

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

Title: ANASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATION DECENTRALIZATION: THE CASE STUDY OF WALISO TOWN.

ASENIOR ESSAY: SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTE FOR BACHELOR OF ART IN CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to assess the implementation of decentralization of power and responsibility to Woliso town administration government. It particularly focuses on the political and administration forms of decentralization. The researchers conducted this research by using qualitative and quantitative types of methodology. Primary and secondary sources were used to conduct this research. By using these sources, the researcher found political and administrative problems in the study area such as low level of autonomy, lack of competitive political parties, lack of finance allocation, lack of skilled human power, highly interference of higher level of government and corruption. The research also gave the following recommendations: The regional government should transfer sufficient power; competitive political parties and electorates should be existing in the studied town administration; skilled human power should be to enact and implement.

Acronym

ART: Article

EPRDF: Ethiopian People Revolution Democratic Front.

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

TGE: Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

Chapter one

1. Introduction

1.1.Back ground of the study

The idea of political decentralization has drawn attention and action in Ethiopia over the past twenty-five years, for varied reasons. Increased demand for further local autonomy in authoritarian regime decline, empowering local communities to choose appropriate public policies for regions has offered the prospect of depending democratic governance.In the last two decades, decentralization has gained prominence as an expressed goal or as an actual pursuit in Ethiopia. However, since the owing to power of the EPRDF in may1991 the country has experimented with decentralization with degree of success (Beharu, 2006).

In the recent history of modern Ethiopia has experienced a strong centralist state that jealously guarded its central power.During the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie I, the government submitted to the parliament the Awraja local self-administration autonomy order No 4307/1966 as an attempt to devolve the power from the center with the very objective of facilitating the centralization project (Beharu, 2006). The Derg on the other hand, had no better record than its predecessors in decentralizing the Ethiopia state. For a seventeen years, it to steady falsely, held to a highly centralized and unitary state. With the introduction of the radical socialist policies in mid-1970s, including the nationalization of rural and urban land, the regime established peasant and urban dwellers association that were empowered to carry out social, economic and political functions in defined jurisdiction (Beharu, 2006).

Decentralization is the transfer or delegation of the legal and political authority to plan, make decision and manage public function from the central government and its agencies to field organization of those agencies, subordinate units of government, semiautonomous public corporation or regional development authorities, autonomous local government or nongovernmental organization(Rondinelli, 2007).On other hand administrative decentralization is a transfer of administrative power to local communities with creation authority. This implies a sub division of state territory in to smaller administrative units (Alen, 2008). Decentralization

also in its broad sense refers to the division of political, economic, and administrative powers between the center and sub national level of government (Eshetu, 1994).

The notions of decentralization also applies both to the relations between the federal power and the member States. In addition to this a types of decentralization include political, administrative, fiscal and economic decentralization. In order to insure good service delivery for any particular community, political power of self-rule must be down until kebele level for grass root participation of that particular society. Political decentralization focuses on devolution of decision making power by creating sub national government through election in multiparty system (Taye 2007).

In the last quarter of 21st century many countries have been engaged in the process of decentralization by transferring responsibilities of the state to lower levels of government, because such transfer of power was believed as the way to ensure political stability, democratic government, service delivery and equity (Taye and Tagegne, 2007). The policy of decentralization relatively new phenomenon in Ethiopia land scope (Tate 2007).FDRE constitution of 1995 established regional state with some powers.Oromia Regional State is one of the nine regional states of Ethiopia. The power structure of regional state is arranged on zone, woreda, and kebele system of administration. From the town administration Woliso town is one and found in south western of shoa zone. However, decentralization with all those mentioned objectives have been facing a lot of challenges that emanated from institutional, historical, political and socio-economic factors. Therefore, the researchers assess political and administrative decentralization at its implementation by taking Woliso town as a case in point.

1.2. Statement of problem

According to (Taye and Tegegne, 2007), administrative decentralization is new phenomenon for local government like Woliso town specifically and for Ethiopia in generally. The practice was started in 1991 by current government of EPRDF.The practice created an opportunity for participation of mass local peoples at large in decision making process. Political decentralization encourages development of local democracy. As some of the principles of democracy are inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and openness, and political decentralization cannot be separated and that they are the two side of same coin. However, what was not clear is that to what extent those powers and responsible have been exercised in practice. Because Ethiopian federalism was criticized as there has not been effective devolution of power from regional

government to lower levels of administration. Secondly, many woreda in Ethiopia faces lack of capacity such as qualified person, financial in adequacy, weak implementation of policy and authoritarian control of higher government over lower government units. Political decentralization particularly in woliso town is recently structured and organized in a new manner. However, it is not fruit full because, it is challenged by many factors such as: lack of awareness and poor on political decentralization, financial dependency of the town, and the way of representation of the town councils. The above listed factors initiated the researchers to conduct research in the area. Even though, there is no research conducted to the study area regarding the issues. The researcher found the scanty of literature and the study was aimed to fill the gap of literature focused on political and administrative form of decentralization in the case of woliso town.

1.3. Research Objective

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study would be focus onpolitical and administrative forms of decentralization in Woliso town.

1.3.2. Specific objective

- To assess and examine the existing situation ofWoliso town decentralization policies.
- To assess challenges of political decentralization in the Woliso town.
- To assess the prospects of political and administrative decentralization in case of Woliso town.

1.4. Research question

1. What are the existing situations regarding to decentralization policies in Woliso town?
2. What are the challenges and opportunities of decentralization in Woliso town?
3. What are the prospects of decentralization in Woliso town?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study would be significant or relevant by the following ways. The result and data generated from the study helps for further researcher conducting in the area. The study can also be benchmark or ground level for policy makers as an input. Due to the practice of administrative decentralization currently, the output of the research would have some contributions to existing

empirical literature. The administrative of Woliso town will able to benefit from the finding after the complete for further policy making.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study was focused on the extent of power decentralization and the implementation process atOromia Region South west Shoa zone, Woliso town. In assessing the implementation process of decentralizationparticularly, it would focuses on the political and administrative decentralization.

1.7. Organization of the study

The paper was contained five chapter; chapter one, would be introduction which mainly include: background of the study, statement of the problem, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study and limitation of the study; chapter two, literature review; chapter three, research methodology; chapter four, data analysis and interpretations; chapter five, conclusion and recommendation.

1.8. Limitation of the study

The study would have the following limitation. Among this limitation the study does not assess all forms of decentralization in woliso town administration. Since the researcher have no sufficient time and budget, only political and administrative decentralization would be assessed. In study there are many problems such as: - Shortage of time, shortage of budget and unavailability of concerned official in office. The other problems are lack of adequate document about the study, shortage of time of carry out the study, lack of well organized data and the interviewers have not ready or interested to give information about the study.

Chapter two

2. Review of related literature

2.1. The concept of Decentralization

According to David, (1960) decentralization is the process of distributing or dispersing powers and authorities from the central government to other local units. He also described as decentralization is the transfer of decision making powers and authority, responsibility from the center of government structure. The term decentralization refers to the division of political, economic and administrative powers/responsibilities between the center and local government/ sub-national/level of government (Eshetu, 1994).

Therefore decentralization refers the form and the degree of power that the local governments hold and the relations between the federal and member states and the relation between the state and local authorities in unitary state or between the federated entities and local authorities which they comprise. In short decentralization is an act in which central governments code/give up powers, responsibilities and other issues to actors and institutions at lower levels in political administrative and territorial hierarchy (Hotman, 2000).

2.2. The Rationales for Decentralization

Decentralization has been pursued by different countries with different objective-some political, other more economic still others give more weight to better services or democracy (Mustafa Ben letaietal, 2008).According to Mustafa Ben letaietal decentralization is particularly widespread in developing countries for variety of reasons. For example in Africa the advent of multi-party political system, in Latin America decentralization has been essential for democratization process.

Generally many countries of the world have engaged in the process of decentralization with different reasons, political, economic, administrative and fiscal issues have been the major objectives that preserved many countries to decentralize powers responsibilities to local governments. Sustainable development is made possible by the effective decentralization of

responsibilities, policy management, decision making authority and sufficient revenue collection authority to local government.

2.3. Forms of political Decentralization

Mackintosh and Roy (1999), Stated that administrative political decentralization seeks to redistribute authority, responsibilities and financial resource for providing public services among different levels of the government. It forms an important aspect of territorial decentralization. It refers to the transfer of powers and resource from higher levels of government situated in different territories or regions with in the country. Depending on the nature of the decentralized units, administrative political centralization has two types.

Decentralization: is the weakest form of administrative decentralization, as it distributes decision making authority, financial and management responsibilities among the different levels of government.

Delegation : is a more extensive type of administrative decentralization through delegation, the central governments transfer decision making and administration of public functions semi-autonomous organization(Pekrs and wright 1996).

2.3.1. Political Decentralization

Political decentralization focuses on devolution of decision making power by creating sub-national governments through election in multi-party system (Taye and Tegegne, 2007). Political decentralization is meant to give the local people or elected representatives more power in public decision making. It is associated with pluralistic and representative government (Tsegae, 2006). The concept implies that the election of representatives from local electoral jurisdictions allowed elected officials to know the needs and desires of the constituents. It assumed that decisions made with participation will be make the people better informed and become relevant to diverse local interests than those made only by national political authorities.

2.3.2. Economic Political Decentralization

Economic decentralization refers to the types and degree of decision making authority over service and economic assets (Tsegaye, 2006). Economic decentralization can be done through privatization of public owned functions and business. Deregulation and privatization are the two forms of economic decentralization that allows business. Community groups, private voluntary association and other non- governmental organizations to carry out responsibilities for functions.

2.3.3. Fiscal political Decentralization

Fiscal decentralization deals with the introduction of tax sharing and grant systems between central and local government(Tsegaye, 2006).Fiscal decentralization covers the whole spectrum of intergovernmental Fiscal relations coming under the literature of fiscal federalism which encompasses the principles of fiscal relations between central and sub-national level of government(Eshetu,1994,2).It indicates that if local governments are carried auto decentralized functions effectively they must have adequate revenue either rose locally or transferred from the central government as well as the authority to make decision about expenditures. However, according to Eshetu and Mustafa etal (1994) in many developing countries local government or administrative units possess the legal authority to impose taxes, and there are pendant on higher levels of governments. Therefore local government should have given up significant power to lower governments

Characteristics Of successful Decentralization

The quality of measuring the structure and functions of the system of decentralization is guided and built on theoretical assumptions which link three necessary conditions (Tsegaye, 2006). These are an appropriate structure democratic system of governance and an adequate capacity. Appropriate structure decentralization is an organizational structure i.e. a pattern according to which tasks and responsibilities has already been formally allocated. There is no single universal decentralization structure which is best for all countries in all circumstances. Appropriateness of decentralization varies according to a number of factors that are specific to the objectives and context of sub-national governments. Democratic systems of governance: Decentralization of power does not by itself mean self-governance; it can only be a real self-governing exercise if it is the principles of democratic governance such as accountability, transparency, the rule of law, participation and responsiveness.

An adequate capacity: appropriate design structure and good governance do not by themselves insure devolution of power (Tsegaye, 2006) effective devolution will occur when elected local government s have the necessary level of qualified persons, financial resources, skills and knowledge to formulate, implement and enforce policy decisions. Therefore the design of structure and governance should be inter related and linked to capacity.

Local or Woreda level Political Decentralization

Political decentralization involves at lower level of government such as woreda and local level with specific power and functions. Local in woreda level political decentralization plays an important role in maintaining the security of local or woreda levels of societies. System of dual accountable underline the operation of regional and woreda council were by each is accountable to it is reprieve constituency and council in the next upper tier. Regional council or answerable to the electorate and federal house of representatives and enjoy wide range of powers without prejudice to the competence and government in the sense receiving considerable sub sides through inter-governmental transfers (Taye and Tegegn 2004).

2.4. Opportunities of political Decentralization for the Development of Local Democracy

Abdulah (2003) stated that decentralization and local governance or democracy are increasingly recognized as basic components of democratic governance, since they provide an enabling environment in which decision making and service deliver can bring closet to the people, especially to local society. Decentralization is instrumental in the overall issue of reinventing government and it is essential to achieving the internationally set millennium development goals. The major opportunities of political decentralization for the development of local democracy as (Abdulah, S2003) points out include:

1: Local authorities tend to act more in line with local performances to local needs and decentralizations provides opportunities to marginalized sectors of the local community like women in some countries to participate at the local level enabling more sensitive to policy formulation and implementation.

2: It tends to enhance transparency and accountability in the local community.

3: It increases effectiveness in service delivery like reducing absenteeism among governmental employee for example in local schools and health clinics because elected officials receive complaints from their constituents and can improve deplane.

4: Decentralization provides bureaucratic with every warning of potential disasters and enabling quick remedial action.

5: Decentralization makes development projects more sustainable

And cost effective because local people are more likely to be involved in their design, execution and monitoring.

6: Decentralization encourages communities to find solutions to their everyday problems in yielding innovative ideas which are more attend to local conditions.

2.5 Institutional structure, Power and Accountability of Local Governments in Ethiopia

The current Ethiopia state structure has five tiers of government I.e. the federal, regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels (Taye and Tagegne, 2007). FDRE constitution however clearly established two levels of government I.e. the federal and regional states (FDRE constitution article 50) the remaining levels of government are established by the regional state constitutions. The federal level of government is the highest level of government unit in Ethiopia has the legislative (directly elected by the people the Ethiopia), the executiveand judiciary organs. The regional governments are second levels of government unit. They have legislative, executive and judiciary organs. The regional state councils, the highest organ of the regional government organ, are responsible to the people of the state and have significant power and functions. Determining the establishment and the powers of the local government is amateur left to the regional governments constitution defines the structure and power of local government within the jurisdiction the relevant regional state. The two categories of local government have been established by the regional state constitutions. The regular local government is made up of woreda administrations and city administrations. Ethnic local government on other hand is made up of liyuworeda and nationality zones. Both nationality zones and liyuworeda have more powers than regular local government units. The status of zonal tires 0f government remains unclear and varies from one regional to another (taye and tagegne 2007) for example in SNNPR regional state, zones elect their councils, but in other regional state, formally zonal tires administrations come in between regional state and woreda administrations. There is also asymmetry between zonal governments (yilmaze and venugo pol; 2008). In Amara zones are active administrative units and play significant roles while oromiya and tigray they are intermediaries.

Challenge of Political Decentralization for the Development of Local Democracy

Decentralization requires coordination between the levels of governments and more regulations not less to ensure basic transparency, accountability and representation. The state also has to raise adequate fiscal resources that the decentralization is influenced by a country size, population its political and institutional inheritance effect on the design and modalities of decentralization, adequacy of fiscal resources to transfer to sub national government efficiency of technical or skilled personnel at all levels of government are important ingredients for success full decentralization. Howe ever, politicians have more often than not used the slogan of

decentralization as rhetoric to strengthen their own power base rather than improve governance. In practice the lack of willingness of center to share power has been a major impediment to effective decentralization. In fact the in ability to make the transition to people centered governance with its commensurate implications for participation and empowerment its perhaps bigger bottle neck in the process of decentralization than legislative changes which in their own rights are also crucial. Finally the lack of public awareness and absence of a culture of participation and weak voice of particularly the poor and marginalize sections of the population has inhibit the development (Baffaur Georg, 2003).

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

Description of Study Area

The geographical setting of the study would be focused on the south west shoa zone woliso town. Woliso town located in the south western part of the oromia regional state that is 114km far from Addis Ababa and found on main road of Addis Ababa to Jimma. The astronomical location of woliso town is between 8^0- 32' N 37^0- 58'E latitude and 8.533^0-N 37.967^0-E longitude with an elevation of 2063m above sea level. According to the national census reported in 2009 a total population for woliso town 59,685 of whom 18,880 were male and 18,998 was female. The majority of the inhabitants said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christian with 63.29% of the population reporting the observed these beliefs, while 19.06% of the population was protestant and 16.36% of the total population were muslims(The woliso town administrative statics bureau 2011 E.C).

Research Design

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research design. Because the quantitative data was analyzed by using frequency and percentage with table present action was be used to present and analyzed data while the qualitative data was analyzed by using explanation interpretation and description. The researcher was also used descriptive analysis in order to analyze the data gathered from the primary data source which is interview and questionnaires**.** Descriptive type of research would be designed pertinent and precise information concerning the current state of phenomena and draw valid of general conclusion from the fact did covered (Koul, 1984). This type research may result in the formulation of significant problem concerning local and state issue. Additionally, the researcher conducted analytically type of research to analysis the scope of constitutional powers and function of woliso town administration within the regional state constitution.

Source and Instrument of Data Collection

Source of data

This study employed both primary and secondary source of data. The primary data is gathered through questionnaires and interview. Secondary data is gathered from different books, magazine, published, and unpublished materials.

Instruments of data collections

Quantitative and qualitative data would be collected by using data collection tools such as; questionnaire and interview.

Questionnaire

The type of questionnaire used was both closer-ended and open-ended. Because the closed-ended questionnaire helps the researcher to necessary fixed information from the respondents and open-ended questionnaire helps the respondents not to limit their ideas.

Interview

The second data gathering instrument of the study was interviews. The type of interview used is semi-structured because it helps the researcher to get in-depth information about the study.

3.1.Methods of Data Collection

There were two basic instruments for data collection. These instruments were questionnaires and interview. The questionnaires contain both open ended and close ended questions and Interview type was semi-structure prepared for key informant.

1.4 Sample Techniques and Sample Size

The study was applied both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. The study use purposive sampling techniques. Because of purposive sampling techniques is the ground for the select sample of intellectual and knowledgeable. The target population of this study was people who were living in Woliso town especially, those who were working in governmental organization and was selected based on the interest of research. From population of town administration, 150 of them were selected for responding from government officials, because of saving time, cost (budget) and as well as to gaining clear information. In order to accomplish the study the researchers selected 30 respondents by using simple random techniques from governmental official of Woliso town administration from the targeted population. From the tot al population 25respondents selected for the questionnaire and 5 respondents for interview.

1.5 Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of looking and summarizing data with the intent to extract useful information from the questionnaire and interviews. After data collection from primary and secondary sources, the collected data was analyzed and interpreted through qualitative and quantitative method. The researcher used both quantitative (percentage and table) and qualitative data analysis.

Ethical Consideration

This study gave emphasis to ethical consideration which means the participations of respondents was voluntary based on informed agreed consent; the information gathered was kept confidentiality of the respondents and used only for academic purpose to protect the participant's privacy and security, the information gathered from other writers was acknowledged properly to avoid plagiarism and fabrication of data was considered as an academic crime by the researchers.

Chapter 4

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with description of area, data presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings that are employed through different research instruments or tools. As it is indicated in the methodology part, the target groups of respondents were population of Woliso town, south west shoazone Administration. The researcher analyzed political and administrative part of decentralization.

4.1 Political Decentralization

The researcher analyzed the system of political decentralization. The extent of Woliso town administration power and function was the relation of Wolisoworedawith the zone administration and regional government. Political participation of the people, the enacted directives and the qualification of the electorates were analyzed.

The major aim of the district level decentralization program (DLDP)as to devolve decision making authority to Woreda and transform them in to strong institution of local democratic governance and efficient meansfor delivering public services (Taye and Tegegne, 2007, 69).

Table 4.1The demography variables of respondents.

		No of respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	18	60%
	Female	12	40%
	Total	30	100%

Age	18-30	9	30%
	31-40	11	36.7%
	41-50	10	33.3%
	Total	30	100%
Education level	Diploma	18	60%
	Degree	10	33.3%
	Master	2	6.7%
	PHD	0	-
	Total	30	100%

Source; survey data; 2019

As it was indicated from the above table 60% of respondents were males and 40% of them were females. When we look in to age structure of the sample respondents, the majority of the administration and political decentralization employments belongs to the age category ranging between 20-30 and it consists (30%) and (36.7) of them were belongs to the age category between 31-40 and also (33.3%) of them were belongs to the age category ranging between 41-50.

Regarding to education level of respondents large number were attended diploma (60%) and degree (33.3%) and only (6.7%) of the respondents have masters.

Table 4.2 The town officials' response of the scope of powers and functions in Woliso town.

To what extent does the Oromiaregional state government decentralized powers to the Woliso town government administration?		
Rank	No of respondent	Percent

Very high	4	13.3%
High	6	20%
Moderate	8	26.7%
Low	12	40%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

The above table shown 4(13.3%) of the respondents gave their responses as Woliso town government has very high powers and functions, 6(20%) responded that the town government has high powers, others 8(26.7%) and 12(40%) answered that Woliso town government has low powers and functions because town administration government has very specific powers to administer itself, and it has really practiced certain functions related to agriculture, infrastructure like education water supply and road, and protecting historical institutions and the like.

In addition to this, the respondent stated that "Woliso town government has no sufficient powers, and its main roles are to enact directives and implement the regional and federal government's laws and policies. The respondent also said that "although Woliso town administration comprises town administration council and town administration executive and first instance judiciary body those organs of government have no sufficient powers to administer the town administration" (Interview with Woliso town administrator, May 2019).

Table 4.3 The Woliso town administrations official's response on the relation of Woliso town administration with the regional government.

Does the regional government intervene in the affairs of the town administration government?		
Response	No of respondent	Percent
Yes	20	66.7%
No	10	33.3%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

As it is revealed in the above table, 20(66.6%) of the respondents gave their response by saying yes, and the rest 10(33.33%) of the respondents on the other hand gave their response by saying

no. Many of the respondent stated that the regional government usually intervene in the affairs of the town administration government when there is maladministration, budget administration problem and financial support. Hence, it indicates that the regional government interferes on the town administrative government issues such as politically as well as economically.

Table 4.4 The Woliso town administration official's response on the relation of administration Woliso town government with the zonal administration.

Does the zonal government intervene in the affairs of town administration government?		
Response	No of respondent	Percent
Yes	23	76.7%
No	7	23.3%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

As clearly shown in the above table, 23(76.7%) of the respondents have positive response while, 7(23.3%) of the respondents answered the question by saying no. According to the respondents, the zone administration usually interferes in the affairs of town administration. The zone administration although it is not constitutionally established, accepts laws and policies from regional government and implements these laws through the twon administration. It supervises the town administration whether it implement laws and policies or not. As one the interviewee respondent responded that "the zone administration interferes in the affairs of the town administration government by approving higher officials". Additionally, the zonal administration make a relation with the woreda administrative government by providing financial support and the woreda closely works with the town administration. (Woliso town administration oromo Democratic Party office 2019).

Table 4.5The town administration official's response on people's political participation.

Do the people participate in the decision making process?		
Response	No of respondent	Percent
Yes	10	33.3%

No	20	66.7%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

As clearly seen in the above table, 10 (33.3%) of the respondents answered the question by saying, 'Yes' and they discussed that the people have mainly participated in election, infrastructure and community policing issues. While 20(66.7%), the majority of the respondents answered by saying, 'No' because the people are not influential and active participant in all affairs. Even though they have limited participation, as the majority of respondent responded that peoples remained the only electorate and not participating in decision making process in their town.

Table 4.6 The Woreda official's response on knowledge of Woreda councils.

Do you agree that the electorates are sufficient knowledge to make town administration policies and strategies?		
Position	No of respondent	Percent
Strongly agree	4	13.3%
Agree	6	20%
Disagree	20	66.7%
Undecided		0%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

The above table shown that 20(66.7%) of the respondents did not agreed, and 6(20%) agreed. While the remaining 4(13.3%) strongly agreed with the knowledge of woliso town administration electorates.

Having answers from the respondents, the researcher interviewed with one government officials. The respondent said that "Most of the electorate has not knowledge and skill, and they are directly elected by the town people from 4kebeles each 5 year. The main requirement to be elected as a member of the council is being the member of the ruling political party. As a result, the directives and plan of the town administration government are not well investigated, and sometimes contradict with the town people's primary interest" (interview with woliso town, Oromia Democratic Party chairman May 2019). Therefore, as it is depicted from the

respondents, many members of Woliso town councils have not sufficient knowledge. Hence, this indicated that the policies and directives enacted by the people are not that satisfactory to the peoples of the town.

Table 4.7 The town administration official's response on the accountability of town councils.

For whom the town administrative councils are accountable?		
	No of respondent	Percent
The Woreda people	20	66.7%
The zonal government	3	10%
The regional government	2	6.6%
For all	5	16.7%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

The above table shows that majority of the respondents 20(66.7%) answered the town administrative council is accountable to the Woreda people whereas, the next 3(10%) of the respondents answered that the town administrative council is accountable to the zonal government. The rest 2(6.6%) of the respondents on the other hand there gave response by saying the town administrative council is accountable to the regional government and 5(16.7) responded for all.

4.2 Administrative Decentralization in Woliso Town Administration

In this topic, the researcher investigated the implementation of policies and plans on human power and financial resources.

Administrative decentralization refers the transfer to responsibility and human management of resources among different level of government. Effective decentralization was occur when elected local governments have necessary levels of qualified persons, financial resources and skilled man power to implement and enforce policy decisions (Tsegaye, 2005:6).

Table 4.8The town administration official's response about skilled human power of woliso town.

Do you agree that the town administrative government has enough

skilled manpower?		
Position	No of respondent	Percent
Strongly agree	5	16.7%
Agree	10	33,3%
Disagree	15	50%
Undecided	0	0%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

As it is revealed in the above table, 5(16.7%) persons strongly agreed with Woliso town administrative has enough skilled human power to administer itself, and 10(33.3%) of the respondents agreed with the town government has enough human power. On the other hand, 15(50%), respondents disagreed with the question because many persons in Woliso town administrative are not well trained and experienced. In addition to this, some respondents stated that corruption and political influence are the major problems. For example, many of the town officials and civil servants are not recruited based on merit rather, they are appointed by their relatives and friends. This shows that although there are many skilled human power, appointment problem and corruption is prevailing in the study area (Woliso town, OromoDemocratic Partychair man interview may, 2019).

Table 4.9 The Woliso town administrative official's response on the amount of financial resource.

Do you agree that the Woliso town government has autonomous financial resource?		
Position	No of respondent	Percent
Strongly agree	0	0%
Agree	6	20%
Disagree	24	80%
Undecided	0	0%
Total	30	100%

Source: survey data, 2019

The above table shown that only 6(20%) of the respondents agreed that woliso town administrative has sufficient financial resources, whereas most 24(80%) of the respondents

disagreed with the financial resources. The respondents also discussed that lack of finance is one of the major challenges for the performance of powers and responsibilities. As result, woliso town administrative government is dependent to zonal administration and regional government. Therefore, as indicated in table 4.9 it is easy to understand that there is budget problem which is the other problem of decentralization in woliso town administration.

The previous chapter had provided information regarding the assessment of political and administrative decentralization in Woliso town administration of South West Shoa zone. Therefore, based on the previous chapter and data analysis the findings of this study are summarized as follows:

Decentralization of power and responsibility to town administration government is one method that plays a vital role for development, and it minimizes the task of the central government. If town governments have sufficient power and functions, it can be quasi-independent from the central and regional governments, and administer the people of the woreda very well.

- In Woliso town administration, the notion of decentralization enhances the people's participation in socio-economic and political issues, realize peace and security and promote the people to develop their town.
- The town experienced low transfers of powers and function to central and regional government. As it is clearly seen in the data analysis part and the town government has low power even power though it is less than the town people.
- Although policies, plans and directives are enacted by the town administration council, have faced many problems because those policies and directives do not always fit with the primary interest of the town people.
- Additionally, there are many problems that hinder the performance of decentralization in Woliso town administration. The first problem is high intervention of the regional government and zonal administration in the affairs of the town government. These governments are highly interfering in Woliso town administration government in all aspects. Therefore, Woliso town government council upholds down –top accountability to higher level of government and downward accountability to its citizen. The second problem is lack of finance and skilled human power. The third problem is corruption. Corruption is one of the other challenges for the performance of decentralization in Woliso. It negatively affected the performance of policies, plans and directives.

Chapter 5

5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

The objective of this chapter is to summarize the main findings of the research as discussed and analyzed in the preceding and provides conclusion and recommendation towards the findings.

5.1Conclusions

Nowadays, countries around the world have shown a tendency toward decentralization and local governance for different reasons and in different time periods. It has been widely accepted by providing power and duties for each tier of government by empowering in decision making and promoting developments at the local. In this topic, the researcher concluded evidences that are related to political and administrative decentralization in Woliso town administration of South West Shoa zone administration.

Sufficient power is essential to local governments to administer its people. However, Woliso town administration has not sufficient power and function. Indeed, the town council only enacts directive and woreda plans that are used as instrument to implement laws enacted by the council of regional government. It shows that Woliso town administration has no educated power and function

Woliso town administration has implemented the laws and policies that are enacted by the federal and regional government. The regional government and zonal administration not only supervise but also control the government organs of Woliso town in every aspect through woreda administration. Hence, the town administration is not independent government unit, and accountable to these higher levels of government and the people of the town.

The government of Woliso town administration significantly performs infrastructure. Like road school, house and water supply, protects peace and security, administering human resource and land, and set the annul town budget.

However, the aforementioned activities have been performed significantly; there are many challenges that negatively affect its effectiveness. Lack of educated human power, lack of finance, over interference of zone administration and regional government, corruption, weak directives and lack of smooth relationship between the government's official are the majorproblems.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the data presented, analyzed and concluded, the following recommendations are forward:

1. Sufficient power and function are very essential to local government. However,Woliso town administration has no such power. Therefore the regional government should transfer sufficient power and responsibility

2. Woliso town administration is not semi-autonomous and self –governing unit because the regional government and zonal administration highly interfere in the affairs of the woreda and the woreda also highly interferes in the affairs of the town administration. Hence the power and responsibility should be demarcated the higher level of the government should not interfere in the affairs of the woreda and the woreda should not also interfere in the affairs town.

3. Multi–party system and professional legislators are very essential for the development of town administration because it proved policy choices to the town peoples. However, all member of the town council is member of the ruling party, and there are no political parties. So multi-party system and trained electorate should be existed.

4. Skilled human power is very essential to perform power and responsibility. In Woliso town administration, although there are many trained human power, they are not appointed by their skill and merit. So, skilled and experienced human should be appointed based on their profession.

5. The power and responsibilities of the town administration should be clearly described by the federal constitution. Unless the monopolistic nature of regional government in economic and political decentralization is minimized, the process of political decentralization is very difficult.

6. The town administration maker should give chance for the participation of community in the preparation policy formulation and its implementation.

7. The town administration should have developed and trained its own experts for policy formulation rather making policy by regional government in designing and approving different development projects.

8. The town administration official and the council should give emphasis and the accountable for the kebele representative rather than being only accountable for regional official since the

realization of local democracy in the decentralized system of governance require the maximum participation of the mass of the society.

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Appendix

WOLKITE UNIVERSTIY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMMANITIES

DEPARTEMENT OF CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES

The aim of these questionnaires will be to serve as a data for the research conducted on the assessing of political and administrative decentralization in the case woliso town. The data will be collected from the respondents are used for only academic purpose. Therefore, the respondents are hoped to give genuine and clear information freely.

Part I. Personal Information

Instruction1: please put X to the items in the box provided.

1. Sex: male ( ) b. female ( )
2. Age: 20-30( ) b. 31-40 ( ) c. 41-50( ) d. above 51( )
3. Level of education: Diploma ( ) b. degree( ) c. Master( ) d. PHD( )

Part II: Closer-ended Research Questionnaires

1. To what extent does oromia regional state government decentralized powers to the woliso town administration government?

A/ very high B/ High C/ moderate D/ low E/ very low

2. Do you agree that the electorates are sufficient knowledge to make towns policies and strategies?

A/ strong agree B/ agree C/ disagree D/ undecided

3. Do you agree that the plans were prepared by the woliso town administration government based on the interest of the people?

A/ strongly agree B/ agree C/ d isagree D/ undecided

4. Do you agree that the town administration government has enough skilled man power?

A/ strongly agree B/ agree C /disagree D/ undecided

5. Do you agree the town administration government has enough financial resources?

A/ strongly agree B/agree C/ disagree D/ undecided

6. For whom the town administrative councils are accountable?

A/ The town community B/ The zonal government C/ The regional government D/ All

Part III: Open-ended Research questionnaires

1. In what ways have power decentralization changed the life of society?

A / realize active community participation

B/brings socio cultural development

C/ brings peace and security

D/ minimizes over bureaucracy

Others_____

_____

2. Does the people participate in the decision making process?

A/ yes B/ no

If your answer is , yes how does it intervene ?----------

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3. Does the zonal government intervene in the affairs of town administration government ?

A/ yes B/ no

If you says yes, how it does it intervene? ----------

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4. What are the major challenges that the negatively affect the performance of power decentralization in woliso town?

A. Shortage of finance B. Shortage of man power C. Corruption D. Intervention of zonal government

Others

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……

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Part IV: - open ended questioners.

1. What are the powers and responsibilities practiced by the woliso town administration government?_____

   _____

   _____

2. What are the mechanisms that used for reducing the challenges that affects the performance of woliso town administration government?----------

Interviews guideline

1. Does woliso town administration have an autonomous authority to decide on issues in its own?2. Does woliso town administration have its own three organ of government?
3. Do the three organs have sufficient power?
4. How administrative representative are elected?
5. Does woliso town administration council have sufficient knowledge?
6. How does woliso town administration related with zonal and regional government?