

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CASE STUDY OF NAKAWA MUNICIPALITY KAMPALA DISTRICT-UGANDA

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between good governance and sustainable development. The population consisted of 196,262 people. The sampling size was calculated by Taro Yamane's formula. There were 400 participants used as a sampling group. Stratified random sampling is then employed to determine the number of participants in proportion to the number of people in each parish and were randomly selected by simple random sampling. A questionnaire was used as the research instrument in this study. The data analysis, to test the hypothesis by analyzing the relationship between good governance and sustainable development. A Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used at a significant level at 0.01.

The results revealed that there was a significant linear relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development. Good governance entails giving equal treatment to citizens, giving special attention to the vulnerable and disadvantaged including the minority groups, children and women. Furthermore, Good governance is the backbone of any country's progress in all aspects with special regard to economic and social transformation means that development without considerations for Good governance is likely to be temporally. Sustainable development ensures peaceful co-existence, security and society cohesion of a country. If management team improves on Good governance then Sustainable development implementation will become easier and attainable. Bring about Nakawa municipality in general will be on the right path to sustainable peace, where the number of the people in extreme poverty will be tremendously reduced.

Keywords: Good Governance, Sustainable Development

Introduction

According to Kaufmann (2005, pp. 81-84) corruption defined here as privatization of public policy, or policy corruption where leaders twist policy to enable them access to public resources for personal gain is the major challenge for developing countries mostly in Latin America, Africa, transition states, and others, which also suffer from infrastructure problems, and are in dire need of investment (Kaufmann 2005, pp. 81-84). In the report of Transparency International 2016, Uganda has been placed among the most inefficient and corrupt countries, 151 out of 171 countries in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) annual report conducted by Transparency International in 2016. In the report, Uganda scored 25% dropping 12 places from its position in the 2015 (Lumu, & Akampurira, 2017). Such a report confirms the voices of the ordinary citizens as well as the patriotic Ugandans in acknowledging that corruption and the and in general absence of adherence to good governance practices is the main challenge to Uganda's journey towards sustainable development. Sustainable development demands consideration for the future generation by consuming or at least taking what one needs at a time. It also calls for equitable distribution of opportunities including resources. It goes without emphasis that Uganda's road to sustainable development by reducing poverty is at stake without adherence to good governance practices (Godfrey & Jun Yu, 2015).

It is upon the above background that the author suggests that the only sure way to Uganda's firm peace, security and progress is through total sustainable development practices which are grounded on solid good governance attributes. The government reports show that Uganda is on the right path towards GG and SDT. However other reports especially from the independent Researchers, bloggers and other civil society organizations point to deteriorating situation. For example reacting to the launch of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), Aine (2015) had this to say... *“We continue to have great policy but only for the books – most of it never gets enforced – as a result we the end users don’t see anything much changing”*. Such statements represent the state of hopelessness among the Ugandan masses who wake up to the daily hustles of trying to get “cassava” (food or survival) as it is referred to in Uganda. Closely related to the above, the executive director of Transparency international Uganda (TIU) Peter Wandela attributed Uganda's 12 place drop from the 2015 report on the 2016 presidential and parliament elections that saw political aspirant splash monies in a bid to get the people's vote. According to him, the leaders

spent a lot on organizing rallies and giving money to the voters to vote in their favor. This is not good for the growth of democracy and good governance. Speaking to journalists at the Transparency International Uganda (TIU) headquarters in Ntinda the chairperson (TIU) John Mary Odoy was reported to have said that because of the increase inequality in the country “Corruption and equality are the same things, those who have a lot of money have continued to get rich by exploiting the poor and the poor are just getting worse” (Lumu & Akampurira, 2017). Odoy further reportedly linked Uganda’s poor performance in the (CPI) report to politician’s endless empty promises to tackle corruption and never deliver their promises have made the situation worse by exciting the public with catchy phrases like “zero tolerance to corruption” and the recent “kisanja akuna muchezo” and after turn around against the people they promised”. He instead advised Uganda’s political leadership to walk the talk instead of making empty promises. (Lumu & Akampurira, 2017) Such are everyday statements from concerned citizens, patriots, and civil society organizations and yet no scholarly research has been carried out to independently establish the true picture of good governance and sustainable development practices in Uganda in recent times. More so the only most recent study in a rural setting was conducted by Renier (2011) revealed that “the circumvention of conventional political processes has permitted the establishment of an obscured international bourgeois dictatorship shrouded with the veneer of democratic populism, which reinforces the domestic dominance of elite classes over poor peasants in Uganda”. (Renier,2011,p.46)

To conclude this problem statement, we should reflect on the words of Clark (2012) that “*without good governance, countries will find it hard to achieve any sustained development results, let alone rise to the contemporary challenge of achieving equitable and sustainable development*”. Governance is about people; therefore it is the purpose of this study to establish the relationship between Good governance and sustainable development in Uganda in a case study of Nakawa municipality without relying solely on government reports nor extremely one sided accounts. To achieve this purpose, the author identified the research gap below which aided in setting research questions as guiding principles of the study. The review of literature has shown that a number of studies have been conducted on the topic of good governance and sustainable development. However, the early debates for example concentrated on whether to peruse Good governance or development. The extremists of either side stood their ground. While the neutrals saw a link be-

tween the two. There are no studies to find out the relationship between the two in Nakawa municipality nor has any study been carried out to examine the relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa. Therefore this study seeks to get primary data through a cross sectional survey to fill the above identified knowledge gap.

Research Questions

Is there a relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa municipality Uganda?

Research objectives

To examine the relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa municipality

Hypothesis of the Research, We propose one general hypothesis that;

There is a relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa municipality

Conceptual frame work

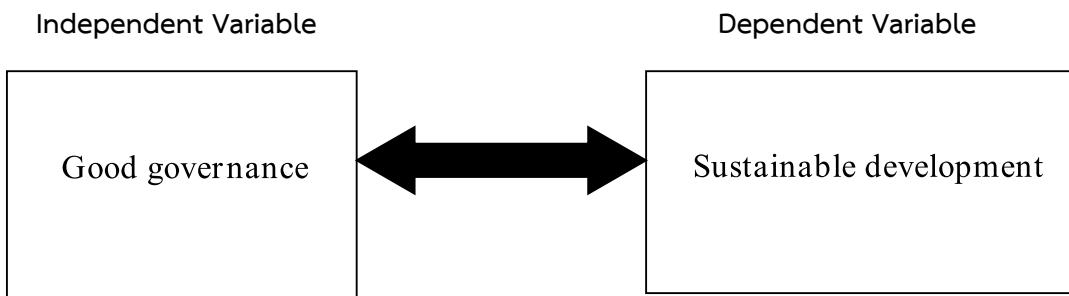


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Methodology

Population (N)

According to Report of Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOS) titled Uganda National Population and Housing Census (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2017). The target population of 196,262 of age group 18 and above who are of the voting age.

Sample (n)

The sample space was determined by Yamane's (1967) sampling formula from the target population of 196,262 people in Nakawa Division. Below is the formula of Yamane used to calculate sample size used in this research.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where n = sample size)

N = Total population

e = standard error=0.05

$$n = \frac{196262}{1 + (196262 \times .0025)} \\ = 400$$

The researcher selected 400 participants. Stratified random sampling is then employed to determine the number of participants in proportion to the number of people in each parish after that the research was conducted by using a simple random sampling technique (Chalermpol Srison, 2000).

Research instrument

This study aimed to collect people's perceptions, attitudes and characteristics. It also aimed at collecting information on Uganda's progress of GG and SDT so as to generate an aggregate level of GG and SDT in Nakawa Division. It also aimed at testing the level of the relationship between GG and SDT in Nakawa division. Therefore a questionnaire was the research instrument for this study. Structured (close ended) questions were generated on the questionnaire for Data collection. The questionnaire is divided into three main sections. These sections include; -

Section A: Demographic information or background information of the participants such as gender, age, education level, employment, and number of years of residence in Nakawa municipality.

Section B: To measure the progress of Good Governance (GG) nine constructs were generated from literature review as independent variables (IV). These constructs include;

- 1) Participation
- 2) Rule of law
- 3) Transparency
- 4) Responsiveness
- 5) Consensus orientation
- 6) Equity
- 7) Effectiveness and efficiency
- 8) Accountability
- 9) Strategic vision

Section C. To measure the progress of Sustainable Development (SDT) seven constructs were generated as Dependent variables (DV). These constructs include;

- 1) Eradicating extreme poverty
- 2) Achieving UPE and USE
- 3) Promoting gender equity and empowerment of women
- 4) Reducing child mortalities
- 5) Improving maternal health,
- 6) Combatting HIV, malaria and other diseases,
- 7) Ensuring environmental sustainability

Research measurement

As closed questions are applied in research instrument, Likert scale are employed as research measurement. For multiple choice questions, the numbers of answer are various depend on the question. For Likert scale table, it is divided into 5 points as follow:

- 5 = Strongly agree
- 4 = Agree
- 3 = Neutral
- 2 = Disagree
- 1 = Strongly disagree

According to Best & Kahn, (2014, pp. 179-187), the interpretation of the mean score will be applied during the data analysis and is shown in the following formula.

The range from each level =
$$\frac{\text{the highest score} - \text{the lowest score}}{\text{the number of level}}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 1}{5} = 0.8$$

The effectiveness then can be interpreted as the following levels:

Range from each level Meaning Interpretation

4.21 - 5.00 = Strongly Agree = Very high progress

3.41 - 4.20 = Agree = High progress

2.61 - 3.40 = Neutral = Moderate progress

1.81 - 2.60 = Disagree = Low progress

1.00 - 1.80 = Strongly Disagree = Very low progress

Data Analysis

The analysis of data was managed in the following manner. To test the hypothesis by analyzing the relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa municipality, Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used. The significant difference was set at 0.01.

Research Results and Discussion

There was a relationship between good governance and sustainable development in Nakawa Municipality. Good governance, which came about by the international organizations such as IMF and World Bank had original intentions particularly curbing corruption in sub-Saharan Africa. However it was necessary that leaders pick out those practices which would ensure the development of their nations and minimize corruption. Good governance is the backbone of any country's progress in all aspects with special regard to economic and social transformation. Good governance entails giving equal treatment to citizens, giving special attention to the vulnerable and disadvantaged including the minority groups, children and women. Sustainable development ensures peaceful co-existence, security and society cohesion of a country. Wars and general instability including all forms of human suffering are a result of inconsiderate practices such as corruption, exclusion, greed and failure to invest in

development of a nation (Godfrey & Jun Yu, 2015). In this regard sustainable development is taken to be related to Good governance and vice versa. The conclusion of this finding is that leader are supposed to involve citizen in dealing with matters which affect their lives. The relationship established between good governance and sustainable development should inform the leaders to improve on all components of good governance as a basis to improve equality, gender, equity and providing opportunity to the vulnerable groups. Similarly, the study findings confirm (Flint, 2013) assertion to the relationship between governance and sustainable development and that implementing the principles of equity and living within ecological limits can only be possible if social political and economic systems have flexibility to be redirected towards sustainability as well as integrating with each other with the environment (Ben-Eli, 2015).

Summary

The results revealed that there was a significant linear relationship between Good governance and sustainable development. This means that development without considerations for Good governance is likely to be temporally if management team improves on Good governance then sustainable development implementation will become easier and attainable. This is because in the end people will want and seek freedom; sometimes at all costs including the destruction of live, property, and institutions so as to get a new order; one that will most likely guarantee good governance. Finally the finding of this study is evident that GG and SDT are intertwined and therefore they should be pursued simultaneously if possible and if not possible, much emphasis should be put on ensuring GG and the SDT will follow suit. The relationship established between Good governance and sustainable development should inform the leaders to improve on all components of GG as a basis to improve equality, gender equity and providing opportunity to the vulnerable groups. If this is done, Nakawa municipality and Uganda in general will be on the right path to sustainable peace and meaningful Development, where the number of the people in extreme poverty will be tremendously reduced. Bring about Nakawa municipality and Uganda in general will be on the right path to sustainable peace and meaningful development, where the number of the people in extreme poverty will be tremendously reduced.

Recommendations

Recommendation for using research

The policy makers in trying to find which of policy actions will improve Citizen's lives in Nakwa and Uganda as whole. For example government should not support multinational companies at the expense of local companies to avoid massive profit repatriation.

Recommendation for further research

Given the time and other limitations of the study, the researcher suggests that more research be carried out on the following topics to gain more information about Good governance and sustainable development.

1. The relationship between Good governance and sustainable Development by using qualitative research approach and in also in another geographical scope to gain more knowledge by achieving more specific data.
2. The influence of Good governance on community and national peace.

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