

The Quest for Economic Development and the Impacts of Good Governance in Africa

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Abstract: A poor administration of governance is one of the dynamic reasons for states underdevelopment in Africa. This prompts the discourse on economic development, with the possibility that economic development needs sound administration to flourish, while good government policy promotes economic development. Nevertheless, the nature of administration and institution of development strategies, impacts on economic execution which directly leads to development. As indicated by the World Bank, good governance is assessed by the usage capacity of administration principles of a nation, giving a structure to both market development and economic enhancement. This study focuses on the concept of ‘good governance’ which delivers the subjective capacity of administration that shows the potent, effective, participative, and independent type of governance. These factors are responsible for the transparent and accountable management of social, natural, fiscal and economic resources for justifiable and sustainable development. Researchers articulate that states must have the ability to ‘drive basic change in institutional, political, economic and social arenas,’ with the aim to guarantee long-term financial, economic and political development in a nation. We discuss the concept of good governance as regards to African states while taking into account the level of development and governance capacity that depends on a structure, and the dispersion of political power that develops with time and could conceivably be certain for development. This study hopes that good management strategies must be pertinent if nations wish to achieve a sound level of economic, financial and socio-political development that empowers states of good governance to support development. This study adopted a qualitative analysis by utilizing time-tested principles of good governance theory.

Keywords: Development; innovation; accountable; management; governance; economic, corruption

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1. Introduction

The quality and nature of administration of government assumes a vital job to encourage an environment for practical advancement, and the mitigation of poverty particularly to developing nations of Africa. The United Nations (1998), states that there are multiple occasions where 'good administration of governance maybe the absolute most critical factor in conquering poverty and advance development'. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) communicates its view about the linkage between good governance and economic advancement, expressing that the 'advancement of good administration in all parts of government, including guaranteeing the standard of law will enhance the productivity and responsibility of people in general, and consequently handling debasement of corruption' (IMF, 1997). This can make economies succeeds as 'good administration of governance' is imperative to accomplish undertaking, along these lines economic development by making sound corporate condition. Poor administration of governance identified as one among the most dynamic reasons for states under-development in Africa. This prompt the discourse of which comes first in development, the possibility that 'economic development' needs 'sound administration of governance' to flourish, or 'good government policy' promotes economic development? To answer the question therefore, it is argued that 'great administration would limit the determined event of terrible strategy and in this manner, improve procedure practise. Keefer (2009) noted 'there is no single strong definition accessible for the term 'governance'. By and large, the term administration and governance are frequently alluded to as a demonstration of government. Governance as characterized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 1997), governance is the activity of economic, monetary, political, and regulatory proficient to deal with a nation's accomplishments at all dimensions.

Governance includes the components, procedures, and organizations, through which citizens and groups illuminate their interests, practice their lawful rights, meet their commitments, and intervene their disparities. As indicated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 1995), it states that 'good governance' is characterized for what it's worth, in addition to other things, participatory, straightforward and accountable. It is powerful, impartial and it advances the standard of law. Likewise, good governance is alluded to as it envelops the job of public authorities in setting up the environment in which monetary administrators work and in deciding the dissemination of advantages and also the connection between the 'ruler and the ruled'. Bardhan (1997) likewise expounded

that defilement of corruption, over centralization, and internal clashes are systematic in different parts of the world. Meagre or bad administration would make stoops in financial arrangement and consequently a domain for debasement of corruption. This is particularly more so if there is no unmistakable boundary between the general population and private circles and if there is no legitimate control. On the off chance that frail administration of governance keeps on continuing, the state ability to play out its capacities, for example, the general population good provider, market controller, or redistributive specialist, will be undermined (Abed and Davoodi, 2000).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) ordered the fundamental obstruction/hazard factors into interior and outer variables that influence the procedure of improvement in less developed nations (LDCs). One segment of inner obstacle factors is poor or frail administration, for example; uncommonness of straightforwardness, no regards for human rights, incapable of public and open organization, and the debasement of corruption. Debatably, mismanagement remains a difficult issue globally and in the Africa region, consequently LDCs appear to be especially influenced. It was detailed by the UNDP (2005) 'that widespread defilement has the major distributional ramifications on development, value and poverty too. Maduku and Enaifoghe (2018), hypothesised that debasement of corruption causes social crumbling and misshapes financial frameworks; it involves separation, foul play and dismissal for human sense of pride; it jeopardizes the dependability of law based organizations, segregates in the conveyance of taxpayer supported organizations and in this manner disregards the privileges of the general population and the poor specifically. Therefore, corruption is viewed as a 'disappointment of establishments, specifically those accountable for scrutiny, arraignment and implementation'. The World Bank (2006) states that 'terrible administration of governance is related with defilement or corruption, mutilation of government spending plans, biased development, social prohibition, and absence of trust in authorities'.

In this manner, relieving debasement or corruption ought to be one of the imperative government endeavours which can specifically influence destitution. In this specific circumstance, the developing countries of Africa LDCs are viewed as high hazard nations because of sundry inward and outside obstructions to good administration of governance.

This research prescribed that the legislature ought to grow its political assurance to dispense with corruption in the framework. For the purpose of this study, we embrace the meaning of governance as ‘the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country are exercised for the common good, as it benefit the general population’. This incorporates the procedure by which governments are chosen and supplanted, the limit capacity of the legislature to define and execute sound arrangements, and the regard for local citizens and the state for the establishments that oversee both economic and monetary, and social connection among them. Though, debasement is characterized as the ‘maltreatment or misuse of public office for private gain’ (Kaufmann, 2005). This definition is in accordance with that proposed by different authors, whereby government official or authorities whether they are administrators defy the formal guidelines by getting something wrongfully either for their own private advantages, or political increases to the detriment of the general population (Khan, 2004). In this sense, shortcomings in the frameworks and foundations which prompt the disappointment of a nation's power, or government to serve her people indicate frail administration of the concerned nation.

Consequently administration and debasement of corruption is firmly related. The lower corruption level the better is the administration and governance in a nation. Along this line, Kaufmann (2005) has made control of defilement as one of six pointers of administration other than voice and responsibility, political unsteadiness and savagery, government adequacy, administrative weight and guideline of law. In this manner, it is the motivation behind this study to uncover the genuine effect of governance, and how it impacts on economic development in African developing nations. This article aims at identifying the correlation between good governance and economic growth in the developing region of Africa. Development rates of GDP, in most Western nations, especially preceding 2008, have been a lot higher than in West European nations. Be that as it may, this positive improvement is accompanied with numerous needs and critics in regards to good governance; especially in the territory of debasement, law requirement, property rights, and so forth. Numerous political and monetary researchers contend that good administration or governance is one of the fundamental components, not just for the majority rule system of democracy to improve the nation, yet it is likewise one of the essential factors in the financial development.

In view of the positive information of financial development on one side, and tricky parts of good administration of governance in these nations on the other, then the fundamental speculations is that in the West, there is no reasonable proof to help a positive relationship between good administration of governance and monetary development. From the factual perspective, the article utilizes the databases of the World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI), which unite impressive information and measurable markers from various monetary, social and political global foundations. It is important to underline that this article does not try to assess or talk about neither the substance nor the dependability of the information distributed by the WGI.

2. Theoretical Literature Consideration

The development writing on the literature on good governance is packed with observational research, considered the effect of the conventional wellsprings or sources of development incorporating interest in physical and human capital, work, exchange of trade, support, foreign direct investment (FDI), and other different factors in the neoclassical development structure. Since the Cold War ended and up until the mid-1990, nonetheless, the issue of good administration of governance has turned into a vital idea in the worldwide growth and development and organization discourses. The working meaning of what comprises good administration of governance has advanced throughout the years. According to Schneider (1999) good administration of governance is characterized as the activity of power of control to deal with a nation's undertakings and assets.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID, 2002), then again, characterizes good governance with great administration as an unpredictable arrangement of communication among structures, customs, capacities, and procedures portrayed by estimations of responsibility, straightforwardness, and investment. It is imperative to recognize great administration of good governance from different ideas that seem to be comparative, for example, advancement, development, and growth, financial and economic development. Rather than considering them as equivalent, numerous researchers allude to them as highlights that are probably going to be connected in various ways.

Truth be told, the significance that most authors provide for good governance with regards to administration, is because of the effect it might have on growth, monetary and economic development. Grindle (2004), indicated that the significance of getting great administration with regards to good governance comes correctly from its association with the advancement of a nation and the decrease of poverty. Setting a plan for achieving great administration and by implication good governance is of the immense intrigue, yet in addition an unpredictable assignment, which makes this study to propose rather a 'sufficient administration' motivation as a beginning stage of good governance. In the development of this 'less difficult' motivation, the thought is to return to arrangements that have worked before, set needs in a deliberate way, think about strategies with more prominent effect in mitigating poverty and achieving advancement, and search for imaginative methods for executing such approaches. At the end of the day, researchers have been captivated by the connection between great administration of good governance and monetary or political improvement.

All things considered, Grindle specifies the work done by Kauffman (2002), who found a fundamental and positive connection between various components of good administration of good governance and the GDP per capita over the long haul, for example, great administration invariably makes improvement conceivable. According to the UNDP (2002), it characterizes good governance as making progress toward standard of law, straightforwardness, value, viability and proficiency, responsibility, and vital vision in the political activity of an administration, financial and economic, and authoritative proficient. Most developing nations have been stalled with political shakiness, government inadequacy, the absence of standard of law, and major issues of debasement of corruption which are indications of poor and terrible administration in the region. Regarding the significance of good administration of good governance to advancement, enhancing administration in this area has been given a focal place in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). In the course of recent years, few nations in the African region including, yet not restricted to Botswana and Ghana, and Nigeria, have gained critical ground as far as administration is concerned. As of late great administration of good governance has progressed toward becoming restriction for the payment of advancement support to less developing countries in Africa.

Moreover, outside speculators are progressively constructing their venture choices with respect to great administration of good governance. Without a doubt, there are few business analysts including Owens (1987), and Sen (1990) who perceived and pushed for the requirement for political and economic opportunity as a basic measurement for economic development, these researches were hypothetical debates instead of being experimental courses. Nonetheless, since 1990s, exact investigations around there have managed the impacts of absence of good administration or governance as opposed to its immediate effect on the economic and monetary development in developing nations of Africa. Given that the administration circumstance contrasts from one sub-Saharan African nation to the next, the targets of this study is to explore the impact of different administration records on economic or monetary development of sub-Saharan African nations while thinking about the customary wellsprings of development. As we examine whether the effect of these administration of good governance pointers contrast by the restrictive circulation of economic development.

Accordingly, the requirement for economic and political opportunity as essential conditions for both economic development, and by implication it improves the countries development. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the past investigations just thought to be sure components of administration which are hypothetical in nature. Observational investigations that have been attempted since 1990's essentially managed the impacts of poor administration - as proxied by political and trade jeopardies and corruption, on the wellsprings of development instead of its immediate effect on development. Keefer et al. (1997) find that establishments, for example, property rights and contract authorization emphatically impact monetary development. The foundations of administration enhance the advancement execution. Basically, the issues related with the collection of good administration measures, yet infer that great administration of governance matters for advancement. In a cross-sectional investigation of probably every developing nation, Chauvet and Collier (2004) discovered that those nations experiencing poor administration of governance, encounter 2.3 rate focuses less GDP development every year in respect to most other developing nations.

There are other late discoveries that propose a well-founded fundamental impact running from better administration to better development outcomes. Regardless of such an expansive exhibit of help for the positive effect of good administration of governance on economic and monetary development, there are just couple of concentrates that demonstrate results actually (Chauvet and Collier, 2004).

This study looks to accommodate the two restricting exploration discoveries by first concentrating on developing African nations, then further researching on the effect or impacts of the distinctive proportions of good administration of governance as imperative for a nation's economic development, for example, voice and responsibility, political soundness, government viability, administrative quality, standard of law, and control of defilement and corruption in developing countries of Africa, while controlling for the traditional wellsprings or sources of development, and furthermore analyse the effect of the composite list of good administration on the monetary development of Sub-Sahara African nations. Besides, we utilize quantile relapse examination to research if the effect of administration on financial development contrasts by the arrangement of the income dispersion of African nations.

In the research study of foundations, administration, and financial advancement in Africa, Fosu, et al. (2006) make the inference that while politically responsible governments can prompt enhanced financial results, they are probably not going to receive monetarily attractive arrangements that are disliked with the masses and that the inclination of such governments which expands the danger of political disagreement may really obstruct a significant monetary development way. This study may likewise reveal some insight into the legitimacy of the above perceptions for making development upgrading administration approach applications.

Numerous hypothetical and experimental studies are committed to confirming the connection between great administration of good governance and economic or monetary development. There is a typical acknowledgment that great administration is one of the principle factors, not just for the vote based advancement of the nation, however it is likewise an essential factor in the monetary improvement. In such manner, Hall and Jones (1999) stretch that the contrast between economic or monetary advancements in various nations, efficiency, collection of capital and so on., can be clarified basically by the distinction in social structure. The focal theory, is that the essential or crucial determinant of a nation's economic development, for quite some time run economic performance as its social framework. By social foundation, we mean, the establishments and government measures that give the motivating forces to people and firms in an economy (Hall and Jones, 1999).

Such outcomes are additionally drawn by Roll and Talbott (2003), who presume that around 80 percent of contrasts in gross national income (GNI) per capita between various nations, can be clarified by such factors as property rights, political rights, administration costs, the right to speak freely, and so forth., while negative impacts originate from inordinate authoritative control, casual economy, exchange hindrances, and so on. However, other author like Khan (2007) suggested that, great administration of governance is a key component in the economic advancement in the developing nations.

In light of observational investigation, Khan (2007) further opposes for a considerable relationship between great administration of governance and an expansion of income per capita, seeing great administration as a vital factor in both economic and financial development of a nation. In this system, the purported 'optional producing changes', which have in their centre on great administration, are viewed as these days more imperative for African countries. The essential changes or reforms in these nations are considered to those that are identified with the change of the nation from a centralized economy to a free market framework, the substance of which is building up of free market establishments, i.e. privatizing, progression of economy, monetary change, developing of another economic framework, and so forth. After these changes happen, the advancement of these nations is basically identified with great administration of governance, in all parts. Reaching inferences on the connection between good administration of governance and financial development dependent on information for few cases may unquestionably have a few shortcomings in argumentation. Notwithstanding, the exhibited work does not intend to draw general and widespread hypothetical ends, however just to outline the above connection of good governance impact on economic development in the developed nations.

Comparative Perceptions of Government & Governance

The discourse content of government and governance are inspected trailed by the development of the idea of administration. The term “government” refers to the dominant role of the state in directing the distribution of public goods and includes both traditional leadership perspectives and historic public administrative functions’, Knepper; Sitren and Smith, (2005). In most recent time open organization has created discourses about "government" towards the idea of "administration of good governance" (Kamarack, 2002; Newland, 2002; Sehested, 2003). Government and

governance are ideas that have parallel significance regarding open critical thinking, societal control frameworks, and surviving political and policymaking exercises. Be that as it may, it is these extremely ideas at which the two terms separate. On the off chance that governance is recognized from term government, while governance might be characterized as the activities of the "government". It may be a geo-political government, a corporate government, a socio-political government, or any other various types of government. However, administration is the dynamic exercise of the executive power and strategy, while government is the instrument that does it. The term government is additionally utilized all the more dynamically as an equivalent word for administration, as in the Canadian saying, "Harmony, Order and Good Government". The expression "government" alludes to the overwhelming job of the state in coordinating the appropriation of public goods and incorporates both customary initiative points of view and memorable public regulatory capacities (Knepper; Sitren and Smith, 2005).

"Government" is frequently delineated as an association; in the United States there are in excess of 87,000 governments (Milakovich and Gordon, 2001). By far most of these administrative elements are local units. This expansion of government, especially at the nearby dimension, has added to the advancement of government as one of a kind authoritative unit, instead of government as an arrangement of administrations, strategies, and connections among policymakers that crosses political and hierarchical limits. Further supporting the idea of government as a unit, generous research has been conducted on government's immediate administration exercises. For the overall population, government is regularly viewed as through the shroud of these administrations, government-as-issue solver is maybe the most perceived well known conceptualization of government (Knepper; Sitren and Smith, 2005). On the other hand, the expression "administration or governance" has developed to suggest a more intelligent and advantageous relationship, essentially the production of associations. The idea of administration is grounded in an aggregate activity to deal with issue goals. This methodology includes coordinating partners and networks to determine mind boggling and chaotic public issues by including the state as well as numerous autonomous associations (open, private, semi- open, and even religious) that by one way or another add to the quest for people in general intrigue (Kamarac, 2002).

There has been an authentic point of view that administration of good governance is a procedure by which the legislation of government oversees people. This assumption, in light of the hypothesis of sway, additionally presumes that a

sovereign government is an aggregate unit that can oversee and isn't liable to administration by others. In analysing the idea of administration there come the question of; how divergent are "governance" models from the "government" show? An examination of the differentiating measurements of the two models proposes that they are drastically unique. Administration of governance rejects conventional public administration hypothesis of various levelled structures with concentrated control. Rather, governance grasps shared endeavours that require help, instead of compulsion to achieve desired undertakings. As opposed to storehouse basic leadership, administration depends upon a system of partners cooperating to accomplish results (Salamon, 2002; Mayntz, 2003; Daly, 2003). As customary public organization and new open administration of good governance stress the board abilities, new administration requests new aptitudes of open segment workers by concentrating on enablement aptitudes and inventive strategies for open critical thinking. The hypothesis of a standard represented organization, for instance, was weighted vigorously towards strict fair-minded tenets and obviously characterized jobs that expected to deliver devoted and productive local officials. Contemporary critics of "government" approach contend that organizations limit offices and administrative actors to concerns of strength, efficiency, and lastingness. These reactions are oftentimes used to criticize authoritative structures of government that utilize the "government" point of view, especially the generalization of the contemporary organization with an inflexible pecking order, high rate of wastefulness and insignificant hazard taking. Reddel (2002) portrays the fundamental dissimilarity of the legislature and administration models as the aftereffect of the division between unified specialist in customary government organization, and the coordination and decentralization intrinsic to administration.

Economic Development and the Impact of Good Governance

Verifiably, the nature of administration assumes a crucial role to encourage a domain for reasonable improvement and the alleviation of poverty in developing nations. There is a common linkage between great administration of good governance and economic advancement. In articulating that, the "advancing of good administration in the entirety of its perspectives, guarantees the standard of law, enhance proficiency and responsibility of people in general society, and thereby handling debasement of corruption", this can make economies thrives. This is regarded one of the observational study on the linkage between defilement and economic development. Mauro (1995) found that debasement of corruption actually dissuades

private investment in an economy, which eventually weakens economic development. Brunetti et al. (1998) did not locate any critical linkage among debasement and economic development. On the other hand Ehrlich and Lui (1999) and Meon and Sekkat (2005), demonstrated that there is negative impact of debasement on business development, economic development, local and foreign venture and open practises. In addition to that, corruption has the capacity to damage the procedure of economic improvement. Similarly, Record (2005) revealed that abnormal amounts of defilement and poor administration are extensively accepted to be requirements to financial development in developing nations.

Furthermore, the antagonistic negative effect of defilement on monetary development has been seen by numerous studies. Mo (2001) also found that utilizing the standard minimum squares technique, a 1 percent ascend in the corruption level brings down the development rate at 0.72 percent. The impact of debasement on monetary development is for the most part through political flimsiness. The examination additionally discovered that defilement diminishes the human capital potential and the commitment of private speculation. Guillaummemeoni and Sekkat (2005) found that debasement isn't constructive for development. Be that as it may, the effect pursues the level of administration whereby the more terrible is the administration the more noteworthy is the negative impact on the country's development. Henceforth, Pulok (2010) affirmed that corruption has coordinate negative effect on GDP per capita on account of Bangladesh. Azam et al. (2013) discovered a negative and factually critical effect of endemic corruption on financial development in five South and South East Asian nations amid 1985-2011. Dzhumashev (2014) infers that upsurges in government spending may push bigger social misfortunes caused by an expansion in defilement and government wastefulness. Thusly, financial development decrease in low pay nations. Ertimi and Saeh (2013) study shows that it very well may be hypothetically and observationally demonstrated that economic and financial development is indubitably affected by defilement through the factors of exchange and FDI (foreign direct investment). Discoveries recommends that the backwards impact of corruption on economic and monetary development is principally transmitted by its effect on human capital and political unsteadiness. Other than debasement, writing likewise demonstrate number of critical factors that influence monetary advancement. Edwards (1998) found that quicker profitability development has been seen when the nations are more open and the outcomes are relevant during the period of 1960 to 1990.

3. Method and Materials

A qualitative research approach was adopted in this study as the suitable research method for this study. Data are collected from numerous secondary bases predominantly from journal article, reports from government and non-government organizations, book and others source. The researcher basically used documentary analysis which allows researchers to study, and make sense of written documents, which may be available either in the public or private domain (Mogalakwe, 2006). The above definition recommend that researchers determine the relevance of the documents that they consult on the basis of their significance to the study (Enaifoghe, 2018). Furthermore, Dey (2005, p.105) argues that “in written analysis, the criteria for selecting documents, or for focusing on particular extracts, should reflect the issues on which the researcher is seeking evidence.” This method therefore made it possible to explore various existing literature on African political economy with regards to the relevance and the correlations of good governance for economic growth in Africa developing nations.

4. Discussion of Findings and Policy Recommendations

4.1. Good governance and Socio-economic development

It was reiterates by Phirinyane (2002, p. 115) that the fact that good governance entails the effective operation of public institutions and meaningful partnerships with civil society and the private sector in order to meet developmental objectives. It has become a universally accepted norm, required initially by the donor community to counter the look of success of economic reform in Africa. It also applies to other countries (rich or poor) where democratic deficiencies may be present. The negative perceptions of the continents economic and political activities, its poor infrastructure, and an inadequate legal framework particularly for the enforcement of contracts, have served to cause Africa to miss out on the benefits of global private capital flows. The lost opportunities are expanded markets, job creation and the transfer of technology, management and organizational skills that come with rapid and sustained economic growth, which could alleviate poverty, one of Africa’s main problems. According to Maserumule (2011) the United Nations Development Program defines governance as the implementation of political, economic, and administrative authority in the management of a country’s affairs at all levels. It comprises of the multifaceted mechanisms, processes and institutions through which

citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations.

Governance includes states, but transcends it by taking the private sector and civil society. All three are critical for sustaining human development as evidenced by the fact that the state creates a favourable political and legal climate, the private sector generates jobs and income, and civil society facilitates political and social interaction-mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. Promoting good governance and improving governance in Africa has drawn increasing attention from the international community as a new approach to solving a variety of problems such as poverty, corruption and slow economic development. Good governance and anti-corruption are central to poverty alleviation. International financial institutions (IMF and the World Bank) in the 1980s turned to the instrument of structural adjustments to make development projects function effectively and efficiently.

4.2. Good governance and corruption

Most other local governments in developing countries in Africa, is still struggling to free itself from the shackles of corruption whose origins can be attributed to limited accountability, transparency, as well as lack of citizen participation. Such a complex phenomenon appears to be very detrimental and has not only undermined the growth and stability of global trade in many African states, but it has also crippled the efficient and effective delivery of goods and services to the public. According to Fourie (2007, p. 741), this is mainly because corruption can be seen as the antithesis of good governance. It is a by-product of weak governance. Hence, due to such an existing situation, a deeper analysis into whether the principles of good governance are being implemented effectively in the African systems is essential in order to eradicate the spread of the cancer of corruption as well as other mal-administrative practices whilst improving the quality of economic development.

Good governance is a fundamental aspect that needs to be embraced by most governments in Africa not only as a gate way to effective and efficient service delivery but also as a vital catalyst to the permanent eradication of corruption, fraud and mal-administrative practices in the public sector. This is eluded by the fact that Africa currently is a continent characterized by unacceptable levels of maternal and infant mortality, squalor, poverty and disease yet in the same situation a few continue to enjoy ultra-modern standards of living. These are the few with the power to divert

funds to bribe in order to influence decision making processes for their own benefit and to enjoy special privileges to the exclusion of the majority. It is common to hear about funds being embezzled or diverted to some frivolous projects that would benefit some public officials (Mafunisa, 2009, p. 735). The World Bank defines good governance as being epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policymaking that is, (transparent processes); a bureaucracy imbued with professional ethos; an executive arm accountable for its actions; and a strong civil society participating in public affairs, all acting in terms of the rule of law. Thus, in light of this, Phirinyane (2002, p. 123) highlights that corruption is a global phenomenon. It occurs in all the countries of the world albeit in varying degrees. In the case of Africa, it is endemic. It can be motivated by greed and/need. Corruption is perceived to be prevalent in countries where the public institutions are weak, where the rule of law is lacking, where political patronage is rife, and where civil society is too weak to have any meaningful influence.

4.3. Good governance and policy implementation

From the researcher's point of view, this alone makes evident the fact that it is misleading to assume that the implementation of new laws or policies will automatically serve to deter bad governance practices, policy without practice is dead. This serves to mean that there is a huge gap between implementing certain policies or formulating certain laws and ensuring that these policies and laws are actually put into practice. Hence, it is not enough to include the principles of good governance in Africa as a measure directed to embrace good governance. Measures must be taken to ensure that these principles are not only implemented but are also put into practice in order to curb the escalating rates of poor service delivery as well as mal-administrative practices that have eroded economic development institutions due to bad governance practices. The principles of good governance are the anchor that delicately supports the effective implementation of institutional and associational plans and policies in developmental local government and public administration. Agere (2001), state that the World Bank defines good governance as being epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policymaking that is, (transparent processes); a bureaucracy imbued with professional ethos; an executive arm accountable for its actions; and a strong civil society participating in public affairs, all acting in terms of the rule of law. In most African societies, the characteristics of what constitutes governance are in existence on paper alone.

4.4. Governance and collective management

The concept of governance has over the years gained momentum and a wider meaning. Apart from being an instrument of public affairs management, or a gauge of political development, governance has become a useful mechanism to enhance the legitimacy of the public realm. The escalating rate of globalization within African societies has influenced most local governments in many African cities to take a developmental drive in order to provide efficient and effective services to the communities they serve in a sustainable manner. As society becomes more complex and globalised, this automatically signals for the genesis of new forms of governance where greater emphasis needs to be diverted towards the development of democratic values and virtues and a humanistic mind-set if the future administration is to prove viable and vital in the global advancement of democracy (Okubena, 2011). The term governance characterizes various interactions between diverse stakeholders; it refers to both informal and formal norms and conventions. Governance can be expressed in terms of interdependencies and networks between all sectors that have a stake in developmental issues such as the government, citizens and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), (Rhodes, 2001, p. 6). It should be noted that the fundamental goal of a democratic system is citizen satisfaction. Therefore, the effectiveness of good governance needs to be judged by the capacity of government structures to provide an integrated development approach to social and economic development issues and to supply essential services congruent with the needs and desires of the communities. According to Agere (2001, pp. 10-11), there are three major institutions that promote good governance and these are the state, the private sector and civil society. The successful interaction between them would ensure sustainable human development, thus good governance therefore encompasses effective states, mobilized civil society and a productive private sector.

Good governance is a product of unrelenting strive not only for a clean government but also of unwavering concerted effort by stakeholders in governance to uphold ethicality and leave no room or little space for corrupt tendencies. Governance is a value-laden concept and normative by nature. It has its foundation in a set of formally proclaimed structural attributes such as a written constitution, the rule of law, and judicial review. Governance will be good if government attains its goal of a good life for all through creating enabling conditions for individuals and groups to lead a good and satisfactory quality of life (Sindane, 2007, p. 420). It is evident that what underlies the notion of good governance is —common goals. The most important

goal of any society is to build up and sustain a high level of trust in a society. Without trust among agencies and citizens, no society can survive foreign aggression and subsist with sufficient cohesiveness and stability. Good governance is also concerned with trust between government agencies on the one hand and non-government agencies and citizens on the other. It is important to note that of paramount importance is the fact that the two incidences (good or bad governance), do not happen simultaneously; in most cases bad governance manifests itself when systems or structures are not functioning or do not exist at all, including indecisiveness on the part of managerial leaders. Symptoms of poor governance include the monopoly of political space by the state or the exclusion of local actors in policy making processes, and failure to apply the rule of law (Bovaird & Löffler 2009, p. 218).

5. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

Regardless of the insurmountable challenges facing the African sphere of governance and economic development. The sickly state of most of African countries is not a symptom of the modalities of natural economic development where growth often required the painful elimination of the obsolete, but it is directly attributable to failed systems of centralized governance. It is against this background that the effective execution of the principles of good governance proves to be fundamental in eliminating administrative incapability's as well as the convenient channels for the rich and powerful to take advantage of the urban population through clientelism, corruption, patronage, and rent seeking behaviour. The effective implementation of the principles of good governance also provides an excellent entry point onto the improvement of service delivery as well as the upholding of crucial principles of public administration.

Despite Africa's efforts in finding solutions pertaining to the espousal of good governance through amending its fundamentals to incorporate good governance, the issue of effective implementation remains the major issue that can only be dealt with by means of employing effective strategies that will ensure commitment. On the whole, the status of Africa's cities under the yoke of centralized regimes as well as bad governance is woeful. However, in recent years there have been encouraging signs pointing in the direction of the implementation of good governance as revealed by the enthusiasm displayed by most African leaders in attending summits as well

as signing declarations in order to embrace the implementation of the principles of good governance in an endeavour to dismantle the existence of bad governance.

Policy Recommendations

Resoundingly the outcomes of this study affirmed the significance of good administration of governance for the advancement of economies; along these lines, decreasing corruption through an incredible organization of administration ought to be among the fundamental components for consideration for the policymakers in receiving and executing macroeconomic and public arrangements or policies.

So as to be the best way of handling defilement, it is critical to get to the main driver of corrupt practices and deal with the problem decisively. The distortions of an approach or policy can be limited by embracing auxiliary changes, for example, in exchange, monetary, money related, financial, venture and rivalry strategies.

In the interim, frail state foundations or institution can be updated by changing the administration i.e. expanding their ability, transparency, enhancing their compensation, adopting performance indicators, streamlining public administration forms, and improving responsibility, accountability and in addition implementation of morals, laws and directions for every single government worker.

The administrations ought to encourage the generation and dispersion of the fundamental needs of social civilities, for example, sustenance, energy and other human necessities through the arrangement of the required framework and investment empowering condition, to pull in investments from both private and public sectors including foreign direct investment (FDI).

These measures will be progressively effective to making great administration of governance if there are a satisfactory principle of law and strong responsibility with respect to the best initiative in the concerned developing nations of Africa. This study, suggest the need for future studies to enlarge and investigate the significance of other important factors which are not included in this study to attain more robust analyses.

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