

Committee System and Public Policy Making in Anambra State House of Assembly, Anambra State - Nigeria

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Submitted: 15-01-2021

Revised: 27-01-2021

Accepted: 31-01-2021

ABSTRACT: Decision making is very important in every human society because of its valuable meaning in problem solving. An effective decision-making helps to achieve the desired organizational goals

and enhances efficiency and effectiveness in the performance of the myriad challenges that confront organizations. As part of human society, the legislature takes decisions that affect the health of the State. This paper examined committee system and public policy making in Anambra State House of Assembly. It aims generally at assessing the effect of committee system on public policy making and specifically, to examine the challenges that militate against the use of committee system in public policy making. It adopted decision-making theory as its analytical framework. The population of this study is thirty (30). Survey design was adopted for the study and data were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The collected data were analyzed with the use of frequency tables indicating their corresponding percentages. Chi-square was employed in testing the hypotheses through SPSS 23 Analysis. It was discovered that, committee system has an effect on policy making in Anambra State House of Assembly; and that committee system enhances the articulation of varied interests of the people in Anambra State House of Assembly. Finally, adequate recommendations were made in respect to the findings of the study which are that the committees should improve the quality of policies that are being implemented and make sure that it is development oriented and sustainable.

Keywords: Committee System, Public Policy, Policy-making, Legislature, Government, Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the legislative institution in Nigeria according to Adebayo (1988)

can be traced to 1861 when the colonial government officially occupied Lagos. As a means of governing the colony of Lagos, the colonial Governor established a Legislative Council to oversee the affairs of the Colony. The ten hand-picked members of the legislature had only two members who were Nigerians. The Legislative Council did not perform any law making function but served as an advisory body to the colonial governor. In 1900, the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were established by the British Government to replace the administration of the Royal Niger Company and the Niger Coast, protectorate over the North and South respectively. Six years later, the colony of Lagos was annexed to the Southern Protectorate.

In 1914, the two protectorates were amalgamated to form the Colony and protectorate of Nigeria (Flint, 1960). A new legislative body called the Nigerian Council comprising thirty-six members who were randomly selected and handpicked by the colonial government to represent, business and other interests. Six of the members were Nigerians. The Council just like the Lagos Council that preceded it had no legislative power and performed no legislative functions. A major constitutional development that affected the development of the legislature occurred in 1922 when the Clifford Constitution made provisions for the election of four Nigerians out of a total Council of forty-six members. The remaining forty-two members were selected, nominated or handpicked by the Colonial Governor to represent private and business interests (Crowder, 1968).

The legislature is the most important and critical organ out of the three organs of government in the development of democratic society. This is as a result of the fact that the legislature plays a prominent role of aggregating people's interest and invigorating them through law to protect the people's aspiration. The process and act of making

law is then become necessary for the development of the society particularly democratic setting. The legislature therefore is the single organ of government with the largest number of elected officials in Nigeria. The National Assembly of any country is the binding force that transforms the politics and governance of the country into a situation that highly addresses the yearnings and aspirations of helpless citizen. The National Assembly states the operations of democracy instead of democracy dictating the operations of National Assembly. Hence, for the legislature to be effective, it must appreciate the enormity of its tasks, absorb a culture of service to the public and assess governance process regularly within the underline set of ideas of expected democratic criteria (Okon & Aquaowo, 2005).

One of the main features of the legislatures in the opinion of (Okon and Essien, 2005) is the committee system. The committee system is universally understood to be the core of the legislative process. It is the major point in the process at which in-depth member analysis (substantive and political) of proposed legislation is most likely to occur, The legislative assembly across the world has a tradition of dividing the whole house into committee system with each committee carrying a definite responsibility. The division of the whole house into committee system has the basic objective of promoting efficiency in the performance of the legislature and other related roles of the assembly.

The Nigerian legislative assemblies, both at the center and constituent unit have, therefore, found indispensable the division of the whole house into committee system were-detailed attention is given to issues or bills under consideration in the legislature. In Nigeria legislature for a bill to become law it passes some rigorous steps and one of it is the committee stage which comes after the second reading. The committee stage is the period when the committee assigned to deliberate on a bill examines it more critically. Committees examine all aspects of the bill clause-by clause and point-by-point. They also organize public hearings on the bill. Any member of the public or expert(s) having interest can make suggestion(s) on any aspect of the bill, but only a member of the committee can propose amendment to the bill. Sometimes however a bill may touch on areas of two or more standing committees. When this happens, the committee with dominant issues will take the bill while others will form subcommittees to consider areas relating to them and report to the main committee. The

main committee will collate all suggestions and amendments of the sub-committees and report to the House/senate.

The committee system helps to educate legislators about proposed legislation, in committee questions can be raised and answered that require more time than floor debate. This is rightly captured by (Kousoulas, 1982) who avers that in large legislatures, as well as small ones, much of the work is done by the committees, and this partly compensates for the limitation inherent in a large membership. The Nigerian legislature of the fourth republic was established to foster good and efficient government. The legislatures realizing the enormous task on their shoulders, the mammoth of public expectation and the constitutional provision, divide the law makers into committee system so as to be well positioned to discharge their law making function alongside other auxiliary responsibilities, especially over sighting the administration as constitutionally required.

The relevance of the legislative committees was, therefore, not lost on the 'wise men' who gathered to design the government operational manual that ushered in the Nigerian Fourth Republic on May 29th, 1999. The Nigerian legislative assemblies, both at the center and constituent unit have, therefore, found indispensable the division of the whole house into smaller units where detailed attention is given to issues or bills under consideration in the legislature. However, the legislative assembly in Nigeria has suffered long hiatus due to the predatory tendency of the successive military governments, considering the fact that the existence of a representative assembly is antithetical to military dictatorship, the legislative institution is often dissolved after every successful military putsch in the country. This has meant a 'start it all over again' whenever the military has exhausted its will to rule and relinquish power for a democratically elected civilian ruler to step in. The implication of which is that the legislature, bereft of the continuity that could nurture it to maturity, has retained its post-independence toddling status.

A comparative study of the national and state legislatures, in the discharge of the enormous powers bestowed upon them by the constitution since the inception of the current democratic experiment, clearly shows that, whereas the national assembly has been very assertive and proactive, most state legislatures, regrettably, have allowed themselves to be completely emasculated and castrated by the state governors who, in several instances, have been very over bearing in the way they conduct the affairs of their various states.

Against this background, the Nigerian legislature of the fourth republic was established to foster good and efficient government. The legislatures realizing the enormous task on the shoulders, the mammoth of public expectation and the constitutional provision, divide the law makers into smaller units so as to be well positioned to discharge their law making function alongside other auxiliary responsibilities, especially over sighting the administration as constitutionally required.

Consequently, it is based on these antecedents that this paper examines the impacts of the committee system in enhancing public policy making in Nigeria using the Anambra state house of assembly as a case study.

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study;

1. What is the effect of the committee system on the quality of public policies?
2. To what extent does committee system enhances the articulation of the varied interests of the people?

Conceptual Explications

Committee function is another responsibility of the legislature. Fashagba (2010) conceptualizes committees as task oriented bodies, with a clearly defined purpose and direction. Heywood (2007) sees committee functions as the hub of the legislative process and as the power houses of the legislature. He noted that committees examine legislative measures in detail. They examine bills and financial demands of the government. They also examine important issues related to ministries and oversee the financial functioning of the government based on audits by the Controller and Auditor-General (Edigheji, 2006). They may invite the public for feedbacks (Sanyal, 2009). Abonyi (2006) also sees the legislative committees' functions as carrying out the investigative power of the legislature. There are standing committees under which the members of the legislature are divided. A committee may however, be utilized for exigency purpose, in which case, it is appointed in response to a particular development at any given point in time under and ad hoc situation (Fashagba, 2010).

While the fundamental place the legislature occupies in democratic governance may not be disputable, its real role of citizens' representation through legislation and oversight functions in contemporary times has become debatable and controversial. Theoretical

postulations in inter-branch relations have averred that though the legislature is the people's branch with the singular purpose of expressing the will of the people, the chief executive's continuous involvement in the legislative process undermines the legislative role of citizens' representation (Bernick and Wiggins, 1991; Rosenthal et al., 2003; Edosa & Azelama, 1995; Bernick & Bernick, 2008). They argue that such instruments and opportunities as the singular nature of the office of the chief executive, his responsibility of managing the machinery of government, inter-state diplomacy, budget development, the calling of special sessions, and the veto power has given him (chief executive) a competitive advantage over the legislature and hence continues to exert the executive dominance (Bernick and Wiggins, 1991).

Furthermore, while some scholars see the legislature in some political system as having wide powers and exercises real power in respect to various decision-making processes, some others see the institution as a mere rubber stamp assembly for legitimizing the decisions made elsewhere (Ball, 1977; Adebo, 1988; Burnell, 2003; Heywood, 2007). Some, however, noted the abdication of responsibility by Parliament to fulfill some other interests (Saliu & Mohammad, 2010; Okoosi-Simbine, 2010). According to Burnell (2003), legislatures, the world over, appear to be undergoing secular decline, unable to arrest the accumulation of executive power driven by national and global financial, economic and political forces. In line with this controversy, Ray (2004) avers that a general study of the position and working of the legislature in the present century would reveal that, barring few important and striking exceptions, legislatures have declined in certain important aspects and particularly in respect of powers in relation to the executive power of governments. Lending his credence to this, Adebo (1988) revealed that the legislators in Nigeria's Second Republic spent substantial part of their tenure on issues of accommodation, comfort and salaries for members and threatened to boycott sittings indefinitely if their demand for luxury and grandeur were not met by the government. This situation has been the unsightly feature of the legislators in the Fourth Republic (Fashaga, 2010). In fact, state government reformers, more sympathetic to the legislature, have lamented the presumed decline in legislative branch prowess, attributing present legislature-executive imbalances to a combination of legislative abdication and enhanced gubernatorial power (Bernick & Wiggins, 1981).

Committees are microcosm of the

legislatures (Mackintosh, 1985), or what Woodrow Wilson called the little legislatures (Cummings & Wise, 1997). This is reflected in the constitutionally permitted delegated decision making authority to the committees by the larger assembly who merely converge to sanction the conclusion of the committees (Lawrence & Oppenhermer, 1981). The committee system is a check point for a detailed, clause by clause examination of the content of a bill (McConnell, 1967; Passing legislation in the United Kingdom, 2000). Committees and sub-committees are where congress does most of its works. Policies are shaped, interest groups heard, and legislation hammered out (Cummings & Wise, 1997). In assembly, where legislature possesses a measure of independence, policies may be shaped through private member initiatives. Also, amendments may be proposed to existing legislation or modification of executive initiated bills may be carried out. In all these, the place and role of the committees cannot be over emphasized. Legislative committees interact with civil society through public hearings, so as to be better informed about certain developments. Public hearing by committees may equally aim at gauging public opinions or knowing what policies are acceptable to the public or some targeted groups. The final content of bills passed into law in the assembly is, thus, the ' products of the ground work undertaken and perfected by the legislative committees. Therefore, a legislative committee is a group of members appointed or elected to perform a particular task in connection with the work of the assembly (Gondin, 2006).

Public Policy

Public policy is a familiar concept used on a daily basis by virtually everybody; but owing to the diversity of circumstances in which the term is applied, coupled with the fact that human beings by nature vary in their perceptions of things, there is a variety of meanings attached to the concept. Nonetheless, there is still a common reference point by all users of the concept from various disciplines. It is used mainly in reference to what government does in order to meet the yearnings and aspirations of the citizenry. This could be in the form of actions taken in the course of distributing, regulating and redistributing resources in the society. However, these actions do not necessarily have to emanate exclusively from the government, as the citizenry can initiate them as well. Nevertheless, these people's initiatives would have to be acted upon by the government before such actions could appropriately be labeled as public policy (Dlakwa, 2008).

The concept therefore is central to governments, private organizations and individuals. Government commits much time, energy and resources to the development of policies. Some even take years to make, but once made, they are so emphasized as the big guiding stick in related areas of activity. Officials in both public and private organizations spend much time in enunciating policies and explaining how actions fit into existing policies. In fact, the impression the ordinary man drives from the ado about policy is all what governments and organizations talk, make and do. The frequency of the concept in public discourse has made it more ambiguous and confusing. Individuals, families, clubs, cultural groups, communities, government departments, small business organizations as well as the large ones, all talk about their policies. (Ikelegbe, 1994) However, the concern is always focused on government policies because it is government policies that direct the economy and reposition the society in a manner where law and order is maintained.

Public policy as a concept does not have a single meaning attached to it. It is variously looked at from different perspectives depending on the environment, geography and situation emanating from the subject matter. For instance, Robert and Clark (1982) considered public policy from 'goal attainment' and power configuration point of view. According to them, public policy making process refers to:

Series of steps taken by a government to solve problems, make decisions, allocate resources or values, implement policies and in general to do the things expected of them by their constituencies. (Robert and Clark, 1982).

In a democratic environment, the role played by the political class in agenda setting lead to public policy is highly commendable. On that premise, public policy can be seen as a set of interrelated decisions by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where those decisions should in principle be within the power of those actors to achieve (Jenkins, 1978). On the other hand, Sharkansky, (1978) defined policy as follows: "Policy can refer to a proposal, an on-going programme, or the goals of a programme, major decisions or the refusal to make certain decision". The above definition is highly controversial in the sense that it recognizes in –action on part of government as policy. Our major concern here is not the in-action by the government but the actions taken by government towards policy directions as it affect health, agriculture, education, poverty reduction and

security etc. Public policy therefore can be a decision taken by government in the areas that affect socio-economic and social development.

Chandler and Piano (1983) sees public policy as the strategic use of resources to alleviate national problems or governmental concerns. We observed that these two definitions see public policy from the management point of view. First, there is the awareness on the part of the policy makers that human wants (problems) are insatiable. Too, that the available resources to these want are inadequate. Consequently, this problem calls for prudent management of the meager resources to meet some of the pressing demands of the populace (Olaniyi, 2001). The definitions by Chandler and Piano (1988) and Dimock, et. al (1983) appreciates the fact that "planning" forms the bedrock of public policy. Whereas planning is explained by Chandler and Piano (1988) as: Conceiving meaningful goal and developing alternative choices for future action to achieve these goals. Planning involves a systematic procedure for the reduction of many alternatives to an approved course of action. It determines not only goals but the sequential order in which they are pursued, the need for coordination and the standards for maintaining control. In essence, anything that involves planning has a goal to achieve therefore; we can argue that Chandler and Piano/Dimock, et.al definitions of public policy also see the concept from the point of view of goal – attainment (Olaniyi, 2001).

The Relationship between Committee System and Public Policy Making

Committees are now a substantial element in the organizational structure of the Nigerian Legislature with legislators spending much of their time in committee meetings and well established public expectations about their role as part of external consultation in the policy process. This raises a fundamental question about the value of committees and what they contribute to the development of public policies and to the institution of parliament. There are two ways to examine how committees affect policies. The first is to consider their ' impacts on public policies through their reports and recommendations. One apparently obvious measure is the acceptance and implementation of recommendations by government.

Committee just like group meetings tends to reduce the chances of overlooking some levels of alternatives in decision making process. Unlike the group meeting it emphasizes on high quality solutions through the involvement of specialists in finding solution to a problem (Egwu, 2004).

Moreover, the use of committees in decision making tends not only to reduce the chances of overlooking some alternatives, but also facilitates communication and implementation of policies. It also helps to improve the quality, attainability and results of the policy. Committee encourage careful and detailed investigations into a problem at hand, with the view of coming up with optimum strategies or solution that is devoid of any atom of parochialism.

Theoretical Perspective

This study adopted decision-making theory at its analytical framework. The theory is associated with scholars like Simon (1945) and others.

Tenets of the theory

1. One of the assumptions of decision-making in an organization is that organizational decisions are rational decisions.
2. These rational decisions are necessary to facilitate the smooth running of organizations in their quest to achieve performance. (Miller et al, 2003).
3. The success and failure of any organization at any point in time is embroidered to be a function of the decisions taken by the management team, as it affects a particular or whole aspect of the organization.

According to the decision making theorists, decisions are the selection of a proposed course of action (Butler, 1992; Iyayi, 2002). The course of action is to realize the purposes for the organizations are: established to achieve. In essence, the whole concept and purpose for the organizations revolve around decision- making (Tortwe, 1994). This means that decision making is at the very heart of business success of any organization, furthermore.

Since the theory assumes that organizational decision are rational decisions, and that these rational decisions are necessary to facilitate the smooth running of an organization in their quest to achieve performance; the legislators (law makers) in the Anambra State house of Assembly should also be rational in making their own decisions in the state. This is owing to the fact that whatever decision they take will affect the people either negatively or positively.

Alternatives should always be weighed to determine the cost and benefits involved in those courses of actions. This step is to be able to make the best public policy that will favour all and sundry.

II. METHODOLOGY

The paper is quantitative in pattern and as a quantitative research, this study made use of representative sample of the targeted population and relies on questionnaire method and interview of gathering information from selected population. This study, however, made judicious use of structured questionnaire. It adopted cross-sectional survey design. The design was chosen due to the nature of the present study and the processes involved in the collection of data. It was also chosen because it enables reference to the phenomena to be made as they exist in real life. The population of the study consists of the entire legislators of the Anambra state house of assembly. The population size is 30 and this constituted the population of this work. Because the size can be managed the researcher used census study to cover the whole element in the population of the work.

Primary and secondary sources of data were adopted. Chi square, sample percentage method and tabular-presentation of data was used. Chi-square was employed in testing the hypotheses through SPSS 23 Analysis.

III. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This is about the returned response of questionnaire's analysis and interpretation of respondents' profile, data presentation on hypotheses I and II respectively, testing the hypotheses by using percentage and Chi-square on SPSS 23 Analysis.

The data collected through the questionnaire were statistically analyzed and in accordance with the research questions and hypotheses that guided the study.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents on Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 31-40	18	45.0	60.0	60.0
Valid 41-50	12	30.0	40.0	100.0
Total	30	75.0	100.0	
Missing System	10	25.0		
Total	40	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In classifying the respondents by their age distribution in the above table, it was gathered that 18 (60%) were 31-40 years and 12 (40%) were 41-50 years.

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents on Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid MALE	18	45.0	60.0	60.0
Valid FEMALE	12	30.0	40.0	100.0
Total	30	75.0	100.0	
Missing System	10	25.0		
Total	40	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table above shows that 18 of the respondents which is 60% were females, while 12 of the respondents amounting to 40% were males. This result automatically x-rays that there were more females than males in the field than male participants.

Data on Variables of Subject under

Investigation

Research Question 1: To what extent has committee system affected the quality of public policy in Anambra State House of Assembly? The questionnaire items for this section are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The responses to research question one is presented in table 3.

Table 3: Respondents mean and standard deviation scores on how committee system affected the quality of public policy in Anambra State House of Assembly.

S/N	ITEM STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1.	Due Committee facilitates prompt decision-making?	30	3.00	1.675	True
2.	Committee system encourages the use of professionals in decision-making?	30	3.40	.491	True
3.	Committee system ensures quality public policy making?	30	3.09	.995	True
4.	Committee system makes decision-making better?	30	4.00	1.551	True
5.	Committee system makes policies more effective?	30	3.76	1.627	True

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Computation from SPSS 23 Analysis).

The result in table 3 shows that the respondents agreed with the items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as to the extent committee system affected the quality of public policy in Anambra State House of Assembly which means that every members of the participants was strongly behind the above notions.

Research Question 2: To what extent has committee system enhances the articulation of the varied interests of the people in Anambra State House of Assembly? The questionnaire items for this section are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The responses to research question two is presented in table 4.

Table 4: Respondents mean and standard deviation scores on how committee system enhances the articulation of the varied interests of the people in Anambra State House of Assembly

S/N	ITEM STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1.	Committee system eliminates bias and subjectivity in decision making?	30	3.20	1.251	True
2.	Committee system helps in articulating diverse interest?	30	3.20	1.251	True
3.	Ensures every interest is carried along?	30	3.53	1.403	True
4.	It helps to ensure fairness in decision-making?	30	3.20	1.250	True
5.	It ensures proper representation of various opinions?	30	3.50	1.687	True

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Computation from SPSS 23 Analysis).

The result in table 4 above shows that the respondents agreed with the items 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as to the extent committee system enhances the articulation of the varied interests of the people in Anambra State House of Assembly which means that every members of the participants was strongly

behind the above notions.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses One

Committee system has no effect on the quality of public policies in Anambra State House of Assembly.

Hypothesis 1, table 5

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	150.000 ^a	25	.000
Likelihood Ratio	107.506	25	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.930	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	30		

a. 36 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .83. (Computation from SPSS 23 Analysis).

From the table above, the result showed that committee system has effect on the quality of public policies in Anambra State House of Assembly. $V(1,40)=1511.265$, If p value < is less than 0.05, you reject the null hypotheses and accept the alternate hypotheses. It based on that decision rule that we accepted that committee system has effect on the quality of public policies in Anambra State House of Assembly is accepted.

Hypothesis Two

Committee system does not enhanced the articulation of varied interests of the people.

Hypothesis 1, table 5

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	150.000 ^a	25	.000
Likelihood Ratio	107.506	25	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.650	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	30		

a. 36 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .83.

(Computation from SPSS 23 Analysis).

The table above, the result showed that committee system enhances the articulation of varied interests of the people. $V(1,40)=1511.265$, If p value < is less than 0.05, you reject the null hypotheses and accept the alternate hypotheses. It based on that decision rule that we accepted that committee system enhances the articulation of varied interests of the people is accepted.

IV. FINDING/RESULTS:

1. The test carried out shows that committee system has positive effect on the quality of public policy making in Anambra State House of Assembly.
2. That committee system enhances the articulation of varied interests of the people in Anambra State House of Assembly.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Committee system and public policy making are integral part of state house of assembly in Nigeria. This study tries to assess empirically, the effect of committee system on the quality of public policy making in the legislative arm. The legislative arm should not try and jettison the idea of use of professionals in decision making and also the citizens' interest should be well articulated, drafted and implemented so as to dribble pass the problem of misplacement of priority.

The roles of the legislatures have broadened and transformed over time. This has engendered reliance on the committees. For

instance, an investigation into any matter or oversight visit to any site by the legislative's committees would have been rowdy, if not impossible, if the whole House were to be involved. The small nature of the committee appears to promote efficiency while saving cost. The trend in the U.S., by which the junior members of congress are relegated to the background, portends a set-back for a body that has over the years contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the legislative assembly. Individual members who are not known to contribute to debate on the floor of the House may intelligently make a positive contribution to government proposed policy at the committee stage. Since empirical evidence from Anambra State House Assembly suggests that legislative committee enhances the performance of an assembly, despite the enormous constraints it faced, all actions that, therefore, needed to support and improve the committee system in the legislative assemblies should be encouraged

Finally, for committees to effectively achieve its stipulated goals or function they should be well funded by the appropriate authority and also should be given commensurate authority as it relates to their responsibility. The expediency of committee system towards the effect of public policy making cannot be under emphasized,

Based on the findings of this work, it is the submission of this paper that:

since the State House of Assembly was established to make quality policies, committees

should always try to improve the quality of policies that are being implemented and make sure that it is development oriented and sustainable, secondly public policy making in the house of assembly should always focus on the objective which are attainable, measurable and feasible so as to avoid waste and ensure quality and standard policies.

Government should always try and foster the interest of the people. This approach will go a long way in helping the citizens have a sense of belonging in the government and see the government as their own. The use of bottom to up approach should always be considered so as to avoid misplacement of priority and also to avoid being sabotaged by the people. In a nutshell the people's needs should be prioritized.

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**International Journal of Advances in
Engineering and Management**
ISSN: 2395-5252



IJAEM

Volume: 03

Issue: 01

DOI: 10.35629/5252

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