



EXAMINING GOOD GOVERNANCE AS AN IMPETUS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

ALIYU Ashiru Olayemi
SALAHU Moshood Olayinka

*Department of Politics & Governance College of Humanities,
Management & Social Sciences Kwara State University-Malete*
Corresponding Email: yemialiyu1@yahoo.com
Email: mshoodsalahu@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of government in any society entails the provision of common good for all the citizens irrespective of caste, creed or socio-economic background. This paper examines the nexus between Good governance and national development. The study argues on the significance of good governance to the attainment of national objectives and developmental drive. It also provides vivid explanations on why good governance is highly imperative for national development. The study adopts cluster sampling techniques, where a total number of 120 questioners were distributed and 105 returned. Data collected were presented and analyzed using SPSS software package. The study found that since Nigeria return to democratic system of governance; there has been sustained progress in adherence to the ideals and tenets of good governance. The study also reveals intrinsic relationship between observance of good governance principle, mutual coexistence and accelerated development. This paper, therefore submits that for there to be development in all sectors of the economy, the tenet of good governance must be upheld and entrenched in the body polity.

Keywords: Accountability, Corruption, Development, Rule of Law, Transparency.

Introduction

Over the years, successive government all over the world have continued to face the challenges of service delivery to facilities improved socio-economic conditions of the entire citizenry. Good governance is exhortation in this period and has attracted public attention for the last decade; it has also become a significant pillar in the consideration of a state's ability to conform to universally acceptable standard (Uddin, 2010). The functionality of any government can only be determined after thorough evaluation of a wide held perception on governance, after which a government can be said to be good or bad depending on its conformity with the prescribed benchmark and compliance with global best practices. Without missing worlds, Rotberg (2004) in UN (2007) report emphasized that Governance is "good" when it allocates and manages resources to respond to collective problems, in other worlds, when a state efficiently provides public goods of necessary quality to its citizens, hence, state should be assessed on both the quality and quantity of public goods provided to citizens . Simply put, governance means the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented).

It is unmistakably clear that the thought about good governance could invite judgment about how a particular country, city or agency was being governed or should be governed, with a view to reveal the relationship between the state and citizens, and drastic measures to ensure a stable political and viable socioeconomic environment (Ademola, 2009:218). It is

noteworthy that a broad conceptual idea about good governance are often rather vague, but for the purposes of this paper, good governance can be conceived to mean the process of exercising political, economic and administrative authority, especially over a state which evolved from the need for society to organize its members towards achieving a common purpose. In the view of United Nation Development Programme (2010), Good governance entails the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs. In addition, the uphold of good governance principle entails the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences. Governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's social and economic resources for development.

Governance means the way those with power use that power (Peter & ADB, 2012). Prior to Nigeria's return to democratic system of governance in 1999, successive Military rule has violated citizens rights and ill-feeling about governance created afterwards has thwarted the country's drive toward the more desired accelerated growth and development. As good governance remains an innovative idea of democratic governance which finds its expression in the detailed provision of the 1999 constitution as amended, which incorporates the fundamental objective and directive principle of state policy. The principles inherent in good governance has assumed the reducible criteria for assessment of government under, the 1999 constitution, due to the negative effect of military rule, the activities of the civil society and the pressures of international financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF and United Nations Development programme.

Statement of the Research Problem

Despite its huge resources and capabilities, Nigeria has remained in the laggard of social, political and economic developments. It also continued to be in the league of poorest nations in the world. Consequently, widespread poverty, political instability, corruption, poor health care services, high level of illiteracy, unemployment and human rights violations continues to characterize Nigeria's state and economy. It is not an overstatement to conclude that, failure of government to provide basic amenities for all citizens has greatly hindered economic and social well-being of the people. Ogundiya (2010) averred that, several factors explain the development tragedy in Nigeria; these are colonial legacy, bureaucratic and political corruption, poor labour discipline, globalization and unfavourable international environment, unpatriotic followers, and bad leadership to mention a few. However, it is instructive to emphasis that, the most valid argument for the failure of successive governments in terms of efficient and effective service delivery and provision of enabling environment for all citizens to actualize their potentials are simply attributable to lack of good governance, which no doubt has been widely adjudged to be indispensable impetus for social, economic and political progress; and in essence national development.

This assertion has been vindicated by 2016 report published by Transparency International (TI) which ranked Nigeria the 136th least corrupt nation out of 176 countries in the world and the 3rd most corrupt country in West Africa after Guinea and Guinea Bissau. In like manner, Nigeria was ranked 144th in Global corruption index 2013, 139th in 2012 and 143rd in 2011 and 2014 (TI Report, 2016). Rasheed in Yahaya (2006) raised serious concern when he noted that, lack of accountability, unethical behaviours and corrupts practices have become so pervasive and even institutionalized norms of behaviour, Nigeria in particular and Africa in general. The former Nigerian President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo (2003:3) assertion alluded to this concern when he unveiled that: Nigerians have too long been feeling short-changed by the quality of Public service. Our public offices have too long been showcases for combine evils of inefficiency and corruption, whilst being impediments for effective implementation of government policies. Nigerians deserves better. And, will ensure they get what is better.

In his Inaugural speech as the president, Olusegun Obasanjo following his swearing-in as President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on May 29, 1999 asserted that: Nigeria is wonderfully endowed by Almighty with human and other resources. It does no credit either to us or the entire black race if we fail to manage our resources for quick improvement in the quality of life of our people. Instead of progress and development, which we are entitled to expect from those who governed us, what we experienced in the last decade and a half, particularly in the last regime but one persistent deterioration in the quality of our governance, leading to instability and the awakening of all public institutions. The citizens developed distrust in government, and because promises made for the improvement of the conditions of the people were not kept, all statements by government were met with cynicism. He noted further that: Government officials became progressively indifferent to propriety of conduct and showed little commitment to promoting the general welfare of the people and the public good. Government and all its agencies became thoroughly corrupt and reckless. Members of the public had to bribe

their way through in ministries and parastatals to get attention and one government agency had to bribe another government agency to obtain the release of their statutory allocation of funds. The impact of official corruption is so rampant and has earned Nigeria a very bad image at home and abroad.

Besides, it has distorted and retrogressed development. Our infrastructures-NEPA, NITEL, Roads, Railways, Education, Housing and other Social Service were allowed to decay and collapse. Our country has thus been through one of its darkest periods. All these have brought the nation to a situation of chaos and near disrepair. While commenting on corruption and its attendant effects on public sector service delivery, Obasanjo acknowledged the endemic nature of corruption in every sector of the Nigerian economy when he inferred that: Corruption, the greatest bane of our society today, Corruption is incipient in all human societies and in most human activities. But it must not be condoned. This is why law are made and enforced to check corruption, so that society would survive and develop in an orderly, reasonable and predictable way. No society can achieve anything near its full potentials if it allows corruption to become the full-blown cancer it has become in Nigeria. The rampant corruption in the public service and cynical contempt for integrity that pervades every levels of the bureaucracy will be stamped out.

In 2012, the Acting Inspector-General of Police, Mohammed Abubakar, while explaining intrinsic relationship between good governance and National Security remarked that: Peace will continue to elude Nigeria until politicians at all levels are prepared to provide good governance to the citizens. He added, “We are aware of the contributory factors responsible for crime and criminality in this country.” One of the factors, according to IG was the high level of poverty and unemployment that had hitherto widened the gap between the rich and the poor in the country. There is high level of poverty, there is high level of unemployment and there is a wide gap between those who have and those who do not have and this gap keeps on widening every day. ...The implication of that is the rich cannot sleep in their houses and they cannot ride their best of cars.

Research Questions

Arising from the problem stated above, the study put forward the following questions:

What has been the perceived relationship between good governance and National Development?

How can adoption of the tenets of good governance promote delivery of democratic dividends and promote National Integration?

Research Objectives

The main thrust of this research entails a vivid examination of the landmark significance of good governance in the drive to facilitate National development. The specific objective includes:

- 1 To examine the relationship between good governance and National Development.
- 2 To analyze how observance good governance principle could enhance National Integration.
- 3 To recommend ways in which adherence to the tenet good governance principle could promote participatory governance, hence national development.

Research Hypotheses

This study proposed the below hypotheses which will be tested by primary data and either rejected or accepted. The hypothesis has been formulated in null form, that:

- 1 Observance of good governance principle in Nigeria has not facilitated anticipated National Development.
- 2 Adoption of good governance has failed to promote participatory governance in essence National Integration.

Methodology

This research employed both quantitative and qualitative research techniques to collect and analyze data to ascertain the significant impact of upholding good governance principle on socioeconomic wellbeing of Nigeria citizens and in

essence national development. The Data were sourced from two main sources- primary data through the aid of structured questionnaires, which was the major source of data for the study and was augmented by secondary data collected gathered from books, journals, internet, Newspapers, book of proceedings and other sources. Cluster sampling techniques was adopted in this study where consideration were given to socio-demographic characteristics of the population under study, from where respondents were selected from clustered areas, and 105 (87.5%) were returned out of a total of one hundred and twenty (120) questionnaires administered to selected individuals, interest groups, academia, and notable politicians. These groups were chosen because they were presumed to have adequate knowledge about the subject matter of this study. Other stakeholders aside these groups, whose knowledge and experience were considered germane to this study were allowed to comment and their input considered accordingly. Primary data collected were collated and analyzed with the use of Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS), data source from survey research where descriptive statistical analysis were adopted, which enable the researcher to generate findings and draw conclusions.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Obaid Ullah (2001) assertion on the conceptual analysis of the term “good governance” was ingrained in the position of the following ancient philosophers namely: Aristotle, Thomas Hobe, John Locke, and Tean-Jacques, when he averred that this concept could be actually traced back to the ancient Greek period if we catch the essence of Aristotle’s fundamental statement that “the state came into existence for the sake of mere life, but continued for the sake of good life”. If we look for the answer of what constitute “good life”, we will eventually be led to find the component of good governance of the present day. In this sense, good life begins with the guarantee of the protection of life, property for all, the underlying conditions of the origin of state, which Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau indicated in their “social contract theories. In the words of John Locke, government shall govern “so long as they can protect the interest of the people or the thrust the people have place on them.

From a multilateral viewpoint, the World Bank (1993) in UNESC (2006), good governance involves unassailable public sector management (efficiency, effectiveness and economy), accountability, exchange and free flow of information (transparency), and a legal framework for development (justice, respect for human rights and liberties), in apparent concurrence with the World Bank, the Overseas Development Administration of UK (now the Department for International development) conceptual digest focus on four key components: legitimacy (governments should have the consent of the governed); accountability (ensuring transparency, being answerable for actions and media freedom); competence (effective policymaking, implementation and service delivery); and respect for law and safeguard of human right. Uddin (2010) rightly observed that good governance is an indispensable precondition for development.

Ogundiya (2010) studies however, affirms that, the development challenges been confronted in Nigeria can basically be attributed to the crisis of governance; when conceptualized in term of proper, fair and equitable allocation of resources for the achievement of the end or purpose of state, which is the promotion of common good. Ladipo’s (2002) standpoint bolstered Ogundiya’s perspective when he emphasized that “the underlying litany of Africa’s development problems is a crisis of governance. A critical analysis of scholastic contributions to conceptualize and dissect public sector governance, and varying perceptions on the best approaches to public management reveals far-reaching agreement on the interlink between nature of governance (good or Bad) and socio-economic and political development of the country. The viewpoint expressed by Ostrom (1993 & Olowu (2002), reiterate the centrality of accountability and transparency as essential ingredient for effective, efficient functioning of all organizations and essentially, governmental organizations in a democratically governed state and suggested that internal and external mechanism be established to enforce strict adherence to the observance of tenet of good governance.

Theoretical Framework

The theory upon which this study was anchored is New Public Management Theory. Many scholars have attempted to pin down the founder of this theory, which became prominent in 1980 as documented by (Sharma, Sadana & Harpreet 2012:45, & Ibietan, 2013:54) which was conceived as a global reform initiative and has its characteristics rooted in private sector frameworks of competitiveness, entrepreneurship and customer satisfaction. In the words of Gumede & Dipholo (2014) New Public Management is a label utilized to depict a managerial culture that emphasizes the centrality of the citizens

or customer as well as accountability for result. The theory was considered most suitable to underpin the subject matter of this study, as the underline principles of good governance was also rooted in the main objective of adoption and implementation of New Public Management approaches conceived to achieve more transparency, more efficient and more quality as well as reduction of expenses. Gumede & Dipholo (2014) without mincing words emphasized that it should be noted that these elements of the New Public Management philosophy shore up or act as pillars of good governance.

Results Analysis, Hypothesis Testing and Discussion of Findings

Analysis of Responses on the basis of Popular Participation, Accountability, Transparency and Openness in the conduct of Business of Governance Breakdown of result obtained revealed significant relationship between promotion of democratic principles, and improved communication between government and the governed. People are now more conscious about politics and public policy, through social medial platforms hence improved political participation and inclusive governance. As shown in (See Appendix, table 1), 11.4% strongly agreed, 87.6% agreed that, there is established intrinsic relationship between democracy and improved communication between government and the citizens while 1.0% disagree. In like manner, report obtained from the survey shows that majority 23.8% strongly agree and 69.5% agreed, this implies that majority of respondents acceded to the assertion that Nigeria's return to democratic system of government and her adherence to democratic practices had provided vast opportunity for citizens to participate in decision-making process (See Appendixes, table 2 & 3). Analysis of result on availability of adequate institutional and policy framework for accountability by public officials indicates an overwhelming acquiesces 27.6% strongly agree, 71.4% agreed and only 1.0% held contrary view (See Appendix, table 4). This implies that, there exist institutional mechanism to regulate the conduct of public officials entrusted with public resources to curtail abuse and excesses.

Data collected and analyzed on the manner or procedures for conduct of government business recently shows considerable improvement (paradigm shift) because 30.5% strongly agreed, and 47.6% agreed that government activities, policies and programmes are now more open for public criticism, while (21.9%) held a dissenting view (See Appendix, table 5). The importance of public criticism to the growth and development of democratic governance cannot be underplayed because of inherent potential to facilitate good governance. In this sense, a careful dissect of respondents view on level of public officials adherence and compliance with laid down rules and regulation in the year under review suggests that only 21.9% strongly agree, 20.0% agreed and on contrary view 30.5% strongly disagree, 26.7% disagree held a dissenting view, while 1.0% was undecided. The result shows blatant non-compliance with rules and regulation, which contradict one of the tenets of good governance.

Analysis of data on citizen's access to unfettered information and citizen's involvement in governance suggests that 22.9% and 70.5% consented to improved access to information and citizen's involvement in governance respectively, while 1.9%, 2.9% disagree and only 1.9% undecided (See Appendixes, table 6, 7 & 8).

Measurement of Perception on Rule of Law and Independence of Judiciary

Views expressed by respondents on citizen's confidence in the impartiality of the courts suggests that (68.6%) expressed confidence in the ability of the court to deliver judgment with fairness, objectivity and without prejudice, while (31.4%) disagree with this assertion. Result on level of government institution adherence to rule of law Principle indicates that strongly agree 21.9% 72.4% agreed, share same thought while (6%) expressed divergent view. Concerning justice administration without political interference, report reveal strong disagreement (61%) and only (39%) of respondents agreed. Respondents also share the opinion on citizen's obedience to constituted authority as they overwhelmingly agreed, 9.5% strongly, 89.5 agreed on loyalty of citizen's to constituted authority and insignificant number (1.0%) disagree. (See Appendixes, table 9, 10, 11 & 12).

Measurement on Respondents View on Human Right and Anti-Corruption

Analysis of data from the field survey shows that 2.9% strongly agree, 89.5% consented that since the enthronement of democracy, there has been drastic reduction in arbitrarily arrest and detention, while 1.9% express contrary view and 1.9% undecided. Further inquiry on citizens' opportunity to exercise their fundamental human right as enshrined in the constitution, result shows 30.5% strongly agree, 64.8% agreed, 1.0% disagreed and 1.0% undecided. In the same vein, data

analysis indicates that 28.6% and 69.5% of respondents' opinion on respect for the accused in the anti-corruption crusade (See Appendixes, table 13, 14, 15). Data analysis also shows 25.7% strongly agree, 67.6% agreed that democracy has promoted respect for citizens' right, on positive impact of the anti-corruption war to the economy, 2.9% strongly agree, 60.0% agreed and 32.4% held divergent view, while 4.8% indicates undecided (See Appendixes, table 16, 17, 18, 19)

Analysis of Respondents Perception on the Nexus between Good Governance and National Development

Views expressed and analyzed from field survey on adherence to good governance principle and poverty reduction indicate that 31.4% strongly agree, 65.7% agreed that strict adherence to this principle will boost poverty reduction drive, 1.9% undecided while only 1.0% held dissenting view,. Also, majority 12.4% and 84.8% of respondents consented that upholding the tenet of good governance would facilitate citizens improved access to basic amenities, respondent also held similar view on reduction in the mismanagement of public resources through adherence to good governance principle. In like manner, 63.8% and 35.2% respondents averred that transparency and accountability in governance is capable of promoting national development, while on 1.0% held dissenting view (See Appendixes, table 20, 21, 22, 23, 24).

Hypotheses Testing

H0₁: Observance of good governance principle in Nigeria has not enhanced National Development. Data presented and analyzed (see table 24) result obtained from opinion measurement contradicts the above proposition. The study therefore, rejects their earlier stated hypothesis. This implies that observance of good governance principle has facilitated National Development.

H0₂: Adoption of tenet good governance has failed to promote participatory governance and hence, National Integration, but evident in the data presented and analyzed (see table 22) shows intrinsic relationship between strict adherence to good governance principle, inclusive governance and National Integration. In the same vein, the earlier hypothetical statement is rejected.

Findings

Having analyzed the data collected, the study found:

- 1) That, adherence to the tenet of good governance has drastically reduced tendencies for corruption, mismanagement of resource and in turn improved service delivery capacity of governmental institutions.
- 2) Significant improvement in the observance of good governance principle (most especially in area of participation, representation, citizen's involvement in decision making process) which has advertently facilitated inclusive governance and national development.
- 3) Respondents feelings gathered from the field shows peoples been terrified about corruption and other sharp practices because the government political will to fight corruption

Conclusion

In nut shell, strict adherence to good corporate, economic and political governance is central to national progress, because growth and development cannot be achieved in the absence of good governance, and any effort to reduce poverty must start with and build upon good governance. In what appears to be a concerted effort at monitoring governance worldwide, Daniel (2015) studies on worldwide Governance Indicators, covering 213 countries over the 1996-2014 period indicated that Overall, the world continues to underperform on governance. Over the past decade, dozens of countries have improved significantly on such dimensions of governance such as rule of law and voice and accountability. But, a similar number of countries have experienced marked deteriorations, while others have seen short-lived improvements that are later reversed, and scores of countries have not seen significant trends one way or the other.

Recommendations

Sequel to result obtained from survey research and findings of the research, this paper recommends that:

- Publicly-owned institutions should adhere strictly to public procurement laws which aimed at promoting transparency in the conduct of government businesses.
- Government should encourage inclusive governance by providing avenues for citizens to participate actively (have input) in decision making process.
- Institutional Framework for curbing corruption and other sharp practices should be strengthened.
- A good monitoring and evaluation framework must be built into government programme to guarantee value for money.
- Government should urgently explore all benefit inherent in the 21st century information communication technology (social media) to improve interface between the government and the citizens.
- Security agencies need to be sensitized, and re-orientated on the democratic ideals as it relate to their statutory responsibilities.

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Appendix

Frequencies

Table: 1 Democracy has Facilitate Improved Communication between Citizens Government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	12	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Agree	92	87.6	87.6	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 2 Citizens now have more Opportunity to participate in Decision -Making Process

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	25	23.8	23.8	23.8
	Agree	73	69.5	69.5	93.3
	Disagree	7	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table : 3 Free Flow of Information has Enhanced Participation & Inclusive Governance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	29	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Agree	75	71.4	71.4	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 4 Government Accountable for Public Resources

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	29	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Agree	75	71.4	71.4	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 5 Government Activities & Policies are more Open for Criticism

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	32	30.5	30.5	30.5
	Agree	50	47.6	47.6	78.1
	Strongly Disagree	23	21.9	21.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table:6 Citizens have Access to Unfettered & reliable Information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	24	22.9	22.9	22.9
	Agree	74	70.5	70.5	93.3
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.9	1.9	95.2
	Disagree	3	2.9	2.9	98.1
	Undecided	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 7 Improved Citizen's Involvement in Governance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Agree	99	94.3	94.3	97.1
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	Disagree	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table:8 Public Officials Adherence to Rules & Regulation in Conduct of Government Business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	23	21.9	21.9	21.9
	Agree	21	20.0	20.0	41.9
	Strongly Disagree	32	30.5	30.5	72.4
	Disagree	28	26.7	26.7	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 9 Citizens Confidence in the Impartiality of the Courts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	28	26.7	26.7	26.7
	Agree	44	41.9	41.9	68.6
	Strongly Disagree	31	29.5	29.5	98.1
	Undecided	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 10 Government Institutions Adherence to Rule of Law Principles

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	23	21.9	21.9	21.9
	Agree	76	72.4	72.4	94.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	95.2
	Disagree	3	2.9	2.9	98.1
	Undecided	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 11 Justice Administration without Political Interference

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	31.4	31.4	31.4
	Agree	8	7.6	7.6	39.0
	Strongly Disagree	59	56.2	56.2	95.2
	Disagree	4	3.8	3.8	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 12 Citizens Obedience to Constituted Authority

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	10	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Agree	94	89.5	89.5	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 13 Reduction in Arbitrary Arrest and Detention

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Agree	94	89.5	89.5	92.4
	Strongly Disagree	4	3.8	3.8	96.2
	Disagree	2	1.9	1.9	98.1
	Undecided	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 14 Citizens have Opportunity to Exercise their Fundamental Human Rights

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	32	30.5	30.5	30.5
	Agree	68	64.8	64.8	95.2
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.9	1.9	97.1
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	22	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 15 Respect for Rights of Accused in the Anti-Corruption War

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	30	28.6	28.6	28.6
	Agree	73	69.5	69.5	98.1
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 16 Democracy has Promoted Respect for Citizens Right

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	27	25.7	25.7	25.7
	Agree	71	67.6	67.6	93.3
	Strongly Disagree	6	5.7	5.7	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 17 Government have Strong Commitment to Reduce Corruption in the Public Service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	36	34.3	34.3	34.3
	Agree	67	63.8	63.8	98.1
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 18 Government Anti-Corruption Crusade has not made Positive Effect on the Economy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Strongly Disagree	63	60.0	60.0	95.2
	Disagree	34	32.4	32.4	35.2
	Undecided	5	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Table: 19 Anti-Corruption Drive has Strengthened Service Delivery Capacity of Government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	39	37.1	37.1	37.1
	Agree	11	10.5	10.5	47.6
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.9	1.9	49.5
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	50.5
	Undecided	52	49.5	49.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 20 Adherence to the Good Governance Principle capable of Reducing Poverty

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	31.4	31.4	31.4
	Agree	69	65.7	65.7	97.1
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	Undecided	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table:21 Upholding Good Governance Principle will Facilitates Citizen's Access to Basic Amenities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	13	12.4	12.4	12.4
	Agree	89	84.8	84.8	97.1
	Strongly Disagree	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 22 Observance of Good Governance Principle has Promoted National Integration

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	6	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Agree	92	87.6	87.6	93.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	94.3
	Disagree	5	4.8	4.8	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017

Table: 23 Good Governance is capable of Reducing Mismanagement of Public Resources

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	29	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Agree	76	72.4	72.4	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.

Table: 24 Accountability and Transparency promotes National Development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	67	63.8	63.8	63.8
	Agree	37	35.2	35.2	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Research (SPSS Output) 2017.