

Impact of Good Governance on Social and Economic Development in Rwanda

A Case of Rwanda Governance Board

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was assessed the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda. The specific objectives: To determine the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board; To analyze challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board and To establish relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda. This study was designed as a case study of Rwanda Governance Board using the survey method; a case study was described as analysis of the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda, assuming that the researcher acquired knowledge regarding the subject under review from in-depth exploration of a single case. It was qualitative analysis that involves careful observation of a situation. All the respondents from the population of different sectors to respond to research questionnaires. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data, As far as this study was concerned, the population was comprised by 145 employees, administrators and policy makers from Rwanda Governance Board. To describe target population of a study as the point of focus from which a generalization was made regarding the research findings. Thus, a sample size of 60 respondents as citizens and staffs from three sectors were considered representative of the total population. I used primary and secondary data to get all information needed in this study, the quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics after running the data collected through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The first research objective or research question was to determine the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, the findings of the study discovered that good governance has major contributed to the development of the rest of socio-economic sectors in the country. However, the results of the study shows that the whole civil servants' been taking part the bad governance which led in destruction of social development, but the responsibility of that bad things have taking the government workers. The second research objective or research question where was to analyze challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board, therefore the findings of the study exposed that there were a lot of consequence of lack or bad governance which caused corruption fraud and embezzlement, on the other hand public lost their confidence of government institutions. Finally the research objective or research question were understand the significance relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda, the nature an administrative requirement of good governance may be poorly understood both by the top government organizations and the civil servants besides that the general weakness of accountability and luck of transparency are the challenges of good governance in RGB, besides that most of politicians and civil servant and community members admitted the importance of applying the principal of good governance to enhance economic and social development. Firstly, by in a straight line forthcoming legislative body of the influential as well as civil society, should maintain and implement the principles of good governance to eliminate to rebuild and develop for the country and its people. Secondly, civil servants and politicians should change their attitude through driving fuel for bad governance in the country to eradicate to poverty, in order to create employment opportunities. Thirdly, since there is lack of the principles of good governance, government should establish and implement in a quality control systems be done which will assure transparency and efficiency, also to increase economic development must improve the economic mechanism whose focus is to renew mechanisms and policies so as to release radically productive forces, expand domestic and foreign markets in order to get well infrastructures.

Introduction

Good governance is one of the pillars for the successful to the social and economic development of a country. Governance usually plays a key role in the area like health, education, infrastructure, capital market regulation, macroeconomic stability, safety net provision, the legal system, creation of a good business environment, all of which are preconditions and basic features of the developed economy (Brautigam, 2015). If government does these things well, the economy is likely to prosper. If government does them poorly or makes matters worse through inefficiency and corruption development is much more difficult to achieve and sustain (Clark, 2014). Good governance is about how the state and other social organizations interact, how they relate to the citizens, (Daly, 2016). In other words, it is a system or a framework within which the state and the other players operate. Modern development within the work of economics is the emergence to the new institutional economics, a body of examination generally identified as an attempt to extend the range of neoclassical theory by highlighting the importance of institutions that are fundamental to the effective performance of market-based economies, such as law and order, property rights, contracts and governance structures (Clark, 2014).

In European countries institutions can be considered of as the “set of rules” that find out the behavior of individuals within civil society. The role of institutions in the development of economic growth has long been emphasized by Douglas North, the Nobel prize-winning economic historian (Fukuda,2013). (Haq, 2013) has argued that the role of institutions and governance has not been incorporated formally into the economic theory of growth. At present, some studies found associations between institutions and economic growth but not have been incorporated with good governance.

Since the development of indicators for good governance have not theoretical basis, some proxies of good governance in the form of economic administration and other government performance-related variables that indicate the standard of governance in a country. With the end of the Cold War, states and international organizations have systematically mainstreamed good governance in their development strategies for third countries.

The European Union is no exception. In fact, the EU has been among the first to include good governance, together with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in its cooperation agreements with external partners. The attempt to transform political and economic structures of third countries by promoting of these principles ranks particularly high in the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP), a foreign policy framework that organizes the EU’s relations with its near abroad in the East (former Soviet countries) and the South (Mediterranean countries), most of which are marked by fragility and bad governance. While good governance has gained prominence in the literature, there is little agreement on the essence of the concept especially in social and economic development. The various definitions, which scholars use, depend for the most part on their respective research agenda or on their understanding of the actor under scrutiny. In order to structure the existing literature on good governance, we have developed an analytical framework that adopts a broad understanding of governance as institutionalized modes of coordination through which collectively binding decisions are adopted and implemented, (Ravallion, 2014).

Development discourse in the late 1980s, “governance” has not just become associated with its normative partner, “good”, but it is also highly politicized. “Good governance” has come to be associated with a set of technocratic variables pertaining to the functioning of a government. African governments, for their part, have expressed their concern with the politicization of “governance”, especially with how this is used as conditionality. There is generally a consensus on the continent that “governance” must be defined in a less prescriptive and technocratic manner. This definition will have to take into account the relationship of “governance” to development, democracy, state effectiveness, and the market. From this perspective, “governance” can be defined in terms of state-society relations and internal structures and processes within government as a principal organ of the state.

There is, of course, a correlation between governance and socio economic development. There is widespread agreement that governance matters intrinsically and for improvement in economic and social outcomes. The evidence from cross country analysis is clear. Governance matters instrumentally for socio-economic performance; better governance is positively associated with improved investments and growth; government effectiveness and efficient bureaucracy and the rule of law are associated with better economic performance,

adult literacy; and corruption hinders social and economic development of the countries. A key lesson however, is that governance is contextual. While it is possible to identify concepts and principles of governance that are universal, they make no sense without adequate contextual reference. The peculiar conditions of each country do provide both constraints and opportunities to improve good governance, (Boeninger, E. 2016).

The issue of poor governance in the African public sector has also been well documented in other studies in the field of public management. Considering the fragile nature of governance policies in African public institutions, Timothy and Maitreesh (2015) pointed the important of social and economic development in many African countries is riddled with bureaucracy, corruption, selfishness and favoritism that tend to benefit the privileged few at the expense of the impoverished many. And this has the effect of undermining the benefits of social and economic development.

In our region like Tanzania country, social and economic development has numerous challenges including individual power domination, low participation of stakeholders and unmotivated public servants to participate in decision, poor accountability, and generally poor performance of leaders (Issa, 2010 and Magayane, 2013). On the other hand social and economic development is also not properly tailored to citizen's needs. Major setbacks to the efficient running of the public organization system include lack of employee motivation, poor accountability and accumulated debts due to unethical and inadequate formulation and implementation of policies governing these organizations (Lubuva, 2014). Recent evidence shows that even when resources are allocated for provision of services, the bulk of it never reaches the intended public (Lubuva, 2014). Despite broad plans and massive injections of international and domestic resources, public services delivery is still poor in Tanzania (Lenietal, 2012). This is primarily due to poor fund management which, in turn, is indicative of poor governance in the country's public institutions. The government of Tanzania has been in the fore front advocating for good governance by holding seminars and workshops to its public servants in order to improve the social and economic development.

In the case of Rwanda, good governance brings participation of every member to help public institutions to take initiatives in social and economic development at the local level have been established specially to ease the process of decentralization launched in 2000. One of the mechanisms is the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), which is according to its regulatory framework, a multi-stakeholder platform and a channel of citizen participation. It was established to be a space of promoting accountability; improving service provision and increasing socio-economic welfare of the local populations (Office of the Prime Minister 2015).

As far as the status of participation and holding accountable local leaders is concerned to enhance good governance, the Rwanda Governance Board, reports the level of satisfaction to be relatively good with 61.93 % and high with 81.60% respectively (RGB, 2016). However, the level of satisfaction in participating in good governance lead to bring everyone participation in social and economic development which matter a lot for the improvement of allocate efficiency scored less. For instance, the level of participation in good governance shows that there are social and economic development in District budgets/plans and in performance contracts (Imihigo) are both in red color with 7.40% and 27.30% (RGB, 2016) respectively. Participation in social and economic development is proven also unsatisfactory with 59 %. (RGB, 2016).

The Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) is a specialized public organ with legal personality, administrative and financial autonomy, established by law N°56/2016 of 16/12/2016. Rwanda Governance Board comes to promote governance principles and practices in all sectors as a precursor for National Transformation. Good governance is the instrument of political, economic and administrative authorities to manage a nation's affairs. Good governance is therefore a compartment of governance, wherein public capital and problems are managed effectively, efficiently and in response to vital needs of society. Good governance as expressed through factors like reliability, predictability, functioning of markets, operation of private firms, strength of civil society, and welfare of communities and accountability is increasingly seen as a key factor in ensuring national prosperity. However, many aspects of the relationship between good governance and socio economic development such as misconception about good governance, lack of security and corruption,

Rwanda Governance Board set different policies for social and economic development are there any laws governing the administration of government enhancement public consumption, the nature an administrative requirement of good governance may be poorly understood both by the ministries and the members of civil

servants besides that the general weakness of accountability and lack of transparency are the challenges of good governance which affect negatively social and economic development of the countries. But more importantly, the society is not receiving required services like education, health and security to promote socio-economic development, due to poor governance that exists in local leaders, this negligence brought to a halt socio-economic development. That is why this study was intended to find out the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda with reference to the Rwanda Governance Board.

Literature

Governance

Governance refers to the formal and informal arrangements that determine how public decisions are made and how public actions are carried out from the perspective of maintaining a country's constitutional values (Ala-araj, H. 2015). Governance has been defined as a network of private non-governmental bodies that have a role to play in the formulation and implementation of public policy and the delivery of public services. Good governance characteristics with decentralization of power to the other.

Good governance

Ala-araj, H. (2015). defines good governance as the exercise of authority through political and institutional processes that are transparent and accountable and encourage public participation. further elaborates that good governance makes institutions to be democratic making them create avenues for the public to participate in policy making via formal or informal consultations. It also establishes mechanisms for the inclusion of multiple social groups in decision-making processes, especially on a local level.

According to (OECD, 2013), good governance can be explained as participation, transparency and accountability, effective, equity promoting rule of law. This proposed study used the UN (2007) definition of good governance. With regard to good governance, the World Bank (2003) stressed that good governance in institutions is the key to successful and satisfactory efficiency and should thus be initiated and practiced within institutions in order to achieve better performance.

Socio-economic development

For the purposes of this study, socio-economic development entails all development frameworks that may meet the social and economic needs of the nation and its general citizens as well as assisting them to deal with their current and future developmental challenges thus leading to attainment of sustainable development at large, (World Bank, 2015).

Social Development

The social development is the one that gives access to all the population to contribute to the improvement of their life conditions. He/it must indeed, to be equitable, socially inclusive and therefore supportable. According to the World Bank he/it encourages the local, national and global institutions that are appreciable, responsible and inclusive enabling poor and the vulnerable people to participate efficiently in processes of the social development however, (World Bank, 2015).

Human Development

It is a process of development oriented toward the satisfaction of fundamental needs of the human population. This development has for its finality the improvement of conditions of life of the whole humanity and in particular the cover of the basic physiological needs, (World Bank, 2015).

Economic Development

The economic development is a growth of income by head, lasting and distributed extensively in the different layers of the population (World Bank, 2015). Thus, it is a process of long length and irreversible applied to the set of the economic structures. The economic development means the qualitative and quantitative improvement of conditions of life of households and collectivities.

Good governance entails the existence of efficient and accountable institutions political, judicial, administrative, economic, corporate and entrenched rules that promote development, protect human rights, respect the rule of law, and ensure that people are free to participate in, and be heard on, decisions that affect their lives, (Tadesse, T. F, 2013).

It can be noted that good governance, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be positively correlated with the achievement of better growth rates, and particularly through the building of institutions in support of markets. Recent empirical analysis suggests a positive correlation between democratic governance and the levels of income, investment, human capital, economic liberalization, and distributive income growth in society. Through the NEPAD framework document, African leaders have recognized the salient importance of good governance for achieving sustainable development in Africa and they have set out principles pertaining to the strengthening of democracy and political governance as well as economic and corporate governance. On democracy and political governance, the NEPAD states that development is impossible in the absence of democracy, respect for human rights, peace, and good governance. The purpose of the principles here is to contribute to the strengthening of the political and administrative framework of African countries, in line with the principles of democracy, transparency, accountability, integrity, respect for human rights, and promotion of the rule of law,(Stoker, G,1998).

The necessity for institutional reform has been recognized to drive the process forward, given the capacity limitations across African countries. As identified in the NEPAD framework document, the institutional reforms to strengthen political governance in Africa will need to focus on: the administrative and civil services; the strengthening of parliamentary oversight; the promotion of participatory decision-making; the adoption of effective measures to combat corruption and embezzlement; and (5) the undertaking of judicial reforms. These five areas of focus have been exhaustively discussed elsewhere. Suffice to say here that for the first time in post-independence Africa, African leaders themselves are pointing to the shortcomings of the institutional structure over which they preside directly and/or have much say,(Tikue, M. A,2015).

Institutions and public institutions in particular, have been a failure in Africa. Many of these institutions have been captured by the elite to serve narrow personal interests. The resultant effect has been the lack of the ability of the state to provide the requisite institutional framework to support good governance. In too many African countries, both the public and private sectors do not operate according to widely accepted rules that are transparent and enforced by accountable institutions. Consequently, the challenge for African policy-makers, under the NEPAD, is to shape policies and institutional development in ways that enhance good governance and sustainable development. With respect to economic and corporate governance, the NEPAD framework document states that the objective here is to promote a set of concrete and time-bound programs aimed at enhancing the quality of economic and public financial management, as well as good corporate governance. Good economic and corporate governance is good for Africa. Countries attract more investment and achieve higher rates of per capita growth where the state improves certain basic aspects of its performance. A state that applies rules and policies predictably and fairly, ensures order and the rule of law, and protects property rights will generate confidence and attract more domestic and foreign investment. That, in turn, generates trade and faster economic growth as well as provides the wherewithal for sustainable development,(Uddin, S. M,2014).

Here again the role of institutions looms large. The existence of weak institutions of economic and corporate governance, as a constraint on sustainable development in Africa, is clear and convincing. This has, accordingly, limited the public sector in the fulfillment of its economic functions. Those economic functions can be broadly classified into three distinct categories: Making and Implementing Economic Policy; Delivering Services; and Ensuring Accountability for the Use of Public Resources and Public Regulatory Power. Institutions are needed to maintain fiscal and monetary discipline, mobilize resources, and set priorities among the competing demands for those resources as integral aspects of the making and implementation of good economic policy. Similarly, institutional arrangements are required for the efficient delivery of public services that are also pro-poor. In addition, there must be institutional mechanisms that ensure accountability through the capacity to monitor and enforce rules and to regulate economic activities in the public interest. However, regulatory frameworks should be minimal, simple and easy to implement,(O'Neal, T. A,2012).

Good governance is worth pursuing in its own right in Africa. Much has been observed and volumes have been written about the deleterious effects of bad governance in Africa. Through the NEPAD, a new generation of enlightened leaders is aiming to reverse that trend. Respect for human rights and democratic principles, honest and good quality administration, and protecting the rights and freedoms under the rule of law are concerned with values that apply equally to every state and citizen. Democracy, for example, is a universally recognized ideal, based on values common to people everywhere regardless of cultural, political,

social, or economic differences. These transcend the functional importance of aspects of good governance, such as for sustainable development,(Mardiano, V,2007).

President Mbeki of South Africa has argued quite convincingly, for example, that Africa wishes to realize the goal of good governance, in all its elements, “not because we seek to improve our relations with the rest of the world as a first objective, critically important as this is, but to end political and economic mismanagement on our continent, and the consequential violent conflicts, instability, denial of democracy and human rights, deepening poverty and global marginalization”. Nonetheless, as noted above, the various components of good governance are also necessary and functional for sustainable development processes.

Quite clearly, growth and development cannot be achieved in the absence of good governance. Among other things, good governance ensures the most efficient utilization of already scarce resources in the promotion of development; enhances participation, responsibility, and accountability; and has the potential to emancipate people from poverty as state legitimacy is recognized and entrenched. As a matter of fact, any effort to reduce poverty and sustain development must start with and build upon good governance. Good governance can therefore be also regarded as governance on behalf of development-oriented policy. Promoting Good Governance,(Mughal, M. S,2015).

Recent economic and social developments have increased attention given to the role that good governance plays in achieving social and economic development. Public management reforms have been a key factor in improving capacities of commerce Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to address issues such as budget deficits; external pressures on competitiveness, not least as a result of growing globalization; perceived lack of public confidence in government; growing needs for services; and increasing demands for better and more responsive services,(Mutahaba, G,2012).

There is also a growing recognition that the current world financial crisis stems from weaknesses in the institutions of governance, and that durable solutions to this crisis need to address these governance problems. Systems of governance affect the performance of the state in executing its core functions and through this, the performance of countries in meeting their major economic and social goals. Governments create the conditions for functioning of markets, operation of private firms, strength of civil society, and welfare of communities and individuals. The quality of governance is recognized as fundamental to ensuring the quality of life of citizens. In its own right, good governance is important as a determinant of the sustainability and strength of democracies, (Dwivedi, and Mishra, (2005).

Aspects of Good Governance theory

Good government depends on an ability to exercise power, and to make good decisions over time, across a spectrum of economic, social, environmental and other areas. This is linked with the government’s capacity for knowledge, mediation, resource allocation, implementation and maintenance of key relationships. There are many ways to define governance and good governance. However, there seems to be a general consensus that key factors include: Technical and managerial competence, Organizational capacity, Reliability, predictability and the rule of law, Accountability and Participation management Competence Technical and managerial competence of civil servants is an obvious factor of good governance. This may be less of a constraint than it used to be, as access to education has improved, but rapid changes require ongoing development of skills,(Ntalaja, N. G,2011).

Good governance has to be built on the quality of organizations so that development is based on this rather than simply relying only on political will, personal will of a strong leader and state power, which may not be sustainable over the longer term. Having skilled staff is not sufficient if the government organizations do not have the capacity to make good use of these skills. Capacity of government organizations is a key factor in the provision of many important services to businesses and the public, and in creating conditions for economic progress and social cohesion,(Mtui, E. G,2011).

The organizational structure and management systems of government have been reformed in many OECD countries. The problem was often seen as excessive centralization, inflexibility and lack of efficiency. The key response to this has been to provide managers and staff with more autonomy in operational issues in return for more accountability for performance (Dodds, 2007). In other countries the problem may be a lack of regularity and discipline in the administration, often with associated corruption. In such situations the response typically will need to focus on strengthening the basic management systems of government, involving to a certain extent increased bureaucratization.

Empirical Review

In this section what have been done in other studies concerning the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda was discussed from the perspectives of other authors.

Impact of good governance on social and economic

Rashid (2014) conducted a survey on social and economic provided by public agencies in Malaysia, focusing on the road transport department. A sample of 100 respondents recruited through convenience sampling technique was used to gather reliable data for the study. The method used for data collection was online questionnaires. Data was examined by CSV format for statistical analysis. The study found that most of the respondents were unsatisfied with the social and economic representatives, facilities, procedure for receiving service and the general atmosphere of the department itself. It was recommended that employees in the studied department should be sent for social and economic related courses.

Egwaikhide and Udon (2012) conducted a study on the role of social and economic and good governance in the institutionalization of taxation in Nigeria. Specifically, the study aimed to examine how good governance in tax collection can be improved through good governance and how service delivery can be improved by increasing tax collection especially in the petroleum sector. The findings of the study show that lack of good governance practices in the petroleum sector in Nigeria has led to rampant tax evasion and corruption which undermine revenue collection. This, in turn, translates into poor social and economic and unequal distribution of wealth. These points to a direct link between good governance and social and economic.

Dash (2014) conducted a study on the impact of good governance on social and economic by focusing on the power sector reforms in Orissa, India. Specifically, the study aimed at exploring the reforms initiated in the Orissa power sector and its impact on service delivery, equity and efficiency. O'Neal and Cammack (2012) conducted a study on good governance and social and economic in Malawi. This study is based on case studies of two districts (Dedza and Rumphu) and one city (Blantyre) and three services health, education and water and sanitation. Data was collected through interviews with key informants from central and local government, civil society and local communities. The findings of the study show that many local government employees and service providers are doing good work and some remarkable success is achieved with little money or support. Boreholes are dug, schools built, babies delivered, children taught, health campaigns conducted and security ensured. While national social indicators are generally low, some show rapid improvement.

The study also found that Malawi's health and education sectors face well-known, long-standing problems. For instance, the government has completely failed to guarantee adequate infrastructure, availability of essential materials (e.g. drugs, textbooks) and trained staff to meet the needs of most Malawians. Such shortcomings in the delivery of quality services are caused by lack of good governance practices. The study concluded that dysfunctional institutions at all levels of government directly affect local service delivery because they mean that goods and services (medicine, water, doctors, mechanics to fix pumps) are not produced or do not reach those who are targeted and poor Malawians who will afford to opt out of the public system pay the price.

Bjerkili (2014) conducted a study on solid waste management in Addis Ababa with the objective of finding out the reasons behind the poor solid waste management situation in that city. The study used an ethnographic approach to explore the subjective perspectives of the actors involved in solid waste management in Addis Ababa. The main method used was semi-structured interviews, which were designed to collect the subjective views of the participants involved and identify conflicting interests. In addition, personal observation, documents and newspaper reviews were used. The methods were used to compare the subjective views and official norms with my own observations made in the field.

The main findings of the study address the formal rules, regulations and policies officially adopted to improve solid waste management in Addis Ababa. The official rules and regulations are compared with the findings of a detailed study of their adoption and implementation. The findings of the study showed that power and politics affect the way that solid waste is managed in Addis Ababa and that the promise of good governance has fallen short of attaining the official goals and remained merely a matter of rhetoric. The

Ethiopian Government has adopted good governance policies to suit its own interests and agendas but this has not led to any improvement in the management of solid waste in the city.

Mughal (2015) examined the level of good governance and role of the government in the provision of sustainable public housing development in Malawi. Data was collected by interviewing district government officials, administrators, and politicians, planning organizations and by consulting professionals. The study highlighted the existence of poor governance practice in public organizations and recommended the establishment of dynamic vibrant institutions which would ensure the presence of participatory principle, consensus orientation, strategic vision, effectiveness and efficiency, transparency and the rule of law in all administrative and political institutions. This study was done on the provision of sustainable housing while our study focuses on the provision of electricity services. Tadesse (2013) conducted a study aimed at assessing the service delivery and governance system in the road agencies of the Benishangul Gumuz Regional State in Ethiopia. Specifically, the study examined the capacity and role of different actors and the good governance system in social and economic in the regional state.

The research revealed that, while private firms play a leading role among the non-state actors, the role of the public still remains negligible. The designing of platforms in different good governance programs that involved the public is still inadequate. The level of transparency is higher in the road agencies at higher level than those at lower administrative levels. The road agencies in the region are less responsive to public needs. The main reasons for this problem are limited human resource capacity and political interference. The absence of appropriate voicing mechanisms and media coverage has adversely affected public responsiveness. On the other hand, there is no direct mechanism to make the road agencies accountable to the road users.

The major problems are, staff incompetence within the regional road agencies and lack of qualifications on their part for position they hold and lastly the existing imbalance in budgetary allocation between, say the maintenance and construction work or between higher and lower level agencies. These in turn, negatively affected the level of transparency, responsiveness, voicing and accountability. However, to improve performance in the road agencies, capacity building alone will not suffice. There is need to formulate policies for empowering the public to enable them to raise their voice and to hold the service providers accountable in order to make the service a demand driven one.

Challenges facing good governance for social and economic development

The World Bank (2014) conducted a National Governance Baseline Survey in Zambia to identify the governance challenges facing the government. The interview method was used for data collection. It was found that Zambia government institutions faced a number of governance challenges which can only be addressed through the application of a series of institutional reforms in key areas to improve transparency and accountability. It was further discovered that corruption was a very serious problem affecting public sectors within the country, leading to poor governance and impeding development. Again, the delivery of some public services was found to be poor and uneven across the country. Lastly, the study saw that public officials are rarely recruited on the basis of quality and transparency. It was recommended that the Public Service Reform Program (PRSP) be implemented to improve governance within the public sector.

Waheduzzaman (2015) investigated the specific circumstances at the local level and the barriers to the process of people's participation in local government bodies. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Data was collected using the interview and questionnaire method. The findings revealed that there were various hindrances to effective participation by the people. Firstly, there is lack of awareness by government officials of the value of people's participation. Secondly, the mechanisms for direct people's participation through different management committees were found to be flawed. Finally, the local people's lack of confidence in their elected leaders hindered effective people's participation through their elected leaders. It has recommended that a new system be devised to overcome existing barriers to serious people's participation in local development programs. The author concluded that laws and rules were required to make the new people's participation system legally binding and to build trust among different actors by clarifying their roles in the system.

Hessen (2014) conducted a study on governance and good governance related issues and sustainable development in Bangladesh. An explanatory design was used as well as extensive literature review and

secondary sources. It was discovered that democracy and governance in both public and private institutions in Bangladesh is still plagued with violence, corruption, outdated policies, human rights abuse, absence of rule of law, non-accountability and heavy politicization of all government institutions including the judiciary. It was recommended that a strong political leadership with commitment to fight against deep rooted corruption, non-accountability, non-transparency and inefficiency is imperative for establishing good governance and for ensuring the sustainable development of both public and private sectors.

Asimwe and Steyn (2013) assessed factors hindering the effective governance of public universities in Uganda. Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used and data was collected using interviews, questionnaire and the focus group discussions method. Data was coded and analyzed by statistical package of social science. The study revealed that the key obstacles to public university governance in Uganda were internal politics, lack of commitment, bureaucracy in management, conflicting values and cultures in the institution, centralization of authority and decision-making, inadequate funding, insufficient remuneration and the effect of globalization.

It recommended that lack of commitment, bureaucracy in management, conflicting values in the institution, centralization of authority and decision-making, insufficient financing, financing higher education and insufficient remuneration should be reduced by maximizing delegation and decision-making, increasing governance financing and balancing bureaucracy in management. Dayanandan (2013) wrote a dissertation assessing the governance practice and its impact on the performance of the community organizations (cooperatives) in Ethiopia.

It is revealed that inadequate business participation, poor responsiveness, lack of awareness about the management, lack of democracy, corruption, a poor sense of ownership, double responsibility and lack of member awareness were found to be the reasons for weak performance. The binary logistic regression model results show that four predictor variables such as participation, accountability, transparency and rule of law are found to be significant on the impact of cooperative performance which calls for proper attention on the part of the stakeholders concerned in maintaining good governance practice.

Uddin (2015) conducted a study on the impact of good governance on development in Bangladesh. Specifically the study aimed to establish how the absence of good governance practices hinders development in the country. The study found that good governance is more effective where it can overcome different forms of discrimination. Both genders should enjoy equal rights to render good governance more effective. The study also found that equality in development cannot be achieved without good governance. The study also discovered a direct link between accountability and good governance.

The principles of good governance can be regarded as an illustrative map to be followed by all regulatory authorities regarding the performance of governments and community institutions (Rizq, 2008). A UN report (2015) states that information should be made public and easily accessible, which is the key factor to use the data effectively for the purposes of making developmental decisions. However, such data constitutes general benefits and hence should be made easily available to the public. Open data can help government transparency allow access to the collective mind and more intelligent decisions in the field of public policy. Open data can also double the participation of citizens and promote efficiency and effectiveness at the governmental level. In addition to data, information relating to definitions, data quality and methods of collection must be made available to the public on a wide range. There is a need to make great efforts to release the data through data-reading machine and to provide the tools to be read visually.

In addition, people need certain skills to enable them to use and interpret such data properly (United Nations, 2015). The applications of governance involve good understanding of the process of government and the management of the State and community affairs toward building an institutional community and active citizenship. This can be conducted through consolidating the prudent components into the path of government, management and disciplined practices. Additionally, it is conducted through initiating policies, programs, strategies, and administrative and organizational behavior at the level of governments, organizations, and various forms and kinds of community institutions. Good governance also involves adherence to modern mechanisms in order to effectively deal with the environmental and technological developments and fulfill the expectations of citizens (consumers, target groups, customers, beneficiaries) regarding the services provided. It also relates to the development of effective government policies through the manufacturing, implementation, and evaluation processes.

Good governance is concerned with boosting education, enhancing local leadership capabilities, and promoting social justice. It seeks to help members of the community to realize their aspirations. People can straightforwardly access the public services they need, and achieve a sense of security for themselves and the future generations and the like. Consequently, reciprocal confidence between citizens and government is likely to develop, and real institutional development will definitely take place a process that involves an effective utilization of the available resources and leads to fulfilling the future needs and aspirations of the society. Thus, "governance" or "good governance" represents a novel contract or a true choice to help governments and administrations change their governance processes from individualism and authoritarianism to participatory democracies and positive social values (Locke et al., 2011). Attention to the concept of corporate governance has recently increased, and a number of international institutions have become more and more motivated to address this concept thoroughly.

Relationship between good governance and socio economic development

Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law. It ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources. According to the World Bank, governance is "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development" On this meaning, the concept of governance is concerned directly with the management of the development process, involving both the public and the private sectors. It encompasses the functioning and capability of the public sector, as well as the rules and institutions that create the framework for the conduct of both public and private business, including accountability for economic and financial performance, and regulatory frameworks relating to companies, corporations, and partnerships. In broad terms, then, governance is about the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies/officials.

By linking good governance to sustainable human development, emphasizing principles such as accountability, participation and the enjoyment of human rights, the resolution stands as an implicit endorsement of the rights-based approach to development. Good governance is built on the concept of socio economic development in its full sense of the term, which is about expanding capabilities people have, to be free and able to lead lives that they would choose to. (Clarke, 2004) The capability to be free from threats of violence and to be able to speak freely is as important as being literate for a full life. While the range of capabilities that people have is huge and almost infinite, several key capabilities The current focus on markets and exports helps to narrow the meaning of economic growth and the means to achieve it. Economic growth is thought to be generated by policies that are produced by governments, and, therefore, Good governance plays a central role in increasing economic growth through the policies issued and implemented by governments.

How market-friendly policies are produced and then implemented involves political processes not adequately captured by economics, theoreticians of democracy, and those who would link good governance to economic growth. Analysts tend to limit themselves to assessing the relationships among various quantitatively and qualitatively-based indices of economic growth, policy environments, government performance, democracy, and governance. The black box that helps explain how independent policy variables act on dependent growth ones is left unopened.

There are extensive studies that show strong correlation between long-term economic performance and good governance. In other words, the quality of governance fundamentally determines long-run developmental outcomes. The quality of governance is divided into six categories aimed at capturing how governments are selected, monitored, and replaced; a government's capacity to formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern them. The six measured indicators are: (a) voice and accountability; (b) political stability and lack of violence; (c) government effectiveness; (d) regulatory quality; (e) rule of law; and (f) control of corruption. It can be noted that good governance, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be positively correlated with the achievement of better growth rates, and particularly through the building of institutions in support of markets. Recent empirical analysis suggests a positive correlation between democratic governance and the levels of income, investment, human capital, economic liberalization, and distributive income growth in society. Indeed, some analysts, have successfully

argued that good governance, and particularly its aspects of democratic consolidation, is a sine qua non for development. Consequently, the new maxim for Africa in the twenty-first century should be “no democracy, no development”.

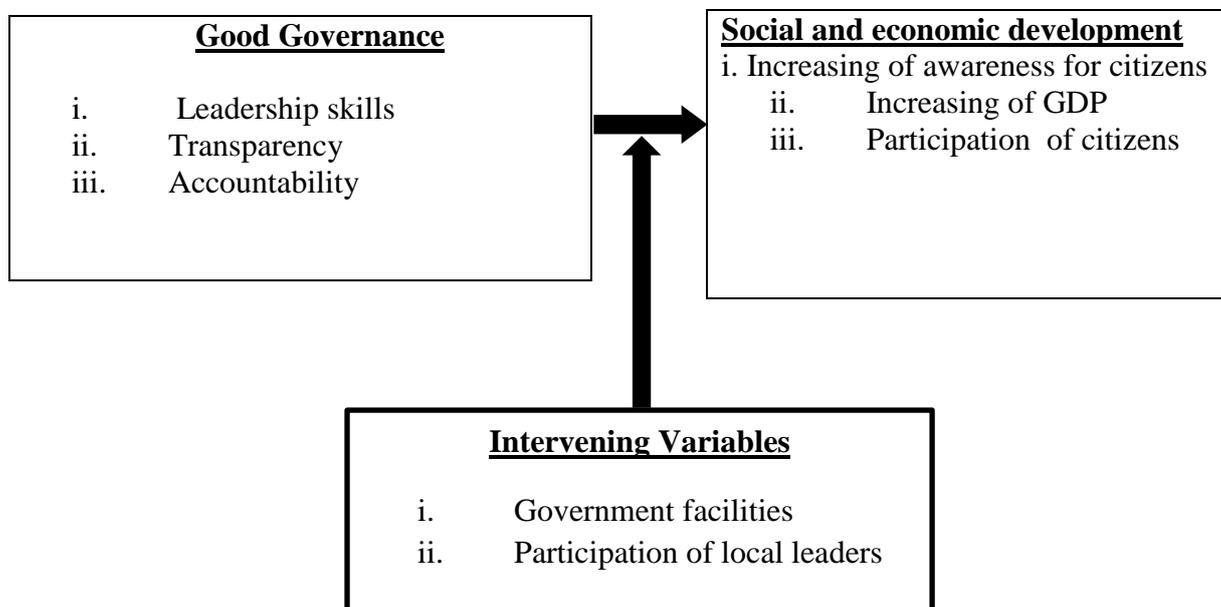
Similarly, UN Secretary-General Kofi Anan has said that “good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”. And a former Kenyan Vice-President has also noted that “good political and economic governance underpins sustainable development”. According to the 2002 Human Development Report of UNDP, good governance advances sustainable development for three reasons. First, enjoying political freedom and participating in the decisions that shape one’s life are fundamental human rights. In those African countries where leaders are not elected or selected by election (Libya, for example), or where elections are flawed (Zimbabwe, for example), choices are severely restricted. The denial of these rights is a denial of human development. Second, good governance helps to protect people from economic and political catastrophes such as famines and other crises. There is a direct correlation between bad governance and famines, for example, in Africa. In other words, those countries frequently suffering from famines in Africa tend not to have good governance. Third, good governance can promote sustainable development by empowering citizens to influence policies that promote growth and prosperity and which reflect their priorities. Significance of good governance Good governance is essential to any successful institution it is the process whereby persons entrusted with the future of an organization exercise oversight.

Closely related to governance is compliance adhering to policies, rules, and regulations.

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatical research tool intended to assist the researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under role of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda from this study. The diagram of conceptual framework used in this study to show possible study of action or to present preferred methods to an idea or thought. It can be defined as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. The interconnection of these blocks completes the framework for certain expected outcomes. An independent variable is one that is presumed to affect or determine a dependent variable. It can be changed as required, and its values do not represent a problem requiring explanation in an analysis, but are taken simply as given. The fundamental aim of good governance is to generate a perspective on the way in which critical issues related to social and economic development in Rwanda.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



Source: Researcher, 2022

According to the above conceptual framework, good governance through Leadership skills, Transparency, Accountability and comparisons lead to Social and economic development through Increasing of awareness for citizens, Increasing of GDP and Participation of citizens.

Methodology

Research design

A research design refers to the plan of action the researcher intends to use to answer the research questions formulated out of specific objectives of the study in order to understand how the good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda. Descriptive research design was used to describe characteristics of a phenomenon to be studied Duttolph (2011). The researcher described the situation or processing detail. A descriptive analytical approach was utilized in order to interpret data. Therefore, both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interview) research techniques were used by researcher in order to collect data (information) related to the objectives of the study.

Target population

The ideal practice in research would be to gather information from the entire population; this was ensuring the maximum coverage of the population concern in the research. But due to limited time and funds the entire population of the research cannot be covered and the sample defined as a sub set of population was used. Duttolph (2011) argued that if the sample is selected properly, the information collected about the sample may be used to make statements about the whole population. The entire target population of the study who was supposed to provide the information data related to the objectives of the research study was based on employees of Rwanda Governance Board who are totalized to 145 employees in different departments. Thus, this total of population was used to extract the sample size of the research.

Target population and their duties

	Number of employees	Sample design
Employees	110	42
Administrators	4	2
Policies Makers	31	16
Total	145	60

Source: Researcher, 2022

Sample Design

Creswell (2004) said that a sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Sample design may as well lay down the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample. Sample design is determined before data was collected. There are many sample designs from which a researcher can choose. Some designs are relatively more precise and easier to apply than others. Researcher must select/prepare a sample design which was reliable and appropriate for the research study

Sample size

There are many ways of calculating sample size, but the researcher may need to calculate the necessary sample size for a different combination of levels of precision, confidence, and variability. The researcher used Glenn D. Solvans's formula, that formula is the following:

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

Where **n** is the sample size, **N** is the population size, and **e** is the level of precision. Here we have to note that the level of precision or level of error is always equal to **0.05** when the population is under 100 and **0.1** when it is over 100 objects. So, the above formula was become as the following:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{145}{1 + 145(0.1)^2} = 60 \text{ Respondents}$$

Sampling Technique

Stratified random sampling method was used for this study. This entailed dividing the population into mutually exclusive groups; in this case the various job cadres and random samples were drawn from each group. The researcher selected individuals from each job cadre representing senior management, middle level management and lower cadre employees. This saved time and cost of undertaking the study.

Clusters Sampling

Cluster Sampling is an example of 'two-stage sampling'. First stage a sample of areas is chosen; Second stage a sample of respondents within those areas was selected. Population was divided into clusters of homogeneous units, usually based on geographical contiguity. Sampling units are groups rather than individuals. A sample of such clusters was then selected. All units from the selected clusters were studied

Data Collection Methods

Data source refers to any material was consulted or used in the due course of the study. Both the primary and secondary data was used in the study.

Primary data

As put forward by (Hagood, 2012) "if a person or agency that was published data was earlier collected or supervised the collection of data, the publication was called a primary source"; (Audrey, 2011), adds that «primary sources come straight from people or workers you are researching and therefore the most direct kind of information that the researcher can collect». That is the reason why primary data are firstly gathered by the researcher as a result of the researcher's investigation. In this research, the primary data was composed by information from questions (both qualitative and quantitative) of relevant staff involved good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda at Rwanda Governance Board.

Secondary data

Secondary data was usually extracted from the original data and is often the examination of the study someone else was carried out on a subject or an evaluation of commentary, or summary of primary material; (Audrey, 2011). And also Roth further states that these are one step removed from the original and are often an examination of a study someone else was made on a subject or an evaluation of commentary, or summary of primary materials, journal articles, critical reviews are the most common secondary sources. The secondary sources of data for this study were included by different views, good governance relevant documents that can be access by the researcher. Therefore, the secondary data was used toward documentation technique when the researcher collected the data related to the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda.

Research instruments

The research relied on questionnaire technique and key documents from the projects.

Questionnaires

The questionnaires were helped the researcher as main means of communication between researcher and respondents. Questionnaire was included the series of questions about issues that was expected of the respondent information, where these types of questions were distributed by the researcher among respondents in order to collect the written and quantitative data (information) related to impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda.

Interviews

According to Krlinger (2017), interview is a conversation from which the researchers try to get information to the interviewees. Qualitative questions were asked in relation with the research objectives and this helps the researchers to get direct information from respondents; therefore, this technique was allowed the researcher to collect information related to the role of good governance on decision making in public institutions in Rwanda through oral communication with selected staff of Rwanda Governance Board and the researcher approached respondents in order to see the development technique to be used.

Documentation

According to Paige (2012) documentation is a system which formally acknowledges the sources consulted for the research. According to Robert (2014) said that, one of the basic advantages of document studies is to explore the sources more fully in order to obtain additional information on an aspect of the subject. This is the extensive study and review of published documents, reports, magazines, journals and policy reports related to the topic. This is important because it reviews the literature and tries to locate global perspectives in order to make a comparative framework for analysis and evaluation for readers; therefore, the researcher used this documentary technique in order to conduct and get secondary data.

Data processing and analysis methods

Under this sub section the researcher shows how the collected data was processed and analyzed, as follows:

Data processing methods

The data that was collected from respondents were in raw form, which was easy to interpret and analyze for conclusions. Data processing was used to transform the respondent's views into meaningful information. Therefore, enough was done to process it before proper analysis could be made. On this note, editing, coding and tabulating of data was done in order to be able to handle it easily. Mbaagah (2009), defines editing as the process whereby errors in completed data collected, schedule and the questions were identified whenever possible. For some unclear responses, the researcher should go back to the respondents so as to make them clarify their responses. According to Kakooza (2006), coding refers to the «assigning of symbol or a number to a response for identification purpose».

Data analysis methods

The process of data analysis was used by the researcher after data collection in order to make deep interpretation and understanding by using statistical analysis method as follows:

Statistical methods

The statistical method provides a forum for original, high-quality articles reflecting the varied facets of contemporary statistical theory as well as of significant applications. In addition to helping to stimulate research, the journal intends to bring about interactions among statisticians and scientists in other disciplines broadly interested in statistical methodology. Emphasis is on importance, interest, and originality formal novelty and correctness alone are not sufficient to warrant a publication. Statistics is a set of mathematical methods which, from the collection and analysis of data, can develop probabilistic models allowing predictions, (Meretmuriu, 2014). This process was used in order to summarize data by classifying different responses, which was made into categories for easy interpretation and analysis. Mbaagah (2009) said that, the process of placing classified data into tabular form is known as tabulation. A table is symmetric arrangement of statistical data in rows and columns. Rows are horizontal arrangements whereas columns are vertical arrangements. Therefore, the researcher used the tabulation as method of data processing in order to put the collected information into the tables.

The statistical method was offered the opportunity to measure and quantify the results of research collected by using quantitative and qualitative methods. This method is the one which was facilitated the researcher in quantifying and numbering the results of the research and presenting information on the graphs, charts and tables.

Validity and reliability

The issues of validity and reliability are critical to the overall results of any research project. To ensure content is valid, the researcher set up and administered adequate questionnaires to selected respondents considered as the best for the purpose of this study. Thereafter, all questions were checked to detect possible errors and eliminate unnecessary information. In addition, in order to ensure that the survey instrument is valid a draft of the survey instrument was given to the supervisor of the research for review so as to avoid potential ambiguities and wording which might lead to unwanted answers. The computation of the frequencies and percentages of respondents to all questionnaires were done. The high rank percentages of respondents were considered as a real response to the research's questionnaires. The secondary data was obtained from different documents.

Data Analysis, Presentation And Interpretation

Introduction

This chapter includes mainly demographic characteristics of respondents and data analysis which begins with the general information like age, gender, level of education, marital status and working experience. The chapter also talks about presentation of research findings whereby each objective is addressed by the analysis. The data collected were analyzed in an attempt to measure the degree how the public administration in good governance impacted to the local development in Rwanda according to responses from designed questions.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic characteristics considered in the study included participants position held in the institution, gender, age, job tenure or experience and education level. These characteristics are important because they help to understand the context in which the participants responded to the questionnaire.

Gender of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their genders, male or female.

The table 4.1 summarizes the gender of the respondents.

Table 4. 1: Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	32	53.3
Female	28	46.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2022

The findings in table 4.1 shows that 32 representing 53.3% of respondents are males and 28 representing 46.7% of the respondents are female. These shows that male and female are represented in this study and know how impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda was implemented to both male and female families. It implies that the ideal for male dominates the ideal of female for good governance on social and economic development in respective families.

Age of the Respondents

The respondents were required to mention their age, because age is a critical variable in understanding the good governance on social and economic development which naturally varies with age.

The table 4.2 summarizes the age of the respondents

Table 4. 2: Age of the Respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 20 years	8	13.3
21 -30 years	10	16.6
31- 40 years	13	21.6

41-50 years	11	18.3
51 - 60 years	10	16.6
61years and above	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

The findings in table 4.2 indicated that 8 representing 13.3% of the respondents are less than 20 years, 10 representing 16.6% of the respondents are between 21-30 years old, 13 representing 21.6% of the respondents are between 31-40 years old, 11 representing 18.3% of the respondents are between 41-50 years old, 10 representing 16.6% are between 51-60 years old and 8 representing 13.3% are above 61 years old. These findings indicated that different categories of respondents are represented in this study.

Marital status of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their marital status.

The table 4.3 summarizes marital status of the respondents.

Marital Status of the respondents

Experience	Frequency	Percent
Single	17	28.3
Married	30	50
Divorced	3	5
Widow (er)	10	16.6
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

The table 4.3 shows that 50% of respondents are married while 16.6% of respondents are widow (er), 28.3% are single while 5% are divorced. The marital status of this study was considered important because it enables the recorders to make a qualitative judgment on the group of respondents being sampled during the exercise. It was also considered that different people are in a better position to give an informed decision and come up with strategy on how to execute certain tasks in order to understand the good governance on social and economic development at Rwanda Government Board. In this study it was observed that majority of the respondents are married.

Experience of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their working experience.

Experience of the respondents

Experience	Frequency	Percent
1 year & below	15	25
2-5 years	17	28.3
6-9 years	20	33.3
10 years and Above	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

Table 4.4 shows that, 28.3% of the respondents have experience between 2-5, 33.3% between 6 – 9 years, 25% one year & below and 13.3% have experience of 10 years and above. This implies that the respondents are experienced with Rwanda Governance Board environment and the information they gave us can be relied on.

Educational background of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their education level.

The table 4.5, summarizes the level of education of the respondents

Level of education of the respondent

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	4	6.6
Technical skills	6	10
Secondary	6	10
University	30	50
Others	14	23.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

From the table 4.5, 4 of respondents with 6.6% have primary level, 6 of respondents with 10% have technical skills, 6 of respondents with 10% have secondary school level, and 30 of respondents with 50% have university bachelors while 14 of respondents with 23.3% have other qualification like masters and PhD. This implies that the respondents are able to comprehend and intelligently respond to the questions asked.

Presentation of findings related to the research objectives of the study

Under this section, the researcher presents the research findings related to the research objectives such as To determine the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board; To analyze challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board and To establish relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda as follows:

The impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board;

Shows the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board

Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
It help institutions to produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal	16	26.6%
It help institutions efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment	11	18.3%
It provides transparency in assignment of authority and responsibility in social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board	13	21.6%
It leads to the enforcement of Accountability and decision making in public institution	12	20%
It leads to attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals within institution	8	13.3%
Total	60	100%

Source: Primary data, 2022

From the findings with the respondents 16 of them with 26.6% said that it help institutions to produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal, 11 of respondents with 18.3% said that it help institutions efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that it provides transparency in assignment of authority and responsibility in social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 12 of respondents with 20% said that it leads to the enforcement of Accountability and decision making in public institution while 8 of respondents with 13.3% said that it leads to attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals within institution. This implies that all respondents know that there is a good governance on social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board.

Perception of respondents on impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board

Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	10	16.6%
Agree	30	50%
Neutral	11	18.3%
Disagree	7	11.6
Strongly Disagree	2	3.3
Total	60	100%

Source: Primary data, 2022

From the findings show that 10 of respondents with 16.6% are strongly agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 30 of respondents with 50% are agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 11 of respondents with 18.3% are neutral means that they are confused about impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 7 of respondents with 11.6% are disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board while 2 of respondents with 3.3% are strongly disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board. This implies that good governance at Rwanda Governance Board has ranked good where majority of respondents recognize good governance on social and economic development.

The challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board

Shows the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board

Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Delays, Corruption and Nepotism	20	33.3
Bureaucracy and Lack of funds	12	20
Lack of innovations and incompetence	13	21.6

Lack skills in technology	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

According to the findings 20 of respondents with 33.3% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board is delays, corruption and nepotism, 12 of respondents with 20% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board is bureaucracy and lack of funds, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance board is lack of innovations and incompetence, 15 of respondents with 25% said that that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance board is lack skills in technology.

Relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda
Shows the relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda

Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities act in the public interest at all times	25	41.6
Good governance in the public sector brings strong commitment to integrity and ethical values	20	33.3
Good governance in the public sector brings openness and comprehensive to the stakeholder engagement	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

From the finding above shows that 25 of respondents 41.6% said that good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities act in the public interest at all times, 20 of respondents with 33.3% said that good governance in the public sector brings strong commitment to integrity and ethical values while 15 of respondents with 25% said good governance in the public sector brings openness and comprehensive to the stakeholder engagement. This implies that there is relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda.

The findings in table 4.9 show that (61.2%) of variation of good governance can be explained by the social-economic development in Rwanda leaving 38.8% of the variation in the dependent variable being explained by the error-term.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.782 ^a	.612	.603	.748
a. Predictors: (Constant), good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda				

The study results in table 4:9 show that good governance has statistically significant effect on social-economic development in Rwanda with a positive coefficient of determination of 0. 782 indicate that there is a positive correlation between independent values and dependent value. The coefficients of independent variable (social-economic development) β_1, β_2 and β_3 are respectively -0.903; 0.330 and 0.160 with a statistically significant ($p = 0.00$). Therefore, the model equation derived is: $y = 3.804 - 0.903x_1 + 0.330x_2 + 0.160x_3 + e$. The negative coefficient further demonstrates that a 1% decrease of good governance to 90.3% decrease in social-economic development in Rwanda.

ANOVA Test

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	116.600	3	38.867	69.480	.000 ^b
	Residual	73.841	57	.559		
Total		190.441	60			

a. Dependent Variable: Social-economic development in Rwanda

b. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

Table 4. 11 show the t-statistic value (0.000) indicates the effect is statistically significant at 95% confidence level. An increase of 1% on good governance will increase the social-economic development in Rwanda by 33.0 % at the t-statistic value (0.003) indicates that the effect is statistically significant at 95% confidence level while a positive coefficient demonstrates that a 1% increase in good governance causes an increase of 16.0% on social-economic development in Rwanda with t-statistic value (.0.40) indicates the confidence level of 95% the effect is statistically significant.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.804	.373		10.200	.000
	Good governance	-.903	.108	-.926	-8.337	.000
	Good governance	.330	.109	.308	3.021	.003
	Social-economic development)	.160	.077	.138	2.078	.040

a. Dependent Variable: Social-economic development in Rwanda

The next numeric data allow users to justify their role, but also highlight the direct relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda. The purpose of this section is to find out if there is a relationship between good governance and social-economic development especially in Rwanda Governance Board; as follows:

The correlation between good governance and social-economic development

Correlational analysis			Good governance	Social-economic development
Spearman's Correlation	Good governance	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.993*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	60	60
	Social- economic development	Correlation Coefficient	.993 ^{*s}	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	60	60

Legend:

[-1.00 - 0.00 [: Negative correlation;

[0.00 - 0.25 [: Positive and very low correlation;

[0.25 - 0.50 [: Positive and low correlation;

[0.50 - 0.75 [: Positive and high correlation and

[0.75 - 1.00] : Positive and strong correlation.

The variation of Spearman Coefficient correlation is between -1 and 1. Spearman Coefficient correlation has significance when it is equal or greater than 0.01. According to the research, the correlation of 0.993 (91.4%) is located in the interval [0.75 - 1.00] categorized as positive and strong correlation. As the significant level is at 0.01 (1%), the p-value of 0.000 (i.e. 0.0%) is less than 1%. This leads to confirm that there is significant relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda.

Summary of findings on the general characteristics

The findings in table 4.1 shows that 32 representing 53.3% of respondents are males and 28 representing 46.7% of the respondents are female. These shows that male and female are represented in this study and know how impact of good governance on social and economic development in Rwanda was implemented to both male and female families. It implies that the ideal for male dominates the ideal of female for good governance on social and economic development in respective families.

The findings in table 4.2 indicated that 8 representing 13.3% of the respondents are less than 20 years, 10 representing 16.6% of the respondents are between 21-30 years old, 13 representing 21.6% of the respondents are between 31-40 years old, 11 representing 18.3% of the respondents are between 41-50 years old, 10 representing 16.6% are between 51-60 years old and 8 representing 13.3% are above 61 years old. These findings indicated that different categories of respondents are represented in this study. The table 4.3 shows that 50% of respondents are married while 16.6% of respondents are widow (er), 28.3% are single while 5% are divorced. The marital status of this study was considered important because it enables the recorders to make a qualitative judgment on the group of respondents being sampled during the exercise. It was also considered that different people are in a better position to give an informed decision and come up with strategy on how to execute certain tasks in order to understand the good governance on social and economic development at Rwanda Government Board. In this study it was observed that majority of the respondents are married.

Table 4.4 shows that, 28.3% of the respondents have experience between 2-5, 33.3% between 6 – 9 years, 25% one year & below and 13.3% have experience of 10 years and above. This implies that the respondents are experienced with Rwanda Governance Board environment and the information they gave us can be relied on. From the table 4.5, 4 of respondents with 6.6% have primary level, 6 of respondents with 10% have technical skills, 6 of respondents with 10% have secondary school level, and 30of respondents with 50% have university bachelors while 14 of respondents with 23.3% have other qualification like masters and PhD. This implies that the respondents are able to comprehend and intelligently respond to the questions asked.

The impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board

From the findings with the respondents 16 of them with 26.6% said that it help institutions to produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal, 11 of respondents with 18.3% said that it help institutions efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that it provides transparency in assignment of authority and responsibility in social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 12 of respondents with 20% said that it leads to the enforcement of Accountability and decision making in public institution while 8 of respondents with 13.3% said that it leads to attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals within institution. This implies that all respondents know that there is a good governance on social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board.

From the findings show that 10 of respondents with 16.6% are strongly agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 30 of respondents with 50% are agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 11 of respondents with 18.3% are neutral means that they are confused about impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, 7 of respondents with 11.6% are disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board while 2 of respondents with 3.3% are strongly disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board. This implies that good governance at Rwanda Governance Board has ranked good where majority of respondents recognize good governance on social and economic development.

The challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board

According to the findings 20 of respondents with 33.3% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board is delays, corruption and nepotism, 12 of respondents with 20% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board is bureaucracy and lack of funds, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance board is lack of innovations and incompetence, 15 of respondents with 25% said that that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance board is lack skills in technology.

Relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda

From the finding above shows that 25 of respondents 41.6% said that good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities act in the public interest at all times, 20 of respondents with 33.3% said that good governance in the public sector brings strong commitment to integrity and ethical values while 15 of respondents with 25% said good governance in the public sector brings openness and comprehensive to the stakeholder engagement. This implies that there is relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda.

Table 4. 11 show the t-statistic value (0.000) indicates the effect is statistically significant at 95% confidence level. An increase of 1% on good governance will increase the social-economic development in Rwanda by 33.0 % at the t-statistic value (0.003) indicates that the effect is statistically significant at 95% confidence level while a positive coefficient demonstrates that a 1% increase in good governance causes an increase of 16.0% on social-economic development in Rwanda with t-statistic value (.0.40) indicates the confidence level of 95% the effect is statistically significant.

The next numeric data allow users to justify their role, but also highlight the direct relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda. The purpose of this section is to find out if there is a relationship between good governance and social-economic development especially in Rwanda Governance Board; as follows: The variation of Spearman Coefficient correlation is between -1 and 1. Spearman Coefficient correlation has significance when it is equal or greater than 0.01. According to the research, the correlation of 0.993 (91.4%) is located in the interval [0.75 - 1.00] categorized as positive and strong correlation. As the significant level is at 0.01 (1%), the p-value of 0.000 (i.e. 0.0%) is less than 1%. This leads to confirm that there is significant relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda.

Conclusion

The following are the conclusions that related to findings of the research project. The first research objective or research question was to determine the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Rwanda Governance Board, the findings of the study discovered that good governance has major contributed to the development of the rest of socio-economic sectors in the country. However, the results of the study shows that the whole civil servants' been taking part the bad governance which led in destruction of social development, but the responsibility of that bad things have taking the government workers. The second research objective or research question where was to analyze challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Rwanda Governance Board, therefore the findings of the study exposed

that there were a lot of consequence of lack or bad governance which caused corruption fraud and embezzlement, on the other hand public lost their confidence of government institutions.

In the last twenty years the Rwandan people has faced many problem because they haven't been applied the principles of good governance, that resulted economic recession political riots and conflicts where the publics are the prime victims of bad governance the most publics do not able to purchase occur drips and even they don't have infrastructure in terms of roads, education and life security, there was no central or functioning government which at least try to implement those ideas of transparency, efficiency and accountability.

Finally the research objective or research question were understand the significance relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Rwanda, the nature an administrative requirement of good governance may be poorly understood both by the top government organizations and the civil servants besides that the general weakness of accountability and lack of transparency are the challenges of good governance in RGB, besides that most of politicians and civil servant and community members admitted the importance of applying the principal of good governance to enhance economic and social development.

Recommendation

The recommendations were made with regard to the findings and discussions of the study, the following were put forward;

Firstly, by in a straight line forthcoming legislative body of the influential as well as civil society, should maintain and implement the principles of good governance to eliminate to rebuild and develop for the country and its people.

Secondly, civil servants and politicians should change their attitude through driving fuel for bad governance in the country to eradicate to poverty, in order to create employment opportunities.

Thirdly, since there is lack of the principles of good governance, government should establish and implement in a quality control systems be done which will assure transparency and efficiency, also to increase economic development must improve the economic mechanism whose focus is to renew mechanisms and policies so as to release radically productive forces, expand domestic and foreign markets in order to get well infrastructures.

Lastly the challenges that good governance have are many, so there is no security in that area so, the community members and local administrations should make safe in the area the people living to ensure or safeguard the public interest.

To increase monitoring and examination of the strategy's implementation monitoring and evaluation for government agencies because there are lot government institutions didn't deliver the public services for the right people to right place for the reason that of their self-interests so there must be exist accountability and monitoring for those institutions. To scrupulously punish corrupted and irresponsible elements causing serious effects; chiefs of agencies with corruption must also be dealt with for related responsibility. To protect those resolutely fighting corruption; commend and reward accurate detectors of corruption cases To apply measures for the prevention of corruption and bureaucracy. To create a vigorous change in the development of the human resources whose focus lies in education and training.

Suggestions for further research

There is need for more research where researcher suggested the following topics:

- ✓ Role of public administration in good governance and local development in Rwanda;
- ✓ Community participation in integrated development planning of local leaders in Rwanda;
- ✓ Impact of internet services to satisfy the stakeholder on services delivery for local leaders in Rwanda.

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