

CONTROL SYSTEMS AND REVENUE GENERATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF BUSIA DISTRICT, UGANDA

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A RESEARCH DISERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE) OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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PLAN A

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I, Egesa Wabudi David hereby declare that, this research dissertation entitled "Control Systems and Revenue Generation in Local Governments: A Case Study of Busia District, Uganda" is entirely my own original work, except were acknowledged as citations, and to the best of my understanding, it has never been submitted before to any university or institution for the award of a degree.

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APPROVAL

APPROVAL

This research dissertation titled "Control Systems and Revenue Generation in Local Governments:

A Case Study of Busia District, Uganda" has been submitted as a partial fulfilment for the ward of a Degree of Master of Business Administration of Busitema University, with our approval as the academic supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This research dissertation is dedicated to my complete family, who have provided encouragement and support throughout my academic journey. I also dedicate this research to all my mentors at Busitema University for taking particular interest in my work, particularly my study topic, and for consistently offering insightful advice.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BMAU - Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit

DLG - District Local Government

FYs - Financial Years

LGFAR - Local Government Financial and Accounting Regulations

MOFPED - Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

URA - Uganda Revenue Authority

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Scientists

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS	v
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF TABLES	xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER ONE:	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Purpose of the study	5
1.4 Specific objectives	5
1.5 Research hypothesis	5
1.6 Scope of the Study	6
1.6.1 Content Scope	6
1.6.2 Geographical Scope	6
1.6.3 Time Scope	7
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.8 Conceptual Framework	7
1.9 Explanation of the conceptual framework	8

CHAPTER TWO	10
LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.0 Introduction	10
2.1 Theoretical Review	10
2.1.1 Agency Theory	10
2.2 Conceptualization of the Study Variables	11
2.2.1 Revenue generation	11
2.2.2 Control systems	12
2.3.0 Empirical Literature Review	13
2.3.1 Control Activities and Revenue Generation	13
2.3.2 Information and Communication Management and Revenue Generation	15
2.3.3 Revenue Monitoring and Revenue Generation	16
CHAPTER THREE	18
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	18
3.0 Introduction	18
3.1 Research Design	18
3.2 Study Population	18
3.3 Determination of Sample Size	19
3.4 Sampling Techniques	20
3.5 Sources of Data	20
3.6 Data Collection Instrument	20
3.7 Unit of Analysis	21
3.8 Measurement of the Study Variables	21
3.9 Procedure of Data Collection	22
3.10 Data Quality Control	22

3.10.1 Validity of the instrument	22
3.10.2 Reliability of the Instrument	23
3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation	24
3.12 Ethical Considerations	24
CHAPTER FOUR	26
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION	26
4.0 Introduction	26
4.1 Response Rate	26
4.2 Demographic Information	27
4.3 Descriptive Statistics for the study variables	29
4.4 Results of Correlation Analysis	30
4.4.1 Control Activities and Local Revenue Generation	30
4.4.2 Information and communication management and Local Revenue Generation	30
4.3.3 Revenue Monitoring and Local Revenue Generation	31
4.5 Results of Regression Analysis	31
4.5.1 Regression Analysis for Control Activities and Local Revenue Generation	31
4.5.2 Regression Analysis for Information and communication management and Local	
Revenue Generation	32
4.5.3 Regression Analysis for Revenue Monitoring and Local Revenue Generation	33
4.6 Regression Analysis for Demographic Factors and Local Revenue Generation	33
4.7 Summary of Hypothesis Testing	34
CHAPTER FIVE	36
DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	36
5.0 Introduction	36
5.1 Discussion of the Findings	36

5.1.1 Control Activities and Local Revenue Generation	36
5.1.2 Information and Communication Management and Local Revenue Generation	37
5.1.3 Revenue Monitoring and Local Revenue Generation	39
5.1.4 Demographic Factors and Local Revenue Generation	40
5.2 Conclusion	41
5.3 Recommendations	42
5.4 Limitations to the Study	43
5.6 Areas for Further Study	44
REFEREENCES	45
LIST OF APPENDICES	49
APPENDIX I: List of Local Government Administrative Units	49
APPENDIX II: Research Questionnaire	50
APPENDIX III: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table	54

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	<i>1.1:</i>	Showing	the	relationship	between	control	systems	and	revenue	generation	ı in	local
govern	ments	S										8

LIST OF TABLES

Table	<i>3.1:</i> Sample Size				19
Table	3.2:	Reliability	and	Validity	of
Result	ts		23		
Table	4.1: Showing a Resp	onse Rate			26
Table	4.2: Results for Dem	nographic Characteristics	of Respondents		27
Table	4.3: Descriptive	statistics for control	activities, infor	mation and commu	nication
manag	gement, revenue mon	itoring and local revenue	generation		29
Table	4.4: Results of Corre	elation analysis			30
Table	4.5: Regression anal	ysis of control activities	and local revenu	e generation	31
Table	4.6: Regression ana	lysis of information and	communication	and local revenue ge	neration
					32
Table	4.7: Regression anal	ysis of revenue monitori	ng and local reve	enue generation	33
Table	4.8: Demographic f	actors and local revenue	generation		33
Table	4.9: Summary of hyp	oothesis testing			34

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Revenue generation: Is defined as the annual or periodical yield of tax and non-tax incomes that a local government collects into the treasury for public use (Adebayo et al., 2022; Ganyam et al., 2019).

Control systems: this refers to the systems in place at a company that guarantee that every transaction is handled correctly to prevent resource theft, waste, and misuse and to help the organization reach its goals (Ibrahim, 2017).

Control Activities: is characterized as the processes used to guarantee that the appropriate control measures are put in place to manage financial activities (COSO, 2013).

Monitoring: is the routine monitoring and documentation of project activities to facilitate decision-making. It also refers to the regular process of compiling data on every facet of the project. Monitoring is the process of keeping track on how project activities are doing.(Okidi et al., 2021)

Information and Communication: is a procedure that involves finding, gathering, and sharing pertinent information in a suitable way and on time in order to complete to achieve stated objectives (Yemer, 2017)

ABSTRACT

This study looked at the connection between Busia district control systems and local revenue generation. The study was guided by the following objectives notably; to examine the relationship between control activities and local revenue generation; to examine the relationship between information and communication management and local revenue generation; and to analyze the relationship between revenue monitoring and local revenue generation. The study was anchored on the conceptualization of agency theory. The study used a cross sectional research design, and a quantitative approach. The study target population was 156 staff from 19 Local government administrative units in Busia District, and stratified random sampling was used. Data was gathered from via a standardized, closed-ended questionnaire. Expert judgement and Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient were used in the validity and reliability analysis tests to evaluate the research instruments' content validity and internal consistency, respectively. Closedended questionnaires were utilized to gather data, which were then analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences to produce frequency tables, descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), and reliability, validity, correlation, and regression results. The results of the study showed that revenue monitoring, information and communication management, and control activities all had a favorable impact on local revenue creation. Therefore, the study suggests that in order to improve revenue creation in local government, control activities, information and communication management, and revenue monitoring are necessary. Finally, the study suggested that future scholars should conduct a comparison study by covering private, manufacturing, and non-Government organizations in Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study's history, problem statement, purpose, research objectives, study hypotheses, scope, significance, and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background to the study

A nation's ability to sustainably grow and flourish economically depends on its ability to generate income locally in an unstable economic climate. This is because an increase in revenue generation helps in improving the quality of public service at the grass root, sustaining local projects and enhancing administrative performance (Isaac & Bolatito, 2022). However, evidence reveals declining local revenue generation in the global domain. For instance, Agyapong (2017) pointed out that low revenue generation occurs in industrialized nations like the United States, the United Kingdom, and China as a result of corrupt practices, fraud, bribery, and poor resource management.

According to Gamage et al. (2015), the bulk of worldwide explosive scandals were caused by ineffective financial management systems, specifically non-compliance with financial legislation, dishonest accounting methods, and earnings mismanagement which ultimately contributed to the 2001 collapse of Enron Corporation. Additionally, Pescador and Caelian (2022) observed a decline in local revenue generation in the Philippines due to towns failing to pay real property taxes amounting to up to Php 20.3 billion, which negatively impacts economic activity leading to an increase in unemployment. They further, indicate that the highest ever generated local revenue by these cities was just 54% of the total revenue.

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