

TITLE OF PAPER: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

COURSE CODE: PA 406

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS OF TWENTY FIVE (25) EACH

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION

developing countries? What are the main objectives that governments sought to achieve through decentralization? Illustrate your answer with examples.

2. Why and how do national governments seek to control sub-national governments through financial, legal and administrative instruments? Illustrate your answer with examples.
3. The problems of intergovernmental relations lie at the heart of the administrative crisis in federal systems and countries that have a system of co-operative governance. Discuss
4. Fiscal decentralisation is a core component of decentralisation. If local governments are to carry out decentralised functions effectively, they must have adequate levels of revenue as well as authority to make decisions about expenditures. Discuss.
5. Examine why property tax remains the most popular and widely used means for raising income from domestic sources. Assess some of the constraints and shortcomings of property tax.
6. Examine the role and influence of traditional authorities in the administration of public affairs with reference to the administrative structures at local, regional, provincial and national levels in the African countries that you are familiar with.
7. With reference to the Urban Government Act, of 1969 (Swaziland), describe the nature of decentralization that was initiated and assess the powers of the central government in relation to municipal authorities.
8. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Tinkhundla system of government in Swaziland especially in relation to its role as the engines of development and central pillars underpinning the country's decentralization programme?