7	6.7	19.2
	Agreed	9	8.6	8.7	12.5
	Strongly Agreed	27	25.7	26.0	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 4 respondents constituting 3.8% strongly disagreed that, IGR enforcement laws of the local government are review regularly to meet the economy reality of time; 57 respondents constituting 54.8% Disagreed, 7 respondents constituting 6.7% were undecided. While 9 respondents constituting 8.7% agreed, 27 respondents constituting 26.0% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, 57 (54.8%) disagreed that, IGR enforcement laws of the local government are review regularly to meet the economy reality of the time.

Table 5.32 The Local Government Motivates Her Revenue Collectors in Order to Add More Effort Toward Harnessing the Available Sources of Internal Revenue (KGK).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	3	6.1	6.3	6.3
	Disagreed	20	40.8	41.7	47.9
	Undecided	3	6.1	6.3	54.2
	Agreed	14	28.6	29.2	83.3
	Strongly Agreed	8	16.3	16.7	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table portends that 3 (6.3%) respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government motivates her revenue collectors in order to add more effort toward harnessing the available sources of internal revenue, 20 (41.7%) respondents disagreed. 3 (6.3%) were not certain i.e. undecided, 14 (16.7%) agreed. while 8 constituting 16.7% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 20 (41.7%) disagreed that, the local government motivates her revenue collectors in order to add more effort toward harnessing the available sources of revenue.

Table 5.33 The Local Government Motivates Her Revenue Collectors in Order to Add More Effort Toward Harnessing the Available Sources of Internal Revenue (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	13	12.4	12.4	12.4
	Disagreed	42	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Undecided	7	6.7	6.7	46.7
	Agreed	29	27.6	27.6	86.7
	Strongly Agreed	14	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table portends that 13 (12.4%) respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government motivates her revenue collectors in order to add more effort toward harnessing the available sources of revenue, 42 (40.0%) respondents disagreed. 7 (6.7%) were not certain i.e. undecided, 29 (27.6%) agreed. while 14 constituting 13.3% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 42 (40.0%) disagreed that, the local government motivates her revenue collectors in order to add more effort toward harnessing the available sources of revenue.

Table 5.34 Revenue Collectors are Usually Sent for Workshop in Order to Boost Their Potentialities (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	12	24.5	25.5	25.5
	Disagreed	14	28.6	29.8	55.3
	Undecided	9	18.4	19.1	74.5
	Agreed	7	14.3	14.9	89.4
	Strongly Agreed	5	10.2	10.6	100.0
	Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	0	2	4.1		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 12 respondents constituting 25.5% strongly disagreed that, revenue collectors are usually sent for workshop in order to boost their potentialities; 14 respondents constituting 29.8% Disagreed, 9 respondents constituting 19.1% were undecided. While 7 respondents constituting 14.9% agreed, 5 respondents constituting 10.6% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 14 (29.8) disagreed that, revenue collectors are usually sent for workshop in order to boost their potentialities.

Table 5.35 Revenue Collectors are Usually Sent for Workshop in Order to Boost Their Potentialities (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	27	25.7	26.0	26.0
	Disagreed	37	35.2	35.6	61.5
	Undecided	17	16.2	16.3	77.9
	Agreed	14	13.3	13.5	91.3
	Strongly Agreed	9	8.6	8.7	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 27 respondents constituting 26.0% strongly disagreed that, revenue collectors are usually sent for workshop in order to boost their potentialities; 37 respondents constituting 35.6% Disagreed, 17 respondents constituting 16.3% were undecided. While 14respondents constituting 13.5% agreed, 9 respondents constituting 8.7% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 37 (35.6) disagreed that, revenue collectors are usually sent for workshop in order to boost their potentialities.

5.2.4 Data Presentations on Hypothesis Three

Analysis of the data collected for hypothesis three which states that' Quality of revenue staff has no significant effect on IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments'. The data collected were presented and analyzed as follows:

Table 5.36 Recruitment of Revenue Personnel is Based on Merit (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	11	22.4	22.4	22.4
	Disagreed	15	30.6	30.6	53.1
	Undecided	10	20.4	20.4	73.5
	Agreed	6	12.2	12.2	85.7
	Strongly Agreed	7	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table notes that, 11 respondents representing 22.4% strongly disagreed that, recruitment of revenue personnel is based on merit, a significant proportion of respondents (15) constituting 30.6% disagreed. 10(20.4%) were undecided. While 6 (12.2%) agreed, 7respondents constituting 14.3% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 15 respondents strongly disagreed that, recruitment of revenue personnel is based on merit.

In theory, recruitment of staff should be based on merit and competence rather than patronage, political, family or other connections. The above finding revealed that recruitment of revenue staff in the local government was not based on merit meaning incompetent and unskilled candidates get recruited, which affect their IGR capacity leading to low yield of the IGR. It also affects the local government viability as the third tier of government.

Table 5.37 Recruitment of Revenue Personnel is Based on Merit (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	38	36.2	36.2	85.7
	Disagreed	25	23.8	23.8	32.4
	Undecided	18	17.1	17.1	49.5
	Agreed	9	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Strongly Agreed	15	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that, 38 respondents representing 36.2% strongly disagreed that, recruitment of revenue personnel is based on merit, 25 respondents constituting 23.8% disagreed. 18 (17.1%) were undecided. While 9 (8.6%) agreed, 15 respondents constituting 14.3% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 38 respondents strongly disagreed that, recruitment of revenue personnel is based on merit.

In theory, recruitment of staff should be based on merit and competence rather than patronage, political, family or other connections. The above finding revealed that recruitment of revenue staff in the local government is not based on merit meaning incompetent and unskilled candidates get recruited, which affect their IGR capacity leading to low yield of the IGR. It also affects the local government viability as the third tier of government.

Table 5.38 There are Sufficient Numbers of Revenue Collectors in the Local Government (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	9	18.4	20.5	20.5
	Disagreed	16	32.7	36.4	56.8
	Undecided	6	12.2	13.6	70.5
	Agreed	6	12.2	13.6	84.1
	Strongly Agreed	7	14.3	15.9	100.0
	Total	44	89.8	100.0	
Missing	0	5	10.2		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table portends that 9 (20.5%) respondents strongly disagreed that, there are sufficient numbers of revenue collectors in the local government, also 16 (36.4%) respondents disagreed. 6 (13.96%) were not certain i.e. undecided. 6 (13.6%) agreed. However, 7 respondents constituting 15.9% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 16 (36.4%) agreed that, there are sufficient numbers of revenue collectors in the local government.

Table 5.39 There are Sufficient Numbers of Revenue Collectors in the Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	17	16.2	16.3	16.3
	Disagreed	16	15.2	15.4	47.1
	Undecided	13	12.4	12.5	59.6
	Agreed	26	24.8	25.0	84.6
	Strongly Agreed	32	30.5	30.8	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table marks that 17 (16.3%) respondents strongly disagreed that, there are sufficient numbers of revenue collectors in the local government, also 16 (15.4%) respondents disagreed. 13 (12.5%) were not certain i.e. undecided. 26 (25.0%) agreed. However, 32 respondents constituting 30.8% strongly agreed. Therefore, finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 32 (30.8%) agreed that, there are sufficient numbers of revenue collectors in the local government.

Table 5.40 Your Local Government has Skilled Revenue Collectors (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	13	26.5	26.5	26.5
	Disagreed	18	36.7	36.7	63.3
	Undecided	8	16.3	16.3	79.6
	Agreed	7	14.3	14.3	93.9
	Strongly Agreed	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table marks that 13respondents constituting 26.5% strongly disagreed that, the local government has skilled revenue collectors; also 18 respondents constituting 36.7% Disagreed, 8 respondents constituting 16.3% were undecided. While 7 constituting 14.3% agreed. 3 respondents constituting 6.1% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 18 (36.7) disagreed that, the local government has skilled revenue collectors.

Table 5.41 Your Local Government Has Skilled Revenue Collectors (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	20	19.0	19.6	56.9
	Disagreed	40	38.1	39.2	96.1
	Undecided	34	32.4	33.3	3.9
	Agreed	4	3.8	3.9	23.5
	Strongly Agreed	4	3.8	3.9	100.0
	Total	102	97.1	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.9		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that 20 respondents constituting 19.6% strongly disagreed that, the local government has skilled revenue collectors; also 40 respondents constituting 39.2% Disagreed, 34 respondents constituting 33.3% were undecided. While 4 constituting 3.9% agreed. 4 respondents constituting 3.9% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 40 (39.2%) disagreed that, the local government has skilled revenue collectors

Table 5. 42 Revenue Collectors are Adequately Trained to Discharge Their Functions (KGK LG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	17	34.7	34.7	34.7
	Disagreed	18	36.7	36.7	65.3
	Undecided	7	14.3	14.3	28.6
	Agreed	6	12.2	12.2	14.3
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 17 respondents constituting 36.6% strongly disagreed that, revenue collectors are adequately trained to discharge their functions; also 18 respondents constituting 36.7% Disagreed, 7 respondents constituting 14.3% were undecided. While 6 respondents constituting 12.2% agreed. However, 1 respondent constituting 2.0% strongly agreed and finally 1 respondent constituting .6% has not answered the question. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents agreed that, revenue collectors are adequately trained to discharge their functions.

In consonance with the above finding, four of the respondents interviewed responded that most of the revenue collectors were not regularly sent for training while two of the respondents were

on the opinion that, only few of them which have connections were sent for training when the need arose.

In theory, as submitted by Max Webber in ideal bureaucracy, staffs are expected to be train and re-train regularly aimed at boosting their potentialities which at the tail end will increase the productivity as well as the viability of the organisation. Training is one of the important tools for the growth of any organisation, it determine the success or otherwise of the organisation. The above finding revealed that, the staffs of the local government were not usually sent for training which will enable them to acquire new or additional knowledge on how to exploit all the existing sources of internal revenue available in the local government and this has affected the IGR capacity of the local government as well as it viability.

Table 5.43 Revenue Collectors are Adequately Trained in Order to Discharge Their Functions (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	34	32.4	32.7	75.0
	Disagreed	26	24.8	25.0	24.0
	Undecided	19	18.1	18.3	42.3
	Agreed	7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Strongly Agreed	18	17.1	17.3	100.0
	Total	104	99.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	1.0		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 34 respondents constituting 32.7% strongly disagreed that, revenue collectors are adequately trained in order to discharge their functions; also 26 respondents constituting 25.0% Disagreed, 19 respondents constituting 18.3% were undecided. While 7

respondents constituting 6.7% agreed. However, 18 respondent constituting 17.3% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that, revenue collectors are adequately trained to discharge their functions.

In consonance with the above finding, 6 of the respondents (staff) interviewed responded that most of the revenue collectors were not regularly sent for training while two of the respondents were on the opinion that few of them were sent for training when the need arose.

In theory, as submitted by Max Webber in ideal bureaucracy, staffs are expected to be train and re-train regularly aimed at boosting their potentialities which at the tail end will increase the productivity as well as the viability of the organisation. Training is one of the important tools for the growth of any organisation, it determine the success or otherwise of the organisation. The above finding revealed that, the staffs of the local government were not usually sent for training which will enable them to acquire new or additional knowledge on how to exploit all the existing sources of internal revenue available in the local government and this has affected the IGR capacity of the local government as well as it viability.

Table 5.44 Your Local Government Fully Engages in Commercial Undertaking (KGK).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	13	26.5	27.1	27.1
	Disagreed	18	36.7	37.5	72.9
	Undecided	11	22.4	22.9	35.4
	Agreed	5	10.2	10.4	12.5
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.1	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that 13respondents representing 27.1% strongly disagreed that, the local government fully engages in commercial undertaking; also 18 respondents representing 37.5% Disagreed, 11 respondents constituting 22.9% were undecided. While 5 respondents constituting 10.4% agreed, 1 respondent constituting 2.1% strongly agreed and finally 1 respondents constituting 2.0% have not answered the question. Finding revealed that, significant proportion of the respondents disagreed that, the local government fully engages in commercial undertaking.

Table 5.45 The Local Government Fully Engages in Commercial Undertaking (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	37	35.2	35.2	81.0
	Disagreed	20	19.0	19.0	26.7
	Undecided	20	19.0	19.0	45.7
	Agreed	8	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Strongly Agreed	20	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table shows that 37 respondents representing 35.2% strongly disagreed that, the local government fully engages in commercial undertaking; also 20 respondents representing 19.0% Disagreed, 20 respondents constituting 19.0% were undecided. While 8 respondents constituting 7.6% agreed, 20 respondent constituting 19.0% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, significant proportion of the respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government fully engages in commercial undertaking.

Table 5.46 The Local Government Fully Embark Upon Rates Collection (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	9	18.4	18.8	18.8
	Disagreed	15	30.6	31.3	50.0
	Undecided	12	24.5	25.0	75.0
	Agreed	8	16.3	16.7	91.7
	Strongly Agreed	4	8.2	8.3	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	0	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table notes that, 9 respondents representing 18.80% strongly disagreed that, the local government embark upon rates collection, 15 respondents constituting 31.3% disagreed. 12 (25.0%) were undecided. While 8 respondents representing 16.7% agreed, 4respondents constituting 8.3% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 15 respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government embark upon rates collection.

In supporting the above finding the 2010 budget of Kagarko local government shows that the approved budget on rates for the year 2009 was **3,230,000** while the actual revenue was **3,130,000.**

Table 5.47 The Local Government Fully Embark Upon Rates Collection (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	42	40.0	40.8	94.2
	Disagreed	22	21.0	21.4	38.8
	Undecided	15	14.3	14.6	53.4
	Agreed	18	17.1	17.5	17.5
	Strongly Agreed	6	5.7	5.8	100.0
	Total	103	98.1	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.9		
Total		105	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table notes that, 42 respondents representing 40.8% strongly disagreed that, the local government fully embark upon rates collection, 22 respondents constituting 21.4% disagreed. 15 (14.6%) were undecided. While 18 respondents representing 17.5% agreed, 6 respondents constituting 5.8% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 42 respondents strongly disagreed that, the local government fully embark upon rates collection.

Table 5.48 Rent on Local Government Property Constitute one of the Major Sources of Internally Generated Revenue in Your Local Government (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	13	26.5	26.5	26.5
	Disagreed	17	34.7	34.7	61.2
	Undecided	12	24.5	24.5	85.7
	Agreed	6	12.2	12.2	98.0
	Strongly Agreed	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 13respondents constituting 26.5% strongly disagreed that, rent on local government property constitute one of the major sources of internally generated revenue of the local government; 17 respondents constituting 34.7% Disagreed, 12 respondents constituting 24.5% were undecided. While 6 respondents constituting 12.2% agreed. However, 1 respondent constituting 2.0% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 17 strongly disagreed that rent on local government property constitute one of the major sources of internally generated revenue of the local government.

In supplementing the finding the 2012 budget of kagarko local government on Head 1005-rent on local government property shows that the approved provision for the year 2011 was ₦**1,300,000** while the actual revenue was ₦**1,300,000.**

Table 5.49 Rent on Local Government Property Constitute One of the Major Sources of Internally Generated Revenue in Your Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	28	26.7	26.7	26.7
	Disagreed	32	30.5	30.5	57.1
	Undecided	13	12.4	12.4	69.5
	Agreed	19	18.1	18.1	87.6
	Strongly Agreed	13	12.4	12.4	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table signifies that 28 respondents constituting 26.7% strongly disagreed that, rent on local government property constitute one of the major sources of internally generated revenue of the local government; 32 respondents constituting 30.5% Disagreed, 13 respondents constituting 12.4% were undecided. While 19 respondents constituting 18.1% agreed. However, 13

respondent constituting 12.4% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 17 strongly disagreed that rent on local government property constitute one of the major sources of internally generated revenue of the local government.

In supplementing the finding The 2013 budget of Kaduna North local government on Head 1005-rent on local government property shows that the approved estimate for the year 2012 was ₦**4,251,269** and the actual revenue was ₦**2,340,609.** While head 1003-local licenses, fees and fines, the approved estimate was **19,280,364** and the actual revenue was **6,205,876.**

Table 5.50 Adequate Provisions of Public Goods and Services May Increase the Internally Generated of Your Local Government (KGK LG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	8	16.3	16.3	16.3
	Disagreed	4	8.2	8.2	49.0
	Undecided	11	22.4	22.4	71.4
	Agreed	10	20.4	20.4	91.8
	Strongly Agreed	16	32.7	32.7	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table notes that, 8 respondents representing 16.3% strongly disagreed that, adequate provision of public goods and services may increase the internal generated of your local government, 4 respondents constituting 8.2% disagreed. 11 (22.4%) were undecided. While 10 respondents representing 20.4% agreed, 16 respondents constituting 32.7% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 16 respondents strongly agreed that, adequate provision of public goods and services may increase the internal generated of your local government.

In complementing the above was the interview session conducted with the finance staff of the LG where four 4of the respondents expressed that most of the complains they usually received from the revenue payers was that of inadequate provision of essential public goods and services which discourage them from paying revenue to LG. The staff opined had it been, there would be adequate provision of essential public goods and services definitely IGR of the LG would increase. However, in the theory there is no *quid pro quo* meaning given or taken as equivalent to what you have been giving. Tax is regarded as civic responsibility.

Table 5.51 Adequate Provisions of Public Goods and Services May Increase the Internally Generated Revenue of Your Local Government (KNLG).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagreed	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Disagreed	14	13.3	13.3	99.0
	Undecided	19	18.1	18.1	85.7
	Agreed	42	40.0	40.0	67.6
	Strongly Agreed	29	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016

The above table notes that, 1 respondent representing 1.0% strongly disagreed that, adequate provision of public goods and services may increase the internal generated revenue of your local government, 14 respondents constituting 13.3% disagreed. 19 (18.1%) were undecided. While 42 respondents representing 40.0% agreed, 29 respondents constituting 27.6% strongly agreed. Finding revealed that 42 respondents strongly agreed that, adequate provision of public goods and services may increase the internal generated of your local government.

In complementing the above was the interview session conducted with the finance staff of the LG where 7 of the respondents expressed that most of the complains they usually received from the revenue payers was that of inadequate provision of essential public goods and services which discourage them from paying revenue to LG. The staff opined that had it been, there would be adequate provision of essential public goods and services definitely IGR of the LG would increase. However, in the theory there is no *quid pro quo* meaning given or taken as equivalent to what you have been giving. Tax is regarded as civic responsibility.

5.3 Analysis of Responses of Interview Conducted with the Finance Staff of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

5.3.1 What Methods of Revenue collection do you use in Your Local Government?

The study interviewed six (6) respondents from the finance department of Kagarko LG. All of the respondents responded that, there was good methods of revenue collection in their LG because they have the believe is fair and just in terms of yearly collection such as rates the local government uses flexible method by issuing demand notice (14 days) and in terms daily/weekly activities it uses direct method. While from the desk of finance department of Kaduna North LG the researcher interviewed eight (8) respondents and they also recommend that there was good methods of revenue collection in their local government in terms of yearly they use flexible method by giving demand notice (14 days) and in terms of daily/weekly they direct method.

5.3.2 How do the Taxpayers React During Revenue Collection?

Among the six (6) revenue collectors interviewed from the finance department of Kagarko LG four 4 of them were on the opinion that majority of the tax/revenue payers pay their entitlement unwillingly because they usually complain about inadequate provision of public goods and services by the local government while two 2 of them were on the view that the revenue payers pay their revenue willingly toward to the support of government services. However, eight of the

respondents interviewed from the finance department of Kaduna North LG six of them posit that the revenue payers pay their revenue unwillingly while two of them assert that they pay willingly.

5.3.3 Do you think Adequate Provision of Public Goods and Services Would Increase the IGR of Your Local Government?

Four (4) of the respondents interviewed from the finance department of Kagarko LG opine that adequate provision of essential public goods and services would increase the revenue base of their LG because they believe that the revenue payers would be motivate or encourage with the adequacy of such goods and services and two (2) of the respondents assert that in line with human nature (unpredictability) even if the goods and services are in sufficient, they may ask what is the essence of paying the revenue. Out of the eight (8) respondents interviewed from the finance department of Kaduna North LG five (5) of them are also on the view that adequate provision of public goods and services would increase the revenue base of their LG while three 3 of them are on the contrary view.

5.3.4 Does Your Local Government have the Database of the Revenue Payers?

All of the six (6) respondents interviewed from the finance department of Kagarko LG express that there was no any organise collection of information (database) of the revenue payers in the local government. Also all of the eight (8) respondents interviewed from Kaduna North LG posit that there was no any record showing or indicating the information of the revenue payers in their local government.

5.3.5 Does the Local Government takes Measures on Tax Evasion/Defaulter?

Collectively the six 6 respondents interviewed from the finance department of Kagarko LG responded that the local government do not take any action on tax evasion/defaulter, because

they had not witness any person who has been sued/appear before the court of law. The above view also applicable to Kaduna North LG whereby all the eight 8 respondents interviewed opine that they had not seeing any disciplinary action taking on tax defaulters in the LG.

5.4 Analysis of Responses of Interview Conducted with the Revenue Payers and Beneficiaries of the Local Government Projects.

5.4.1 Does Your Local Government Provide Public Goods and Services such as Health and Sanitation Services, Markets, Primary Education, Feeder Roads and Drainage?

The researcher interviewed five (5) respondents from Kagarko Chiefdom and all of the respondents express that, the local government provides public goods and services. However, the study sample the opinion of ten (10) respondents from Kawo and Doka districts and also all the respondents assert that, the local government provides public goods and services.

5.4.2 Are these Services Adequately Provided by the Local Government?

Out five respondents interviewed from Kagarko chiefdom four 4 of them were on the view that, these public goods and services were not adequately provided by the local government. They express that most their primary schools and clinics are dilapidated, inadequate clean water (boreholes). The records of capital projects duly completed as obtained from works department of Kagarko LG were 34 while 39 were ongoing for the period of five years from 2009-2014. Contrarily, one 1 respondent was on the opinion that these goods and services are adequately provided. However, out of the ten 10 respondents interviewed from Kawo and Doka districts eight 8 respondents posited that, these public goods and service were inadequate. Therefore, the records of capital projects properly completed as obtained from the works department of Kaduna North local government were five 5 and four 4 ongoing while two of the respondents are on the view that these public goods and services were adequately provided by the LG.

5.5 Test of Hypotheses

This section tests the hypotheses postulated to determine its validity using regression analysis for the hypotheses which enables the study to determine the magnitude of the effects of independent or predictor variables on the dependent or criterion variable.

5.5.1 Hypothesis One

H_0: Taxable capacity has no significant effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

Table 5.52 Summary of Regression Results. Dependent Variable: IGR

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistics	p-values
Constant	-.159	-2.971	0.000
Taxable Capacity	.360	39.747	0.000
R-squared	.312		
Adjusted R-squared	.302		
F-statistic	1579.863		0.000[b]
Durbin-Watson stat	1.282		

Source: SPSS Version 23, Output, 2016

The empirical findings above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 1579.863. Its probability being 0.000 indicates that it is statistically significant at 99% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit.

The coefficient of determination, R^2, stood at 0.312, indicating that about 31.2% of the total variation in the IGR in these two LGAs is explained by the implementation of Taxable Capacity; whereas the remaining 68.75 (100 – 31.25) are caused by other variables not captured in the model. The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.302, indicating that the implementation of Taxable Capacity would still explain 30.2% of the variations in their IGR even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$RG = -.159 + 0.36TC + \varepsilon$

Where:

RG = IGR in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

TC = Taxable Capacity

From the above, Taxable Capacity gives a beta coefficient of 0.36 and a t-statistic value of 39.747 with a probability of 0.000; The probability being less than 0.01 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 99% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting IGR, the beta value of the independent variable being positive implies that an increase in Taxable Capacity implementation will lead to an increase the IGR in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

Based on the above analysis we reject the null hypotheses, H_0, which states that Taxable capacity has no significant effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments and accept its alternate, H_1, which states that Taxable capacity has significant effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

5.5.2 Hypothesis Two

H_0: Tax administrative machinery has no significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North local Governments.

Table 5.53 Summary of Regression Results. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

Variables	**Coefficient**	**t-statistics**	**p-values**
Constant	1.631	7.343	.000
Tax Administrative Machinery	.298	3.920	.000
R-squared	.202	.196	
Adjusted R-squared	.196		
F-statistic	15.363		.000[b]
Durbin-Watson stat	1.150		

Source: SPSS Version 23, Output, 2016

The empirical findings above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 15.363. Its probability being 0.000 indicates that it is statistically significant at 99% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit.

The coefficient of determination, R^2, stood at 0.202, indicating that about 20.2% of the total variation in the IGR Efforts in these two LGAs is explained by the Tax Administrative Machinery; whereas the remaining 79.8% (100 – 20.2) are caused by other variables not captured in the model. The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.196, indicating that the Tax Administrative Machinery would still explain 19.6% of the variations in their IGR Efforts even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$$\boldsymbol{RE} = 1.631 + 0.298\boldsymbol{TAM} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

Where:

RE = IGR Efforts in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments

TAM = Tax Administrative Machinery

From the above, Tax Administrative Machinery gives a beta coefficient of 0.298 and a t-statistic value of 3.92 with a probability of 0.000; The probability being less than 0.01 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 99% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting IGR Efforts, the beta value of the independent variable also being positive implies that an increase in Tax Administrative Machinery will also lead to an increase the IGR Efforts in Kagrko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas.

Based on the above analysis we reject the null hypotheses, H_0, which states that Tax administrative machinery has no significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North

local Governments and accept its alternate, H_1, which states that Tax administrative machinery has significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North local Governments.

5.5.3 Hypothesis Three

H_0: Quality of revenue staff has not significant effect on IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments.

Table 5.54 Summary of Regression Results. Dependent Variable: IGR Capacity

Variables	**Coefficient**	**t-statistics**	**p-values**
Constant	5.794	100.589	.000
Quality of Revenue Staff	.167	54.429	.000
R-squared	.151	.140	
Adjusted R-squared	.140		
F-statistic	2962.519		.000[b]
Durbin-Watson stat	1.547		

Source: SPSS Version 23, Output, 2016

The empirical findings above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 553.536. Its probability being 0.000 indicates that it is statistically significant at 99% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit.

The coefficient of determination, R^2, stood at 0.151, indicating that about 15.1% of the total variation in the IGR Capacity in these two LGAs is explained by the implementation of Quality of Revenue Staff; whereas the remaining 84.9% (100 – 15.1) are caused by other variables not captured in the model. The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.14, indicating that the implementation of

Quality of Revenue Staff would still explain 14% of the variations in their IGR Capacity even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$$\boldsymbol{RC} = 5.794 + 0.167\boldsymbol{QRS} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

Where:

RC = IGR Capacity in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments

QRS = Quality of Revenue Staff

From the above, Quality of Revenue Staff gives a beta coefficient of 0.167 and a t-statistic value of 54.429 with a probability of 0.000; The probability being less than 0.01 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 99% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting IGR Capacity, the beta value of the independent variable being positive implies that an increase in Quality of Revenue Staff will lead to an increase the IGR Capacity in Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments.

Based on the above analysis we reject the null hypotheses, H_0, which states that Quality of revenue staff has no significant effect on IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments and accept its alternate, H_1, which states that Quality of revenue staff has significant effect on IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments.

5.5 Summary of Findings

1. The test of hypothesis one shows that Taxable capacity has significant (statistically significant at 99%) effect on IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Governments. It was discovered that, there was inadequate provisions of public goods and services; the level of this inadequacy for Kagarko local government is 57.1%, for Kaduna North Local Government is 38.1%. the records of capital project dully completed and ongoing as obtained from works department of Kagarko local government shows that only 34

projects were completed from 2009-2014 while 39 projects were ongoing, while the records of capital project duly completed and ongoing obtained from works department of Kaduna north LG portends that only 5 capital projects were completed and 4 ongoing from 2009-2014, it was found out that there were reasonable numbers of revenue payers in the local governments, the rate of this for Kagarko LG is 57.1%, for Kaduna North is 51.4% but the database of the revenue payers was not been captured by the local governments. It was found out that there were different series of economic activities in the local governments, because of their over depended on monthly statutory allocation from federal government and 10% of the state IGR they showed less concern to these internal sources. Meanwhile, the database of the revenue payers was not been captured by the local governments. These contributed to the low yield of IGR in the local governments (Kagarko and Kaduna north)

2. It was also discovered that Tax administrative machinery has significant (statistically significant at 99%) effect on revenue efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna North local Governments. It has been found out that, the level of the local governments' commitment toward initiating more sources of IGR was essential ineffective, for Kagarko LG was 39.6%, while for Kaduna north LG was 35.0% (majority of the respondents' views). It was found out that the local governments do not take any measures on tax defaulter, for Kagarko LG it was at 36.2%, while for Kaduna North LG 41.4%. It was also found that there were good methods of revenue collection in the local governments; in terms of daily/weekly activities such as market they use direct method of collection (cash). In case of yearly collections such as rates, they used flexible method by issuing demand notice (14 days).
3. It was found out that Quality of revenue staff has significant (statistically significant at 99%) effect on revenue capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments. It

was discovered that recruitment of revenue personnel in the local governments was not based on merit; the rate of responses for Kagarko local government was 30.6%, while for Kaduna north LG was 36.2%. It was also found out that inadequate qualified revenue collectors affect IGR of the local governments, the interview conducted with the staff of the finance department of the local governments shows that majority of the revenue collectors were not regularly been train which at the tail end has negatively affect the revenue to be collected by the local governments. It is worthy to note that the higher the quality of the revenue staff the higher the revenue to be generated vice versa.

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the summary of the study and conclusion reached on the bases of the hypotheses tested. Recommendations were proffered on the bases of the findings in chapter five.

1.2 Summary

One of the devastating challenges hindering effective local government administration in the country is inadequate revenue and this resulted from the over-dependence of the local governments on state and federal government monthly statutory allocation, and this has affected their efforts to initiate and look inward to adequately exploit their existing internal sources and to explore more sources, which has resulted to the low yield of IGR. This is to say most of the local governments in Nigeria lack creativity in seeking alternative sources to complement the allocation from the Federation Account and supplement the 10% from their states' government IGR. This problem of poor or insufficient revenue has led to the inadequate provision of public goods and services such as clinic, feeder roads, water and electricity supply etc in kagarko and Kaduna North local governments areas of Kaduna state. This study attempted to assess internally generated revenue capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna state.

Three hypotheses were postulated for the study. Hypothesis one centred on the effect of taxable capacity on IGR, hypothesis two was on the effect of tax administrative machinery IGR efforts, while hypothesis three centred on the effect of quality of revenue staff on IGR capacity. The significance of the study to research, policy and practice of governance has been accented. The limitations of the study have also been captured. The study covered the period of 2009-2014 and was limited only to the unpublished budgets of the local governments. Some terms and concepts used in the study were defined authoritatively and operationally.

The literatures relating to the study were critically reviewed. These include the concept of local government, taxable capacity, and tax administration, quality of staff, public revenue, and problems militating against IGR in Nigerian local government. In terms of empirical review, the studies of Cynthia (2010), Silas (2012), Adejoh & Sule (2013) and Aloysius & Fabian (2015) are the related literatures reviewed.

The research design for the study was survey research methods. The survey research consists of questionnaires administered to the finance department (junior and senior) staff of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments and the interview conducted with the finance staff and revenue payers. The population for the study was 351. The sample size for the questionnaire respondents was 181. Both primary and secondary sources of data were explored. An overview of IGR in Kagarko and Kaduna North local government was reviewed.

The data obtained from the field representing the views of the respondents were presented in tables and analysed using frequencies and percentages. The Regression analysis was used to measure the degree or level of the effects of independent variable (IV) on the dependent variable (DV). From the data presented and analysed, the study revealed that taxable capacity has significant effect on the IGR of Kagarko and Kaduna North local governments, tax administrative machinery has significant effect on IGR efforts of Kagarko and Kaduna north local governments and finally quality of revenue staff has significant effect on the IGR capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna north local governments.

6.3 Conclusion

In view of the data generated and analyzed for the purpose of inference, the study concludes that there is no any meaningful project that can be carried out or executed in the local governments without sufficient fund and the fund is expected to be generated largely from the internal sources of the local governments. Revenue should be regarded as the fuel or engine that ensures local

government is run smoothly and in sustainable manner for the betterment of its populace. The too much reliance of the local government on monthly allocations should be reduce to the barest level by giving more priority to their internal sources of revenue and coming up with new ways of exploiting the sources such as e-payment. However, as it was discovered that, there was inadequate provision of essential public goods and services in the local governments. For enormously yield of IGR the local governments should devoted their efforts toward providing positive public goods and services which would improve the standard of living of their inhabitants and which at the tail end would encourage/motivate the residents to pay their entitlement (revenue) toward to the support of the government activities.

IGR is a strategic source of financing local government activities and which can be harnessed successfully given the enabling environment and political will. External sources should be regarded as a supplementary to the internal sources. As it has been found that, the level of the local governments' commitment toward initiating more sources of revenue was essentially ineffective. Therefore, for substantial accumulation of IGR the local governments should fully venture into business activities such as filling station services, bakery, patent medicine store, transport service, shopping complex; agricultural production such as rice, ginger, honey, maize, palm oil etc. It should be noted that the merit of internal sources of revenue is that, it strengthens local government's autonomy because if local government can satisfactorily generate a large proportion to its revenue internally, it would cease reliance on the state and federal government statutory allocations. This at the tail end would enhance the creditability of the local governments as they would be able to fulfil their duties and obligations to their immediate communities such as provision and maintenance of social services (education, health care, water and electricity, drainage, feeder roads etc) as well payment of their workers' salary.

Every organization is established to achieve a particular objective or set up of objectives and for the organization to realize this, it depends on the effective use of its available resources. These resources, if they are to be effectively utilized, should be obtained in the right quantity, right quality and at the right time. Human resources are the most important or valuable asset an organization has, it is the resources that process other resources and the outcome of the processes constitute the objective(s) of the organization. However, recruitment of human resources (revenue staff) should be base on merit and results oriented rather than patronage.

6.4 Recommendations

Sequel to the findings of this study, the research work recommends that

1. For substantial realization of IGR there should be organised collection of information (database) of the revenue payers through using an electronic device such as computer. The local governments should ceased reliance on statutory allocation by engaging fully in commercial undertakings such as pure water production, filling stations, block making industries, commercial farming such as ginger, rice and palm production, bakeries etc. The local governments should make sure that they improve the standard of living of their populace by providing adequate essential public goods and services.
2. As an underlying condition for sufficient revenue collections, the local governments should take disciplinary measures on tax defaulters by suing them to court of law. The neglected sources of internal revenue such as petroleum and allied products, bakery licenses, wrong parking which has become other of the day, communication company registration, financial institution business permit, petrol station need to be inserted into their budgets as sources of revenue and be fully harnessed. However, the study recommends that yearly payment should be done through bank i.e. paying directly to the local governments' bank account through using deposit sleep or through e-payment i.e. using point of sell (POS).

3. As a starting point for effective and efficient internally generated revenue, it has become imperative that qualified and experience revenue personnel need to be recruited through competitive examinations and appropriately deployed. However, after recruiting the appropriate human resources there is also the need for training and re-training them through organising seminar /workshop aimed at boosting their potentialities which at the tail end would enable them to harness and exploit fully the internal sources of revenue.

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APPENDIX I

Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.

Dear respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above mentioned institution currently undertaking a study on the topic **'Assessment of Internally Generated Revenue Capacity of Kagarko and Kaduna North Local Government Areas of Kaduna State.'** The research forms an essential part of my work towards the award of a master's of science degree.

All information given will be treated as confidential and strictly for academic purpose.

Thanks for your optimum cooperation.

Yours faithfully

Yahaya Sa'adu

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE

Section A: Bio Data of Respondent

Kindly tick as appropriate

1. **Sex**

   Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. **Age Bracket**

   18-29 [ ] 30 -39 [ ] 40-49 [ ] 50 and above [ ]

3. **Marital Status**

   Married [ ] Single [ ]

4. **Length of Service?**

   1-10 [ ] 11-20 [ ] 21-30 [ ] 31 and above [ ]

5. **Designation/Rank**

   Senior [ ] Junior [ ]

6. **Highest Educational Qualification**

   SSCE [ ] ND/ NCE [ ] First Degree/ HND [ ] Postgraduate [ ]

Section B: Internally Generated Revenue Capacity of the Local Government

Answer the following questions using the following guide. Where SA = Strongly Agreed, A = Agreed, U = Undecided, D = Disagreed, SD = Strongly Disagreed

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	U	D	SD
7.	There are reasonable number of tax payers in your local government					
8.	There is good tax structure in your local government.					
9.	There are different series of economic activities in your local government.					
10.	The revenue payers pay their entitlements willingly to the local government.					
11.	Your local government provides adequate public goods and services					
12.	IGR enforcement laws in your local government are adequate.					
13.	There is good method of revenue collection in your local					

	government.					
14.	The level of your local government commitment toward initiating more sources of IGR I s essentially effective.					
15.	The local government take measures on tax evasion..					
16.	The local government tapped all the available sources of revenue.					
17.	Recruitment of revenue personnel is based on merit.					
18.	There are sufficient revenue collectors in the local government.					
19.	Inadequate qualified manpower affect IGR of the local government.					
20.	Revenue collectors are adequately trained in order to discharge their functions.					
21	Your local government fully engages in commercial undertaking					
22	Your local government embark upon rates collection					
23	Rent on local government property constitute one of the major sources of internally generated revenue in local government					
24	Your local government generate a huge amount of revenue from licenses, fees and fines.					
25	A reasonable numbers of economic activities contribute significantly to the revenue base of your local government					
26	Adequate provision of public goods and services increase the revenue generation of your local government					
27	IGR enforcement laws of your local government are review regularly to meet the economy reality of the time					
28	Your local government motivates her revenue collectors in order to add more effort toward harnessing the available sources of revenue					
29	Revenue collectors are usually sent for workshop in order to boost their potentialities.					

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR STAFF OF KAGARKO AND KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Section A

1. Date of the interview……
2. Place of the interview……

Section B

3. What methods of revenue collections do you use in your local government?
4. How do the taxpayers react during revenue collection?
5. Do you think adequate provision of public goods and services would increase the IGR of your local government?
6. Does your local government has the database of the revenue payers?
7. Does the local government take measures on tax evasion/defaulter?

APPENDIX IV
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR REVENUE PAYERS AND BENEFICIARIES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PROJECTS

Section A

1. Local government
2. District/chiefdom

Section B

3. Does your local government provides public goods and services such as health and sanitation services, markets, primary education, cemeteries, feeder roads, drainage etc?
4. Are these services adequately provided by the local government?
5. Do inadequate provisions of these services affect your income?

Appendix V

Regression Results of hypothesis one

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Taxable Capacity[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Internally generated revenue

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.355[a]	.312	.302	.20263	1.282

a. Predictors: (Constant), Taxable Capacity

b. Dependent Variable: Internally generated revenue

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	64.867	1	64.867	1579.863	.000[b]
	Residual	6.241	152	.041		
	Total	71.108	153			

a. Dependent Variable: Internally generated revenue

b. Predictors: (Constant), Taxable Capacity

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.159	.087		-2.971	.003
	Taxable Capacity	.360	.024	.355	39.747	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Internally generated revenue

Residuals Statistics[a]

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	.7012	4.5429	3.1472	.65113	154
Residual	-.33957	.96544	.00000	.20197	154
Std. Predicted Value	-3.756	2.144	.000	1.000	154
Std. Residual	-1.676	4.765	.000	.997	154

a. Dependent Variable: Internally generated revenue

Appendix VI

Regression results of hypothesis two

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Tax Administrative Machinery[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.303[a]	.202	.196	.69213	1.150

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tax Administrative Machinery

b. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.359	1	7.359	15.363	.000[b]
	Residual	72.814	152	.479		
	Total	80.174	153			

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

b. Predictors: (Constant), Tax Administrative Machinery

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.631	.222		7.343	.000
	Tax Administrative Machinery	.298	.076	.303	3.920	.000

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

Residuals Statistics[a]

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.8699	3.0037	2.4740	.21932	154
Residual	-1.74032	2.23496	.00000	.68986	154
Std. Predicted Value	-2.754	2.415	.000	1.000	154
Std. Residual	-2.514	3.229	.000	.997	154

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Efforts

Appendix VII

Regression results of hypothesis three

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Quality of Revenue Staff[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Revenue Capacity

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.275[a]	.151	.140	.15982	1.547

a. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Revenue Staff

b. Dependent Variable: IGR Capacity

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75.665	1	75.665	2962.519	.000[b]
	Residual	3.882	152	.026		
	Total	79.548	153			

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Capacity

b. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Revenue Staff

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.794	.058		100.589	.000
	Quality of Revenue Staff	.167	.018	.275	54.429	.000

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Capacity

Residuals Statistics[a]

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	.9600	4.8270	2.7381	.70324	154
Residual	-.49363	.37337	.00000	.15929	154
Std. Predicted Value	-2.528	2.970	.000	1.000	154
Std. Residual	-3.089	2.336	.000	.997	154

a. Dependent Variable: IGR Capacity

APPENDIX VIII

Krejcie and Morgan Table for Determining Sample Size

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	300	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10,000	370
150	108	750	254	15,000	375
160	113	800	260	20,000	377
170	118	850	265	30,000	379
180	123	900	269	40,000	380
190	127	950	274	50,000	381
200	132	1000	278	75,000	382
210	136	1100	285	1,000,000	384

Note: N=Population size,
S=Sample size,
Source: Krejcie and Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX IX

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SUMMARY OF APPROVED RECURENT REVENUE, 2010

HEAD	DETAILS OF REVENUE	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2009 (N)	*ACTUAL* REVENUE 2009 (N)	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2010 (N)
1001	Taxes			
1002	Rates	3,230,000	3,130,000	2,830,000
1003	Local licenses, fees and fines	3,020,000	2,791,000	2,991,000
1004	Earnings from commercial undertaking	21,500,000	2,040,000	18,750,000
1005	Rent on local government property	1,950,000	1,950,000	950,000
1006	Interest, payment and dividends	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
1007	Grants			
1008	Miscellaneous	18,246,126	9,280,000	45,527,300
	Total Internal Revenue	50,446,130	21,691,00	72,548,300
	Opening balance	10,000,000	-	--
1009	Statutory allocations	1,357,589,376	943,881,315	1,596,482,833
	Capitation grant	24,000,000	--	36,000,000
	Fertilizer	38,329,200	38,329,200	30,600,000
	Other Sources of Revenue Refund from Paris Exist			
	(A) Special allocation Ecological Fund from Fed. Govt.	506,645,574	316,706,076	100,000,000
	(B) Total	**1,987,013,280**	**1,320,607,591**	**1,835,631,133**
	Grand total	**1,987,013,280**	**1,320,607,591**	**1,835,631,133**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2010

HEAD 1001 – TAXES

Sub-Head	Details of Revenue	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2010	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2009	*ACTUAL REVENUE 2009
		₦	₦	₦
1	Community or poll tax			
2	Arrear: community or polls tax			
3	Development tax or levy			
4	Arrears: development tax or levy			
5	Cattle tax (where applicable)			
6	Arrears: cattle tax (where applicable)			
7	Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
8	Arrears: Other special service tax (e.g. Electricity, Water or Night Guard Rate)			
	Total			

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2010

HEAD 1002 – RATES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	Approved Budget 2010	Approved Budget 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
		₦	₦	₦
1	Tenement rate	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,100,000
2	Penalty for tenement rate	280, 000	280,000	280,000
3	Arrears of tenement rate			
4	Ground rate	300,000	250,000	250,000
5	Federal Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate			
6	State Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Total	**2,830,000**	**3,230,000**	**3,130,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2010
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2010	Approved Estimates 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
	A. FINES	₦	₦	₦
1	Towing of vehicle fines and fess			
2	Fines on overdue lost library books			
	B. General licence			
3	Bicycle licence fees	21,000	20,000	20,000
4	Canoe licence fees	--	--	--
5	Dog licence fees	40,000	40,000	38,000
6	Cart/truck licence fees	55,000	50,000	60,000
7	Motorcycles licence fees	--	--	---
8	Hacky permit fees	--	--	--
9	Bus/commercial vehicle/taxi permit fees	--	--	--
10	Learning driving test fees	--	--	--
11	Liquor licence fees	151,000	150,000	151,000
12	Palm wine tappers/selling licence fees	150,000	150,000	157,000
13	Native liquor licence fees	41,000	40,000	35,000
14	Buki cigarettes licence fees	--	--	--
15	Squatters/hawkers permit fees	15,000	20,000	7,000
16	Wharf landing fees	--	--	--
17	Tool gate fees	--	--	--
	C. FOOD CONTORL			
18	Slaughter fees	31,000	30,000	31,000
19	Abattoir fees	30,000	30,000	27,000
20	Eating house licences fees	51,000	50,000	50,000
21	Kiosk licence fees	49,000	50,000	50,000
22	Bake house licence fees	--	--	--
23	Registration of meat van fees	150,000	250,000	200,000
24	Cattle dealers licence fees	--	--	--
25	Dried fish/dried meat licence fees	22,000	20,000	20,000
26	Cold room licence fees	--	--	--
27	Butchers licence fees	10,000	10,000	11,000
	Total …… carried forward	**816,000**	**910,000**	**857,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2010
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2010	Approved Estimates 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
		₦		₦
	Brought forward	**816,000**		**857,000**
	D. SECURITY			
28	Auctioneer licence fees	20,000		5,000
29	Goldsmith and gold sellers licence fees	--		6,000
30	Dane gun licence fees	11,000		10,000
31	Hunting licence fees	5,000		
	E. SOCIAL			
32	Marriage registration fees	--		--
33	Entertainment, drumming and temporary booth permit fees	6,000		--
34	Control of noise permits fees	--		--
35	Cinematography licence fees	10,000		10,000
36	Naming of street registration fees	10,000		10,000
37	Mobile sales promotion licence fees	--		--
38	Tent at sea beach permit fees	--		--
39	Radio/television licence fees	10,000		--
40	Beggars minstreal fees	--		--
41	Open air preaching permit fees	--		--
	F. HEALTH			--
42	Dislodging of septic tank charges	--		--
43	Night soil disposal/depot fees	--		--
44	Registration of septic tank dislodging licence fees	--		--
45	Registration of night soil contractors fees	--		--
46	Impounding of animals fines	--		--
47	Pest control and disinfectant charges	--		--
48	Birth and death registration fees	4,000		4,000
49	Burial fees	--		--
50	Vault fees	--		--
51	Dispensary and maternity fees	--		--
52	Laboratory circumcision fees	--		--
53	Earning from environmental sanitation services	4,000		4,000
	Balanced carried forward	**896,000**		**906,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2010

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Budget 2010	Approved Budget 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**896,000**		**906,000**
	G. ECONOMIC			
54	General contractors registration fees	--		
55	Tender fees	530,000	929,000	529,000
56	Sand dredging fees	500,000	900,000	400,000
57	Minor industry licence fees	--	--	--
58	Trade licence fees	--	--	--
59	Petty traders licence fees	50,000	50,000	49,000
60	Sand, granite, iron rod sellers licence fees	45,000	500,000	40,000
61	Pit sawing licence fees	--	--	--
62	Forestry and fuel exploitation fees	200,000	--	--
63	Felling of trees fees	250,000	--	150,000
64	Sawmill licence fees	150,000	--	250,000
65	Produce buying fees	80,000	--	130,000
66	Rice/mill/cassava grinding licence fees	50,000	--	60,000
67	Ingredients grinding mill licence fees	50,000	--	50,000
68	Corn grinding mill licence fees	50,000	--	50,000
69	Brown sugar machine licence fees	--	--	50,000
70	Painting spraying and sign writing workshop fees	--	--	--
71	Photo studio licence fees	--		--
72	Welding machine licence fees	--	--	--
73	Electric (Radio/TV) workshop licence fees	--	--	--
74	Blacksmith workshop licence fees	10,000	--	--
75	Woodmaking/carpentry workshop licence fees	20,000	5,000	10,000
76	Battery charges licence fees	15,000	20,000	10,000
77	Printing press licence fees	10,000	--	10,000
78	Panel beaters licence fees	20,000	--	10,000
79	Vulcanizers licence fees	15,000	--	10,000
80	Vehicles spare parts licence fees		--	10,000
81	Clock/watch repairs licence fees		--	--
82	Cloth dyers licence fees		--	--
83	Registration of laundries and dry clearners fees		--	--
84	Motor mechanic and car wash depot licence fees		--	2,664,000
85	Building materials licence fees		--	15,000
86	Surface tank kerosene licence fees	40,000	--	40,000
87	Photostat/typing institute licence fees		--	52,000

88	Block-making machine fees		--	
89	Sewing institute licence fees		30,000	10,000
90	Hair dressing/barbing/painting licence fees	10,000		10,000
91	Local hair barbing/painting licence fees			
92	Advertisement rate licence fees			
	H. ENGINEERING WORKS AND SURVEYS			
93	Workshop receipts			
94	Sales of unserviceable stores			
95	Hire charges			
96	Sales of stores			
97	Surveys fees			
98	Approval of building plan fees			
99	Mortgage sub-lease approval fees			
100	Customary right of occupancy fee			
101	Commission on transfer of plot			
	Total	**2,991,000**	**3,020,000**	**2,791,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2010
HEAD 1004 – EARNINGS FROM COMMECIAL UNDERTAKING

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Budget 2010	Approved Budget 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
		₦	₦	₦
1	Market	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,900,000
2	Motor park	150,000	1,500,000	1,300,000
3	Shops and shopping centres	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,200,00
4	Cattle market	700,000	650,000	700,000
5	Abattoir/slaughter house	--	--	--
6	Proceeds from sale of consumer goods	1,050,000	3,100,000	3,000,000
7	Transport services earnings	2,700,000	3,600,000	3,700,000
8	Earnings from industrial undertakings	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
9	Earnings from other commercial undertakings	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,000,000
	Total	**18,750,000**	**21,500,000**	**2,040,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2010
HEAD 1005 – RENT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Sub-head	Details on revenue	Approved Budget 2010	Approved Budget 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
		₦	₦	₦
1	Rent on local government quarters			
2	Rent on other local government buildings			
3	Rent on other local government landed property			
	Total			

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2010
HEAD 1006 – INTEREST PAYMENT AND DIVIDENDS

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Budget 2010	Approved Budget 2009	*Actual* Revenue 2009
1	Interest: vehicle and bicycles advance	500,000	500,000	500,000
2	Interest: loans to other local government	--	--	--
3	Interest: loans to parastatals and limited liability companies	--	--	--
4	Dividends	--	--	--
5	Interest on staff housing and other loans	450,000	1,450,00	1,450,000
	Total	**950,000**	**1,950,000**	**1,950,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2010

APPENDIX X

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SUMMARY OF APPROVED RECURENT REVENUE, 2012

HEAD	DETAILS OF REVENUE	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2012 (₦)	APPROVED BUDGET 2011 (₦)	*Actual* Revenue 2011 (₦)
1001	Taxes			
1002	Rates	3,310,000	3,819,261	2,000,000
1003	Local licenses, fees and fines	3,445,000	3,100,000	2,548,000
1004	Earnings from commercial undertaking	25,000,000	24,350,000	23,000,000
1005	Rent on local government property	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
1006	Interest, payment and dividends	1,735,739	1,600,000	1,000,000
1007	Grants			
1008	Miscellaneous	15,728,522	16,500,000	15,700,000
	Total Internal Revenue	**50,669,261**	**50,669,261**	**45,548,000**
	Opening balance	2,202,955	--	--
1009	Statutory allocations	2,901,013,493	1,849,877,495	1,357,772,324
	Capital grant	36,000,000	36,000,000	24,000,000
	Fertilizer	60,825,000	56,047,500	56,047,500
	Other Sources of Revenue	-	35,996,181	510,204,283
	Refund from Parish Exist	-	-	-
	(C) Special allocation Ecological Fund from Fed. Govt.	100,000,000	100,000,000	
	(D) Total	**3,150,710,709**	**2,132,601,842**	**2,043,131,512**
	Grand total	**3,150,710,709**	**2,132,601,842**	**2,043,131,512**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2012

HEAD 1001 – TAXES

Sub-Head	Details of Revenue	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2012	APPROVED PROVISION 2011	*Actual* Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
1	Community or poll tax			
2	Arrear: community or polls tax			
3	Development tax or levy			
4	Arrears: development tax or levy			
5	Cattle tax (where applicable)			
6	Arrears: cattle tax (where applicable)			
7	Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
8	Arrears: Other special service tax (e.g. Electricity, Water or Night Guard Rate)			
	Total			

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2012
HEAD 1002 – RATES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	Approved Budget 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
1	Tenement rate	1,550,000	1,400,000	-
2	Penalty for tenement rate	300,000	200,000	200,000
3	Arrears for tenement rate	410,000	-	-
4	Ground rate	-	400,000	-
5	Federal Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
6	State Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	50,000	-	-
	Total	**3,310,000**	**3,000,000**	**200,000**

Source: Kagarko LG, Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2012
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
	I. FINES	₦	₦	₦
1	Towing of vehicle fines and fess			
2	Fines on overdue lost library books			
	J. General licence			
3	Bicycle licence fees	-	20,000	-
4	Canoe licence fees	-	-	-
5	Dog licence fees	-	38,000	30,000
6	Cart/truck licence fees	62,000	60,000	10,000
7	Motorcycles licence fees	40,000	-	-
8	Hacky permit fees	30,000	-	-
9	Bus/commercial vehicle/taxi permit fees	20,000	-	-
10	Learning driving test fees	10,000	-	-
11	Liquor licence fees	152,000	151,000	70,000
12	Palm wine tappers/selling licence fees	158,000	157,000	75,000
13	Native liquor licence fees	36,000	35,000	-
14	Buki cigarettes licence fees	-	-	-
15	Squatters/hawkers permit fees	8,000	8,000	4,000
16	Wharf landing fees	-	-	-
17	Tool gate fees	-	-	-
	K. FOOD CONTORL			
18	Slaughter fees	31,000	31,000	10,000
19	Abattoir fees	27,000	27,000	8,000
20	Eating house licences fees	60,000	50,000	30,000
21	Kiosk licence fees	60,000	50,000	30,000
22	Bake house licence fees	50,000	-	20,000
23	Registration of meat van fees	-	200,000	-
24	Cattle dealers licence fees	200,000	-	-
25	Dried fish/dried meat licence fees	20,000	20,000	-
26	Cold room licence fees	10,000	-	5,000
27	Butchers licence fees	22,000	21,000	10,000
	Total …… carried forward	**996,000,000**	**868,000**	**302,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2012
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**996,000**	**868,000**	**302,000**
	L. SECURITY			
28	Auctioneer licence fees		5,000	5,000
29	Goldsmith and gold sellers licence fees	4,000	6,000	6,000
30	Dane gun licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
31	Hunting licence fees	5,000	-	
	M. SOCIAL			
32	Marriage registration fees	-	-	-
33	Entertainment, drumming and temporary booth permit fees	-	-	-
34	Control of noise permits fees	-	-	-
35	Cinematography licence fees	10,000	-	-
36	Naming of street registration fees	10,000	-	-
37	Mobile sales promotion licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
38	Tent at sea beach permit fees	-	10,000	10,00
39	Radio/television licence fees	-	-	-
40	Beggars minstreal fees	5,000	-	-
41	Open air preaching permit fees	-	-	-
	N. HEALTH			-
42	Dislodging of septic tank charges	-	-	-
43	Night soil disposal/depot fees	-	-	-
44	Registration of septic tank dislodging licence	-	-	-
45	fees	-	-	-
46	Registration of night soil contractors fees	-	-	-
47	Impounding of animals fines	-	-	-
48	Pest control and disinfectant charges	-	-	-
49	Birth and death registration fees	-	-	-
50	Burial fees	-	-	-
51	Vault fees	4,000	4,000	-
52	Dispensary and maternity fees	-	-	-
53	Laboratory circumcision fees	5,000	4,000	4,000
	Earning from environmental sanitation services			
	Balanced Carried Forward	**1,095,000**	**962,000**	**351,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2012

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**1,095,000**	**962,000**	**351,000**
	O. ECONOMIC			
54	General contractors registration fees	630,000	629,000	629,000
55	Tender fees	510,000	500,000	500,000
56	Sand dredging fees	30,000	-	-
57	Minor industry licence fees	-	-	-
58	Trade licence fees	50,000	49,000	49,000
59	Petty traders licence fees	41,000	40,000	40,000
60	Entertainment, drumming and temporary room permit fees	-	-	-
61	Pit sawing licence fees	-	-	-
62	Forestry and fuel exploitation fees	210,000	200,0000	200,000
63	Felling of trees fees	300,000	300,000	299,000
64	Sawmill licence fees	180,000	180,000	180,000
65	Product buying fees	85,000	85,000	85,000
66	Rice/mill/cassava grinding licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
67	Ingredients grinding mill licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
68	Corn grinding mill licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
69	Brown sugar machine licence fees	-	-	-
70	Painting spraying and sign writing workshop fees	10,000	-	5,000
71	Photo studio licence fees	10,000	-	5,000
72	Welding machine licence fees	10,000	-	5,000
73	Electric (Radio/TV) workshop licence fees	5,000	-	5,000
74	Blacksmith workshop licence fees	5,000	-	-
75	Woodmaking/carpentry workshop licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
76	Battery charges licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
77	Printing press licence fees	-	10,000	-
78	Panel beaters licence fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
79	Vulcanizers licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
80	Vehicles spare parts licence fees	10,000	-	5,000
81	Clock/watch repairs licence fees	5,000	-	-
82	Cloth dyers licence fees	5,000	-	-
83	Registration of laundries and dry cleaners fees	5,000	-	5,000
	Balance carried forward	**3,386,000**	**3,145,000**	**2,548,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2012

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
	Balance Brought forward	**3,386,000**	**3,145,000**	**2,548,000**
84	Motor mechanic and car wash depot licence fees	-		
85	Building materials licence fees	-		
86	Surface tank kerosene licence fees	-		
87	Photostat/typing institute licence fees	9,000		
88	Block-making machine fees	10,000		
89	Sewing institute licence fees	-		
90	Hair dressing/barbing/painting licence fees	10,000		
91	Local hair barbing/painting licence fees	10,000		
92	Advertisement rate licence fees	10,000		
	A. ENGINEERING WORKS AND SURVEYS			
93	Workshop receipts	10,000		
94	Sales of unserviceable stores	-		
95	Hire charges	-		
96	Sales of stores	-		
97	Surveys fees	-		
98	Approval of building plan fees	-		
99	Mortgage sub-lease approval fees	-		
100	Customary right of occupancy fee	-		
101	Commission on transfer of plot	-		
102	Registration of septic tank dislodging license fees	-		
	Total	**3,445,000**	**3,145,000**	**2,548,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2012
HEAD 1004 – EARNINGS FROM COMMECIAL UNDERTAKING

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
1	Market	7,200,000	7,200,000	750,000
2	Motor park	2,900,000	2,800,000	250,000
3	Shops and shopping centres	2,300,000	2,226,000	300,000
4	Cattle market	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000
5	Abattoir/slaughter house	-	-	-
6	Proceeds from sale of consumer goods	1,300,000	1,224,000	200,000
7	Transport services earnings	3,000,000	2,800,000	150,000
8	Earnings from industrial undertakings	3,300,000	3,200,000	100,000
9	Earnings from other commercial undertakings	4,000,000	3,900,000	500,000
	Total	**25,000,000**	**24,350,000**	**2,300,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2012
HEAD 1005 – RENT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Sub-head	Details on revenue	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
1	Rent on local government quarters	700,000	650,000	650,000
2	Rent on other local government buildings	150,000	100,000	100,000
3	Rent on other local government landed property	600,000	550,000	550,000
	Total	**1,450,000**	**1,300,000**	**1,300,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2012
HEAD 1006 – INTEREST PAYMENT AND DIVIDENDS

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
1	Interest: vehicle and bicycles advance	128,522	400,000	400,000
2	Interest: loans to other local government	-	-	-
3	Interest: loans to parastatals and limited liability companies	-	-	-
4	Dividends	871,478	200,000	200,000
5	Interest on staff housing and other loans	735,739	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Total	**1,735,739**	**1,600,000**	**1,600,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2012

APPENDIX XI

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SUMMARY OF APPROVED RECURENT REVENUE, 2013

HEAD	DETAILS OF REVENUE	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2013 (₦)	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2012 (₦)	* ACTUAL REVENUE 2012 (₦)
1001	Taxes			
1002	Rates	3,310,000	3,310,000	2,000,000
1003	Local licenses, fees and fines	8,445,000	3,445,000	2,548,000
1004	Earnings from commercial undertaking	38,000,000	25,000,000	23,000,000
1005	Rent on local government property	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,300,000
1006	Interest, payment and dividends	9,000,000	1,735,739	1,000,000
1007	Grants	-	-	-
1008	Miscellaneous	20,728,522	15,728,522	15,700,000
	Total Internal Revenue	**80,933,520**	**50,669,261**	**45,548,000**
	Opening balance	-	2,202,995	4,011,405
1009	Statutory allocations	2,473,553,090	2,595,987,422	1,357,772,324
	Capital grant	36,000,000	36,000,000	24,000,000
	Proceed from farm inputs	79,725,000	60,825,000	56,047,500
	Other Sources of Revenue	60,940,000	-	510,204,283
	MDGs/CGS	160,000,000	-	-
	(E) Special allocation	-	-	-
	Ecological Fund from Fed. Govt.	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
	(F) Total	**2,991,116040**	**2,845,684638**	**2,043,131,512**
	Grand total	**2,991,116040**	**2,845,684638**	**2,043,131,512**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2013

HEAD 1001 – TAXES

Sub-Head	Details of Revenue	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2013	APPROVED PROVISION 2012	* ACTUAL REVENUE 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Community or poll tax			
2	Arrear: community or polls tax			
3	Development tax or levy			
4	Arrears: development tax or levy			
5	Cattle tax (where applicable)			
6	Arrears: cattle tax (where applicable)			
7	Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
8	Arrears: Other special service tax (e.g. Electricity, Water or Night Guard Rate)			
	Total			

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATE, 2013

HEAD 1002 – RATES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	Approved Budget 2013	Approved Provision 2012	* Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Tenement rate	1,550,000	1,400,000	-
2	Penalty for tenement rate	300,000	200,000	200,000
3	Arrears for tenement rate	410,000	410,000	-
4	Ground rate	-	-	-
5	Federal Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
6	State Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	50,000	50,000	-
	Total	**3,310,000**	**3,000,000**	**200,000**

Source: Kagarko LG, Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2013
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	* Actual Revenue 2012
	P. FINES	₦	₦	₦
1	Towing of vehicle fines and fess			
2	Fines on overdue lost library books			
	Q. General licence			
3	Bicycle licence fees	-	-	-
4	Canoe licence fees	-	-	-
5	Dog licence fees	-	-	30,000
6	Cart/truck licence fees	100,000	62,000	10,000
7	Motorcycles licence fees	50,000	40,000	-
8	Hacky permit fees	60,000	30,000	-
9	Bus/commercial vehicle/taxi permit fees	80,000	20,000	-
10	Learning driving test fees	30,000	10,000	-
11	Liquor licence fees	340,000	152,000	70,000
12	Palm wine tappers/selling licence fees	300,000	158,000	75,000
13	Native liquor licence fees	80,000	36,000	-
14	Buki cigarettes licence fees	-	-	-
15	Squatters/hawkers permit fees	12,000	8,000	4,000
16	Wharf landing fees	-	-	-
17	Tool gate fees	-	-	-
	R. FOOD CONTORL			
18	Slaughter fees	63,000	31,000	10,000
19	Abattoir fees	54,000	27,000	8,000
20	Eating house licences fees	120,000	60,000	30,000
21	Kiosk licence fees	120,000	60,000	30,000
22	Bake house licence fees	90,000	50,000	20,000
23	Registration of meat van fees	-	-	-
24	Cattle dealers licence fees	50,000	200,000	-
25	Dried fish/dried meat licence fees	20,000	20,000	-
26	Cold room licence fees	40,000	10,000	5,000
27	Butchers licence fees	50,000	22,000	10,000
	Balance carried forward	**1,000,000**	**996,000**	**302,000**

Source: Kagarko LG, Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2013
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
	Balance Brought forward	**1,000,000**	**996,000**	**302,000**
	S. SECURITY			
28	Auctioneer licence fees	-	-	5,000
29	Goldsmith and gold sellers licence fees	80,000	4,000	6,000
30	Dane gun licence fees	120,000	10,000	10,000
31	Hunting licence fees	50,000	10,000	
	T. SOCIAL			
32	Marriage registration fees	-	-	-
33	Entertainment, drumming and temporary booth permit fees	-	-	-
34	Control of noise permits fees	-	-	-
35	Cinematography licence fees	100,000	10,000	-
36	Naming of street registration fees	100,000	10,000	-
37	Mobile sales promotion licence fees	100,000	10,000	10,000
38	Tent at sea beach permit fees	-	-	10,000
39	Radio/television licence fees	-	-	-
40	Beggars minstreal fees	50,000	5,000	-
41	Open air preaching permit fees	-	-	-
	U. HEALTH			
42	Dislodging of septic tank charges	-	-	-
43	Night soil disposal/depot fees	-	-	-
44	Registration of septic tank dislodging licence fees	-	-	-
45	Registration of night soil contractors fees	-	-	-
46	Impounding of animals fines	-	-	-
47	Pest control and disinfectant charges	-	-	-
48	Birth and death registration fees	-	-	-
49	Burial fees	-	-	-
50	Vault fees	-	-	-
51	Dispensary and maternity fees	-	-	-
52	Laboratory circumcision fees	10,000	4,000	4,000
53	Earning from environmental sanitation services	-	-	-
		15,000	5,000	4,000
	Balanced Carried Forward	**2,095,000**	**1,095,000**	**351,000**

Source: Kagarko LG, Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2013

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**2,095,000**	**1,095,000**	**351,000**
	V. ECONOMIC			
54	General contractors registration fees	2,000,000	630,000	629,000
55	Tender fees	2,000,000	510,000	500,000
56	Sand dredging fees	40,000	30,000	-
57	Minor industry licence fees	-	-	-
58	Trade licence fees	100,000	50,000	49,000
59	Petty traders licence fees	50,000	41,000	40,000
60	Entertainment, drumming and temporary room permit fees	-	-	-
61	Pit sawing licence fees	-	-	-
62	Forestry and fuel exploitation fees	300,000	210,000	200,000
63	Felling of trees fees	350,000	300,000	299,000
64	Sawmill licence fees	250,000	180,000	180,000
65	Product buying fees	85,000	85,000	85,000
66	Rice/mill/cassava grinding licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
67	Ingredients grinding mill licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
68	Corn grinding mill licence fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
69	Brown sugar machine licence fees	-	-	-
70	Painting spraying and sign writing workshop fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
71	Photo studio licence fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
72	Welding machine licence fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
73	Electric (Radio/TV) workshop licence fees	5,000	5,000	5,000
74	Blacksmith workshop licence fees	5,000	5,000	-
75	Woodmaking/carpentry workshop licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
76	Battery charges licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
77	Printing press licence fees	-	-	-
78	Panel beaters licence fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
79	Vulcanizers licence fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
80	Vehicles spare parts licence fees	10,000	10,000	5,000
81	Clock/watch repairs licence fees	5,000	5,000	-
82	Cloth dyers licence fees	5,000	5,000	-
83	Registration of laundries and dry cleaners fees	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Balance carried forward	**6,386,000**	**3,386,000**	**2,548,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED BUDGET OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2013

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
	Balance Brought forward	**6,386,000**	**3,386,000**	**2,548,000**
84	Motor mechanic and car wash depot licence fees	-	-	
85	Building materials licence fees	-	-	
86	Surface tank kerosene licence fees	-	-	
87	Photostat/typing institute licence fees	20,000	9,000	
88	Block-making machine fees	30,000	10,000	
89	Sewing institute licence fees	-	-	
90	Hair dressing/barbing/painting licence fees	40,000	10,000	
91	Local hair barbing/painting licence fees	40,000	10,000	
92	Advertisement rate licence fees	40,000	10,000	
	B. ENGINEERING WORKS AND SURVEYS			
93	Workshop receipts	50,000	10,000	
94	Sales of unserviceable stores	-		
95	Hire charges	-		
96	Sales of stores	-		
97	Surveys fees	-		
98	Approval of building plan fees	-		
99	Mortgage sub-lease approval fees	-		
100	Customary right of occupancy fee	-		
101	Commission on transfer of plot	-		
102	Registration of septic tank dislodging license fees	-		
	Total	**3,445,000**	**3,145,000**	**2,548,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2012
HEAD 1004 – EARNINGS FROM COMMECIAL UNDERTAKING

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Market	10,200,000	7,200,000	750,000
2	Motor park	5,000,000	2,900,000	250,000
3	Shops and shopping centres	3,500,000	2,300,000	300,000
4	Cattle market	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000
5	Abattoir/slaughter house	-	-	-
6	Proceeds from sale of consumer goods	4,000,000	1,300,000	200,000
7	Transport services earnings	5,000,000	3,000,000	150,000
8	Earnings from industrial undertakings	4,000,000	3,300,000	100,000
9	Earnings from other commercial undertakings	5,300,000	4,000,000	500,000
	Total	**38,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**2,300,000**

Source: KAGARKO LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2013
HEAD 1005 – RENT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Sub-head	Details on revenue	Approved Estimates 2012	Approved Provision 2011	*Actual Revenue 2011
		₦	₦	₦
1	Rent on local government quarters	700,000	700,000	650,000
2	Rent on other local government buildings	150,000	150,000	100,000
3	Rent on other local government landed property	600,000	600,000	550,000
	Total	**1,450,000**	**1,450,000**	**1,300,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2013

KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
APPROVED REVENUE ESTIMATES - 2013
HEAD 1006 – INTEREST PAYMENT AND DIVIDENDS

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Provision 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
1	Interest: Vehicle and Bicycles Advance	-	128,522	400,000
2	Interest: Loans to other Local Government	-	-	-
3	Interest: Loans to Parastatals and Limited Liability Companies	-	-	-
4	Dividends	9,000,000	871,478	200,000
5	Interest on Staff Housing and other Loans	-	735,739	1,000,000
	Total	**9,000,000**	**1,735,739**	**1,600,000**

Source: Kagarko LG Budget, 2013

APPENDIX XII

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF RECURRENT REVENUE, 2011

HEAD	DETAILS OF REVENUE	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2011	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
		₦	₦	₦
1001	Taxes	-	-	
1002	Rates	52,613,000	17,100,000	52,000,000
1003	Local licenses, fees and fines	7,691,010	7,467,000	7,128,000
1004	Earnings from commercial undertaking	44,059,290	67,014,538	45,100,000
1005	Rent on local government property	2,348,400	2,280,000	
1006	Interest, payment and dividends	3,326,900	3,230,000	
1007	Grants	2,348,400	2,280,000	2,772,000
1008	Miscellaneous	7,613,000	17,100,000	
	Total Internal Revenue	**120,000,000**	**116,471,538**	**107,000,000**
1009	**Statutory Allocations**	2,428,352,838	**203,6167,317**	1,760,266,110
	Grand total	**2,548,352,828**	**2,152,638,855**	**1,867,266,110**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2011
HEAD 1001 – TAXES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2011	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
		₦	₦	₦
1	Community or poll tax			
2	Arrear: community or poll			
3	Development tax or poll tax 20….			
4	Arrears: development tax or levy 20…			
5	Cattle tax (where applicable)			
6	Arrears: capital tax (where applicable)			
7	Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
8	Arrears: Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
	Total			

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2011

HEAD 1002 – RATES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2011	Approved Estimates 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
		₦	₦	₦
1	Tenement rate	45,605,096	11,400,000	45,000,000
2	Penalty for tenement rate	2,335,968	760,000	
3	Arrears of tenement rate	1,167,984	380,000	
4	Ground rate	2,335,968	760,000	7,000,000
5	Federal Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate			
6	State Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	1,167,984	3,800,000	
	Total	**52,613,000**	**17,100,000**	**52,000,000**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2011	Approved Estimates 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
	A. FINES	₦	₦	₦
1	Towing of vehicle fines and fess			
2	Fines on overdue lost library books			
	B. General licence			
3	Bicycle licence fees			
4	Canoe licence fees			
5	Dog licence fees	117,420	114,000	104,880
6	Cart/truck licence fees	117,420	114,000	104,880
7	Motorcycles licence fees			
8	Hacky permit fees			
9	Bus/commercial vehicle/taxi permit fees			
10	Learning driving test fees	97,850	95,000	87,400
11	Liquor licence fees		380,000	-
12	Plamwine tappers/selling licence fees			
13	Native liquor licence fees			
14	Buku cigarettes licence fees			
15	Squatters/hawkers permit fees		380,000	349,600
16	Wharf landing fees	391,400		
17	Tool gate fees			
	C. FOOD CONTORL			
18	Slaughter fees	782,800	760,000	699,200
19	Abattoir fees		76,000	
20	Eating house licences fees			
21	Kiosk licence fees			
22	Bake house licence fees	782,800	760,000	699,200
23	Registration of meat van fees		380,000	
24	Cattle dealers licence fees			
25	Dried fish/dried meat licence fees			
26	Cold room licence fees	58,710	57,000	52,440
27	Butchers licence fees	58,710	57,000	52,440
	D. SECURITY			
28	Auctioneer licence fees			
29	Goldsmith and gold sellers licence fees			
30	Dane gun licence fees			
31	Hunting licence fees			
	E. SOCIAL			
32	Marriage registration fees	782,800	760,000	699,200
33	Entertainment, drumming and temporary booth permit fees		190,000	
	Total …… carried forward			

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2011
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2011	Approved Estimates 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
	Brought forward	₦	₦	₦
34	Control of noise permits fees			
35	Cinematography licence fees	78,280	76,000	69,920
36	Naming of street registration fees	155,015	150,000	138,460
37	Mobile sales promotion licence fees	39,140	38,000	
38	Tent at sea beach permit fees		190,000	
39	Radio/television licence fees			
40	Beggars minstreal fees			
41	Open air preaching permit fees	78,280	76,000	
	F. HEALTH			
42	Dislodging of septic tank charges			
43	Night soil disposal/depot fees			
44	Registration of septic tank dislodging licence fees			
45	Registration of night soil contractors fees			
46	Impounding of animals fines			
47	Pest control and disinfectant charges			
48	Birth and death registration fees	119,035	114,000	104,880
49	Burial fees			
50	Vault fees			
51	Dispensary and maternity fees			
52	Laboratory circumcision fees	78,280	76,000	
53	Earning from environmental sanitation services			
	G. ECONOMIC			
54	General contractors registration fees			
55	Tender fees			
56	Sand dredging fees			
57	Minor industry licence fees			
58	Trade licence fees			
59	Petty traders licence fees			
60	Sand, granite, iron rod sellers licence fees			
61	Pit sawing licence fees			
62	Forestry and fuel exploitation fees	78,280	760,000	699,200
63	Felling of trees fees			
64	Sawmill licence fees			
65	Produce buying fees			
66	Rice/mill/cassava grinding licence fees		570,000	
	Total ……. Carried forward			

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2011
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2011	Approved Estimates 2010	*Actual Revenue 2010
	Brought forward	₦	₦	₦
67	Ingredients grinding mill licence fees	97,850	95,000	87,400
68	Corn grinding mill licence fees			
69	Brown sugar machine licence fees			
70	Painting spraying and sign writing workshop licence fees	195,700	190,000	174,800
71	Photo studio licence fees			
72	Welding machine licence fees			
73	Electric (Radio/TV) workshop licence fees	117,420	114,000	104,880
74	Blacksmith workshop licence fees			
75	Woodmaking/carpentry workshop licence fees	195,700		
76	Battery charges licence fees		190,000	174,800
77	Printing press licence fees	780,280	76,000	69,920
78	Panel beaters licence fees	195,700	190,000	174,800
79	Vulcanizers licence fees			
80	Vehicles spare parts licence fees			
81	Clock/watch repairs licence fees	195,700	190,000	174,800
82	Cloth dyers licence fees			
83	Registration of laundries and dry cleaners fees	782,800	760,000	416,220
84	Motor mechanic and car wash depot licence fees	782,800	--	
85	Building materials licence fees	782,800	760,000	699,200
86	Surface tank kerosene licence fees	78,280	76,000	69,200
87	Photostat/typing institute licence fees	117,420	114,000	104,88033
88	Block-making machine fees	39,140	38,000	4,960
89	Sewing institute licence fees	117,420	114,000	104,880
90	Hair dressing/barbing/painting licence fees	78,280	76,000	66,920
91	Local hair barbing/painting licence fees			
92	Advertisement rate licence fees		114,000	
	H. ENGINEERING WORKS AND SURVEYS			
93	Workshop receipts			
94	Sales of unserviceable stores			
95	Hire charges			
96	Sales of stores			
97	Surveys fees			
98	Approval of building plan fees	117,420	114,000	104,800
99	Mortgage sub-lease approval fees	78,280	76,000	69,920
100	Customary right of occupancy fee	78,280	76,000	69,920
101	Commission on transfer of plot		114,000	
	Total …….carried forward	**7,691,010**	**7,467,000**	**7,128,000**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2011

APPENDIX XIII

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES, 2013
REVENUE SUMMARY

HEAD	DETAILS OF REVENUE	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2013 (N)	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2012 (N)	*Actual Revenue 2012 (N)
1001	Taxes			
1002	Rates	90,881,952	65,376,303	32,000,000
1003	Local licenses, fees and fines	107,283,630	19,280,364	5,705,876
1004	Earnings from commercial undertaking	127,000,000	81,191,845	50,863,446
1005	Rent on local government property	5,219,975	4,251,269	2,140,609
1006	Interest, payment and dividends	5,202,215	4,696,215	2,745,610
1007	Grants	4,703,377	4,413,481	2,900,080
1008	Miscellaneous	10,790,523	10,790,523	2,229,800
	Total Internal Revenue	351,081,672	**190,000,000**	100,585,421
1009	**Statutory allocations**	3,433,424,167	**3,577,787,896**	2,280,346,788
	Opening balance	80,478,276		
	Grand total	**3,854,984,115**	**3,767,787,896**	**2,380,932,209**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

Explanation

Statutory Allocation include Sure-P Funds

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1001 – TAXES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2013	APPROVED ESTIMATES 2012	ACTUAL REVENUE 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Community or poll tax			
2	Arrear: community or poll			
3	Development tax or poll tax 20….			
4	Arrears: development tax or levy 20…			
5	Cattle tax (where applicable)			
6	Arrears: capital tax (where applicable)			
7	Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate			
8	Arrears: Other special service tax (e.g. electricity, water or Night Guard Rate)			
	Total			

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1002 – RATES

Sub-Head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Tenement rate	70,000,000	53,271,811	32,000,000
2	Penalty for tenement rate	5,000,000	3,296,424	
3	Arrears of tenement rate	10,000,000	2,648,844	
4	Ground rate	3,000,000	3,277,271	1,500,000
5	Federal Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate			
6	State Government Grand in lieu of tenement rate	2,881,952	2,881,952	
	Total	**90,881,952**	**65,376,303**	**33,500,000**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
	A. FINES	**₦**	**₦**	**₦**
1	Towing of vehicle fines and fess	2,500,000		
2	Fines on overdue lost library books			
	B. General licence			
3	Bicycle licence fees			
4	Canoe licence fees			
5	Dog licence fees	500,000	664,008	102,500
6	Cart/truck licence fees	500,000	664,008	102,500
7	Motorcycles licence fees			
8	Hacky permit fees	63,699		
9	Bus/commercial vehicle/taxi permit fees	2,000,000	5,703,083	
10	Learning driving test fees	250,000	5,28,669	104,200
11	Liquor licence fees	800,000		
12	Plamwine tappers/selling licence fees			
13	Native liquor licence fees	300,000		
14	Buku cigarettes licence fees			
15	Squatters/hawkers permit fees	500,000	2,125,251	364,150
16	Wharf landing fees			
17	Tool gate fees			
	C. FOOD CONTORL			
18	Slaughter fees	1,000,000	4,229,353	749,740
19	Abattoir fees	1,000,000		
20	Eating house licences fees	2,500,000		
21	Kiosk licence fees	1,000,000		
22	Bake house licence fees	1,000,000	4,261,074	756,460
23	Registration of meat van fees	200,000		
24	Cattle dealers licence fees	800,000		
25	Dried fish/dried meat licence fees	1,000,000		
26	Cold room licence fees	1,000,000	552,459	53,480
27	Butchers licence fees	1,000,000	552,459	54,160
	D. SECURITY			
28	Auctioneer licence fees	200,000		
29	Goldsmith and gold sellers licence fees	500,000		
30	Dane gun licence fees	200,000		
31	Hunting licence fees	300,000		
	Total …… carried forward	**19,050,000**	**19,280,364**	**2,287,190**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-Head	Details of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2013	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**19,050,000**		
	E. SOCIAL			
32	Marriage registration fees	1,000,000	7,476,10	723,200
33	Entertainment, drumming and temporary booth permit fees	500,000		
34	Control of noise permits fees	500,000		
35	Cinematography licence fees	1,000,000		
36	Naming of street registration fees	1,000,000	1,661,174	157,208
37	Mobile sales promotion licence fees	2,000,000	371,905	54,010
38	Tent at sea beach permit fees			
39	Radio/television licence fees	500,000		
40	Beggars minstreal fees			
41	Open air preaching permit fees	1,000,000	835,546	
	F. HEALTH			
42	Dislodging of septic tank charges	1,000,000		
43	Night soil disposal/depot fees	500,000		
44	Registration of septic tank dislodging licence fees	1,000,000		
45	Registration of night soil contractors fees	1,000,000		
46	Impounding of animals fines	500,000		
47	Pest control and disinfectant charges	1,000,000		
48	Birth and death registration fees	1,000,000	1,114,061	120,060
49	Burial fees	500,000		
50	Vault fees			
51	Dispensary and maternity fees	1,000,000		
52	Laboratory circumcision fees	1,000,000	796,702	50,184
53	Earning from environmental sanitation services	1,500,000		
	G. ECONOMIC			
54	General contractors registration fees	1,000,000		
55	Tender fees			
56	Sand dredging fees	1,000,000		
57	Minor industry licence fees	1,500,000		
58	Trade licence fees	5,000,000		
59	Petty traders licence fees	2,500,000		
60	Sand, granite, iron rod sellers licence fees	1,000,000		
61	Pit sawing licence fees	250,000		
62	Forestry and fuel exploitation fees	1,000,000	7,024,866	730,130
63	Felling of trees fees	1,000,000		
64	Sawmill licence fees	500,000		
65	Produce buying fees	1,000,000		
66	Rice/mill/cassava grinding licence fees	1,000,000		
	Total ……. Carried forward	**34,250,000**	**36,560,728**	**1,907,022**

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013
HEAD 1003 – LICENCES, FEES AND FINES

Sub-head	Description of receipts	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
	Brought forward	**34,250,000**		
67	Ingredients grinding mill licence fees	500,000	294,378	89,500
68	Corn grinding mill licence fees	500,000	-	
69	Brown sugar machine licence fees	-	-	
70	Painting spraying and sign writing workshop licence fees	1,000,000	602,086	182,600
71	Photo studio licence fees	1,000,000		
72	Welding machine licence fees	1,000,000		
73	Electric (Radio/TV) workshop licence fees	1,000,000	699,468	108,900
74	Blacksmith workshop licence fees	500,000		
75	Woodmaking/carpentry workshop licence fees	2,000,000	746,615	54,500
76	Battery charges licence fees	500,000		
77	Printing press licence fees	2,500,000	263,195	76,000
78	Panel beaters licence fees	1,000,000	746,615	187,470
79	Vulcanizers licence fees	500,000		
80	Vehicles spare parts licence fees	2,500,000		
81	Clock/watch repairs licence fees	250,000	733,798	192,400
82	Cloth dyers licence fees	500,000		
83	Registration of laundries and dry cleaners fees	2,689,163	2,643,933	701,400
84	Motor mechanic and car wash depot licence fees	2,643,933	2,689,163	744,500
85	Building materials licence fees	2,563,699	2,563,699	
86	Surface tank kerosene licence fees	500,000		
87	Photostat/typing institute licence fees	1,072,162	572,162	120,600
88	Block-making machine fees	1,000,000	160,606	114,880
89	Sewing institute licence fees	739,520	739,520	138,000
90	Hair dressing/barbing/painting licence fees	1,275,,153	275,153	48,060
91	Local hair barbing/painting licence fees	500,000		
92	Advertisement rate licence fees	1,500,000		
	H. ENGINEERING WORKS AND SURVEYS			
93	Workshop receipts			
94	Sales of unserviceable stores	1,000,000		
95	Hire charges			
96	Sales of stores	1,000,000		
97	Surveys fees	5,936,301		
98	Approval of building plan fees	1,000,000		
99	Mortgage sub-lease approval fees	1,000,000	4,291217	2,503,200
100	Customary right of occupancy fee	1,000,000	801,027	72,183
101	Commission on transfer of plot		457,730	72,183
	Total …….carried forward	**107,283,630**	**19,280,364**	**6,205,876**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1004 – EARNINGS FROM COMMECIAL UNDERTAKING

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Market	50,000,000	38,972,848	20,800,400
2	Motor park	50,000,000	17,190,044	19,470,500
3	Shops and shopping centres	20,000,000	13,142,533	8,740,000
4	Cattle market	1,000,000	363,801	200,000
5	Abattoir/slaughter house	Nil		
6	Proceeds from sale of consumer goods	Nil	1,214,928	1,050,000
7	Transport services earnings	Nil	4,244,343	22,000
8	Earnings from industrial undertakings	5,000,000	6,063,348	3,020,546
9	Earnings from other commercial undertakings	10,000,000		
	Total	**136,000,000**	**81,191,845**	**53,363,446**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1005 – RENT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Sub-head	Details on revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
		₦	₦	₦
1	Rent on local government quarters	3,000,000	2,031,294	1,200,000
2	Rent on other local government buildings	1,122,343	1,122,343	566,1934
3	Rent on other local government landed property	1,097,632	1,097,632	574,416
	Total	**5,219,975**	**4,251,269**	**2,340,609**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT REVENUE- 2013

HEAD 1006 – INTEREST PAYMENT AND DIVIDENDS

Sub-head	Details of revenue	Approved Estimates 2013	Approved Estimates 2012	*Actual Revenue 2012
1	Interest: vehicle and bicycles advance	1,828,096	1,828,096	1,090,000
2	Interest: loans to other local government	457,178	457,178	376,000
3	Interest: loans to parastatals and limited liability companies	212,976	212,976	196,000
4	Dividends	378,959	378,959	210,600
5	Interest on staff housing and other loans	1,819,006	1,819,006	1,108,000
	Total	**4,696,215**	**4,696,215**	**2,980,600**

Source: Kaduna North LG Budget, 2013

APPENDIX XIV

LIST OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING

CAPITAL PROJECTS KAGARKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KANUNA STATE

S/N	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	DATE OF AWARD	CONTRACT SUM	% OF WORK	REMARK
1	Construction of township road	Kubacha-sabongida.	Dec. 2009	357,452,245.50	51.8%	Revoked
2	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Pankore	Feb. 2010	120,000.00	100%	Completed
3	Completion of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	GJSS Kudiri	Mar. 2010	2,463,979.80	100%	Completed
4	Renovation of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	LGEA Ung. Rana Kaugal	Jul. 2010	755,590.50	100%	Completed
5	Construction of Medical store	Local govt. sectariat.	Sep. 2010	3,916,761.00	85%	Ongoing
6	Construction of clinic	Aribi	Sep. 2010	8,360,048.00	65%	Ongoing
7	Installation of relief transformer	Tafa	Sep. 2010	603,975.75	100%	Completed
8	Installation of transformer	Kagarko & K/Jibrin	Sep. 2010	1,425,795.00	100%	Completed
9	Step down of Electricity.	Shadalafiya	Sep. 2010	26,691,554.30	100%	Completed
10	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Chinka.	Sep. 2010	3,287,346.30	70%	Ongoing
11	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Doguwa.	Sep. 2010	3,287,346.30	100%	Completed
12	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	GDSS K/Jibrin	Sep. 2010	3,287,346.30	100%	Completed
13	Construction of box culvert.	Dogon kurmi	Sep. 2010	5,268,810.00	70%	Ongoing
14	Construction of clinic.	Aribi.	Sep. 2010	8,360,048.00	65%	Ongoing
15	Construction of laboratory/ Library.	G.S.S Shadalafiya.	Sep. 2010	4,982,196.45	50%	Ongoing
16	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Akote	Sept. 2010	55,000.00	100%	Completed

17	Construction of ring culvert	Ung. Maaji Jere.	Sept. 2010	217,843.50	100%	Completed
18	Construction of drainage	Ung kasa	Sept. 2010	217,843.50	100%	Completed
19	Renovation of SSQ1.	Secretariat	Sept. 2010	1,918,703.00	100%	Completed
20	Renovation of SSQ2.	Secretariat	Sept. 2010	1,624,378.00	100%	Completed
21	Renovation of SSQ3.	Secretariat	Sept. 2010	1,624,378.00	100%	Completed
22	Renovation of SSQ4.	Secretariat	Sept. 2010	1,624,378.00	100%	Completed
23	Renovation of SSQ5.	Secretariat	Sept. 2010	1,497,727.50	100%	Completed
24	Furnishing of district head office/residence.	Akote	Oct. 2010	995,925.00	100%	Completed
25	Furnishing of district head office/residence.	Shadalafiya	Oct. 2010	995,925.00	100%	Completed
26	Furnishing of district head office/residence.	Gujeni	Oct. 2010	995,925.00	100%	Completed
27	Electrification.	Dumale	Dec. 2010	39,857,310.00	30%	Ongoing
28	Construction of district head office/residence.	Kukui.	Dec. 2010	12,927,070.00	30%	Ongoing
29	Construction of district head office/residence.	Kurmin jibrin	Dec. 2010	12,927,070.00	30%	Ongoing
30	Construction of bridge.	Katugal.	Dec. 2010	32,868,000.00	25%	Ongoing
31	Extension of drainages.	Ung. Fadama karofi jere.	Sep. 2011	1,000,566.00	100%	Completed
32	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Kurmin Lemu.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	100%	Completed
33	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Kyer-Kyer.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	100%	Completed
34	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	GDSS Kuse	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	100%	Completed
35	Construction of open	Kagarko	Oct. 2011	3,188,566.50	100%	Completed

	shops block 'A'.	market.				
36	Construction of closed shop block 'A' .	Kagarko market.	Oct. 2011	4,898,638.50	100%	Completed
37	Construction of open shops block 'C'	Kagarko market.	Oct. 2011	3,188,566.50	100%	Completed
38	Renovation of one block of open market shop.	Kagarko Market	Oct. 2011	2,100,353.00	100%	Completed
39	Construction of closed shop block C'.	Kagarko market.	Oct. 2011	4,898,638.50	100%	Completed
40	Construction of closed shop block 'B'.	Kagarko market.	Oct. 2011	4,898,638.50	100%	Completed
41	Drilling of 14nr. Borehole.	10 wards	Oct. 2011	16,960,860.00	65%	Ongoing
42	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	GDSS Iddah	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	62%	Ongoing
43	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Ung. Rana Katugal.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	62%	Ongoing
44	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Babo Kunna	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	62%	Ongoing
45	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Gidan Kafinta.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	61%	Ongoing
46	Construction of drainage.	At Jere North & South.	Oct. 2011	22,024,788.46	50%	Ongoing
47	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Kukok.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	62%	Ongoing
48	Fencing of Health Clinic.	Kuse	Oct. 2011	1,617,745.50	100%	Completed
49	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms with Office.	Tsohon Kago.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	40%	Ongoing
50	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms.	Dumale.	Oct. 2011	3,766,746.90	60%	Ongoing
51	Construction of open shops block 'B'.	Kagarko market.	Oct. 2011	3,188,566.50	10%	Ongoing

52	Construction of ring culvert.	Maganda	Nov. 2011	217,801.50	100%	Completed
53	Construction of ring culvert.	Kasabere	Nov. 2011	203,555.62	100%	Completed
54	Construction of culverts.	Tsohon kago	Nov. 2011	203,555.62	100%	Completed
55	Construction of culvert.	Police station Kagarko.	Dec. 2011	230,855.63	100%	Completed
56	Construction of feeder road	Chila	Dec. 2011	49,231,129.50	40%	Ongoing
57	Fencing of market	Kagarko	May. 2012	8,777,086.50	45%	Ongoing
58	Repair of 12nos. transformers.	Secretariat.	May. 2012	11,470,725.00	100%	Completed
59	Drilling of borehole (SURE–P 2012)	Chinka	May 2013	950,000.00	100%	Completed
60	Erosion control (SURE–P 2012)	Jere	May 2013	21,764,401.24	100%	Completed
61	Energizing of eight substations (SURE–P 2012)	Shadalafiya 1 & 11, Janjala, Akotie, Kenyi 1 &11, Kusam, K/ Dangana.	May 2013	6,800,000.00	100%	Ongoing
62	Purchase of 2nr. Transformers (SURE–P 2012)	Local Govt. Sect.	May 2013	4,000,000.00	100%	Completed
63	Purchase of 3nr. Hilux (SURE–P 2012)	The 3 Div. Police Off. Jere, Kagarko, & Tafa.	May 2013	7,500,000.00	100%	Completed
64	Purchase of 5nr. Toyota Hiace Buses. (SURE–P 2012)	Commercial	May 2013	12,500,000.00	100%	Completed

65	Purchase of 1nr. Hilux Delivery Van. (SURE–P 2012)	Local Govt. Sect.	May 2013	2,500,000.00	100%	Completed
66	Maintenance of Electricity. (SURE–P 2012)	Shadalafiya	May 2013	1,200,000.00	100%	Completed
67	Renovation and Furnishing of NIM-C Office.	Local Govt. Sect.	Aug. 2014	586,875.00	100%	Completed
68	Construction of feeder road (SURE–P 2013)	Kubacha – Gudu - Kushe Fada.	Oct. 2014	51,537,120.00	55%	Phase 1 completed
69	Construction of Exams Hall. (SURE–P 2013)	GSS Shadalafiya.	Oct. 2014	6,895,093.00	85%	Ongoing.
70	Construction of Drainage. (SURE–P 2013)	Jere South	Oct. 2014	4,118,112.00	100%	Completed
71	Replacement of vandalized HT Line & Sub-Station/Energizing.	Janjala	Oct. 2014	955,800.00	100%	Completed
72	Replacement of vandalized HT Line & Sub-Station/Energizing.	Akote	Oct. 2014	1,067,000.00	100%	Completed
73	Replacement of vandalized HT Line & Sub-Station/Energizing.	Kusam	Oct. 2014	1,230,685.00	100%	Completed
74	Replacement of vandalized HT Line & Sub-Station/Energizing.	Issah	Oct. 2014	2,951,141.00	100%	Completed

Source: Kagarko LG, Works Dept. 2015

APPENDIX XV

LIST OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING

CAPITAL PROJECTS KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(2009 - 2014)

S/N	NAME OF PROJECT	CONTRACT SUM	% OF WORK	REMARK
1	Construction of ogbomosho road	12,883,080	45%	Ongoing
2	Construction of zaria road	12,952,023	35%	Ongoing
3	Construction of danladi road malali	10,519,992	100%	Completed
4	Construction of safara road U/sarki	7,666,641	100%	Completed
5	Tarring of oriakpata/beneue	17,752,500	40%	Ongoing
6	Construction of market road	14,530,,614	100%	Completed
7	Construction of school road U/rimi	9,205,980	100%	Completed
8	Mando shopping complex	268,744,644	90%	Ongoing
9	Construction of clinic Jos Road	13,997,420	100%	Completed

Source: Kaduna North LG, Works Dept. 2015

APPENDIX XVI

Kaduna State Local Governments Memoranda on Revenue Rates Review

The following are the details of harmonised Local Governments revenue items and rates in Kaduna State.

1. Grain markets ₦20 PER BAG for in and ₦20 per bag for out of the market.
2. Livestock market the revenue rate for cow is ₦50/head goat, ram and sheep is ₦20/head for in and out of the market.
3. For motor park is ₦50,vehicle in and out of the park.
4. Paymentfor indigene certificate and birth certificate is ₦500 per copy.
5. For those that occupies the government quarters it wasresolved that 50% of their annual rent allowance should be remitted as the rate charged per year.
6. The rates charge for private schools

- Primary schools with pupils between 100-200 = ₦30,000
- Primary schools with pupils between 200 and above = ₦50,000
- Secondary schools with students between 100-200 = ₦150,000
- Secondary schools with students between 200 and above = ₦200,000
- Secondary schools boarding with students between 100-200 = ₦250,000
- Nursery schools boarding with ,pupis between 200 and above = ₦500,000
- Nursery schools with pupils between 100-200 = ₦10,000
- Nursery schools with pupils between 200 and above ₦30,000

7. The application form for C.F.O is ₦5,000
8. The inspection fee for state C.F.O processing (i) commercial area ₦20,000 (ii) residential area is ₦10,000 (iii) farm is ₦10,000
9. Building approval :-

    - From 2-5 rooms = ₦10,000

- From 5-10 rooms = ₦20,000
- From 10 and above rooms = ₦50,000
- For storing building is ₦100,000
- For filling station is

10. Building plan permission is the same as apply to building plan approval

    Tenement rate:

11. Ground rate
    - Business premises ₦50,000 per annum
    - Residential premises ₦20,000 per annum
    - Farm premises ₦50,000 per annum

12. Renewal of contract registration fees ₦5,000
13. Typing institute ₦10,000
14. Computer and business center big/small ₦20,000/15,000
15. Mini market ₦5,000
16. Super stotres ₦10,000
17. Foodstuff warehouse ₦15,000
18. Shooping plaza ₦10,000
19. Sale of second cloth material dealer ₦3,000
20. Boutique/cosmetics shop small/big ₦5,000/10,000
21. Card gift shop fees ₦5,000
22. Provision shop fees (a) big/ small shop ₦5,000/3,000
23. Registration of auctioneer license ₦10,000
24. Foams sellers store fees ₦10,000
25. Salon hair dressing ₦3,000
26. Barbing salon ₦5,000

27. Local hair plating ₦1,000

28. Video cassettes sellers ₦5,000

29. Video recoerding studio fee ₦5,000

30. Video club ₦5,000

31. Photo studio fee small/big ₦10,000/5,000

32. Electronics shops big/small ₦10,000/5,000

33. Local house agent ₦10,000

34. Bookshop/stationaries fees ₦5,000

35. Laundry fee small/big ₦3,000/10,000

36. Clock/watches repair fees ₦2,000

37. Gold-smith general ₦2,000

38. Sewing/tailoring institute (per machine) ₦1,000

39. Shoe makers/cobbler permit fee ₦5,000

40. Motor vehicle mechanic workshop fee small/big ₦2,000/3,000

41. Vulcanizer fees small/big ₦2,000/3,000

42. Car wash center small/big ₦3,000/5,000

43. Block industry fee small/big ₦15,000/20,000

44. Panel beater workshop ₦5,500

45. Welding machine fee ₦10,000

46. Building materials fee big/small ₦10,000/5,000

47. Spare part dealers (motors) ₦10,000

48. Spare part dealers (motor-cycle) ₦3,500

49. Black-smith workshop ₦10,000

50. Engine oil sellers ₦2,000

51. Engine oil dealers/depot ₦3,000

52. Electrical fittings/appliance	₦5,000
53. Aluminium door maker and seller fee	₦10,000
54. Motor vehicle dealers (small/big)	₦25,000/30,000
55. Rewires	₦2,000
56. Scrap vehicles dealers	₦5,500
57. Wheel alignment	₦3,000
58. Cinematograph license	₦10,000
59. Ordinary eating house	₦3,000
60. Meat shop	₦3,000
61. Science laboratory clinics	₦10,000
62. Pharmaceutical store small/big	₦10,000/15,000
63. Patent medicine permit	₦10,000
64. Patent medicine store registration	₦5,000
65. Consultancy practice fee	₦15,000
66. Private hospital/maternity fees small/big	₦20,000/30,000
67. Private clinic small/big	₦15,000/25,000
68. Cold rooms/store licenses	₦10,000
69. Owner plant nursery	₦5,000
70. Firewood dealer permit	₦3,000
71. Forest and fuel exploitation	₦5,000
72. Dog licence permit	₦2,000
73. Dane gun license	₦2,000
74. Control of noise permit fee	₦2,000
75. Minor industries license fee (mining)	₦2,000
76. Brown sugar license fee	₦5,000

77. Cloth dyers license ₦5,000

78. Snookers permit ₦3,000

79. Leather works ₦3,000

80. Bicycle dealers ₦7,000

81. Bicycle mechanic fee ₦2,000

82. Radio mechanic fee ₦3,000

83. Soft drink dealer fee ₦10,000

84. Trailer vehicle (commercial) permit fee ₦10,000

85. Pick up vehicle permit ₦3,000

86. Taxi vehicle permit fee ₦5,000

87. Wheel barrow ₦500

88. Luxurious bus (commercial) permit ₦5,000

89. Slaughter of animal (a)cow/camel ₦500

(b)goat/rams ₦100

(c) pig/dogs ₦500

90. Shop and kiosk ₦10,000

91. Internet café ₦20,000

92. Burial fee ₦20,000

93. Tenement and property rate commercial 5% of current value

94. Tenement rate hotels 5% of current value

95. Tenement of schools 5% of current value

96. Landed property 5% of current value

97. Commercial house/flats 5% of current value

98. Tenement rate of bakery 5%of current value

99. Palm oil dealers ₦30,000

100.	Erection of tank		₦150,000
101.	Caterpillar consultant		₦50,000
102.	Hydro consultant		₦100,000
103.	Chemical dye		₦20,000
104.	Towing vehicle consultant		₦20,000
105.	Tradition herb consultant		₦20,000
106.	Fertilizer depot		₦60,000
107.	Fertilizer sale		₦20,000
108.	Medical production		₦20,000
109.	Timber dealers		₦30,000
110.	Bore hole consultant		₦50,000
111.	Scaffolds		₦10,000
112.	Trailer delivery		₦20,000
113.	Buses trucks sales delivry		₦10,000
114.	Fan milk depot		₦50,000
115.	Plumbing service		₦10,000
116.	Stone crushing/sand seller		₦20,000
117.	Tailoring accessories		₦5,000
118.	NGO license		₦50,000
119.	Poultry	‘A’ big	₦25,000
		‘B’ Small	₦25,000
120.	Fish pond big/small		₦20,000/10,000

121. Express motor cycle registration fee and daily collections

a.	Central registration	₦2,000
b.	Unit registration	₦1,000
c.	Daily collections	₦20

Sign-board and advertisement per face

122.	Banner		
	a. Small banner	₦1,000	₦2,000
	b. Medium banner	₦2,500	₦4,800
	c. Large banner	₦10,000	₦15,000
123.	Electric design advertisement per face		
	a. Small electric design	₦10,000	₦15,000
	b. Medium electric design	₦18,000	₦20,000
	c. Large electric design	₦25,000	₦35,000
124.	Shoe shiner	₦20 per day	
125.	Company business permit		₦100,000/200,000
126.	Communication company registration		₦200,000/350,000
127.	Phone call		₦2,000
128.	Mast antenna installation		100,000
129.	Communication shop		₦20,000
130.	Financial institution business permit		₦20,000/30,000
131.	Institutional pension company		₦30,000/50,000
132.	Security company		₦10,000
133.	Construction		₦150,000
134.	Gymnasium centre		₦20,000
135.	Air line service agencies		₦100,000
136.	Computer school/café		₦20,000/50,000
137.	Petrol station large/medium		₦50,000/30,000
138.			

Restaurant

139.	Processing fee	₦5,000
140.	Registration fee big/small	₦25,000/10,000
141.	Eating House	₦5,000
142.	Suya	₦5,000

Diaries/yogourt production

143.	Yogourt Company	₦10,000
144.	Yoguort Depot	₦10,000
145.	Pure water production	₦50,000

Bakery license

146.	Large Scale (annually)	₦50,000
147.	Medium Scale	₦20,000

148. Wrong parking

a.	Trailer	₦5,000
b.	Luxurious	₦5,000
c.	Buses	₦3,000
d.	Cars	₦2,000

Source (Sani, 2015)