

**THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRACY ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA
A STUDY OF BWARI AREA COUNCIL, ABUJA**

BY

**ADAMU IKOK ZELA
NSU/MBA/HRS/0154/17/18**

**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION, NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT)**

FEBRUARY 2020

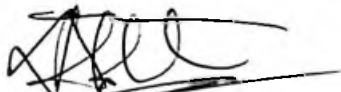
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research work has been conducted by me under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Adamu of the Department of Business Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. That this research work has never been submitted to Nasarawa State University, Keffi or any other institution of learning.

ADAMU IKOK ZELA
NSU/MBA/HRS/0154/17/18

CERTIFICATION

This research work titled “the Effect of Democracy on Good Governance in Nigeria: A study of Bwari Area Council, Abuja” has been carried out by Adamu Ikok Zela as meeting the requirement for the award of Master in Business Administration (MBA Human Resource Management), Nasarawa-State University Keffi.



Dr. Abdul Adamu
Supervisor

17-5-21

Date



Prof. B.E Barde
Head of Department

17-5-21

Date



Internal Examiner

17/5/21

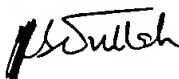
Date



Prof. B.E Barde
Dean Faculty of Administration

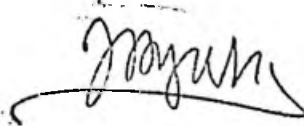
17-5-21

Date



External Examiner

Date



Prof. J.M. Ayuba
Dean Postgraduate School

17/5/21

Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to Almighty God who took care of my live through the period of my studies and my beloved parents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to give thanks to Almighty God and the author of knowledge and wisdom who saw me through this rigorous, but challenging academic pursuit without whom this precious achievement would have been possible and successful.

My special appreciation goes to my supervisor Dr. Abdul Adamu for his supervision, constructive criticism and in valuable contribution to this project work. He tried all he could by drawing up a guide for me to follow. May Almighty God reward him abundantly.

My special appreciation goes to my loving and supporting family, my Father Mr Adamu Ajiji Zela, my Mother Mrs Mary Akuben Zela, and my beloved siblings Mrs Agyer Abok Nyam, Mr Dave Azi, Mrs Blessing Hutchinson, Mr Emma Samuel Azi, Mr Musa Adamu Ajiji Zela, Mr Isa Adamu Ajiji Zela and to all my nieces and nephews. Thank you all for pushing me to be better by providing me with financial support and encouragement, for all the prayers and provision. I love you all and may God bless u, amen. This acknowledgement cannot be complete without acknowledging the effort of Supervisor Dr. Abdul Adamu who taught me how to write project, may the almighty Allah bless him, I will like to extend my sincere greater to Mr Bashir Mohammed who assist me in school.

Finally, my hearties appreciation goes to all that pray for me during my five years of study in Nasarawa State University Keffl, God will bless you all for your numerous contributions.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of democracy and good governance in Nigeria, the objectives of the study is to find out, the level of accountability transparency and consultation (participatory approach), which are the tenets of good governance, in the affairs of elected area councils. The methodology apply are secondary source of data through the use of published books newspaper, written journals, articles and others that are relevant to the topic under study. At the end of the study, the researcher observed that democracy and good governance can be enhanced through civil society participation in the form of good legislation, efficient civil service rules and eradication of poverty, ignorance as well as increase in the standard of living of the people. Recommendation were equally given at the end of the study to enhance democracy and good governance in Nigeria. "

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title Page	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i
Declaration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii
Certification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii
Dedication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv
Acknowledgement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v
Abstract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1	BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	3
1.3	STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM	3
1.4	RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS	4
1.5	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	4
1.6	SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	4
1.7	DEFINITION OF TERMS	5

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	INTRODUCTION	7
2.2	THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA	9
2.3	FACTORS NECESSARY FOR DEMOCRACY	10
2.4	FACTORS NECESSITATING GOOD GOVERNANCE	12
2.5	FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES	14

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	INTRODUCTION	17
3.2	DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	18
3.3	LEGISLATION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA	21
3.4	THE CIVIL SERVICE AS AGENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA	23
3.5	CIVIL SOCIETY, DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA	25

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1	INTRODUCTION	28
4.2	DATA ANALYSIS	28

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1	SUMMARY	38
5.2	CONCLUSION	39
5.3	RECOMMENDATIONS	40
	REFERENCES	42

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The promoting line and the relationship between democracy and good government lie at the heart of this study. Essentially, the sole responsibility of any society is to reconstruct and revitalize itself, build its own capabilities and educate, organize and mobilize the citizens with the view to ensuring that democracy vacuum is expended, democratic culture is deepened and democracy its self is consolidated and made to become sustainable and irreversible.

Nourished by the milk of constitutionalism and political imperatives, indeed the comfort of human right, a vibrant democratic structure enhanced by popular sovereignty, place political power in the hands of the people, Men and Women and then popularly elected representatives and in doing so, will heat the very conditions which civil society will grow Blassum and flower (Akindele :2003:2007) unfortunately, the environmental and social economic as well as political factors surrounding Nigeria democracy make democratic institution to remain weak and fragile , therefore becoming susceptible to collapse when face whit a low level of political street (Oche,2011:18). It has become clear that the sustainability of Nigeria Democratic space and good Governance has to be anchored on two policy imperatives and programs. One sustainable Development which presently carries for a more serious imaginative and effective management of resources endowment on the part of governing elite in the country. The other is effective institutional capacity building for conflict resolution and prevention management, peace keeping and security which must be sufficient and adequately put in place to enhance good government and stability in Nigeria.

Nigerians 1999 transition to civilian government which ushered in Chief Olusegun Obasanjo as the president culminated a long turbulent period of military rule and failed democratic experiment at the time of political hand over, many Nigerian expressed hopes for a "democracy and governance divided" that would expend political liberties, improve performance of government, encourage accountability among leaders and revive the ailing economy. The anticipated benefit of democraey have been slow to emerge and the

Obasanjo dispensation failed to fulfill the expectation of many Nigerians. Analysts' commendations and average Nigerians express deep concern about political violence, corruption, and ineffectiveness associated with the Bwari area council. Thus, recent public opinion surveys reflect this disappointment as frustration with the country in democracy. In addition, critics at the time charged that each Government head monopolized politics under a dominant party or regional group which limited political choice and discouraged the possibility for good Governance. Therefore, it is relevant to ask where public sentiments under Nigeria's Bwari area council stand in relation to the Democratic system. A worrisome possibility is that citizens are moving away from Democracy (AFROBAROMETER Briefing paper 2006: NO: 46). However, with a vibrant civil society and maturing legislature and judiciary, Nigeria has the essential ingredients for Democracy to take root. Positive trends in the Democratization process during the past years (1999-2007) gave rise to hope that the nascent Democratic institutions are being consolidated, including an independent judiciary that responds in a timely manner to electoral complaints, acting as an important check on executive power and a guarantor of the rule of law in the country, a legislature that exercises its oversight and representative functions more effectively, particularly in defeating attempts to amend the constitution to allow the president and many Governors to complete for a third term; a civil society that mobilized in a long number to monitor the electoral process and to educate voters, and a vibrant media that creates channels for the expression of citizens' views and the dissemination of information, thus Nigeria's 2007 election marked the first time that an elected Government has successfully completed its full two-term constitutional mandate and handed over power to another (Richard Falal: 2006). Although the game of politics (Democracy and Governance) in Nigeria is previously vote and at times lawless, but one constitutional rule, in particular, has had broad support. The president and the Governors are all limited to per two terms in office.

This research shows that while, some arguably show progress has been made in Nigeria relative to the journey towards building a sustainable and befitting Democracy, adopting some form of liberal constitutionalism and in the process of enthrone and enduring Democracy, the challenge that confronts the Nigeria nation state in relation to good governance remains daunting thus, this research intends to analyze and frontally address

contenting issue in line with the yearnings and aspiration of democratic rule in the interest of the ordinary Nigerian.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this research is created on democracy and good governance in Nigeria and its attendant economic, political and social consequences on the Nigeria people as far as their wellbeing is concerned. The objective can be summarized as follows.

- A. To ascertain the nature, cause and implication of democratic dispensation on good governance in Nigeria State.
- B. To give a general assessment to issue militating against democracy and to identify those factors enhancing virile democratic setting in order to bring about good governance in Nigeria.
- C. To recommend measures aimed at consolidating the principles of democracy and good governance in future as well as devising an appropriate mechanism for the overall sustainability of democracy in Nigeria.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE RESARCH PROBLEM

This study will examine the relationship between democratic and good governance in Bwari area council of the FCT, Abuja by examining the level of accountability transparency and consultation of the elected executive council.

The Nigeria state since political independent in 1960 has not been able to live up to expectation in its developmental attempt to full fledge nation state status.

Be it military in civilian rule, the ordeal has been very pathetic, hence certain basic question has been asked to ascertain the true state at the Nigeria democracy, democratization and good governance? The study shall confirm in refute the relationship between some concept and find out it if they are inextricable, mutually exclusive of merely independent.

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

After a tentative statement about relationship that exist between democracy and good governance: the following research hypothesis shall be tested in this research work.

- * The wider the popular participation in governance the wider the public accountability.
- * The more credible the elections the more accountable the area councils.
- * The wider the level of constitutionalism of elected council is the wider the level of their governance.
- * Democratic governance could be sustained through good governance.
- * That democratic governance will not necessarily lead to good governance.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Firstly, this study is significance because it seeks to determine the relationship between democracy and good governance, using Bwari area council as a case study.

Secondly, it is also significance because it uses transparency international index of corruption and structural functionalist theory as a theoretical framework which no other work might have done.

Thirdly, the sources of data are both primary and secondary data they cover the entire life of democracy process in the area council.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This research work will focus a Bwari area council of the F.C.T, Abuja. It is therefore a single case during the epoch (Democratic era) which may not be sufficient enough to make generalizations. The major short coming to its finding is the inability to measure budget implementation because of the "joint account" policy. The joint account is a means by which the F.C.T Abuja controlled area council's funds from the main source the grant that came in very mouth. This has distorted most of the budget by starving the councils of funds. Another interviewing variable is the incumbency power of the F.C.T

Abuja which appoints and fund the electoral commission and through the representatives determine the date of election.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

What is Democracy?

The term democracy can be defined as a system of government where elected representatives operate under the rule of law (Okpeh, 1997:12) as a concept however it's a political system under which all the most significance group of the population participate in the political process and have access to effectives governmental decisions. i.e. the allocation of the scarce resource through the instrumentality of the state democracy as stated earlier is a form of government. in which the voting citizenry of the state, commonly referred to as "the people" is empowered to draw out or alter the basics laws and form of government itself. The governmental decision is made by representatives of the people who act according to the will of the people as enforced by elections and the rule of law or the written constitution of the state. Thus, democracy is a form of government characterized by the rule of the many over the few, the leading maxim being — of the people, by the people and for the people" (Abraham Lincoln)

However, for the purpose of their research, democracy would be view any institution or state which possesses or hold the view of the people and where the ultimate sovereignty lies with the people.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The term good governance is antithetical to poor governance. Good governance is a concept used by the World Bank in 1989 in its report titled "sub Sahara African: from crisis to sustainable growth" (Akindele, 2003:10). Drawing on the report, Adebayo (2001:26) delineated the elements of good governance to mean greater accountability by public officials, transparency in governmental procedures as well as predictability in government behavior and in political system. However for the purpose of this research, good governance portends the ability and capability of public office holders to ensure and guarantee the political, socio-economic, cultural and even environmental well being of the citizens as a whole within the realm of the political system.

POOR GOVERNANCE

Poor governance according to Obadan (2007:7) is a sharp contrast of good governance. Poor governance therefore, could be seen as the opposite of good governance and connotes lack of accountability, transparency, poverty, corruption, high rate of illiteracy to mention but a few. To ensure good governance is to open up access to all groups in society to democratically participate in decision Making and establish collective social basis for playing politics by the wider society as a whole. this means a far reaching consensus an how democratically define the direction of the direction of social development | Nigeria'.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Kukah (1999:3) defined civil society as organized nongovernmental organization which swerve as checks against the excess of government as it patterns to human right violation, abuse of the rule the law as well as monitoring of the application implication of this is that government does exist in the isolation, hence there is a new parallel institution to ensure fairness, justice and socio-economic development or the entire Nigeria state in all its ramifications.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The phenomena or the democratization, democracy and good governance among similar other political phenomena are seen to be enmeshed in object decay. As the country transits through fourth republic, the wide democracy practiced are expected to ensure good governance in Nigeria. The call for a wide spectrum of democratic conception and definition are the basis of which this chapter is predicted.

In the Nigeria context, democracy is something in the mush to be talked about a set objective pursued with half a vigor but not yet attained for more than half a country. Nigerians have been searching for democracy and good governance through constitutional, spelt out and intricate political engineering and experimentation, spelt out in successive transition programmes. They has however, been continuously disappointed. While many third world countries in this new millennium are concerned with democratic consolidation, Nigeria has been busy grappling with authoritative and militarized democracy in disguise. This has not enhanced good governance in reality. The idea of direct democracy emanated from the practice in the ancient great city state of Athens (Circa -508 BC). The system involved broad, mass popular political participation of all citizens in the affairs at the decision making process. The Athenian democracy was literally as defined by Abraham Lincoln as "A government of the people by the people and for the people" in which all those identifies as citizens participate in running their governmental affairs (Jega, 2002:4)

The modern nation of democracy however, evolved from the 17th century, especially following political reforms, which accompanied the rebellion against monarchy in garlands by Cromwell and company and subsequent improvement on this mode representative governance by the America and French revolution in 18th century (Jega, 2002:6).

Democracy conceptualization as representative government, implies that at a regular intervals citizens with the right to vote in election choose public officers to whom they

delegates their authority for the management of their common affairs for a fixed period. These elected public officers are then assisted by category appointed officials known as administrations or civil servant. Notably, in public administration, policy is determined by elected politician and executed by appointed officials or administrators (Waldr, 2001:30).

The reality however, is more complex in the case of Bwari area council as major public policies are formulated by the presidency and the execution of such public policy is carried out below or even against public expectation. This is antithetical to spirit of democracy and good governance however, the relationship between democracy and good governance is rooted in public policy deliberation (Reich, 1994:74) this is a process by which "citizens are motivated to act by ideas about what is good for the society" such relationship defines how public problem are defined and understood. Governments depend on such ideas for public mobilization and action. This approach sees public policies as input emanating from the public, passing through the conversion box and coming out as government output based on certain key decision processes for public good (Reich, 1994: 13) consequently, a one way traffic approach towards the formulation of policy and implementation by governmental agencies become inimical to democracy and good governance. The tendency to manipulate the February 2005 political reform conferences in Nigeria which made matters at national, security and unity as settled issues are against the democratic principles.

Similarly, Mkandawire (2002: 12) observed that the democracy and good governance portend the creation of enabling environment for social development and evaluative framework for judging process of policy making this is democratic dispensation and public policies involve the interplay of many individuals and organizations in complex working relationship characterized by negotiation, bargaining, persuasion and compromise. Thus for policies to be effective in Nigerians, the process through which they are made executed has to be rational, logical, sequential, and deliberative.

Finally, Adebayo (1989:26) sees democracy and good governance as an integral model of relationship existing between government and the people the importance of this can be seen in terms of policies agenda setting stage through policy formulations, policy adoption and policy implementation stages, yielding policy output which can be

characterized as the “divided of democracy” in response to popular demands, needs and aspiration of the people this modus operandi is, would not double have ensure virile democratic principle as well as ensure good governance in Nigerians.

2.2 THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

It's conceivable, however, that in the euphoria and optimism one may forget that democracy, through un-arguably the best of governmental for any nation is also perhaps the most difficult to manager- democracy, it should be remembered is not a “potted plant” which can be transported into any soil and growth without work or effort in the peculiar circumstance of Bwari area council.

As aptly observed by profession Sam Oyovbaire : the problem of democracy revolves around how to forge a development process which simultaneously participator for individual citizens, sensitive to, and protective of an individual's right, freedom and liberties, accommodative of multiple of competitive loyalties generative of economic growth and distributive justice.(OYOVBAIRE, 1992:20).

The impact of the above is that non democratic state of Saudi Arabia, Japan, and china. Among other are even more stable even though democracy is not in practice in those countries. It is obvious to ask hence whether democracy can synonyms with good governance. The answer not doubt is in the affirmative. However, democracy in the third world countries, Nigeria inclusive where the masses are impoverished, the democratic system is often manipulated by either selfish elite within the system or imperial power trying to implement their own of agenda.

However, the effectiveness of democratic system is very much depended on the sense and sensibility of the voting citizenry. Thus, democracy in developing countries is antagonistic to good governance. For instance, the problem in Nigeria is even more compounded by election malpractices, especially February 1999 presidential election, the April 2003 presidential election and of course, the April, 2007 presidential election. Mean while, with report of widespread electoral fraud and irregularities throughout the country during the conduct of the 2007 election and the negative trend of poor election administration witnessed during the 1999 and 2003 polls there is a step backward in

Nigeria democratic development. These are all indices of poor political culture which cannot be the same as good governance.

As Uya (1999:86) has observed, through the successful conduct of free and fair election is an important corner- stone of democracy and good governance. democratization of a policy involves much more. These include, loves of freedom and equality resentment of autocracy freedom of dissent, respect for individuality of each person, creation of appropriate environment for individuals to free himself from the constraints of poverty, hunger, ill-health, coercion and control, equality of opportunity and access to education, medical facilities and work equality of all, the ruler and the rule before the law, the creation of an ordered stable society which guarantees security of live and property of individuals, cultivation and inculcation in the citizenry of a democratic temper, an attitude of service and trusteeships, a sense of civil responsibility a spirit of fair play and tolerance of other people opinions and interests, absence of arrogance and arbitrariness and a sense of honest, faithful, selfless, disinterested impartial and objective, service, dedicated, disciplined, patriotic and highly motivated leadership style free from social indiscipline, ethnic hatred and jealousies, religious bigotry and the tendency to personalized ruler ship and power, and a deliberate and determined moved toward the creation of a society bound together by shared sentiments and outlook.

In a similar manner, the Nigeria democratic project must as a matter of necessity involve no less than a revolutionary over haul of the people institutions, attitude and ideas, there should be as well as fundamentally, politically, socially, institutionally, and socio economically. Restructured society for the over all interest of the people. The importance of this is that democracy and good governance in the Nigeria Abuja and beyond can only be appropriate an the basics of national question and efficiency of executive, legislatives and judicial functions respectively (UYA, 1999:61)

2.3 FACTORS NECESSARY FOR DEMOCRACY

It is indisputable that sustaining democracy is the sole functions of the citizens. Since civil society consists of numerous organization that cover diverse interest and sentiment of the society, it should become the major defenders of the democracy. By being involve in policy making and implementation of the government policies civil society should be

able to monitor the democratic process and performances of constitutions and the programmes. If it is able to monitor and evaluate the performance of democratic project, it implies that it will not only defend democracy but sustain it (Huntington, 1978: 180)

Democracy, goes far beyond forming and establishing more political parties, conducting general election and giving power to a civilian government, it is a process that does not end and terminate overnight and involves full and effective participation of citizens in determining policies and decisions which affect their lives at all levels and at all times. It involves the responsiveness of the government to the needs and aspirations that are substantially a threat to social welfare of the citizens it is based on the ability of a nation to provide channels for discussion, consultation, mobilizations and propaganda.

The Bwari area council Abuja was a young democracy that was transiting and expected to grow to maturity and the transition is a gradual process and at a crucial stage. The response at the state, civil society and the political class to the inherent contradiction of the transition to democracy will determine whether it will further develop or decay. This is the level where the role of the people became not only crucial but also paramount.

Consequently, democracy as a process is in place in Nigeria since 1999 regardless of its shortcomings. The civil society and many Nigerians expected a highly level of democracy performance from the Nigerians, it is the belief that the 1999 and the 2003 general elections, gave the Nigeria opportunity to elect the people they wanted to rule them, their expectations were that the elected people know their predicaments and should be able to resolve them, but to their greatest dismay, their expectations, were dashed and overshadowed by political gimmicks.

However, Ihanubere (1995:43) opined that as "since qua non" (necessity) for sustainable democracy in Nigeria, the following recommendations are feasible.

Firstly, it is paramount that the civil society project in Nigeria should be re-articulated and reinforced to have nationalist ideas and devoid of parochialism and sectional sentiment, if this is effectively pursued, it will help in terms of inculcating nationalistic and patriotic values and attitude not only within the rank and file of society but among majority of citizens through the capacity, building, civil society can become the

major vanguard of sustainable democracy through mass mobilization and can facilitate political participation and inculcate democracy values and attitudes in people of Nigeria

Secondly pro-democracy and civil right group should be expanding their coverage for their impact to be felt. Having a national and patriotic outlook will not only make it more acceptable, but also enhance the spread of democratic values. Further more, it is important that sectoral networks of the organization be established. Through networking, these organizations could be more effective in their activities.

Finally, there should be an effective mechanism evolved by the civil society to monitor the political system and democracy transition at all levels of government. If this done, the civil society will serve as a check on the political system and the actors, to ensure that there is not retreat to authoritarianism and subsequent destruction of democratic process.

Through this, credibility of elected officials and the other public officer can also be checked in order to ensure transparency and accountability in governance. It should have the power to take certain decision and measure against such officers whose integrity is questioned and who failed to be accountable in the fulfillment of electoral promise. The various commission should work in line with the code of conduct bureau to ensure efficient service delivery and transparency in government this, to a larger extent, will bring about a sustainable democracy and good governance in Nigeria democratic dispensation in the near future.

2.4 FACTORS NECESSITATING GOOD GOVERNANCE

The crises of Nigeria politics is far from being managerial but has always been structural imbalance and it has its roots in the relation in the of exploitations, unjust domestic class structure, external dependency and distortions of the neo-colonial social formation (Ake, 1968: 72) it is all these that produced the contagion effects of militarization of contemporary Nigeria society in the past and the negative tendencies that translate into our development process, consequently, to carry out a successful project of democratization and sustainable democratic transition in the interest of good governance in Nigeria democratic process, there is need to go beyond the prevalent myth about immediate and remote causes of poor governance to projected solution to solve

prospective socio economics and political decay in Nigeria they means of achieving, this is to insist on the authentic democratization and employment of the title of Nigeria thus, this is the only condition for peace and progress, and it requires the institutionalization of a people system of government that is responsive to the imperatives of the collective aspiration of the generality of the people of Nigeria. The Bwari area council democracy should be having empowered the masses of the people, a democracy that guarantees the survival of the ordinary Nigeria. The Nigeria needed a system of government that would have empowered of the Nigeria to do those things that would have promoted the well being of the nation. The brand of democracy orchestrated during the fourth republic by the Obasanjo's regime has not guaranteed this it has only sustained the oppressive system that destroyed out collective sense of worth (Adigun, 2005: 157)

Conversely, the ultimate good of any democratization process of the Bwari area council is to institute popular democracy in Nigeria, democracy that begins and ends with the people as they developed their individuals and collective potential in the interest of the country.

Democracy and good governance seeks to involves every stakeholder in the control of economics and political power in a manner that reinvigorate his or her faith and commitment in the corporality of the nation this will ensure effective guidance against the monopoly of state power by the so call political god fathers. To insure a sustainable democracy and good governance, Jega (1998:10) write that the three arms of government namely, the legislature, executive and the judiciary. Must be in structure to make them an enable to propose political and socio-economics restructuring. The judiciary the and above all, the executive arms of government will: be required to change their character. This is ordinarily translated into the radical transformation of the character of Nigeria state. There cannot be democracy without a viable stat, just as good governance cannot be attained in the midst of prebendalism, piracy, indolence and ineptitude.

Invariably, there is the need for the restructuring of the nation: this is necessarily required to give every body a sense of belonging as a positive motivation to participate in the process of the nation building. One would like to suggest a process of restructuring which integrate the right to self determination on the basic of corporate existence of Nigeria

polity. The February 2005 political reforms conference (CONFAB) at Abuja can be applauded in this direction. however, the conference deliberations should not have lost sight of the diversity of deliberations as "no --- go area" was unconstitutional as it undermined the wishes and the aspiration of the Nigeria people. Nigeria must democratic on the basic of social justice and good governance. These are needs for social equality, freedom at choice, social justice etc. just as there would be no democracy without good governance.

Social justice as a mechanism is required to created the social system the one devoid of gender servitude, ethnic oppression and marginalization and above all, religious bigotry. All these are challenges to the Obasanjo fourth republic which if properly addressed by the regime would have placed Nigeria in the centre of global development in this millennium.

2.5 FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

The political system of democracy that emerged in the world during the twentieth century is considered to be one of the most effective and powerful forms of government. however, the democracy of the third world- the least developed nation in Africa, Latin America and Asia have demonstrated weakness in solving socio-economics and political problems. Must third world countries seem to have peculiar problems in the democratic project as its patterns to good government?

UYA (1999:81) identified such numerous factors such as the national question in the Nigeria federalism, trends of parties and electoral politics and poverty) militating against democracy and good governance in third world countries. however, for the purpose of this intellectual study, the Nigeria political system is used as the basis for the analysis.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION

One major factors that militating against democracy and good governance in Nigeria to as the national question, this is referred to as the conglomeration of inter-ethnic and multi-cultural groups and interest representing Nigeria nation state, (UYA, 1999:92) thus, the Nigeria nationality question hard in recent time exploded in inter- ethnic and intra-

ethnic violence in such place as Lagos, Kano, Bayelsa, delta, jos to mention a few all this have been the major impediment of survival of Nigeria nascent democracy in the Bwari area council. This does not enhance good governance, what is clear however, that the pervading sense of alienation marginalization and exploitation must be talked decisively and with requisite political will if Nigeria democracy is to survive a nation that cannot protect the lives and properties of her citizens or create enabling environment for their peace full co-existence cannot claim to be democratic.

Definite programmes that will guarantee equality of access, spread development projects and rapid transportation of the complex cultural divergences in Nigeria must be in place to ensure good governance in Nigeria democratic project.

THE NIGERIA FEDERALISM

Another important area of threat to Nigeria fledging and fragile democracy is the practice of Nigeria federalism the proper relation between the federal, state and local government their corresponding level of authority point in the sources of funds to execute their responsibilities are critical point in the practice of federalism in Nigeria. Jinadu (1999:6) wrote that Nigeria need to do in order to place a limit on the constitution the rule of law, the constitution guarantee of human right and separation of power among others.

In the circumstance, what Nigeria need more are better performance of the judiciary, the electoral commission and other regulatory bodies and a more vibrant, purposeful development oriented and accountable civil service. These are prodigies for a while Democracy and good governance in Nigeria.

TREND OF PARTIES AND ELECTORAL POLITICS

As an importance and critical institution in the civil society, the orientation, behaviors, activities and ideologies of the registered political practice in our current political dispensation can undermine or sustain our fragile democracy, as reported by the political bureau (1987:299) Party politics is poisonous. It is the politics of war not peace of acrimony and hatred and mudslinging not of love and brotherhood of anarchy and discord, not of orderliness and concord.

The importance of the foregoing is that the behaviors and antics of Nigeria political class must be conducive to consensus building. The internal organization of the political parties, their structure and method of selecting office holders and funding, must conform to democratic norms of access, decor, commitment to fairness fair play, equity and justice. This could enhance stable democracy and good governance in Nigeria democratic project.

POVERTY

Poverty has been correctly observed together with illiteracy as the principle obstacle to democratic development. There is also no doubt that the future of democracy in third world countries depend on the future of the economic development. Obsanjo (2002:37) opined that democracy will thrive when poverty, in all its deference facts is eliminated or drastically reduced. Poverty on the other hand will be on the run, when democratic practices and ethos become the order of the day. In view of the forgoing, it is obvious to point that for democracy to survive there must be massive investment in poverty aviation strategies and provision of basic human needs for the Nigeria people such as food, shelter, clothing, health, good roads, electricity and security. Certainly democracy cannot flourish in the atmosphere of hunger, poor health, inadequate and misdirected education, poor inadequate, social justice and physical insecurity.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The essence of this chapter is to raising contending issues about democracy good government and development in Nigeria and examines these contending issues from the perspective of Nigeria citizens in general through the employment of content analysis. The issues of democracy, good governance and development have in recent times become dominant issues of discuss by many scholars in the field of political science, sociology public administration, economic etc. about human society. At the beginning of the new millennium it has become imperative to say that the twenty first century will be concerned predominance and development.

Even the Breton wood institutions namely the international monetary fund (IMF), World Bank as well as the Paris club, London club etc now focuses on development issues in their effort to erect a new global architecture.

Time and again, observations of Nigeria politics have predicted so far correctly the nation's ineluctable democracy and good governance. In Nigeria, for instance for the past decades after independence the national problem still centers around resolution of issues of democracy, good governance and development. Until the 1999 democracy elections that ushered in a new civilian government, Nigeria for nearly 16 years has suffered from the non existence of democratic institution such as and effective legislature independence Judiciary, a free press e.t.c.

Nigeria politics had not also experienced the high level of industrialization or the development of physical and infrastructure that benefits a nation a wash with petrol dollars the absence of democracy on this premise came with the attendant lack of good governance, a situation that lied to the deepening low level political, economic and social development in Nigeria. this is not to say that democracy is an end itself but means to an end.

2 DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

The concept of governance is not new it has been around in both political and academic discourse for a long time. In the last decade however, issues relating to governance have come to occupy the centre stage in developmental literature. More recently it gained currency in the literature of African development. As a result, among other things, the world Bank (1989) study identifies the crisis in the continent as essentially those of government by implication these phenomena can be apply referred to has extensive personalization of power, the denial of fundamental human rights, wide-spread corruption and the prevalence of accountable governance.

Despite the breath and complexity of those issues, governance and political institutions has so far proved to be a generic concept in the absence of an explicit definition, governance is often used as an umbrella concept under which elusive and ill defined political process and concerns, as well as desirable goals, and value preference, can be subsumed. In same analysis governance is no more than a loosely conceived, intuitive and vague idea; alternatively, it can be a more elaborate concept whose dimensions are firmly established (Boeninger, 199 1:52).

The World Bank (1992:52) defined governance as a manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country economic and social resource for development. This definition is restricted in the sense that it emphasizes the economic dimension of governance neglected in the sense that it emphasizes the economic dimension of governance neglected political consideration. Burning (1991:54)

Defined it as good government of society with a capacity for efficient problem solving and conflict resolution.

However, Handel mills and Serenading (1991:10) Defined governance mere broadly as the use of political authority and exercise of control over a society and the management of resources for so economic development our working definition sees governance as state institutional and structural managements decision making process and implementation capacity and the nation of the relationship between the rulers and the ruled to ensure common good for all populace.

Although, for aspects of governance have been identified in the literature (Hyden and Brettan, 1992:421). These are reciprocity trust and accountability. When these elements are jointly present, the greater likelihood of good governance and the opposite when they are weak. Governance has links with participatory development human right and democratization. As a policy frame work, good governance imposes demands an policy makes in their exercise of power. According to Hundok (2001_126) it encompasses:

- i. An effective state, i.e one that poses an enabling political and legal environment for economic growth and equitable development as well as distribution.
- ii. Civil society and community that is present in policy making process, with the state facilitating political and social interaction and fostering society cohesion and stability.
- iii. A private sector that allowed playing an independent role in the economy.

These three elements above together with sound economic management in Nigeria as Bwari council singularly and in combination one essential ingredients for sustainable development as emphasized in recent African Development Bank (1999:37):

There are also the most profound issues of the meaning of development and the precise relationship between the different component of governance and development the concept of sustainable development is also by no means unproblematic. In recent years, it has become fuzzy and difficult to define especially as the concept of sustainable development has gain place of pride. Development involves economic, social political environmental and cultural, social political, environment, and cultural dimension. The concept is a multi-dimensional process of change that takes place in all facts of human endeavors (Rodney, 1987). Thus while economic and social progress and the elimination of poverty are key objectives of development, the development well being also encompasses freedom from fear and arbitrary arrest, free speech, free association and the right to run for and hold political office (Sen, 1989:46).

More recently, there has been a return to an older doctrine on the development process. Development is now seen as a transformation of the society, a move from the old ways of thinking and older forms of social and economic organization to new ones (Stalits, 200:87). The Lesson of the twentieth century is that successful development ultimately derives from a home grown strategy and not from imported theories.

Most industrialized countries need to fashion their own brands, by implication, governance and development are separate conceptual entities, yet in practice often affect each other. They have a causal relationship. Development is now viewed as an uncertain process by inference, highly correlated to the quality of governance (North 1990:257). Economic development and political literature is replete with case of governance failure and development crisis especially in Africa.

It is worthy of note that democracy is not synonymous with political and economic development. Most Asia countries such as Japan, China, Singapore, North Korea etc. can be said to be underrates, but the high level technological development among the Asia Tiger cannot be equated with most democratic state of Africa. Nigeria Inclusive. The contention buttresses Alex order paper's assertion that "for forms of government, let the fools contend, what is best administered is best" (pope as lifted in Tanillmo's 1974:61).

The implication of this assertion is a function of the character of leadership in African vis-à-vis the vision to project the value of societal development in the interest of all. This point to the fact is no clear links between democracy forms of governance and economic forms of government and economic growth. Efforts to test this relationship, empirical have been inclusive contradictory or both Sirowy and Inkokes 1990:5).

Since 1980, eighty one countries, twenty nine in the Sub-Saharan African have taken steps towards democracy with 33 military regimes replaced by civilian government. 140 of the worlds newest 200 countries now hold multi party elections more than at any time in history. Democracy governance can trigger a vicious cycle of development as political freedom empower people to press for policies and expend social and economic policies and as open debates help communities shape their priorities (UNDP, 2002:14).

3.3 LEGISLATION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA.

The Nigeria quest for institutional and structural legitimacy as well as good governance made the government of President Olusegun Obasanjo to embark on a review advocacy and the amendment at the 1999 constitution respectively. Nigerians argued that the legal document was an impose constitution (Igbuzor, 2001:25).

However, immediately, the Bwari council was inaugurated in may 29, 1999, a constitutional review committee was as well inaugurated with chief clement Ebri as its Chairman. It become apparent that the legislative process was rather illegitimate and a mere imposition of military despotism an Nigeria. A legislative process remains one of the most significant instrument to actualizing good governance. In other words the involvement of the people in the making of their constitution is one of the sorest way to guarantee peace and development in a policy.

Consequently a truly democratic constitution a rough an open and consultative process is only the beginning of what is usually a major task of state reconstruction and political renewal off course state reconstruction is at the heart of national question in Bwari Council.

The constitution that results from a participatory process could still be by hijacked and subverted by the political elite, in particular the custodian of state power. It is worthy of note that if the process is truly inclusive and participatory, and this must be reflected in the content of the new constitution, it could be guaranteed that the democratic communities that participated in the process will continuous to claim ownership of the document and use it as a weapon to defend not just individual and collective rights but also a large democratic process at the Bwari Council.

Ikubaje (2004:18) wrote that the most important factor that give meaning to legislative process through constitution making and demonstration a true commitment to political restructuring is the character and honesty of the leadership. African history is lettered with experience of dubious constitution making initiative that were never designed to succeed.

For example general Sani Abacha in Nigeria, Gwei in Cote D'ivoire Fredrick Chiluba in Zambia, Mobutu Seseseko in the former Zambia are known for this Act. This implies that the membership and leadership of Nigeria reform process is important. The political leader in Bwari Area Council including commission member must do everything possible to invite the participation of all communities and constituencies. Especially Hitherto Marginalized group in Nigeria. The political reform conference held in Abuja and its legislative procedures should have been neutral its deliberative, free from the power influence of the presidency as matter of necessity. Nigeria can be only walk as one indivisible entity to achieve this is that can be said to be the principal of inclusively. This requires that all Nigeria namely, Nationality groups, women, student the armed force, the youth professional trade unions religions groups infact every identifiable community must be involved in the process. This however is antithecal to the move by the government of the president Obasanjo Administration that decentralized the labour Union like the Nigeria Labour congress (NLC) (Tell, 2005:12).

The labour bill is only retrogressive in the scheme of democratic endeavors, hence serves the purpose of selfishness and counter productive legislative processor in Bwari Council (Lapel Untended 2004:180).

It is critical that the legislative process in Bwari Area Council was devoid of bogus, complex and confusing language. One of the hallmarks of the mostly legitimate constitution in African is the use of complex and large irrelevant legal language. This discourage the ordinary citizen from understanding the constitution and identifying with it, and also making meaningful translation into local language of impossible equally important is the time frame. African leader have had a tendency to rush the process largely because the have secrete agenda to be full field by a manipulated approach in Nigeria, the justice Mikitobi constitutional debate coordinating commission then had only three months to do its job in a country of over 136 million people, 774 local government area, 36 state and the federal capital territory (Internal Idea, 2006:4 10) while time does not always guarantee quality there is no doubt that a truly participatory and consultative approach in pluralistic entity like Nigeria requires sufficient time to give meaning to the process. The legislative making process basically on contain sensitive national issues to

include privatization and commercialization stopping or importation of major goods items, increase in titian fees etc. must be take into the people through referendum before policy executions and formulations take place and mechanism are utilized in Bwari area council and beyond legislative process, it can almost be guarantee that a democratic, popular and pro-people constitution will be produced. taken together these will represent and effort to build a new collective political culture which emphasis and dialogue and inclusion rather than violence suspicion and exclusion. Thus there can be a direct correlation between population and participatory constitution making and the context of the constitution.

3.4 THE CIVIL SERVICE AS AGENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

Every modern state has three arm of government. These are these are the legislative, executive and the judiciary performing distinct functions respectively. The legislature makes law, the executive implement and the judiciary interprets the laws. In the duty of law implementation the political office holders or the elected representative of the people do not exercise their power directly. They exercise it through the instrumentality of the civil service. The tragic role and importance of the civil service remain a universal acknowledged hence it has been described by renowned scholars and practitioners the civil service is the totality of service that are organized under government authority (Ademolekun, 1983).

Civil service is a term used to cover those public savant who are direct employees of the federal and state government other than the police, armed force personnel etc. according to Adebayo (1986:34) the civil service compromise all servant of the state other than those holding political appointment, who are employed in a civil capacity and whose remuneration is paid out of money voted by the legislature Lewis (1966:7) "crucial part of infrastructure since the quality of all other public services depend upon the quality of the civil service" Ayida (1979:86) plays a vital role in providing continuity and service as a store of knowledge of past government decision and procedure".

Adu (1969:10) observed that any civil service unable to formulate and execute government policies faithfully under miners the government and its stability" the 1979

report an civil service as "an organ institution expected to respond with speed and sensitivity to change policies and event" (Ayida 1979:86)

The implication of the foregoing is that the Nigeria civil service has remained a critical catalyst and agent of government for facilitating overall development through its statutory functions.

The civil service must act as a crucial infrastructure on which the quality of other public service and private ventures to respond with speed and sensitivity to its statutory roles and to facilitate the attainment of good governance in the Bwari Council.

It derive its power and procedure from constitutional provision interpreted through rules and regulations, circulars etc. this function means that Nigeria civil service does exist in vacuum.

A true service vita) for Nigeria nascent democracy is predicted on loyalty, adherence to goals, aims and objectives and public interest. In any given democratic government the civil service a side frame being the bedrock of the executive arm performs among other these functions.

- Policy formulation, execution, advice and evaluation.
- Maintenance of law and order.
- National unity and integration.
- Provision of social services.
- Stabilizing force among other (Edeh 2004: 12).

However, the major function of the civil service is the implementation of government policies. Civil servants are not policy makers and are not really in a position to question government policies. Whenever a policy is made it becomes the government of the day says it should be implemented (Biajulu, 2004:141).

While we want to believe that the Nigerian civil service is an agent of political accountability and good governance. It equally, remains to make the point that the cause of poor and inefficient service delivery in Nigeria may essentially derive from effective, institutional mechanisms to check the functions and activities of the same. The fact still

remain that political accountability, in any democratic setting, cannot even be measured only by the provision of most publicized dividends in concrete terms of infrastructural facilities but mainly in the abstract issue of consciousness, mass participation and psychological ownership of government process, politics and programs by the people (Edeh, 2004:12).

Hence lies the main challenge of the civil service and the federal government reform agenda. An appraisal of economics empowerment and development strategy (NEEDS) will show a seemingly serious concern for a change from the nation of business as usual.

However NEEDS suffer the fate of previous reform programs as it fails to avoid the mistake of the past. The reform program (agenda) made the Nigerian people already impoverished further victims.

Rather, they should have been the object and beneficiaries of the reform. The civil service remains a major facilitation of the reform agenda which should have seek to advance the following.

- The civil service remains the major facilitator of the reform agenda.
- Not designed an exact parallel with private sector organizations become of it social responsibilities and public accountability role.
- A bureaucratic procedure (not bottleneck) derives training adequate funding.
- ensuring workers right and good quality service delivery.

In the final analysis, the civil service role in the Bwari Council focused in the defense of the object of democratic governance and the responsibilities and function of the civil service as a practical means of ensuring political accountability in the interest of the Nigeria populace.

3.5 CIVIL SOCIETY, DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

Civil society is an embracing concept. It exist essentially in the private sphere of national life and a very important characteristics is it autonomy and non-dependence on the state for its existence civil society covers a very vast array of organizations, which are both

formal and informal in nature, this include interest groups, cultural and religion organization and civil development organization (associations), issued oriented movement, the mass media, research and educational institutions what distinguished these group from other societal actors is the fact that civil society organization are concerned with the act in public realm.

Standing in contrast to civil society is group political society (e.g political parties) whose aims are to acquire state power. Civil society serve as number of function, the must to prominent of which is to influence state power to the benefits of the people and to oppose and resist the abuse of state power. The means the civil society can play a major role in undermining authoritarian rule and introducing democracy and good governance in a state.

According to Akindele:

Today civil society faces greater challenges and made anerous responsibilities in helping to consolidated democracy and makes it sustainable as well as irreversible than it did in the struggle to enthrone it. It must be therefore remained active and alert now that a formal transition from authoritarian rule to democratic rule has been achieved.

(Akindele, 2003:190).

From the a foregoing, democratic consolidation can only be said to taken place while democratic consolidation means an imbided process of participation governance, democracy, involved a complete a system of institution, the only game in town' consolidation encompassed the tripod operationalisation comprising behavioral attitudinal and dimensional, consequently, while the value and principle of leadership is devoid of selfishness in the case of the follower ship as portrayed in the second gives its support to the political system while the constitutional remain the available terms of reference in the case of conflict in the society (Diamand, 1995: 27)

Consequently, any discussion about the prospect of the pursuit of good governance and democratic consolidation in Nigeria must be predicted and the problems and dilemmas that have arise with the country transition to democracy precisely, the poor political

culture, institutional, fragility, economics, downswing, corruption in both higher and lower place to mention but a few. This explain why the self- serving disposition of Nigeria political class has been made apparent the eight years.

It therefore leads to the question of possible rote that civil society can play in the quest for good governance and consolidating in Bwari area council and beyond.

In the face of this situation civil society has an important role to play towards the pursuit of good governance and democratic consolidation. Civil society can play a more proactive role in propagating what Edah (2002:9) calls republican principle which simply means the state belongs to its citizens.

The arrogant perception and disposition being widely held by elected or appointed officials in public office during the Bwari area council Abuja, that power and institutions of the state are more of personal properties for primary accumulation rather than perceiving public position as being held in trust, should be a focus of unrelenting attack civil society should cultivate value and attitudes that can help to support and consolidates Nigeria's democracy.

A major plant in this endeavor should be a focus an upholding the rule of law this to a larger extend will facilitate a movement towards a strong state and strong civil society with a less parochial focus thereby consolidating democracy and good governance in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter concentrates on the data presentation and analysis to assess the understanding of democracy and good governance in Bwari area council of the Federal Capital Territory. However, to give this data analysis any benefit of doubt is to further espouse the concept of democracy and good governance for better appreciation. While Okpoh (1997:12) sees democracy as a representative government based on the decision of the people and the rule of law for the purpose of this research, the concept of democracy entails any institution or state which holds the popular views of the people and where the people, to a large extent, have the ultimate right to determine what is good for themselves from the dominance of the ruling elites (Joseph, 1985:21). On the other hand, good governance may be used to portend greater accountability of public officials, transparency in governmental procedures as well as predictability in government behaviors as it relates to the political system respectively.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

Seventeen questionnaires were administered for questionnaire types 'A' while fifty were administered for questionnaire type 'B'. Five elected individuals and two other individuals were interviewed for the oral interview.

In questionnaire type 'A' twenty questionnaires were distributed among the senior staff of the local government but out of the twenty eight were returned, using the six departments in such a way that four staff one chosen at least in each department in which thirteen questionnaires were given at random to ascertain their opinion on democracy and good governance of Bwari area council.

Question 1 to 5: A close-ended question: Do you know what democracy is all about? (Yes, or No) here 78% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of what democracy was all about, while 22% were not aware. Question 2: Have you felt the impact of democracy in Bwari area council? (Yes or No). On the above issue, 56% felt

the impact of democracy and their major reasons were fertilizer distribution, government is closer to people, road, dispensaries, boreholes, school construction, while 22% have not felt the impact and their reasons are: No equal distribution of income, corruption and bad elections, the remaining respondents were undecided, they discuss the budget proper, its formulation is done by the local government budget committee and its implementation is carried out by the council themselves. Question 3: Do you think there is any correlation between democracy and good governance? (Yes or No). Here 67% were of the view that there is a correlation between democracy and good governance while 22% disagree and 11% undecided.

Question 4: Have you been allowed to participate in any development process of Bwari area council? (Yes or No). With regard to above, 72% have been invited to participate in some of the development policy while 22% have not been given the opportunity and 6% have not testified to it. Question 5:

How can you rate the credibility of the previous council's elections in Bwari area council (1999 to 2007)? (Very high, high, very low, low). On this question, 17% rated the elections very high, while 28% rate it very low, 44% rated it low and 11% remained silent. The reasons for those who rating it low and very low were rigging, malpractices and the lit. Questionnaire 'B'

Questionnaires were distributed using cluster sampling techniques in which each of the wards were given five questionnaires at random. Out of the fifty questionnaires, forty eight were returned. The questions are to ascertain the opinion of masses about democracy and good governance in Bwari area council

Question 1: Have you felt the impact of democracy in Bwari area council? (Yes or No) on this question 73% have felt the impact of democracy and their reasons were local councils assistance programme to the handicapped, electricity generations within the wards, water supply and local roads construction, while 25% disagreed and their reasons were poor administration, corruption, injustice and favoritism, and 2% were undecided. Question 2: Do you think democracy reduced poverty in Bwari area council? Here 81% have agreed that democracy had reduces poverty in Bwari area council, their reasons

were: employment generation, handicapped assistances and other poverty alleviation programs like given to farmers while 19% disagree.

Question 3: How do you rate the sincerity of fertilizer distribution to the farmers in area council? (Excellent, very good, good, or bad). Here only 21% opined excellent, 33% opined very good, 38% good and 8% rated bad. Question 4:

How do you rate credibility of council from 1999 to 2007? (Good, Fair or Bad).for this question, 5% considered the election good, their reason being elections were conducted to bring the leaders to power instead of being appointed as was during the military, while 35% rated the election fair and 60% rated the election bad, their reasons were bad candidates, no free and fair election, rigging and other electoral malpractices such as stealing of ballot boxes and so on.

Question 5: Has democracy improved the educational and health standard in your area? (Yes or No) the above question indicates that 83% confirmed the education and health improvement from 1999 to 2007. The basic reasons stated by majority of them were free medicines for pregnant women, guinea worm eradication programme, establishment of government junior secondary schools while 15% disagree, their reasons were who no trained nurses to manage the dispensaries and no qualified teachers to manage, only 2% remained undecided.

Question 1: Sir, what can you say about democratic governance of Bwari area council?

The above question respondents to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 which indicates about 70% of the interviewees have affirmed concretely that democracy has brought a lot of opportunities such as provision of welfare services: road, water supply, dispensaries and freedom of expression, while respondent 5 which indicates the remaining 30% questioned the achievements of democracy in Bwari area council due to the election irregularities and absence of proper accountability that entails corruption.

On the above issue, respondents number 4 and 6 equivalent to 29% of those interviewed testified that there is proper accountability because there are several projects by the council, they also argue that this is popular consultation because councils do all

traditional rulers, business people and students to sample ideas and also through 'ward project' in which people in each ward forward to the council their demands, while 71% that comprise respondents 1, 2, 3 and 5 disagree with both variable, their reasons are massive corruption exist within the council, the idea of get rich quick syndrome, lack of proper and frequent monitoring of monthly expenditure.

Question 5: Sir what do you think are the major problems of democracy and good governance in Bwari area council?

While respondents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 indicates that there is massive corruption, mismanagement of public funds, injustice, election irregularities, respondent 4 opined that there is no any problem with the nature of democracy in Bwari area council.

Question 6: Sir, suggest in your own opinion ways in which good governance could be obtainable under democracy especially in Bwari area council?

The major solution proffered by them are: People should be allow to choose whoever they want, elected councilors should stay with their people in their various wards, that is that, they should not left their wards and come to live permanently at the headquarter so that he/she can know their basic problem and present them to the council, there should be popular consultations on whatever development policies shall be implemented in the area council, there should be proper screening of the of the budget by the independent body, electoral laws should be implemented and enforced because electoral laws are always violated to satisfy selfish interest of our leaders that is why, the government is always poor, leaders in power should have fair of God and love for their followers.

A budget: Is an estimate of income and expenditure of an organization for a particular period of time usually one year. The research work analyzed Bwari area council 2007 budget estimate which was the one avail to me by the council it was based on two variables: Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue Accrued

Community taxes that comprises of license such as motor parks, market, canoe, cattle tax etc amounting to N 100,000.00 actual amount accrued. Engineering taxes include hire

charges. customary right occupancy, hiring of the area council capital asserts amounting to 775,000.00 Food control taxes that include eating houses fee, abattoir, bakery house, fish sellers which amount to N 104, 000. 00.

Economic sector such as a general contractors' registration, photo studio, carpentry, vulcanizer etc amounting to 45, 000MO Security sector such as gun license and hunting license amounting to Ni

85,000.00

Health sector such as environmental sanitation, laboratory test, dispensary test, chemists and so on amounting to N185, 000. 00

Statutory allocations such as excess of crude oil allocation:

N420,440,463 Federal government allocation N78 14,795,930 and

State government allocation 7,339,528.00

Total disposable fund for 2007 amounting to One billion two hundred and forty three million nine hundred and sixty nine thousand nine hundred and twenty one naira (N1,243,969,921) only.

EXPENDITURE

Administrative sector which comprises the office of the chairman, secretary, personnel management and departmental miscellaneous expenses that include printing and stationary, furniture, entertainment and hospitality, traveling and transport, utility services, training of staff and salaries and wages on which ninety million, eight hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and eight three naira only was spent (91,820,583). This section is outside the scope of this work because the return on investment in the sector requires auditor's report and time limited for the research to obtain and analyzed them.

Economic sector which comprises of agriculture and rural development, livestock, forestry, rural electrification, commerce and industries, transport, road and bridges on

which eight hundred and twenty four thousand seven hundred and two naira only was spend (824.477,702).

Based on the interview and questionnaires, there was construction of bridges, rehabilitation and building of market stalls and abattoirs. But apart from distribution of fertilizers nothing was done in the agricultural sector. Allocation of forestry, commerce and industry sub-sector have exposed the corruption in the system because they do not exist within the area council.

One electrification and road construction, respondents especially from Bwari, Rubochi and Owargwada have confirmed this. The only contradiction here is that, there was no exact amount for each project that may enable the researcher to know whether it is used judiciously.

Social service sector, in this sector, there hundred and thirty six Million, two hundred and twenty six thousand, five hundred and forty one naira (N337.226.541) was spent on area such as education, health, social development, information and fire service.

In this section, particularly on education and health, respondents have confirmed that the council had done well because in each of the ten wards, four classrooms were added to either existing primary schools or news, construction of government junior secondary schools at Gwargwada, constriction of dispensary at Bwari and renovation of dispensaries at Rubochi and Gudun-Karya. On social development there was assistance for the handicaps and poverty alleviation program. The only problem is that the budget did not specify bow much was spent on each project and on information and fire service sectors.

Area developmental sewage and drainage, water resources, environmental sewage and drainage two planning and community development program on which fifty nine million naira (N59,000,000.00)only was spend. For water, respondents confirmed that there was construction of boreholes in Tika, Rubochi, Gudun-Karya and Gwargwada, but on areas of environmental sewage and drainage, town planning and community development very few respondents confirmed them. The sum total of one billion three hundred and twelve million five hundred and twenty six thousand eight hundred and twenty six naira (1,312.526.826) only was spent for the year 2007.

The research work found that the area council has run a budget deficit and spent money on sectors that could not be tangibly quantified or did not exist at all they include tire service, information, forestry, commerce and industries. The budget allocated 62.8% to economic sector, 25.6% to social service sector which is very low considering the importance of education and health 4.4% to development sector and 6.9% administrative sector.

The research shall use the relevant question from all the questionnaires and interviews determine the level of corruption and good governance using the three intervening variables that are being tested. Therefore, the research shall determine their average score and then the grand score of corruption or good governance.

LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Question 1 of questionnaire type 'A' here 56 felted the impact of democracy. Question 2 of questionnaire type 'A' here 28% was aware of the financial activities of the area council. Question 3 of question of questionnaire type 'A' here 33% understand what budget debates, formulation and implantation is.

Question 1 of questionnaire type 'B' here 73% felted the impact of democracy. Interview question 2, in this 29 testifies that there is proper accountability.

Therefore, $56\% + 28\% + 33\% + 73 + 29 = 219\% = 44\%$

5

Level Of Unaccountability

Question 4 of type 'A' here 22% has not felted the impact of democracy. Question 5 of types 'A' here 67% were unaware of the financial activities. Question 1 of questionnaire type 'B' in this, 25% did not felt the impact of democracy. Interview question 2, here 71% were at the view that there is no proper accountability.

Therefore, $22\% + 72\% + 67\% + 25\% + 71\% = 257\% = 51\%$

5

Level of Neutrality of Accountability

Question 7 of 'A' here the remaining respondents that were undecided is 22%

Question 8 of type 'A' here I have 0% Question 10 of type 'A' here is 0%

Question 1 of type 'B' here 2% were undecided on the impact of democracy.

Interview question 2, here there is also 0%

Therefore, $22\% + 00\% + 0\% + 2\% + 0\% = 24\%$

5

The above shows that Bwari area council from 1999 to 2007 were 44% accountable and 51% unaccountable. This indicates that the level of accountability in the area council administration is low.

Popular Participation

For the variable, question 12 of the questionnaire type 'A' and interview question 2 on popular consultation were used to determine the level of consultation of the Bwari area council from 1999 to 2007.

Level of popular participation

Question 12 of questionnaire 12 of type 'A', were 72% were invited to participate in some development policy. Interview question 2, here 29% of those interviewed testified that there is proper accountability and popular participation of some development policies

Therefore, $72\% + 29\% = 101\%$

2

Level of Lack of popular participation

Question 12 of type 'A' here 22% have not been given the opportunity to participate in some development policies. Interview question 2, here 71%k disagreed, that is, did not participate in any development policy.

Therefore, $22\% + 71\% = 93\%$

Level of Neutrality on Popular Participation

Question 12 of type 'A' here 6% have not testified to it. Interview question 2 here is none, that is 0%

Therefore, $6\% + 0\% \frac{6\%}{2} = 3\%$

2

The above shows that Bwari area council from 1999 to 2007 had 51% on popular participation and consultation, 46% lack of popular consultation and participation. This shows that the level of consultation in the area council is high. Graphical illustration of the findings of the level good governance in Bwari area council using four variables.

Variables	Level of Good Governance	Level of Corruption	Undecided
Transparency	34%	66%	0%
Accountability	44%	51%	5%
Popular participation	51%	47%	3%
Elections	22%	63%	4%

$$\left(\frac{\sum X}{n} \right)$$

The average score of the three variables = $\frac{\sum X}{n}$

X=rate variable

n= the numbers of cases in the distribution

l the scores of each variable that might be 1 to infinity.

The average score of the level of Good governance

$$\left(\frac{\sum X_i}{n} \right) = \frac{34+44+51}{3} = \frac{129}{3} = 43\%$$

The average score of the level of corruption

$$\left(\frac{\sum X_i}{n} \right) = \frac{66+51+47}{3} = \frac{164}{3} = 55\%$$

The average score of the level of undecided

$$\left(\frac{\sum X_i}{n} \right) = \frac{0+5+3}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = 3\%$$

This research work with the references to the method of Transparency International using three variables such as transparency, accountability and popular participation by sampling information through questionnaire, interviews and information sources like the magazines rated Bwari area council as from 1999 to 2007 43% good and 55% corrupt.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

Democracy has been popularized as one of the best forms of government in the world, which implies peace, transparency, development, accountability and provision of basic social services. This research study has been able to establish the fact that good governance is a function of good leadership.

This research also attempted to examine the level of accountability, transparency and consultation in the formulation and implementation of budgets by the elected councils of Bwari area council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The objective was to establish the relationship between democracy and good governance. Its significance laid in the theoretical approach, which is Transparency International (TI), Corruption Perception Index (CPI).

As stated in chapter one and two, as well as in three, the sole responsibility of any society is to reconstruct and educate, organize and mobilize the citizens with the view to ensuring that democratic space is expanded, democratic culture is deepened and democratic itself is consolidated and made to become sustainable and irreversible.

The research questions for this work were: How accountable and transparent were the executive councils of Bwari area council from 199 to 2007? Were the elections conducted in Bwari area council that brought its executive councils to power free and fair? To what extent have the funds collected from federal grants and internal generated revenue sources been used effectively? The following hypotheses were also tested:

The higher the popular participation in governance, the higher the public accountability, the more credible the elections, the more accountable the area council and the higher the level of constitutionalism of elected council, the higher the level of their good governance.

Good government place great emphasis on pragmatic strategic of establishing strong civil society organizations of achieving positive and cost effective public administration.

Data for this study were collected from questionnaires, interview and personal information sources like books, magazines and so on. Administration on staff of the area council through cluster sampling selected at random and on the people in each ward of the area council. Special interviews were conducted on six individuals that represent the elites in the council. The research similarly shows in chapter four that the work with the references to the method of transparency, accountability and popular participation by sampling information through questionnaire, interviews and personal information sources rated Bwari area council fifty-four percent corrupt and forty three percent not corrupt (good).

5.2 CONCLUSION

In the light of the overall research study, this work has been able to achieve its aims and objectives by confirming all three hypotheses. The objective is to establish the link between democracy, which refers to the system in which citizens determine who governs them, how they are governed, what they want, and good governance, which is measured by the level of participation in public affairs.

Good governance comprises several dimensions. One of which is the capacity of the state to function in the services of the public good. The benefits accruing to this not only enhance good governance in Bwari area council, but also transcend beyond the unknown in our overall national life. The research has found out, using measurable indices, the level of the three variables in Bwari area council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. I also found out that all the area councils in the democratic period under review has exhibited high level of popular participation, especially in citing projects. This has confirmed the first hypothesis that the higher the population participation in governance, the higher the accountability. They research has also confirmed that those councils that merged as leaders through credible elections exhibited higher level of accountability in provisions of social services than those who came to power through fraudulent elections.

This has proved the second hypothesis that the more credible the elections, the more accountable the area council. The research has also confirmed that elected councils usually exhibit fairly high level of transparency and due process in the management of

public resources. This proves my third hypothesis that the higher the level of constitutionalism of elected councils, the higher the level of their good governance.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This research study has been able to point out some of the factors militating against democracy and good governance in Nigeria with special reference to Bwari area council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. They include the trend of parties and electoral politics, poverty among others.

It is, therefore, recommended that:

Sustaining democracy is the sole function of the citizenry. Democracy goes far beyond farming and establishing more political parties, conducting general elections and given power to a civilian government. Consequently, democracy as a process has been in place in Nigeria since 1999 regardless of its shortcomings. It is against this background that one will agree that democracy and good governance can be sustained through the following:

For democracy to be successful, the basic due elements of it must be given the due process through a designed proper means of representation and all operators of the constitution or leaders of government must submit or adhere strictly to the principles of the rule of law.

- The civil society should be re-articulated and reinforced to have nationalistic ideas and devoid of parochialism and sectional sentiments. Through capacity building, civil society can become the vanguard of sustaining democracy and good governance. If this is effectively pursued, it will help in terms of inculcating nationalistic and periodic values and attitudes amongst the majority of the citizens.
- Aristotle maintained that "the right type of constitution pursued the common good, which applied the good of the whole society" (Gauga, 2005:405) so therefore a good government adheres to the stipulated rules and regulations in its constitution to satisfy the interest of all. Gauga further stated that the notion of the common justice is concerned with determining the right criteria for the allocation of benefits and burden among members of a society.

- Good governance is about free and fair elections and independent judiciary and the rule of law, freedom of speech and press, investment in human capital and combating corruption. Another set of qualities and principles of justice that justify good government according to Danfodio quoted (Bako, 2003:85) include: sincerity of purpose, good manners equality before the law, transparency and deposition state wealth according to the law. In a society in which the leaders possess all (the above mentioned qualities, that society have good leadership and by implication good governance and vice-versa. This to a large extent will lead to sustainable democracy and good governance in Nigeria democratic dispensation especially in Bwari area council in the near future.

REFERENCES

- Adebayo, A. (1989). Principles and practice of public Administration in Nigeria Ibadan: spectrum Book Ltd.
- Adu k. (1969) Economic crisis and policy choices in Africa Princeton: Princeton University press.
- Akindede, R.A (2003). Civil society, Good government and Challenges of Regional security in West Africa. Ibadan. Vantage Pub. Ltd.
- Boeninger, E. (1991) Government and Development issues and Constraints processing of world Bank Annual Conference on Development economic.
- Diamond, L. et al (2005) Introduction: what makes for democracy? In Juanling (ed) politics in developing countries Lynne pemner pub. Ltd.
- Edch, F. (2004). "Civil service as Agent of Good governance" Nasarawa Newsday Monday "October. Hyden, G.G. et al! (1992)
- Kukah A.m (1999) Democracy and civil Society: Ibadan spectrum Books.
- Lapel I., (2004). "the Original in of government in the abseria" limbe. cameroun: the Global Network for good government vol. 3. No. 14.
- Lewis, P. (1996). "the civil service in the machinery of government" paper presented at the national workshop an civil service and vision 2010 Abuja, August 12-13.
- North, D. (1990). Institutions, institutional changes and economic performance: New York: Cambridge University Press. Obiajulu, S.C and Abi E.A (2004) public Administration in Nigeria: A development Approach Onitsha: Book point ltd.
- Rodney, W. (1972) How Europe in developed Africa Washington DC: Howard University Press.
- Sen, A (1974) Development and freedom: new york: Achor Book. Stalitz, J.t (2004) "Development Thinking at the west millennium"
- Impieskovic and stan (Ed) Annual world Bank conference an development economic washing DC: the work Bank
- Akinele R.A (2003) civil society, good governance and the challenges of regional security in West Africa. Ibadan vantage pub. Ltd.

KUKAH, M.A (2005) Democracy and civil society. (Ibadan :spectrum book Ltd),

Richard. et`al (2006) "Democracy in Nigeria" completely Obasanjo's legally. Guardian
October 1st.

Adebayo, A. (1998). principle and practices of public administration in Nigeria: Ibadan
pectrum Book Ltd.

Obadan m. (2000) "the economics and poverty in Nigeria" a paper presented at the
national conference on low and poverty. Kaduna: June, 26.

OKPE. OO (1997). "Military transition programme and democratic question in Nigeria: A
historical perspective" a paper presented at the faculty at art
seminar. Benue state university. Makurdi.