



THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Case Study:- Some Politicians in Mogadishu-Somalia.

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Abstract

This study is designed to identify the role of good governance on community development and how their projects participation in Good governance process can contribute toward community development in ministry of labor and social affairs Mogadishu Somalia. In addition, this study intends to establish good Governance on Community Development among the voice and accountability their participation in community-based good governance and to assess how rule of law participation in community development in ministry of labor and social affairs.

A review of literature was conducted to determine the existing rule of law gap concerning governance on community development in ministry of labor and social affairs. A descriptive research design with quantitative method was adopted in order to achieve the objectives of this study. Data was collected using structured questionnaire with a sample size of 68 being selected. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 20. Analyzed data were presented using both descriptive and correlation. And tables were adopted during the presentation of analyzed data. The majority of the respondents 53 (77.9%) were Staff, while only 15 (22.1%) were Manager. the majority of the respondents 56 (82.4%) Strongly agreed Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies, 6 (8.8%) agreed the same idea, 1 (1.5%) were Neutral. On the other hand, 2 (2.9%) Strongly Disagreed that the Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies, 3 (4.4%) also disagreed the same idea. the majority of the respondents 33 (48.5%) strongly agreed Government is accountable to citizens for its decision, 28 (41.2%) agreed the same idea, 4 (5.9%) were neutral. On the other hand, 3 (4.4%) also disagreed the same idea. The study concluded we found that citizen participation that the most influential objective that contributes community development

This study recommends that other researchers are encouraged to test the generalizability of this study by conduction the same study in other districts within Mogadishu or other regions of Somalia.

Keywords: Good Governance and Community Development

Introduction

The concept of good governance is examined in the context of a broad vision of development and globalization and its facts include efficient functioning of these arms of government – the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

Good governance equally accommodates aspects of a civil society inclusion as stated earlier. Sharma, Sadana and Kaur (2013:64) observed that, Good governance establishes the rule of law, enforces contracts and agreement between the individuals, maintains law and order, guarantees security to the people, economizes on cost and resources, protects the government and properly delivers services to the society.

Governance requires all hands to be on deck. It also determines an optimal size of the government and makes best possible use of government resources. It entails the sum total of the ways in which individuals and government institutions manage their common affairs for the good of the state and the citizens.

Elements of good governance include;

- ❖ Political accountability
- ❖ Regular elections to legitimize the exercise of political power or democratic polity.
- ❖ Participation by various social, economic, cultural and professional groups, in the process of governance and decentralization or power to local organizations
- ❖ Freedom of information
- ❖ Transparency.

The idea of community development first began to feature strongly in social and public policy in Britain in the late 2010s. In all of these early initiatives the idea of community development was linked to assumptions concerning —system dysfunction||, the problem of community development was either seen in terms of the dysfunctional outcome of social and economic progress or in terms of dysfunctional families and social networks.

While this idea that community development was something the poor and underprivileged needed has remained resilient, with public and social policy, the ensuing decade brought new concepts of community development into public policy, both in Britain and internationally (Hoggett, 1997).

Early history of community development in Africa and Asia was influenced by colonial policies and practices together with the efforts of missionaries. Education as the main community development intervention and conversion to Christianity were intertwined (Chau and Hodge cited in Taylor and Roberts, 1985: 390).

Mass education was seen as the beginning of the evolution and the progressive institutionalization of community development as an arm of government policy. These early efforts of western education (included health, home life training, industry, agriculture and recreation) are part of community development.

In 1928 at a meeting in Jerusalem for the International Missionary Council, a statement was made which contained what appears to be the first official usage of the term —community development||.

Prior to this the community development process was given a number of different labels such as community consciousness, advancement of the community as a whole, rural betterment and rural reconstruction. With the independence of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma in the late 1940's and Nigeria in 1960, the focus fell on Africa and community development as it was very clear that community development would be a definite feature of the British.

Government in its African policy (ibid). As a function of social development, community development was adopted at the Cambridge Summer Conference on African Administration in 1948 to describe a method of approach to local administration (Chinn, 2010).

Later in 1948 the British Colonial office makes a distinction between community development and social welfare (ibid). Somalia is a complex political and security environment which is beset by poverty, recurring famine and violent conflict. The country has been in a state of armed conflict of one form or another since 1981 and without a functional central government since 1991.

Community development is defined as —the capacity of people to work collectively in addressing their common interests|| (Maser, 1997). And it's a process whereby those who are marginalized and excluded are enabled to gain in self-confidence, to join with others and to participate in actions to change their situation and tackle the problems that face their community (Combat Poverty, 2000).

Development simply means when someone/something grows or changes and becomes more advanced and Community means the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group or nationality, community development As an approach to cooperate and foster better living for individuals in a community with the active participation and initiative of such individuals, community development is characterized by poverty, illiteracy, bribery and corruption, bad governance, and insufficient fund among others while Governance is an act or process of government (i.e. local government) which consist of voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, regulatory quality, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption among others.

This paper has been written on the basis of secondary data from library researches, review of relevant literature such as text books and journals. Mobile marketing is a multi-channel, digital marketing strategy aimed at reaching a target audience on their smart phones, tablets, and/or other mobile devices, via websites, email, SMS and MMS, social media, and apps (Antoine, 2012).

The Over-all objectives of the article will be as follows:-

- ❖ To identify the Importance Voice and Accountability on community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ❖ To Test that participation improves on community development in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ❖ To validate the rule of Law contributes on community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Therefore in this article as an author there is an expectation to clarify the importance of good governance and how it affects Community development and to identify the most influential factor that influences the community development.

Methodology

Method and materials

The Article used a descriptive design by using quantitative approach to quantify incidences and to describe the current conditions and also to investigate the role of local leaders in conflict resolution and peace building gained from the respondents.

This study used self-administered questionnaires as the main tools for collecting data. A descriptive analysis using SPSS was also used to test the extent to which Governance predicted the variance in Community development in local Government, Somalia.

The target populations that participate this Article are Local leaders, Local-NGO, Woman and youth organizations. With the total of 100. The minimum sample size is 80 respondents and was computed using the Slovin's formula which is $n = \frac{N}{1+N(0.052)}$, where n = sample size, N = study population and 0.05 = level of significance margin of error (Amin, 2005).

Table1: Categories of Sample

Categories	Target	Sample size
Ministry of labor and Social affairs Employees	50	41
Ministry of labor and Social affairs Administrato	32	27
Total	82	68

The study findings are presented to establish the role of good governance on community development in ministry of labor and social affairs in Mogadishu-Somalia.

The data was gathered using questionnaires as the research instrument. The questionnaire was designed in line with objectives of the study.

Table 2: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	37	54.4
Female	31	45.6
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.1, the majority of the respondents 37(54.4%) were male while only 31 (45.6%) were female.

Figure1: Gender of the respondents

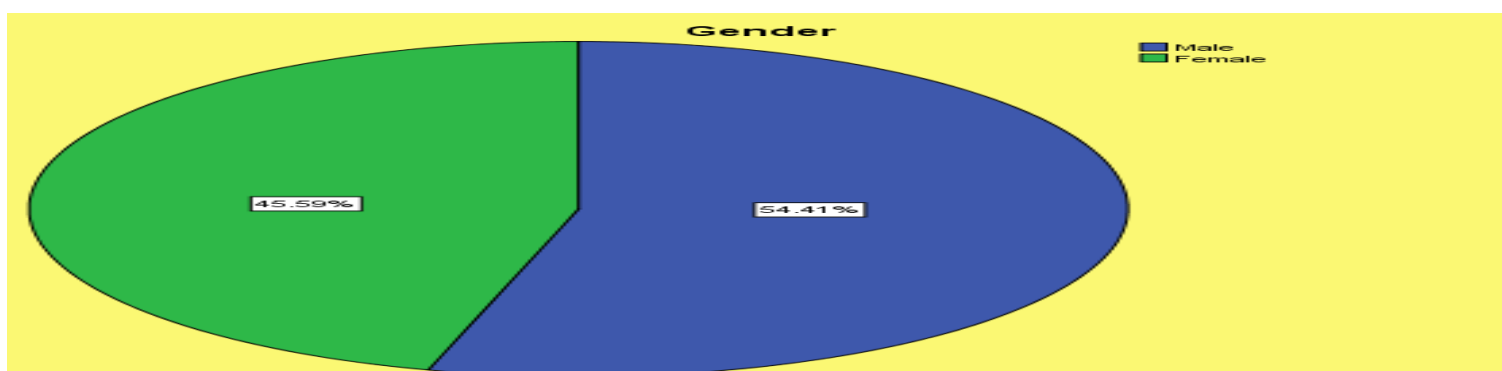


Table 3: Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	3	4.4
Neutral	1	1.5
Agree	6	8.8
Strongly Agree	56	82.4
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.7, the majority of the respondents 56 (82.4%) Strongly agreed Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies, 6 (8.8%) agreed the same idea, 1 (1.5%) were Neutral. On the other hand, 2 (2.9%) Strongly Disagreed that the Citizen's voice through citizen participation and independent media influence government policies, 3 (4.4%) also disagreed the same idea.

Table 4: Government is accountable to citizens for its decision

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	3	4.4
Neutral	4	5.9
Agree	28	41.2
Strongly Agree	33	48.5
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.8, the majority of the respondents 33 (48.5%) strongly agreed Government is accountable to citizens for its decision, 28 (41.2%) agreed the same idea, 4 (5.9%) were neutral. On the other hand, 3 (4.4%) also disagreed the same idea.

Table 5: there is freedom of speech and association in the community

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	7	10.3
Neutral	7	10.3
Agree	41	60.3
Strongly Agree	11	16.2
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.9, most of the respondents 41 (60.3%) agreed that the There is freedom of speech and association in the community, 11 (16.2%) strongly agreed the same idea, 7 (10.3%) were neutral, on the other hand, 7 (10.3%) disagreed that the There is freedom of speech and association in the community 2 (2.9%) also strongly disagreed.

Table 6: there is a strict adherence to Rule of Law

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	4.4
Disagree	2	2.9
Neutral	6	8.8
Agree	42	61.8
Strongly Agree	15	22.1
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.10, most of the respondents 42(61.8%) agreed that the There is a strict adherence to Rule of Law15 (22.1%) strongly agreed the same idea, 6 (8.8%) were neutral. On the other hand, 2 (2.9%) disagreed that the There is a strict adherence to Rule of Law 3 (4.4%) also strongly disagreed.

Table 7: there is an independent and effective judiciary system

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	4.4
Disagree	3	4.4
Neutral	4	5.9
Agree	7	10.3
Strongly Agree	51	75.0
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.11, most of the respondents 51 (75.0%) strongly agreed that There is an independent and effective judiciary system, 7 (7%) agreed the same idea, 4 (5.9%) were neutral. On the other hand, 3 (4.4%) strongly disagreed There is an independent and effective judiciary system 3 (4.4%) also disagreed.

Table 8: there is equality before the law as no one is above the law

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	5	7.4
Neutral	6	8.8
Agree	7	10.3
Strongly Agree	48	70.6
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.12 most of the respondents 48 (70.6%) strongly agreed the There is equality before the law as no one is above the law 7 (10.3%) agreed that the same idea. 6 (8.8%) were neutral. on the other hand. 5 (7.4%) disagreed There is equality before the law as no one is above the law 2 (2.9%) also strongly disagreed.

Table 9: Local people support and participate in project invariably

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	1.5
Disagree	1	1.5
Neutral	16	23.5
Agree	43	63.2
Strongly Agree	7	10.3
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.13 most of the respondents 43 (63.2%) agreed that the Local people support and participate in project invariably, 7 (10.3%) strongly agreed that the same idea, 16 (23.5%) were neutral. On the other hand, 1 (1.5%) disagreed that the Local people support and participate in project invariably, 1 (1.5%) also strongly disagreed.

Table 10: there is equal participation in provision of locally available materials (stones, poles, water etc.) in ongoing projects

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	3	4.4
Neutral	18	26.5
Agree	40	58.8
Strongly Agree	7	10.3
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.14 most of the respondents 40 (58.8%) agreed that There is equal participation in provision of locally available materials (stones, poles, water etc.) in ongoing projects, 7 (10.3%) strongly agreed that the same idea, 18 (26.5%) were neutral. on the other hand, 3 (4.4%) also disagreed.

Table 11: People are given the chance to contribute their own quota in participation

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	8	11.8
Neutral	6	8.8
Agree	37	54.4
Strongly Agree	17	25.0
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.15 most of the respondents 37 (54.4%) agreed that People are given the chance to contribute their own quota in participation, 17 (25.0%) strongly agreed that the same idea, 6 (8.8%) were neutral. on the other hand, 8 (11.8%) also disagreed.

Table 12: Participation is educative as People learn when they participate.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	4.4
Disagree	4	5.9
Neutral	3	4.4
Agree	27	39.7
Strongly Agree	31	45.6
Total	68	100.0

According to Table 4.16 most of the respondents 31 (45.6%) strongly agreed that the Participation is educative as People learn when they participate, 27 (39.7%) agreed that the same idea, 3 (4.4%) were neutral. On the other hand. 4 (5.9%) disagreed that the the Participation is educative as People learn when they participate, 3 (4.4%)also strongly disagreed.

Literature Review

Good Governance

The concept of "governance" is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put "governance" means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). Governance can be used in several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. Since governance is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision. Government is one of the actors in governance. Other actors involved in governance vary depending on the level of government that is under discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include influential land lords, associations of peasant farmers, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes, religious leaders, finance institutions political parties, the military etc. The situation in urban areas is much more complex.

At the national level, in addition to the above actors, media, lobbyists, international donors, multi-national corporations, etc. may play a role in decision making or in influencing the decision making process.(Hambleton 2004:50)

All actors other than government and the military are grouped together as part of the "civil society." In some countries in addition to the civil society, organized crime syndicates also influence decision-making, particularly in urban areas and at the national level. Similarly formal government structures are one means by which decisions are arrived at and implemented. At the national level, informal decision making structures, such as "kitchen cabinets" or informal advisors may exist. In urban areas, organized crime syndicates such as the "land Mafia" may influence decision making. In some rural areas locally powerful families may make or influence decision making. Such, informal decision-making is often the result of corrupt practices or leads to corrupt practices. Governance has three legs: economic, political and administrative. Economic governance includes decision-making processes that affect a country's economic activities and its relationships with other economies. It clearly has major implications for equity, poverty and quality of life. Political governance is the process of decision-making to formulate policy. Administrative governance is the system of policy implementation. Encompassing all three, good governance defines the processes and structures that guide political and socio- economic relationships. (Hambleton 2004:50).

Voice and Accountability

Voice and accountability: The process by which those in authority are selected and replaced, while at the same time citizens voice and independent media influence government policies. Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who was affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law. Accountability: procedures requiring officials and those who seek to influence them to follow established rules defining acceptable processes and outcomes, and to demonstrate that they have followed those procedures While the language and some of the ideas in these definitions draw upon the Anglo-Saxon tradition, the fundamental concerns they embody—justice and the search for a good life—are universal concerns. (Wilson, 1973)

Rule of Law

Rule of law Based on the above matter the respondents strongly disagreed that there is a strict adherence to Rule of Law (Mean 1.48) they also strongly disagreed that there is an independent and effective judiciary system (Mean 1.46) likewise they also strongly disagreed that there is equality before the law as no one is above the law (Mean 1.44). These findings revealed that Rule of law is poor. Rule of Law. Where rule of law is strong, people uphold the

law not out of fear but because they have a stake in its effectiveness. Virtually any state, after all, can enact laws; corrupt and repressive regimes can legislate at will. Genuine rule of law, by contrast, requires the cooperation of state and society, and is an outcome of complex and deeply rooted social processes.² Wrongdoers face not only legal penalties, but also social sanctions such as criticism in the news media, popular disapproval, and punishments from professional and trade associations. An approach that relies solely upon detection and punishment may work for a time, but does little to integrate laws and policies with social values, or to create broader and deeper support for the system. Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

Participation

Participation: Provision of social services is a development strategy, while community participation is one of the methods of achieving this objective, thus the two concepts can be conceived together as community development. This complex process therefore, consists of two essential elements as follows. The participation by the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative and The provision of technical and social services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual understanding (Akinbode and Laogun 1981) Thus community development is aimed at utilizing the rural people to develop themselves through self-initiative and motivation, with minimum assistance from government. It is aimed at social development through self-help projects, health and nutritional improvement projects and other similar projects. It involves community members in planning and implementation of programmes for their own development. It stimulates government and other development agencies to provide technical advice and materials in planning and implementing the projects, (Gboyega 2002).

Community Development

The concept „community“ has a multiplicity of meanings such as geographic locality (which is the most common) and notion of identity and a sense of belonging (Gilchrist, 2004). Furthermore, Community mean: A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government. (American Heritage Dictionary) It includes parents/guardians, residents, corporate organizations etc.

Community is defined in various ways by different authors (Giuliani and Wiesenfeld, 2009; Ferrinho, 1980; De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie, 2008; Edward and Janes, 1976). Ferrinho (1980) defines community as a specific system that arises when human population settle in a given territory, have shared common characteristics and interests and build mutual relationships for common benefits. However, Garcia, Giuliani and Wiesenfeld (2009) note that community and individuals are linked together with characteristics that are both unique and diverse. For De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie (2008), a community is a specific geographical locality with shared interests and needs of its members.

A common thread, running through these definitions, and considered essential to the above definition of community, is that in each case there is a grouping of people who reside in a specific locality with a full range of daily felt needs. In this regard, a community is a socially, culturally and ecologically bounded group of inhabitants who have potential and hold the right to make decisions in any kind of development activity for the mutual benefit of its members.

Development: Means the act of developing, the state of being developed, a significant event, occurrence, or change. The Determination of best techniques for applying a new development of one's capabilities, According to Seers (1969), Development can be defined in terms of attacking

widespread and absolute poverty, reducing inequalities and removing the specters of unemployment – all these being achieved within the context of a growing economy.

Community Development: Maimunah Ismail (2009) community development as a process of community activities that are planned and organized in such a way so as to raise the quality of life in the community in terms of economy, social, culture, spiritual and the environment through initiatives and active participation of the community members and with minimum outside help. Monachange as discussed in De Beer and Swanepoel (2001), traces its origins to the experiences of community improvement and social welfare in the United States and Britain in the 1930s. In the United States in the 1930s, community development focused on improving the welfare of rural communities.

On the other hand, social welfare programmes in the United States and Britain were geared towards poverty relief and focused mainly on urban areas.

Community development is a group of people in a community reaching a decision to initiate a social action process to change their economic, social, cultural and environmental situation – Christenson et al. (1989). Community development is a process that increases choices. It creates an environment where people can exercise their full potential to lead productive, creative lives. – Ron Shaffer (pers. com.).

Community development is a process where people are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities and communities are integrated into the life of the nation enabling them to contribute fully to national progress. – (United Nations, from Biggs, 2009) .

Sanders (1958) saw community development as a process moving from stage to stage; a method of working towards a goal; a program of procedures and as a movement sweeping people up in emotion and belief. The United Nations defined —community development as the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress|| (United Nation 1956). the United Nations (1975), indicated that community development is a process whereby the efforts of individuals in the community were combined with efforts of government and non-government bodies to improve and developed community socially, economically these efforts should lead to national development (Jones, 1982). Ploch (1976).

Since community development is interconnected to different elements and systems, the argument that comes to mind is how to enable the people in the community to improve themselves or even to contribute to the national progress because systems in communities are very complex, especially in the Third World countries. Christenson et al. (1989).

Conclusion

In generally the article was established the three main objectives which are:-

- ❖ To identify the Importance Voice and Accountability on community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ❖ To Test that participation improves on community development in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ❖ To validate the rule of Law contributes on community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

After developed a lot of efforts to present the importance of the role of good governance on community development, at the end of the analysis the Author obtained that voice and accountability, citizen participation and the rule of law have huge significant influences on community development in Mogadishu Somalia, although the level of influences of these factors are different.

Lastly:-It is concluded that the author was found that the most influential factor is participation which accumulates at 84%, therefore it is said that participation improves on community development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Recommendation

- ❖ It's recommended that that the community be aware on good governance and that the community can thrive.
- ❖ It's recommended that working together for the betterment of the community development.
- ❖ It's recommended that this article be given special attention because we are a society that has been a place of chaos for some time.
- ❖ Although the study was carried out in Mogadishu, there is a need for further research across the whole country.

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