

**TAX ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS INCREASING REVENUE
GENERATION IN NIGERIA**

(CASE STUDY OF GOMBE STATE INTERNAL REVENUE BOARD)

B-032

BY

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2010/02/4147**


AUGUST, 2013

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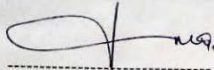
BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION (TECHNICAL)
GOMBE, GOMBE STATE.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
A WORD OF THE NIGERIAN CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
(N.C.E)

AUGUST 2013

APPROVAL PAGE

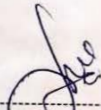
This is to certify that this project "Tax Administration Towards Increasing Revenue Generation in Nigeria" (Case Study of Gombe State Internal Revenue Board), has been conducted under the supervision and guidance of:



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(Project Supervisor)

01-11-2013

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1/11/2013

Date

DEDICATION

The project is dedicated to the Almighty God the giver of knowledge and understanding and my beloved parent mr/mrs Obida Ahmadu who laid solid foundation for me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, my profound gratitude goes to the Almighty God, the giver of wisdom, knowledge, capability and understanding who in His infinite love and mercy made it possible for me to endure all the problems, burden and stress to write and accomplish this project.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my Supervisor in person of Rev. Godwin Ogbonna for his encouragement, commitment and invaluable contributions for making this project a reality, God bless you.

My appreciation also goes to the Dean/H.O.D school of business in person of Alh. Abdulganiyu Jimoh and lecturers that have immensely contributed to the success of this project, may God bless you.

I must not forget to mention my friends and love one's such as Rejoice Sumi Dodo, currency, Fada .I, Zinga, Zwings, Baba Dudu, A.y, Bad pikin, Don B, Baba, Sunney and the entire za-boyz family.

Lastly I must express my sincere thanks to my entire family members for their countless contribution towards the accomplishment this project. Thanks may god bless you.

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Abstract

The circumstances necessitating the need to carry out a research on the tax administration towards increasing revenue in Gombe state arise out of the growing need of an individuals to shift too much emphasis on concentration on utilization of society resources and profit maximization without putting something back for the society where the resources is being derived consequently this paper examined the tax administration towards increasing revenue in Gombe state. The study used secondary data and primary data to obtain from Gombe state internal revenue board. It was recommended that there should be adequate compliance with the requirement of tax administration towards increasing revenue in Gombe state in order to ensure continued sustainability of society.

CHAPTER ONE

Background of the Study

Introduction

The most important sources of fund available to the government whether State or Local Government apart from statutory allocation given by the Federal Government is taxation. The important role which taxation plays towards revenue generation for effective administration and economic growth in the state, can not be overemphasised, many students wrote their projects on taxation in order to evaluate and see its impact on revenue generation in Nigeria. Most of these researchers were done mainly on some aspect of taxation. Wanima (2009) wrote on value Added Tax (VAT) as a tool for generation revenue, Badikko (2010) made a research on Internal Revenue Generation among others. Hence, these researchers fail to recognize how tax is being administered, what are the problems that hindered efficient and effective tax administration in order to obtain enough revenue. Therefore, the main theme of my research is to analyse the problems and prospects of tax administration towards revenue generation in Nigeria. A case study of Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue.

However, it is a known fact that every tier of government whether, Federal, State or Local Government finance all its activities from the revenue they generate. Thus, State as a second tier of government use taxes as a means of revenue. Despite the significance of taxation nowadays, it has not been given the desired attention.

Moreover, the ability of the State Government to provide social amenities and contribute to the economic development depends largely on its capacity to diversify its revenue base.

Furthermore, the proper tax administration and its collection is the primary duty of the State Board of Internal Revenue a division of State Ministry of Finance been guided by Income Tax Management Act (ITMA) 1961. It is beyond any reasonable doubt that administration and collection of taxes have been among the most significant way for achieving additional revenue generation to any State especially Gombe State in particular.

The effectiveness and efficiency of tax administration play an important role for any State Economy to counter attack and silently address their needs for revenue.

In conclusion, having recognised the importance of taxes in the economic development of any State especially Gombe State, i am therefore motivated me to carry out a research on this topic with a view of bringing the light to the problems and prospects encountered in tax administration towards revenue generation thereby providing useful suggestion that could help to remedy these problems.

Statement of the Problems

It is a known fact that tax is one of the major sources of revenue available for the State Government especially Gombe State apart from statutory allocation given by the Federal Government. Despite the importance of taxes particularly towards raising the revenue generation, there are numerous problems with regard to tax system in the second tier of government. These problems include lack of competent and well trained personnel to harness taxation it may be due to inadequate

incentive and lack of motivation on the side of the tax officers. It may be due to lack of adequate infrastructures and above all corruption in the collection of tax and so on. These and other factors prompted this research, in other words, it is the difficulties encountered by the revenue department in tax collection and administration that this study attempts to explore.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The fundamental aims of this research work is to examine the tax administration towards increasing revenue generation in Nigeria (Problems and prospects). A case study of the Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue. To achieve this general objective the following specific aims could be considered:

To examine the effectiveness of tax administration towards revenue generation in Gombe.

To find out whether the tax payers evade and avoid tax in Gombe.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis one

HO: Effectiveness of tax administration has no significant effect on revenue generation in the State.

H1: Effectiveness of tax administration has significant effect on revenue generation in the State.

Hypothesis Two

HO: Tax evasion and tax avoidance has no significant effect on assessment of taxes in Gombe.

11: Tax evasion and tax avoidance has significant effect on assessment of taxes in Gombe.

1.5 Significant Of the Study.

This research work is expected when completed to be of great important to the government specifically tax authorities in a State. Hence, the study will be helpful not only to the revenue department but also to the State indigenes who may need to know more about tax system and functions of the Board. It is also the hoped of the researcher that the study should be of help to those who are going to undertake similar work. Also this research work is beneficial to the researcher because it will help widen the researcher's knowledge and provide a better understanding of the topic.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research work is centered on Gombe State as a geographical entity. It is review the functions and effort of the State Board of Internal Revenue with a view to identify areas of problems and make recommendations where necessary for the establishment of new policies that will improve revenue generation in the State.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Revenue: For the purpose of this study refers to sources of income derived under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Tax: This can be defined for the purpose of this research as a compulsory contribution made by individuals and corporate bodies towards meeting the expenditure of a State.

- **State board of internal revenue:** This is a board responsible for tax administration and collection of taxes and other sources of revenue in the state level.
- **Tax administration:** For the purpose of this study it refers to imposing of tax laws and subsequent collection of revenue base on legal frame work.
- **Tax collector:** Because of this study tax collector simply means a duly authorized official of the State Service or the Federal Board of Inland Revenue.
- **Revenue department:** For the purpose of this study, these mean the operational arm of the State Board of Internal Revenue.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

For the purpose of this project the review of relevant literature is the key opener for proper direction and understanding of the research work. In that way there are many writers on taxation or tax administration earlier than now of which neither for or against in principles with criticism of these authors especially the authors from the western countries who generalized issues on public finance, but, in the west or world tax administration should be carefully studies before arriving at a conclusion.

This is because the condition that favours revenue administration is the west may not be found in the part of the world.

Taxation policy; like other forms of social and economic policy; social aspiration and goals of the citizens of the country. Each country does have a unique set of social, political and economic institution. Therefore, it is not possible to design a general tax structure that deals for all developing states.

However, this chapter could provide relevant literature related to the study.

2.2 Brief History of Taxation in Nigeria

The traditional tax system was the foundation on which ward Lugard based his tax policy, introduced to the Northern region in 1940. Under traditional tax by Emirs, Obas, Village heads etc, various taxes were collected between 1904 and 1957; taxes were collected at various times from individuals and companies without any distinction.

The basis of assessment, allowance, deduction and tax rates were the same. During the period, the development of tax law, multiplicity of tax, hostility and protest by taxpayers were few examples of the inherent problems of the tax system then. The legal history of personal income tax in Nigeria may be traced to the enactment of the Direct Taxation ordinance 1940. Under the Ordinance administrative officers administered the Direct Taxation ordinance unscientifically and without any form of uniformity by levying tax on incomes of Africans in the former regions. Thus Europeans in the former regions were subject to tax in the regions in which they were resident, cocoa farmer were hardly taxes at all.

The Raisman Fiscal Commission of 1958 recommended the introduction throughout Nigerian of basic principles of taxing incomes of persons other than limited liability companies. The recommendation was embodied in the Nigeria (constitution) order in council 1960, and formed the basis of the income tax management Act 1961 herein after referred to as the Act. This order in council brought in non-Africans within the state (then regional) tax set-up. The provisions of the Act which is not a complete statute but deals with fundamental income tax principles applicable to the whole country.

Before the advent of the British rule in Nigeria, dimolt taxation has already been developed in the North. For instance, the Zakkat, a tithe paid on crops and livestock has its origin in the Qur'an. The Kerdin Rada was a tax like capitation paid by Pagan farmers. The Shakka, Plantation tax was paid on all crops not subject to Zakkat, and the jangali or cattle tax was levied on livestock.

In the west, prior to 1900, there was no formal system of taxation comparable to that in the North. The kings relied mainly on tributes, folks and arbitrary levies on revenues.

In the Ibo areas of the east, the traditional of direct taxation to a central authority was simply non-existent.

In 1904, the British colonist government enacted the Native Revenue Proclamation No. 4 of 1904 under which Lord Lugard sought to simplify the system of northern taxes. It was amended first in 1906 and then in 1917 as the Native Revenue Ordinance.

Based on the report of H.R Palmer's findings and the consequent authorization by London towards the end of 1906, Lord Lugard continuously introduced direct taxation in the west. However, it was not until 1927 that Lord Lugard amidst stiff opposition succeeded in extending the Native Revenue, (amendment) ordinance to the area east of the Nigeria.

In 1940, the Direct Taxation ordinance (DTO) No. 3 was promulgated. The Direct Tax Ordinance repealed all Preceding Native Ordinance and brought all native elsewhere and in the township of Lagos under its jurisdiction. The DTO (with its 1943 amendment) brought the incomes of expatriates and Nigerians resident in Lagos, and expatriate resident anywhere else in the country under the tax jurisdiction of the colonial government.

With the establishment of regional authorities in 1952, the responsibility for assessment and collection of taxes passed to the regional governments. The recommendations of Raisman's fiscal commission of 1957 were embodied in the Nigerian constitution and later formed the basis of the Income Tax Management Act (ITMA) 1961. The Federal Government retained control over the taxation of individuals in the Federal Territory and companies throughout Nigeria, while the regional government obtained their revenue from taxes on income of all persons within their regions whether natives or expatriates.

A landmark approach towards improving the tax system was made in 1975 when Sir Jeremy Raisman's fiscal commission was set up.

2.3 Objectives of the 1961 Income Tax Management Act:

The main objective of the 1961 ITM are:-

- The regulation of the imposition of personal taxes throughout the federation so that internal double taxation of income by the federal and regional (state) government may be avoided.
- The determination of the federal authority on technical and other issues arising from personal taxation in which the interest of these governments might otherwise be in conflict.

When the Income Tax Management Act (ITMA) came into operation on 1st April, 1962 all the regional tax laws, which predated it were amended by the respective regional legislation to bring their provision into conformity with the provision of ITMA 1961, such regional legislation were:-

Northern Region: Personal income tax law which repealed the direct ordinance cap 54, 1940.

Western Region: Income Tax (amendment tax law 1961) that repealed income tax law, cap 48, 1950.

Eastern Region: The finance law that repealed the finance law, 1956.

Federal Territory: Personal income tax (Lagos) Act 1961. The ITMA has undergone various amendments to date, and today the Nigerian tax system appeared to have attained a high-level sophistication and complexity.

2.3 The Concept of Revenue

The term "Revenue" as defined by Efurueze (2009) is the fund required by the Government to finance its activities. These funds are generated from various sources such as fees, fine, borrowing as well as taxes and so on. Its also

been defined as the total amount or income that comes to an organization whether public or private within a specified period of time. Goode, R (2009) states that revenue comprises of taxation, but of either the realization from the sale of government properties or from other interest and returns from user charges. Considering the above definitions we can say that revenue is the total income accruing to a state from various sources within a specified period of time.

Furthermore, Onaleye, I.A (1998) states that there are two basic types of revenue that accrues to a state government. These are revenue allocation from the federal government account and revenue generated by the state itself. Those revenue generated by state itself are ones that are derived within the state from various sources which include taxes (pay as you earn, direct assessment among others). While statutory allocation from Federal Government account constitutes external sources.

It is also important to note that most of the Federation gets the bulk of their revenue from the Federal Government in form of statutory allocation from the Federal account to finance their programs. Mukhtar (1996), Ishaku (1997), Abdulkadir (1998), Ibrahim (2002), and Ishaq as cited in Hamid (2008). State Government as the second tier of government derives its revenue from different sources, however it should be noted that sources of revenue to the state are by no means uniform among the states. States derive their revenue depending on the resources available to them. The common sources of revenue among the states are identified by Baba A. (2004) and others include taxes which are mostly in the form of personal income tax and direct assessment, fines, fees and rates. Licenses payment and divided reimbursement, statutory grant and miscellaneous, the revenue generated used

in order to finance capital and recurrent expenditure by state which helps to achieve a great economic development.

Despite the above, there are problems associated with revenue generation at the state government which Gombe State is included. These problems as cited in Townsends, C. (1980) and Buhari, A.L. (1993) are: tax evasion, lack of motivation of the tax personnel, bad attitude of tax payer, lack of trained personnel, lack of commitment to collect capital gain tax on all capital gains accruing to individuals among others. These problems could lead to revenue yield from taxation at the state level which consequently will affect the level of infrastructure and basic essential amenities that the state will provide, thereby, thus affecting the standard of living of the people in the State. However, improving tax administration at the state level could assist towards increasing revenue to be generated in the State.

2.4 Taxation and Tax Administration

The concept "Taxation" is a worldwide phenomenon. In other words, the term taxation is a common phenomenon all over the world. However, it is important to note that there is no country or state that can survive and prosper without imposition of taxation for the purpose of boosting revenue generation.

There are many definitions of the concept of taxation given by various scholars. In the previous chapter we have seen some of the definition of taxation. However, here also the researcher wants to look at other definition of the concept of taxation given by various scholar and authorities.

Egwe, G. (2003) defined tax as a compulsory levy imposed by the government through its agents and for which it is not bound to offer service or considerations. Agueyi (1983) sees taxation as the transfer of resources from the private to the public sector to accomplish some of the nation's economic

and social goals. The Advance Learner Dictionary defined tax as compulsory payment by wages earners, companies and so on.

Taxation has been described as a compulsory payment to a government for a common benefit with a known formula to a known and distinct beneficiary (Onaleye, 1998). Tax constitutes an important source of government revenue in Nigeria. Such income is used to finance public utilities and perform other social responsibilities.

Tax means any income tax imposed by a law of a territory or the income tax (Armed Forces and other Persons) (Goode, 2009).

A tax is a compulsory extraction of money by a public authority for public purpose, or taxation is a system of raising money for the purposes of government by means of contributions from individual person or corporate body (Kajola, 2006).

Hence, LEKAN AND SUNDAY (2006) in their book title "Taxation Principles and Practice in Nigeria" they view tax in this dimension, it is compulsory extraction of money by a public authority for public purposes, or taxation is a system of raising money for the purpose of government by means of contributions from individual person or corporate body. Thus, taxation is therefore a levy (compulsory levy) imposed on the income, profit, capital or consumption of subjects upon their property by government in order to provide security and social amenities and generally create conditions for political, social and economic well being of the society. Therefore, from all these definitions it is obvious that taxation is a compulsory levy paid by cash and every eligible citizen to the government to enable it finance its expenditure.

Tax Administration

Government had always use taxation not only to raise money to run the business of government but also as a important fiscal tool for economic development and the alleviation of poverty. Taxation has been used also to encourage savings and investment, redistribution of income and curb some social ills.

There is therefore need to have in place a strong and a vibrant tax administration not only at the Federal level but also at the State and Local Government levels, so as to ensure that the objectives of tax system are achieved.

Tax administration is the process of assessing and collecting taxes from individuals and companies by relevant tax authorities; in such a way that correct amount assessed is collected efficiently and effectively with minimum tax avoidance or tax evasion.

The relevant authorities for the purpose of tax administration in Nigeria are:

Federal Board of Inland Revenue.

The board is constituted under S(1) of companies Income Tax Act (CITA) 1990 to asses and collect tax for the Federal Government. The operational arm of the Board is collecting the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS).

Composition of the Board: The board shall comprises of:

- An Executive Chairman, who shall be a person within the service experience in taxation to be appointed by the president.
- The Directors and Heads of Department of the FIRS.
- A representative of the Board of the National Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission as a members.

- A representative of Federal Ministry of Finance who shall be the officer from time to time holding or acting in the post of Director with responsibility for planning researching and statistics matters as a member.
- A member from the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation not lower in rank than an Executive Director.
- A Director from the National planning commission as member.
- A Director from the Nigerian Customs Service.
- The Registrar General of the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) as a member.
- The Legal Adviser to the FIRS.
- The Secretary is nominated by the Board from within the FIRS, but as an Ex-officio member of the Board.
- **State Board of Internal Revenue.**

The State Board of Internal Revenue (SBIR), as the relevant tax authority or assessment and collection of tax due to the State Government was establish under PITA 1993, 85A. It also has an operational are known as State Internal Revenue Service, also refer to as the State Service.

Composition of SBIR: The State Board shall comprises

The Executive Head of the State Service as the Chairman, who shall be experienced in taxation and be appointed by the Governor from within the State Service.

Three other persons nominated by the Commissioner for finance in the State on their personal merits.

The Directors and Head of Departments within the State Service.

A Directors from the State Ministry of Finance.

- The Legal Adviser to the State Service notwithstanding that the Legal Adviser to State Service is a member of the State Board he can appear for and represent the State Board and State Service in his professional capacity.
- The Secretary who shall be an-officio member to the State Board shall be appointed by the Board from within the State Service.
- **Local Government Revenue Committee**

The Local Government Revenue Committee was established under PITA (1993) sector 85D(1)

It may be referred to as the revenue committee comprise of the following as members:

- Thus supervisor for finance as Chairman.
- Three Local Government Councilors as members, and
- Two other persons experienced in revenues matters to be nominated by The Chairman of the Local Government on their personal merits.

Joints State Revenue Committee: Finance (miscellaneous taxation provision) decree No. 181998 amended section 85E of the principal decree by adding new section 85F through which joint State Revenue Committee is established.

Composition of the Committee

Each State of the Federation shall establish a joint State Revenue Committee, which shall comprises.

The Chairman of the State Internal Revenue Service as the Chairman

The Chairman of the Local Government Revenue Committee.

A representative of the Bureau of Local Government Affairs not below the rank of a director.

A representative of revenue mobilization allocation and fiscal commission, as an observer.



- The State Sector Commander of the Revenue Service.
- The Legal Adviser for the State Internal Revenue Service.
- The Secretary of the committee who shall be a staff of the State Internal Revenue Service.

2.5 Purpose of Significant of Taxation

The significant of taxation could be traced as far back as 1940s. Because since then government has been using taxes as important way of regulating the economy. According to Rabi (1981), the primary aim of taxation is to raise revenue in order to finance government expenditure. However, in words of Soyode and Kajola (2006) tax is a potent fiscal tool in the hand of government in regulating and managing the economy.

Therefore, apart from taxation being a major source of revenue generation for meeting government activities for promoting well being of the citizens in general it helps government in achieving other important objectives such as:

Re-Distribution of Income: Taxation is used as a fiscal policy instrument to control and minimize the difference between rich and poor by re-distribution of income. This can be achieved by adopting a progressive tax system which entails imposing high rate of tax on high income earners to finance social amenities for the poor group.

Regulator of Economy: Taxation can be used as an instrument in order to control the quality of money in circulation and also controlling the rate of inflation and fight against depression and inflation.

Encouragement: Taxation can be used to encourage both citizens and non-citizens to participate in some particular type of activities in a State. For

instance, given tax incentive priority in areas of development will no doubt encourage foreign investors to come and invest.

Discouragement: It can also be used to discourage the consumption of harmful goods (products) and services like tobacco and alcoholic drinks and so on.

Protection of Infant Industries: This can be achieved by designing import duties to discriminate against goods and services that are competitive with the local ones. This helps to protect them from becoming well established and converting into multi-national companies.

In short, Bagune, A. (1994), he logically divided the objectives of taxation that are usually pursued by government into the monetary objective and non-monetary. The former refers to the enhancement of earning power of naira while the non-monetary refers to the social political objectives like the pursuit of distributive justice, peace and stability and influencing the pattern of state and consumer consumption and hence control of inflation.

1.6 Principles of Good System

A good tax system is not designed by a master architect but evolves with the passage of time. It is one which is based on an appropriate set of principles such as equity, certainty and efficiency. Adam Smith gave the most important set of principles which he called canons of taxation. Other writers have equally propounded some other requirements of a good tax system the following are of major importance though they are not meant to be all inclusive.

Canon of Equity: This principle requires that the burden of tax should be felt equally by both the rich and poor i.e. that the higher the income the higher the tax liability. Simply put taxation should be fair to the tax payer. Hence the amount to be paid should not be fixed arbitrarily for, or a tax system to be efficient and effective the tax payer should always know the time of payment, the mode of payment and the amount to be paid, in other words the tax

system should be very simple and will understood by both the tax payer and the tax administrators, it should not be complex.

The Nigerian tax system does not meet all these requirements. The time of payment the manner of payment and clear to the tax payer thus the assessment of tax collection procedures are complex.

Canon of Convenience: The mode and time of payment should be as much as possible convenient to the tax payer. This canon recommends that unnecessary trouble to the tax payer should be avoided otherwise ill-effects would result.

Canon of Economy: Adefila in his lecture note on taxation he shows that economists have given little attention to the problems of administration and compliance cost, but these are important issues in the operation of fiscal system. Assessment and collection to taxes require personnel and requirement. By interpretation this canon means that the cost of collecting tax should not be more than the tax benefits itself.

However, in view of recognition of other objectives of the economic philosophy and problems of an additional principle which include:

Canon of Buoyancy: The tax revenue should have an inherent tendency to grow or increase along with an increase in national income if the tax rates and coverage are not revised.

Canon of Flexibility: It should be possible for the authorities to revise the tax structure with respect to its rates and coverage to suit the changing requirements of treasury of the economy without distorting the patterns of production, investment, and savings and so on.

Canon of Diversity: Tax revenue should come from various sources so that any reduction in tax revenue on the account of one source should have little or no effect on the total revenue.

2.7 The Mode of Administration of Board of Internal Revenue

The edict establishing the Board of Internal Revenue specified that, the Chairman of the Gombe State Internal Revenue shall be the Chief Executive of the Board.

The Chief Executive shall be assist in the performance of his duties by the Secretary, Director Inspectors of Tax, Personnel Officer, Personnel Assistance and Tax Collecting Assistant.

The Board consists of four units of which three are operational units while the fourth unit is management (Administrative) unit.,

The three operational units consist of:

- Direct Assessment and Motor Licensing Unit.
- Pay as-you-earn and collection unit, and
- Other revenue unit.

The function of each of the unit is elaborated as below:

The Administrative Unit: This unit is responsible for the formulation of policies, preparation of instruction and general administrative of the Board. The Secretary of the Board heads the units.

P.A.Y.E/Collection Unit: This unit deals with the tax officers all employees under directed employers while it also handles all collection and accounting aspect of other taxes and levies including prosecution of the tax defaulters.

Direct Assessment/Motor Licensing Unit: This unit is responsible for the assessment and collection of income tax from well to do businessmen, and also supervise and coordination of major vehicle licenses and fees. This section is headed by a director inspector of tax.

2.8 Brief Description of Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue

According to Joseph A. A. (1994) in his project write-up the history of modern tax collection in Gombe dated back to the 1960s; with the creation of 12 states in 1967, an area office was established in Gombe town in November 1968 to cater for the former Tangale Waja Local Government in the former Northern- Eastern State.

It continues to function again as an area officer after the creation of Bauchi State in 1976. All over this period (that is from November 1968 to September 1996). The area office was responsible for collection of road taxes and direct assessment of taxes. On February 13, 1997 the state administrator signed the Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue Board. The Board is responsible for collection of taxes in the State and provided service to its headquarters. At the end of 1997 the area office was opened in Dukku and Billiri Local Governments in order to assist in the administration of tax in the state. Section 7 of the State edit states the power and the functions of the board viz.

The State Board shall have the power to and be responsible for: administer the provisions of the tax and any other relevant law on taxes, fees and levies in the state as the relevant tax authority.

Assess, collect and account for all taxes, fees and levies in the State and the Commissioner may prescribe the manner the Board is to account for the fees and levies collected by it.

Supervise the collection of the revenue due to the State Government which other Minister, extra-Ministerial Department, parastatals and government companies collect.

Revise all obsolete rates collectable by the board and initials action and military administrator which necessary and expedient revision of other rates of taxes, fees and enabling laws.

Liaise on tax and revenue matters with the Federal and other State Government directly or through the joint tax board and make recommendation where necessary to the joint tax board on tax policy, tax reform, tax registration, tax treaties and exemptions as may be required from time to time.

Generally, its controlling the management of the services on matters of policy subject to the provisions of these edict and appointing, promoting, training, transferring and imposing discipline on employees of the State Internal Service.

As regard finding and autonomy of the board, section 8 provides as follows:

"The State Board shall be autonomous in the day-to-day running of technical professional and administrative affairs of the State Internal Revenue Service. The Board shall relent ten percent (10%) of its gross monthly actual revenue collection to fund its recurrent expenditure while its capital expenditure shall be funded by the State Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Industry.

The military administrator may at any time review this find arrangement but without affecting the board autonomy"

2.9 Problems of Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue

The problems associated with Gombe State Board Internal Revenue in collection and administration of taxes are as follows:-

- **In The Office:** When we look at the side of the individual tax offers, one can see that the provision of social amenities, for example good road, good water system, school, hospital, electric power and houses for

workers and individual businessmen. The State Government has contributed to the loss of revenue to it self due to the fact that, the government do not make any necessary effort in providing enough working material to the Board of Internal Revenue such as motor vehicles, writing materials as well as equip offices and so on. The Government is less concern with all these which are very essential for affective and efficient tax collection and administration.

- **Bad Faith of Tax Collector:** Some tax collectors and tax assessors are very dishonest. There are cases where there have been in bribery and corruption. These cases of tax collections being prosecuted from misappropriation of funds collected from tax-payers, some tax collectors also known to abuse of power because of their bad faith of tax collection.
- **Lack of Motivation of the Staff:** The Board will motivate her staff by paying their allowances as at when due especially when seat on official duty. Also it should train them very well on their field. So because of less motivation this has affected the revenue generation in Gombe negatively.
- **Lack of Knowledge of the P.A.Y.E Scheme:** This gives rise to misapplication of code member, which leads to loss of revenue by Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue.
- **Problem of Identifying Tax Payers Place of Residence:** The State Government find it difficult to trace the residence of some tax payers who live in a remote villages and to collect their tax, involves problem of transportation some times one cannot find transportation to such areas.

Last but not the least, another factor that make collection of tax difficult in the Board is that so many people in Gombe do engage in

subsistence production. It is therefore difficult to estimate currently the tax their production. This is because they do not produce on a commercial basis. Such sectors are therefore exempted from paying tax and this is a problem to the board.

Based on the above issue, emphasis will be specifically made on the problem militating against enhancement of revenue generation in Gombe State. This will assist in improving tax administration in the board towards achieving a require revenue in a State.

2.10 Source of Revenue Generation In Gombe State

There are various sources of income accruable to the State Government. According to A.C Tabansi (2003) these sources of income available to the state would include the following:

- Personal Income Tax-both under PAYE and assessment.
- Income arising from withholding tax-individuals and registered businesses.
- Capital gain tax
- Road tax for vehicles
- Market fees-where state finance is involved
- Tax from lotteries
- Tax from gaming and casino
- Business registration fees
- Development levies
- Stamp duties on instruments executed by individuals

2.11 Source of Revenue Generation In Local Government In Gombe State

The Local Government edict of 1977 section 82 indicates the various sources of revenue accruable to a local government.

These includes fees, levy and rates such as:-

- Marriage, birth and death registration fees
- Liquor license fees
- Naming street fees
- Merriment and road closure fees
- Radio and television license fees
- Slaughter slab fees
- Right of Occupancy
- Market stalls fees
- Motor parts fees
- Vehicles radio license fees
- Domestic animals fees
- Lorry parking charges
- Bicycle, truck, canoes and other non mechanically propelled vehicles.
- Sign board and advertisement permits
- Public convenience, swage disposal
- Customary burial ground permits
- Shops and kiosks rates
- Cattle tax
- Tenement fees, and so on.

The edict states that all monies due must be collected and paid to the **Finance Department** or to the Local Government Revenue.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

- **Introduction**

This chapter aims at stating the methodology used in carrying out this research. Hence it explains the various techniques employed in collecting data as well as the method used in analyzing the data collected, the population of the study, technique, the research design and model specification that can be used in analysis the data.

- **Research Design**

A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of the study in view which will enable the researcher obtain the required answer to the research questions as well as putting all variables under control (Adefila, 2008).

According to Asiaka (2001) research design means “the structuring of investigation aimed at identifying variables and their relationships to one another”. This is use for the purpose of obtaining data to enable the researcher answer or test the research hypothesis. It is a scheme that serve for data collection prior to the actual study. This study has been designed based on primary and secondary method of research.

- **Population of the Study**

The term “population” in the words of Adefila (2008) refers to the entire number of the element in which the research is interested. In other words, population implies as a set of all possible cases of interest in a given research work. Therefore, for the purpose of this study, the population comprises of the entire one hundred and fifteen (115) staff of Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue of which ninety one (91) are

in collection department, eight (8) are in the administration unit and sixteen (16) are support staff.

• **Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

In all cases of research it is usually impossible to use the entire universe of population of the study simply because of the operating reason and other factors. It is therefore desirable to select representative of the population which when analyzed would give the true and required characteristics of the population and current inferences Adefila, (2008), so the sampling method of conducting research work would be adopted for easy identification of data to be used.

The Board had branches in all local government of the state, but their day-to-day because of this research work the headquarters staff will provide sufficient sampling. Also every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected.

Hence, because of this research, a representative of 23 was selected as sample size representing 20% of the entire population ($\frac{23}{115} \times 100 = 20\%$). This number of the sample size given 1/5 of the total population approximately.

• **Method of Data Collection**

Data is the plural form of the word "datum" by definition data are set of research information which the researcher often express in such a way that they could be quantified (Adefila, 2008).

Basically, there are methods of data collection used for the purpose of research work. These methods are: Primary methods and secondary method of data collection. Therefore, for the purpose of this research work primary method of data collection will be used.

Primary source of data according to Asiaka (2001) are the data that come out directly from the observation of the event and manipulation of research variables. Therefore, primary data of this research work will emanate from the responses of staff of the Gombe State Board Internal Revenue that deals with tax administration and its collection.

Hence, in order to obtain primary data for this research work, a questionnaire is designed into two sections (A and B). Section A contains personal data of the respondent. While, section B carries fifteen (15) questions that will enable the researcher to conclude his research. And almost all the questions in the questionnaire address directly the research hypothesis of this study.

Primary data may need to be defined after they are generated. The refinement will take the form of classification of each research question in a tabular form based on the responses of the respondents.

Techniques of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis refers to the process of classifying and summarizing data, in order to test the research hypothesis of the study (Salihu, 2007). Hence, for any data to become valid and reliable, it must be analysed and presented by converting the responses collected from questionnaires issued and computed them in tabular form using variables, frequency and the percentage columns of the responses.

However, the statistical method of chi-square (χ^2) will be used so as to test the research hypothesis of this research work. The chi-square (χ^2) technique is used to compare the difference between observed frequency and expected frequency of the responses of the respondents. Also 5% degree of confidence level would be used.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Presentation and Analysis

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected through the questionnaire administered. The research design was conducted through administering of questionnaire, where twenty five questionnaires and out of the questionnaire issued only twenty – three were returned which gave the required sample size of this research work. Hence, analysis used was based on table, simple percentage and the statistical tools of chi-square (χ^2)

It should also be noted that, the researcher used both opened and closed ended questions in the questionnaire administered. Thus, for the purpose of understanding the presentation and analysis of the data collected, the characteristics of each of the question were examined and the result were presented in percentage as shown in the tables below.

Analysis OF Questionnaires Administered.

This commence with the tabulation of responses from the questionnaire administered follow by the analysis and interpretation of the result.

Table 4.2.1 Number of questionnaires administered

	Administered	Returned	Percentage
Total	25	23	92%

Source: Field survey 2013

As shown in the above table 4.2.1 25 questionnaires were administered out of which 23 have returned which gave the required sample size.

Presentation of the Table

Questions were presented, analyzed and interpreted in the below tables.

Item 1: do you agree that effectiveness of tax administration could lead to the increase in revenue generation in Gombe State?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	18	78.3%
Disagree	2	8.7%
Undecided	3	13%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.1 Show that 18 (78.3%) of repondents agreed that tax administration could lead to the revenue generation in Gombe state, while 2(8.7%) Disagree an 3(13%) Are undecided.

Findings: Going by the-table 4.3.1 above researcher found that effective of tax administration increases revenue generation in Gombe State .

Item 2: Do you consider tax collection as a major or one of the good sources of ncreasing revenue generation in Gombe?

Table 4.3.2

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	19	82.6%
Disagree	4	17.4%
Undecided	-	-
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013.

Table 4.3.2 shows that 19(82.6%) of the Respondents Agreed that tax collection is the major and one of the good source of increasing revenue generation in Gombe.

FINDING: Considering the table 4.3.2 above, it indicates that tax collection is one of the good sources of increasing revenue generation in Gombe, because 82.6% of the entire responses agreed that it will increase revenue generation.

ITEM 3: Do you agree that negative attitude of tax payer affects revenue to be generated in the state?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	23	100%
Disagree	-	-
Undecided	-	-
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.3 shows that 23 (100%) of the respondents agreed that the negative attitude of tax payer affects revenue to be generated in the state

FINDINGS: Going by the response of the respondents in table 4.3.3 above, the researcher found that negative attitude of tax payers affect revenue generation in the State.

Question 4: Do you also agree that lack of competent and well train personnel, affects revenue to be generated from taxes in the State?

Table 4.3.4

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	20	87%
Disagree	3	13%
Undecided	-	-
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.4 show that 20 (87%) agreed that lack of competent and well train personnel, effect revenue generation in the state while 3(13%) disagreed.

FINDINGS: Going by the table 4.3.4 above, it indicates that 20% the respondents representing 87%, this means lack of competent and well train personnel affects revenue generated from taxes annually.

Item 5: Does the inadequate incentive and motivation of the tax officer affect revenue generation in Gombe State.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	20	87%
Disagree	2	8.7%
Undecided	1	4.3%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 4.3.5 Shows that 20(87%) respondents Agreed that the inadequate incentive and motivation of the tax officer affect revenue generation in the Gombe state 2 while 2(8.7) disagreed and 1(4.3) undecided

Finding: Considering the responses of the respondents in table 4.3.5 above; 87% of the respondent selected the first option, the researcher found that inadequate incentive and motivation of tax officers affective revenue generation negatively.

Item 6: Do you regard lack of adequate infrastructure in the State Board affect the revenue generation in state?

Table 4.3.6

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	15	65.2%
Disagree	5	21.7%
Undecided	3	13.1%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field Survey 2013

From the table 4.3.6, Show that 15(65.2%) respondent agreed the lack of adequate infrastructure in the board effect the revenue genition in the state while 5(21.7%) response disagreed and 3(13.1%) response undecided.

FINDING: Based on the table 4.3.6 above, its finding shows that respondents agreed that lack of adequate infrastructure is a factor affecting the Board. Also, the researcher found that the State Board can not function effectively without the necessary infrastructures such as good road, offices among other.

Item 7: Do you also regard corruption is the factor affecting revenue generation in the State?

Table 4.3.7

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	18	78.3%
Disagree	3	13%
Undecided	2	8.7%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field Survey 2013

From the table 4.3.7 Shows that 18(78.3) agreed that corruption is the factor effecting revenue generation in the state while 3(13%) respondents disagreed and 2 (8.7) Of the respondents undecided.

Findings: Going by the table 4.3.7 above, the researcher discovered that corruption is regarded as a factor affecting the Board, simply because the respondents that selected the first option and their percentage is very high which 18 (78.3%).

Item 8: Do you agree that taking measure on tax evasion and avoidance by government can lead to the improvement of collection of tax in the State?

Table 4.3.8

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	16	69%
Disagree	4	17.4%
Undecided	3	13%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field Survey 2013

From the table 4.3.8 Shows that 16(69%) of the respondents Agreed that taking measures on tax evasion and avoidance by government can lead to the improvement of collection of tax in the state. While 4(17.4%) Disagreed while (13%) Undecided.

Findings: Going by the table 4.3.8 above, respondents responses that agree were 16 representing 69.6%, while this the researcher found that government should try to address the issues of both legal means and illegal means of voiding tax in the State.

ITEM 9: Do you agree that provision of competent and well train personal can lead to the increase in revenue generation?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	15	65.2%
Disagree	8	34.8%
Undecided	-	-
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 4.3.9 Shows that 15(65.2%) respondents agreed the provision of competent and well train personnel can lead to the increase in revenue generation in Gombe State while 8 (34.8%) respondents disagreed.

Findings: Going by the above table 4.3.9 the researcher found that provision of competent and well train personnel can lead to the increase in revenue generation because of 65.2% agreed. Also a competent personnel will effectively assess and compute tax liabilities if it comes to computation.

Item 10: Do you agree that adequate incentive and motivation of tax officers can bring about improvement in tax administration and its collection in the state?

Table 4.3.10

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	20	87%
Disagree	1	4.3%
Undecided	2	8.7%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.10 Shows that 20(87%) of the respondents agreed that adequate incentive and motivation of tax officers can bring about

improvement in tax administration and its collection in the state. While 1(4.3%) Disagree and 2(8.7%) undecided.

Findings: The researcher had considered the table 4.3.10 above and discovered that adequate incentive and motivation of tax officers can bring about improvement in tax administration and its collection in the State, it implies that improvement in the working condition of the tax officers will result to the increase in efficiency of tax administration and collection.

Item 11: Do you agree that adequate provision of infrastructures in the Board can lead to the increase in revenue generation?

Table 4.3.11

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	18	78.3%
Disagree	5	21.7%
Undecided	-	-
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.11 Shows 18(78.3%) of the respondents agreed that adequate provision of infrastructures in the Board can lead to the increase in revenue generation. While, 5(21.7%) Disagree.

Findings: Going by the above table 4.3.11, the researcher discovered that adequate provision of infrastructure in the Board will increase revenue generation, but there is need also to address other issues such as corruption, provision of modern machine for tax assessment among others.

Items 12: Do you agree that tax system is effective in Gombe State?

Table 4.3.12

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	-	-
Disagree	15	65.2%
Undecided	8	34.8%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.12 Shows that 15(65.2%) of the respondents disagreed that tax system is effective and 8(34.8%) of the respondents were undecided.

Findings: Going by the table 4.3.12 above, the research found that the tax system is not effective and despite of its ineffectiveness its till contribute to the revenue to be generated in a State.

Items 13: Do you agree overcoming or a measure on corruption is a means of improving tax system for revenue generation in Gombe State?

Table 4.3.13

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	20	87%
Disagree	2	8.7%
Undecided	1	4.3%
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey 2013

From the table 4.3.13 Shows that 20(87%) of the respondents agreed that overcoming or measures on corruption is a means of improving tax system for revenue generation in Gombe State 2(8.7%) disagreed and 1(4.3%) were undecided.

Findings: Going by the table 4.3.13 above, the researcher discovered that take measures on corruption is another means of improving tax system for the purpose of revenue generation in Gombe State.

Item 14 and 15 were opened ended questions.

Item 14: In your own view, what do you think that are problems associated With tax system in the State Board while generating revenue?

There are about 19 respondents who responded with regard to the question above (14) where some of the respondents were on the view that there is problem of lack of compliance with the tax laws by the taxpayers, lack of modern equipment that will help in assessment and computation of taxes, lack of corporation by the taxpayers, taxpayers do not keep proper record of their activities. While other respondents show that the problems of tax system were those mentioned in the research questionnaires.

Item 15:

Please, in your own opinion how government can improve tax collection and its administration in the State?

Going by the question 15 above about 22 of the respondent's show that government should improvement in the working condition of staff of the board, measures should be taken on noncompliance taxpayer and staff should also be given effective training and good remuneration.

Test of hypotheses

For the purpose of testing hypothesis the researcher applied the statistical tool of chi-square (χ^2) in order to test the hypothesis formulated in chapter one.

Where

χ^2 = is the chi-square

O = is the observed frequency, and

E = is the expected frequency

Hence, expected frequency (E) is calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{R \times C}{N}$$

Where:

R = is the Row

C = is the Column, and

N = Is the total number in a row

Hypothesis 1

The hypothesis 1 is re-stated as:

Null – hypotheses (Ho) = Effectiveness of tax administration has no significant effect on revenue generation in the State.

Alternative hypothesis (H1) = Effectiveness of tax administration has significant effect on revenue generation.

Table 4:3:14 Effectiveness of Tax Administration

		Revenue generation		
Tax	Response	Major source	Not- major source	Total
administration	Agreed	7	2	9
	Disagree	4	1	5
	Undecided	1	8	9
	Total	12	11	23

from the table 4.3.14 above, the expected frequency can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{R \times C}{N}$$

$$\frac{12 \times 9}{23}$$

$$\frac{12 \times 5}{23}$$

$$\frac{12 \times 9}{23}$$

$$23 = 4.6957,$$

$$23 = 2.6084$$

$$23 = 4.69$$

$$\frac{11 \times 9}{23} = 4.3043$$

$$\frac{11 \times 5}{23} = 2.3913$$

$$\frac{11 \times 9}{23} = 4.3043$$

CALCULATION OF CHI-SQUARE (χ^2)

The Chi-square (χ^2) is calculated in table 4.3.15 below

Table 4.3.15

Observed (O)	Expected (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
7	4.6957	2.3043	5.3098	1.1308
4	2.6084	1.3916	1.9366	0.7424
1	4.6957	-3.6957	13.6582	2.9087
2	4.3043	-2.3043	5.3098	1.2336
1	2.3913	-1.3913	1.9357	0.8095
8	4.3043	3.6957	13.6582	3.1732
Ch-square (χ^2)				9.9982

$$\text{Degree of freedom (DF)} = (R-1) (C-1)$$

$$= (2-1) (3-1)$$

$$= 1 \times 2$$

$$= 2$$

Decision Rule: Interpretation in research is done with the help of decision rule.

The decision rule states that, H_0 is rejected where the calculated value is greater than the value, and it is accepted when the table value is greater than the calculated value.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

- **Summary**

This research work is on the improving tax administration towards increasing revenue generation in Nigeria (problems and prospects). The research commences by introducing the such matter in chapter one, where it started with the background to the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the research, research hypothesis, scope of the study and significance of the study all these were discussed in order to make the research easy when reading through.

The next chapter was able to cover various related literature and review the views of some writers regarding tax administration where various concept were discussed together with problems and prospects of tax administration and collection in Gombe State. Thus all bodies responsible for tax administration and collection and assessment of newly commence business were discussed in this chapter.

Chapter three dealt with the methodology on how the research was conducted, the range covered by the research, the technique adopted to carry out the research, the method used for data collection and the model used.

Chapter four dealt with the presentation of data, analysis and the interpretation of findings of the data collected in chapter three. The data analyzed were primary data and were collected from the responses of the State Board Internal Revenue.

Chapter five being the final chapter comprises of summary, conclusion and recommendations to be drawn from the findings of the study.

- **Conclusion**

It has been established that base on the research hypotheses one, the effectiveness of tax administration has significant effect on revenue generation. For this reason, there is need to improve tax administration because this will help to get the require revenue for the purpose of government expenditure to the betterment of the citizens. The Federal Government of Nigeria should improve tax system by enacting tax laws and equally reforming the existing ones but this is not enough unless it is matched with implementation and adequate provisions of infrastructures essential services needed by the citizens to justify their payment of tax. Thus second variable revealed that tax evasion and tax avoidance have significant effect on assessment of taxes. This implies that going by this finding, government should ensure that taxpayers do not evade and avoid tax by using all possible means. Simply because is another alternative for improving tax to be collected in order to increase revenue generation in Gombe State and Nigeria at large.

- **Recommendations**

Going by the research findings of this research work the researcher finds it necessary to make the following recommendations which if taking into consideration might significantly improve tax administration and its collection for the purpose of revenue generation.

- Government should provide for the tax official adequate motivation, incentive and other benefits. This is because it will make the tax officials not to compromise with the tax payers when it comes to the issue of tax assessment.
- Government should provide the appropriate means of reducing or stopping act of tax evasion and tax avoidance. By doing so, the revenue generated from taxes will increase.
- Provision of adequate and table infrastructures by the state, such as electricity good road, hospital among others. This is service as motivating factor to the taxpayers to pay their taxes as at when due.
- Adequate resource and supportive facilities such as modernize equipments that will enable the Board of Internal Revenue to carry out its functions effectively.
- Institutional discipline should be guaranteed. Those charges with responsibility of tax administration should be supervised. This will reduce the act of corruption.
- Government should ensure the provisions of competent and well train personnel. This will bring about effective assessment of chargeable income of persons for tax purpose.
- Government should ensure the implementation of tax laws.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. SUMMARY

This research work is on the improving tax administration towards increasing revenue generation in Nigeria (problems and prospects). The research commences by introducing the such matter in chapter one, where it started with the background to the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the research, research hypothesis, scope of the study and significance of the study all these were discussed in order to make the research easy when reading through.

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Chapter four dealt with the presentation of data, analysis and the interpretation of findings of the data collected in chapter three. The data analyzed were primary data and were collected from the responses of the State Board Internal Revenue.

Chapter five being the final chapter comprises of summary, conclusion and recommendations to be drawn from the findings of the study.

5.2. CONCLUSION

It has been established that base on the research hypotheses one, the effectiveness of tax administration has significant effect on revenue generation. For this reason, there is need to improve tax administration because this will help to get the require revenue for the purpose of government expenditure to the betterment of the citizens. The Federal Government of Nigeria should improve tax system by enacting tax laws and equally reforming the existing ones but this is not enough unless it is matched with implementation and adequate provisions of infrastructures essential services needed by the citizens to justify their payment of tax. Thus second variable revealed that tax evasion and tax avoidance have significant effect on assessment of taxes. This implies that going by this finding, government should ensure that taxpayers do not evade and avoid tax by using all possible means. Simply because is another alternative for improving tax to be collected in order to increase revenue generation in Gombe State and Nigeria at large.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Going by the research findings of this research work the researcher finds it necessary to make the following recommendations which if taking into consideration might significantly improve tax administration and its collection for the purpose of revenue generation.

1. Government should provide for the tax official adequate motivation, incentive and other benefits. This is because it will make the tax officials not to compromise with the tax payers when it comes to the issue of tax assessment.
2. Government should provide the appropriate means of reducing or stopping act of tax evasion and tax avoidance. By doing so, the revenue generated from taxes will increase.
3. Provision of adequate and table infrastructures by the state, such as electricity good road, hospital among others. This is service as motivating factor to the taxpayers to pay their taxes as at when due.
4. Adequate resource and supportive facilities such as modernize equipments that will enable the Board of Internal Revenue to carry out its functions effectively.
5. Institutional discipline should be guaranteed. Those charges with responsibility of tax administration should be supervised. This will reduce the act of corruption.
6. Government should ensure the provisions of competent and well train personnel. This will bring about effective assessment of chargeable income of persons for tax purpose.
7. Government should ensure the implementation of tax laws.

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Federal Inland Revenue Board 'The Nigerian Tax News' Vol.11 No4 Dec 1996
pp 14,15,20-26

Department of Business Education
Federal college of Education (T)
Gombe, Gombe state,
12 August 2013

Dear Sir,

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESEARCH, TAX ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS
INCREASING REVENUE GENERATION IN NIGERIA (CASE STUDY OF GOMBE
STATE INTERNAL REVENUE BOARD).

I am in N. C. E. III student of the above mention institution, carrying a
research project on the above topic. This research is in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for N. C. E in business Education.

I solicit your cooperation in the completing the questionnaire.

All information's given will be treated with almost confidentiality and
will be used for academic purpose only. Thank you.

Yours faithfully

Nuhu Obida Ahmadu.

2010/02/4147

QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS

Please tick the correct alternative in the box provided against each question and fill in the gap where necessary.

SECTION A

SEX: MALE FEMALE

AGE: 25 - 39 40 - 49 50 and above

MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE MARRIED

OCCUPATION _____

RANK _____

SECTION B (RESEARCH QUESTIONS)

1. Do you agree that effectiveness of tax administration lead to the increase in the revenue generation in Gombe state?
a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided
2. Do you consider tax collection as a major or one of the good source of increasing revenue generation in Gombe state?
a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided
3. Do you agree that tax system is effective in Gombe state?
a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided
4. Do you agree that negative attitude of tax payers affects revenue to be generated in the state?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

5. Do you also agree that lack of competent and well train person affects revenue to be Generated from taxes in the state?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

6. Does the inadequate incentive and motivation of the tax officers affect revenue Generated in Gombe state?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

7. Do you regard lack of adequate infrastructures in the state board a factor affecting the board?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

8. Do you also regard corruption as the factor affecting revenue generation in the state

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

9. In your own view, what do you think are the problems associated with axes system in the state board while generating revenue?

10. Do you agree that taking measures on tax evasion and avoidance by overnment can leads to the improvement of tax collection in the state?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

11. Do you agree that provision of coompetent and well train personal can and to increase revenue generation?

a. Agree b. Disagree c. undecided

12. Do you also agree that adequate incentives and moivation of tax officers can bring about improvement of tax administration and collection in the state?

a. agree b. Disagree c. undecided

13. Do you agree that adequate provision of infrustrction in the board can lead to the increase in revenue generation?

a. agree b. disagree c. undecided

14. Do you also agree that overcoming or measure on corruption is the means of improving reyvenue generation in the state board?

a. Agree b. disagree c. undecided

15. Please, in your own opinion, how can government improve tax collection and administration in the state?

