



## THE IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN POST CIVIL WAR IN SOMALIA

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### ABSTRACT

Good governance and effective leadership are intertwined concepts. Good governance and leadership are essential for achieving results. It is frequently stated that no country can progress beyond the level of its leadership. Somalia's predicament in aspects of underdevelopment and corruption can be attributed to a lack of leadership and governance. Somalia requires committed leaders who will govern with integrity and relentlessly influence the country's human and natural resources toward the realization of long-term national development. This paper is descriptive it looks at the place of effective leadership and good governance in Somalia. And also this paper recommends that effective leadership must be recognized and people should be given full and sufficient opportunity to learn about leaders and elect them in elections. Finally, democratic processes should be adopted as soon as possible when deciding on effective leadership, with good governance as the goal, and gender equality should be maintained.

**Keywords:** Leadership, effective leadership, good governance, Somalia

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership is described as a social influence process in which one individual may enlist the help and support of others to achieve a common objective. It entails utilizing one's position and skill to influence people in some way, resulting in business results and contributing to the general success of the firm. Influence, consistency, and integrity are the hallmarks of true leadership. Successful leadership requires managing relationships and communications within a team, as well as motivating the group to achieve a common objective. Leadership is defined as the capacity to articulate a vision, persuade people to accomplish objectives, promote teamwork, and set an example. It's crucial to remember, too, that someone in a formal leadership position may not necessarily have leadership qualities or be capable of leading. Instead of power, leadership is primarily defined by one's talents, abilities, and degree of influence. (Jordan, 2010).

Leadership, according to Nirenberg (2001), is a social function that is required for the fulfillment of common goals. To him, leadership entails more than simply a position in a hierarchy or a line of command; it also entails the leader's acts. Leadership is viewed as a process of mutual interaction between the leader and the followers under this approach to leadership. The leadership process may be viewed of as a collection of distinct activities, such as motivating subordinates, establishing and achieving collective objectives, and maintaining group cohesiveness. Many distinct leadership behaviors can fulfill each of these tasks.

There is no single, comprehensive definition of "good governance" or a delimitation of its scope that is universally accepted. The word is employed with a considerable deal of flexibility, which is a benefit but also a cause of some practical complexity. Good governance has been defined in various ways, depending on the context and the overarching goal sought: full respect for human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information, and education, and so on ( Paul Hughes 2013).

However, there is widespread agreement that good governance refers to the political and institutional procedures and results believed required to fulfill development goals. Good governance is defined as the process through which public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and ensure the implementation of human rights in a way that is fundamentally devoid of abuse and corruption, while also respecting the rule of law. The ultimate measure of "excellent" government is how well it fulfills the promise of human rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights. Is the right to health, enough housing, sufficient food, excellent education, fair justice, and personal protection properly guaranteed by the institutions of governance? (Paul Hughes 2013).

## 2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The ability of a country's leadership to facilitate, entrench, and sustain good governance is critical to its socioeconomic and political development. Importantly, good governance reflects committed, patriotic, and disciplined leadership. Somalia has existed for over fifty-one years with little or no record of socio-economic development. This heinous trend is not unrelated to poor leadership, demonstrating the existence of a leadership problem in Somalia. It is logically unbelievable and appalling that Somalia is still grappling with the issue of good governance after so many years of independence. Since independence, the crop of leaders that have attained leadership positions has lacked vision in one way or another; most of them have been engrossed in corruption and political bickering, resulting in the enthronement of maladministration and mismanagement of public resources, and as a result, economic setback and abject poverty as nation heritage.

The need for effective institutions is very high in order to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector through good governance. Good leadership in these institutions is very helpful in satisfying this great need and solving problems of inadequate educational quality and lower living standards. In light of this discrepancy, it also deals with impact of leadership on good governance in Somalia.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of this study is to look at the impact of leadership on good governance in post civil war of Somalia

### 3.1. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- ✓ To find out what kind of leadership is suitable in post civil war of Somalia?
- ✓ To discover what is the impact of leadership on good governance in Somalia?
- ✓ To show that how effective leadership can achieve in good governance in Somalia?

### 3.2. Research Questions

The research question that was used in this study is the following:

- ✓ What kind of leadership is suitable in post civil war of Somalia?
- ✓ What is the impact of leadership on good governance in Somalia?
- ✓ How effective leadership can achieve in good governance in Somalia?

### 3.3. Significance of the Study

This study is a very significant because to increases the information about the best kind of leader ship that could compatible with good governance in Somalia. It focused the effective leadership on good governance in post civil war of Somalia.

The findings and recommendations of this study are to provide valuable support and new enlightenment that is supportive for agencies that affiliate good governance and eliminating corruption. Also, this study assisted government leaders that need to formulate or implement programs that are related with good governance in the public sector.

Finally, it forms a basis for researchers, academics and students for further researches by contributing reliable data about effective leadership and good governance in Somalia.

### 3.4. Operational Definition of the Study

- ✓ *Leadership* is an essential oil that keeps the wheel of government working without any difficult.
- ✓ *Good governance* is a manifestation of committed, patriotic and discipline leadership.
- ✓ *Effective* is successful or achieving the result that you wants.

## 4. LITERATURE REVIEW

In 1991 after Barre fled virtual state of anarchy consumed the state. Somalia did not have any recognized government since January 27, 1991. It has been governed by interim government setups as well as transitional governments. Somalia is still politically unstable overall. The collapse of the Somali government

saw various factions fighting for the control of Somalia, resulting in chaos, clan warfare, and inter-clan fighting. Somalia has not been able to establish a central government since Barre regime fled in 1991, which left the country at the mercy of its numerous rival factions that are fighting and where clan or Islamic Shari'ah law rule (Zeid Adle, 2017).

The period of Barre regime Somalia was a member of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) now called African Union (AU), the League of Arab States, and the World Bank. Somalia is currently attempting to rebuild itself internally and therefore is not actively involved in international arena. After the collapse of the Somali government in 1991, the embassies of Somalia in most western nations was closed automatically due to lack of central government. And therefore the transitional governments started to maintain relatively little direct contact with individuals and some African nations.

## **5. HOW LEADERSHIP CAN CONTRIBUTE ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN DEVELOPMENT COUNTRIES?**

Leaders have a critical role in promoting successful government by encouraging interagency collaboration and concentrating on local concerns and outcomes. The formation of good governance has recently become a hot topic among development professionals, social scientists, international development organizations, and academics. Initiatives to achieve good governance, on the other hand, have not been launched in the same way all across the world. In industrialized nations, public administration has been adjusted to align with good governance in the latter two decades of the past century (Hughes 2003; Saxena 2005). In underdeveloped nations, however, these programs have just lately been attempted to be installed. Though the end goal of good governance is economic development, it has varied connotations in different nations. At one end of the spectrum, industrialized countries define 'good governance' as 'less government,' i.e., governments intervening less in private companies and supporting economic progress without numerous bureaucratic obstacles (Gaventa 2004a; Kenny 2007; Rhodes 2000).

Furthermore, developing countries define good governance as decentralized, legitimate, and participatory government: that is, government that is primarily focused on pursuing development by empowering people, eliminating corruption, and ensuring legally binding and accountable administrations to achieve development, which in turn boosts economic growth by allowing people to make the best use of development (Andrews & Shah 2003; Shah 2006a). As a result, in developing nations, effective governance has emerged as a tool for decreasing mass poverty.

Good governance when established in a society, assures the governing authority's responsibility, promotes openness in its operations, and binds the authorities to obey local laws (ADB 2000; Blair 2000; Brett 2003; Sirkic & Cosic 2007). As a result of accountability systems, individuals can exert influence over authorities in order to obtain improved services and advancements.

It is general knowledge that every leader has a team that implements the vision and a large number of supporters that back the leader's efforts. However, we rarely discuss the accountability systems in place to ensure that the leadership is on track. Any leader, team, organization, or country succeeds in the long term because of the strategic assistance and professional monitoring that keeps them and their organizations on track. Long-term success of leadership visions and organizational potential is ensured through governance, which comprises boards, monitoring systems, and signaling mechanisms such as codes of behavior.

Just as we know that every great leader has a capable team and a large following, effective governance is at the heart of all good leadership. It's a certain way to undermine your leadership and lose your supporters if you don't invest in effective governance systems. Infatuation is frequently mysterious; we don't understand why we are drawn to something or someone, but we are. It's usually because there's something behind the scenes that's generating the illusion. It is often the case that excellent leadership leads to good government. On the other hand, every country's capacity to constantly enhance its economic growth and development performance is dependent on strong governance, which is entrenched in well-structured and rigorously implemented public policy.

## **6. HOW LEADERSHIP CONTRIBUTE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SOMALIA?**

It is arguably virtually impossible to achieve and sustain effective administration, to achieve goals, to maintain quality, and to deliver first-rate services without effective leadership and Good Governance at all levels in private, public, and civil organizations, so the possibilities for good governance are dependent on

institutional structures and the economic resources available for ensuring governance. Each country's road to good governance differs during the development process, based on culture, geography, political and administrative transitions, economic situations, and a variety of other variables (Al-jurf, 2010, p. 1) and Good governance aids in the creation of an environment conducive to long-term economic prosperity. Citizens can optimize their returns on investment when conditions are conducive to effective government.

Every community, particularly emerging countries, has a number of obstacles in achieving effective governance: weak institutions, a lack of participation and democracy, a lack of social capital, and corruption, etc. However Institutions governing fined property rights, formal connections and assurances, and enforcement procedures are inadequate in developing countries—either too weak or overly predatory in their demands. As a result, achieving effective governance becomes more challenging. For efficient trade and enforcement of property rights, attributes of commodities and services must be properly assessed.

In fact, good governance is significantly related to issues of participation and democratization. For the people dependent on local resources, democracy means participation in managing them. But in the face of the emergence of worldwide markets, the efficacy of local community tends to be destroyed and they seem to be powerless in facing new challenges. These local communities need to be strengthened to at least manage local resources and local affairs. Other than weak institutions and absence of participation and democratization, lack of social capital poses a major challenge to approaching good governance. Social capital is viewed as emerging from the collection of norms, belief, attitudes and practices that govern relationship between individuals and groups in a society. It is the social capital that fosters trust in societies, and the societies that are marked by trust are industrialized and economically developed. In the case of Somalia we don't have much that economic growth or economic development, political system which is that also cause bad leaders and collapse of political system.

## **7. FINDING THE GAB OF EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN SOMALIA**

Leadership is one of the most observed and least understood phenomena on the planet. A demand for a greater focus on leadership and governance is relevant, vital, and unquestionably timely, given the global push for political and economic liberalization. There has been a strong yearning for unity, justice, peace, and stability among various people and governments all throughout the world. The revival of this desire may be explained not just by their political programs, but also by their social and economic policies (Obasola, 2002:9).

In fact, most African nations are experiencing a severe and increasing politico-economic crisis. These issues, which have plagued Africa due to political, social, and economic instability, as well as the presence of ethnic, communal, and religious conflicts, draw our attention to the continent's leadership and governance issues. In other words, Africa's leadership and governance crisis is characterized by a staggering surge of violence, insecurity, rising crime, economic hardship, and a breakdown in law and order. As a result, strong leadership is a pre-requisite for good governance and long-term growth.

On the other hand the political and social issues that Somali leaders have caused by using and manipulating the dividing face of the clan, while promoting their own interests and greediness for power and riches, appear to be continuing to this day with no lesson learnt from their previous experience. The suffering and chaos will continue until Somali leaders learn from the past and adopt a new form of politics that promotes inclusiveness, justice, and equality rather than skewed clans, nepotism, and public money exploitation, aspects that have contributed to Somalia's current condition.

Effective leadership can bring change good governance in Somalia because to bring justice and build the country's constitutions, it builds the countries institutions and works the stability of the country. They build the resources of the country and most importantly economy of the country in order to reach peace and prosperity. If the leadership becomes effective, it leads to the country developed in every side of the country by ensuring justice, Constitutionalism: Accommodative, flexible, rigid etc Sustainable Developments and Gender Justice.

## **8. METHODOLOGY**

There are three popular types of research in the field of humanities and social science, quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods approach and this study will be qualitative method, Approach towards qualitative research The researcher must "focus on the effort to achieve an interpretation that the others give to their own situations" in order to use this method. (Smith, 2005, p. 12).

In order to answer the research questions of this study, I employed a qualitative method approach for this study. The nature of the research questions and objectives demand a qualitative framework of enquiry (Ritchie & Lewis 2013.) Qualitative research is instrumental for this study because to answer research issues that involve the study or understanding of social phenomena and their contexts, qualitative approaches are employed. They are especially well suited to investigating complicated topics and analyzing processes that occur over time, as well as being interactive and developmental, allowing for the exploration of emergent issues. (Ritchie & Lewis 2013.)

### 8.1. Data Analysis

The Research is descriptive and exploratory Research and Researcher used Key Informative Interview and the collected Data was analyzed through content analysis. Content analysis is a method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content systematic data analysis like documents. This enables a more objective evaluation than comparing content based on the impressions of a listener.

## 9. DISCUSSION MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study used descriptive and exploratory Research and Researcher used Key Informative Interview and The researchers used purposive (judgmental) sampling technique, because of data accessibility and time availability, the below respondents were selected as they contribute to this research and accessibility of data from them, It was 20 respondents, who are related or professional in the research area and those who could articulate their experiences as it relates to the phenomena being investigated. This research utilized qualitative method of research. Primary data was based on purposive sampling semi structured face to face Key Informant interviews will be conducted Ministries, MPs, and Traditional Elders and some administration bureau Offices of Somali federal government. This is because these are the persons with a particular knowledge on issues, while Secondary sources included, such as Internet sources, files, Books, and Articles. Secondary data will also be obtained from scholarly work from published books, unpublished thesis, periodicals, seminar papers and dissertations in relation to the issue to be studied will be substantiate. This study's main objective was to determine "the impact of effective leadership on good governance in post civil war in Somalia". Data were analyzed to identify, describe and explore the impact of leadership on good governance in post civil war of Somalia. And the major finding of each study from the respondents as stated in the research objectives. The respondents were asked to clarify that what kind of leadership is suitable in post-civil war country Somalia? And was characterized by all of the respondents, the need of Patriotic and nationalist leadership who is loyal to the country and thinks beyond being a leader and makes national interest first, And Virtues and visionary leadership who have a vision and long term plans in order to make rebuild the country in every sector such as building institutions of the government, economic resources and every other sector of that builds the system of governance. And also Wisdom leadership able to resolve conflicts at National and International levels effective leader who has the ability to solve political conflicts and can manage conflict of both national and international levels. As well as a flexible leader who allows and gives the authority to take part the decisions making process with the every parts of the people, nevertheless a leader who has a passion to lead the people and the country. And a leader who can build the rule of law and builds justice system in order to rule people with justice and equality.

To better understand how effective leadership can bring change good governance in Somalia. The majority of the participants stated that Effective leadership because to bring justice and build the country's constitutions, it builds the countries institutions and works the stability of the country. They build the resources of the country and most importantly economy of the country in order to reach peace and prosperity. If the leadership becomes effective, it leads to the country developed in every side of the country by ensuring justice, Constitutionalism: Accommodative, flexible, rigid etc Sustainable Developments and Gender Justice.

And last not least the impact of leadership on good governance in Somalia. During the interview, the majority of the participants suggested Rule of law, Effective and efficient administration, Government Effectiveness, Political Stability and Absence of Violence. As for the impact of leadership on good governance, they stated that without all of the above mentioned, there can be no effective leadership or good governance because all of them demonstrate effective leadership and good governance. However to conclude Effective leadership and Good Governance are two sides of the same coin, the two have many elements in common, and without an effective leadership we may not envisage Good Governance in its totality.

## 10. CONCLUSION

Several analyses of the literature demonstrate that perceptions of the influence of leadership on good governance in post-civil war Somalia vary depending on the circumstances. The exact location and the findings of their studies on the impact of effective leadership on good governance were different. However, in this study was an investigated impact of leadership on good governance in post-civil war. Effective leadership and Good Governance are two sides of the same coin, the two have many elements in common, and without an effective leadership we may not envisage Good Governance in its totality.

If any country is to achieve development and progress, it must have good government and leadership. Leadership dedication and effective administration are essential for every nation's survival and growth, including Somalia's. It is also everyone's job to ensure and demand competent leadership and governance. In order to achieve all-round development, Somalia requires a leader with integrity, concentration, dedication, determination, selflessness, discipline, and an enterprising personality.

### 10.1. Recommendations

The researchers have argued in this report that leadership has an effect on good governance. The study has also shown that the impact of leadership on good governance in Somalia. Despite its Limitations on limited area and sample size, this study should be valuable for the subjects under Study. Basing on the generalization of the findings of the study the researchers give the following Recommendations.

- ✓ This study is recommending that Effective leadership must be recognized in Somalia
- ✓ The researcher suggests that government officials should increase leadership skills
- ✓ People should be given full and sufficient opportunity to know about the leaders and elect them in elections.
- ✓ Democratic elections should be adopted at the earliest while deciding about effective leadership, keeping good governance as target in mind, gender equality should be maintained
- ✓ The leader must set overall goals for the government and influence them to reach those goals. The point to consider here is that the leader must be dependent on the influence that can make in the institution, not the position or the authority he has over the subordinates.

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