



T.C.

ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

**THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON SUSTAINABLE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF BANADIR
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION, SOMALIA**

MASTER'S THESIS

ABDIRAHMAN TAKOW FIDOW

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION

ANKARA, 2022

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ACCEPTATION AND CONFIRMATION PAGE

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PLAGIARISM

I declare here that all information in this thesis is my own original work. I have clearly referenced in accordance to Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University guidelines as well as with the academic rules and ethical conduct. Lastly, I accept all legal responsibility related to my thesis's academic procedure.

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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, Hawa Ali and Mo'allim Takow, whose encouragement, support and prayers enabled me to achieve my ambitions. I also dedicate this to all my other family members and many friends who have encouraged me along the process and ensured that I give everything I have to finish my Thesis.



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ABSTRACT

THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF BANADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION, SOMALIA

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Corruption is a major concern to countries all over the world because it undermines democratic institutions, leads to governmental instability, and sets back social development. The primary aim of this research was to study the impact of corruption on sustainable social development a case of Banadir Regional Administration, Somalia. To obtain this aim, this research directed four objectives: To study the role of anti-corruption policies on social development, to assert the role of the implementation of accountability on social development, to explore the role of practicing transparency on social development, and to examine the relationship between corruption on social development in Banadir Region. The quantitative method was used as a research design in this study. Furthermore, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were analyzed to know the relationship between variables. The research found that implementation of anti-corruption policies and strategies, practicing accountability and transparency in the activities have positive impact on sustainable social development. The study recommends that Benadir Regional Administration should put in place anti-corruption mechanisms such as policies, accountability and transparency. Also, to establish anti-corruption committee or commission in region to oversight the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms.

Keyword: Anti-corruption Policies, Corruption, accountability, transparency

ÖZET

YOLSUZLUĞUN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR SOSYAL KALKINMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BANADİR BÖLGESİNİN YÖNETİMİ ÖRNEĞİ, SOMALİ

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Yolsuzluk, demokratik kurumları baltaladığı, hükümet istikrarsızlığına yol açtığı ve toplumsal kalkınmayı geri getirdiği için tüm dünyadaki ülkeler için büyük bir endişe kaynağıdır. Bu bağlamda, tezin temel amacı, yolsuzluğun sürdürülebilir sosyal kalkınma üzerindeki etkisini incelemesidir. Araştırma, dört amaç çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Buna göre ilki, Yolsuzlukla mücadele politikalarının sosyal kalkınma üzerindeki rolünü incelemesi, ikincisi hesap verebilirliğin sosyal kalkınma üzerindeki uygulanmasının rolünü ileri sürmesi, üçüncüsü sosyal kalkınma konusunda şeffaflığın uygulanmasının rolünü araştırması ve dördüncüsü Banadir Bölgesindeki yolsuzlukla sosyal kalkınma arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemesidir. Araştırma tasarımı olarak kantitatif yöntem kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi öğrenmek üzere, betimleyici istatistik ve çıkarımsal istatistik analizleri yapılmıştır. Araştırma, yolsuzlukla mücadele politika ve stratejilerinin uygulanmasının, faaliyetlerde hesap verebilirlik ve şeffaflığın uygulanmasının sürdürülebilir sosyal kalkınma üzerinde olumlu etki yarattığını ortaya koymuştur. Çalışma, Benadir Bölge Yönetiminin politikalar, hesap verebilirlik ve şeffaflık gibi yolsuzlukla mücadele mekanizmalarını devreye sokmasını önermektedir. Ayrıca, yolsuzlukla mücadele mekanizmalarının uygulanmasını denetlemek üzere bölgede yolsuzlukla mücadele komitesi veya komisyonu kurmasını önermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Politikaları, Yolsuzluk, hesap verebilirlik, şeffaflık

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
AUCPCC	Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption
BRA	Banadir Regional Administration
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DV	Dependent Variable
FMSs	Federal Member States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IV	Independent Variable
LDCs	Least developed countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PGGACB	Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Std.	Standard Deviation
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the research's overview, problem statement, research aims, and research questions. It highlights the significance of the research and the conceptual framework of the research.

1.2. Background of the Research

There are a number of reasons to believe that bribery is getting greater concern now than in the past. First, the end of the Cold War ended the political dishonesty that had prompted some policymakers in industrial nations to disregard political corruption in other countries. (Simis, 1982: 25). Second, there was a reluctance to concentrate on bribery in the centrally-planned economy, perhaps due to an insufficient information or an unwillingness to discuss it by those familiar with these nations. It is now well known that centrally planned economies, such as the Soviet Union, or those aiming to emulate them through highly regulated economic activity, such as Tanzania, have significant levels of bribery. Nevertheless, these techniques were either disregarded or not widely publicized at the time. (Galasi & Gertesi, 1987). Even when foreign aid was misused or misappropriated, donor nations preferred to downplay the problem in the countries they helped financially. Third, in the past few years, the expanding number of nations with democratic governments and independent and dynamic media has created an environment in which talking about corruption is no longer taboo. The media in certain countries, such as Russia, has reacted angrily to the increased freedom. Fourth, internationalization, in all of its manifestations, has brought individuals from low-corruption countries into close contact with those from high-corruption ones. These exchanges have enhanced the worldwide profile of corruption. Fifth, non-governmental groups (such as Transparency International) have been increasingly influential in raising awareness of corruption issues and starting anti-corruption initiatives in many nations. In the battle versus bribery, international financial institutions and other international agencies have lately begun to play a bigger role. Moreover, empirical research into corruption have aided in the development of a more comprehensive knowledge of the problem. Sixth, greater market dependence in economic decisions has produced an

environment in which efficiency has become more essential and corruption-related distortions have attracted more attention. Eventually, the United States has played an important role, owing to its clout in many international organizations. Legislators in the United States have claimed that American exporters have been handicapped in international trade because they are not allowed by law to pay bribes to other governments. Bribing foreign officials is unlawful for American businesses, and the bribes paid cannot be deducted as business expenditures. In other OECD nations, however, this has not been the case, but the situation has lately started to develop under the OECD's support.

Bribery is described as the use of authority for personal benefit by persons who have been given it. As a consequence, based on the amount of money taken and the industry engaged, Transparency International (2020) classifies it as grand, petty, or political. According to Machel and Coombes (2011), 62 percent of respondents in a research carried in six Southern African countries (Zimbabwe, South Africa, Malawi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Mozambique) agreed that bribery is aggravating, with 56 percent saying they had to pay a bribe when dealing with government services providers. As an outcome, according to Gavin (2010), Southern Africa's main political parties are involved in tangles as they try to preserve their privileged positions in various economic sectors while still dealing with bribery, which has unavoidably hurt their integrity and attractiveness. Even through all Southern African countries able to sign the African Union (AU) Convention on Attempting to prevent and Trying to combat Corruption (AUCPCC) of 2013 and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol against Bribery (SADCPC) of 2001, the problem has grown to alarming levels, represents a major threat to stability in the region, long-term growth, and socioeconomic transformation, according to Choruma (2018). (Ganda, 2019, 2020).

Bribery encompasses all forms of power abuse aimed at obtaining personal gain. The capability for corruption is a circumstance that allows for corrupt activities to occur. The capability for corruption can arise as a result of five factors, including the dominance of excessive bribery, the low accountability of public financing, the excessive motivation of corruption, the large number of people affected by bribery, and the effectiveness of anti-corruption applications in the region (Mukhtiyanto, 2019). Corruption is as ancient as the arena itself, and it has evolved into a global problem that has left the arena's administration with little choice but to find cost-effective ways to combat it to the bare minimum.

Corruption isn't just widespread; it's also detrimental to any country's growth and development (Atobatele & Okewale, 2018). Corruption has negative repercussions that lead to the mobilization of discontent. Corruption isn't only a symptom of government dysfunction for many Africans; it's an obtrusive and recurrently forceful aspect of their existence (Lewis, 2020). Therefore, bribery lies at the heart of disasters involving governance and legitimacy, the status quo of a viable democratic system, the rule of law, national progress, and citizen prosperity (Mercy, 2015).

Despite the fact that the term "social development" has been in use for over 50 years, it is still ill defined. It may now be used to refer to a variety of things. Microenterprises, women's clubs, cooperatives, maternity and child welfare programs, the supply of safe drinking water, and the prefabrication of schools and clinics are all examples of community-based projects in developing nations. Also it refers to government initiatives aimed at enhancing the 'social side' of progress, such as lowering poverty, raising literacy, combatting hunger, and expanding health and education access (Midgley, 2013). Addressing social development concerns may help people grow and thrive, as well as lessen individual and societal vulnerability. Poverty, gender inequality, social exclusion, and geographic location may all have an impact on a person's capacity to achieve their right to a decent standard of life. Furthermore, people and groups may confront a variety of obstacles in achieving their rights (Browne & Millington, 2015). Prior to discussing social progress and its characteristics, definitions, aspects, and perspectives, it is necessary to first review the institutional context for the emergence of the idea of development across time, with an emphasis on social development. Over time, the definition of development has changed. Economic growth evolved from economic growth in the 1950s and 1960s to poverty reduction in the 1970s, sustainable growth in the 1980s, social development in the 1990s, Millennium Progress Objectives (MDGs) in the 2000s, and Sustainable Development Goals in the twenty-first century (SDGs) in 2015 (Adam & Mohamed, 2020).

Bribery is one of the key causes and consequences of Somalia's recurrent political unrest, which has been rated at the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index every year since 2006. Bribery occurs at all levels in both the corporate and public sectors, and it is a visible and expected pattern of conduct. It has a profound influence on every aspect of Somali life, from public officials' exploitation of public resources for private benefit and the soliciting of bribes in exchange for basic services to

clan-based patronage networks used to get jobs and political agreements (Ronan, 2017). Likewise, corruption is said to be widespread, with negative consequences seen in both the public and private sectors. Somalia is ranked at the bottom of all countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) yearly surveys, and has a bad reputation as the world's most corrupt country. Somalia is ranked lower than South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and any other country on the planet (Barre, 2019).

Furthermore, bribery had an impact on practically all government entities. It had an impact on the president's office, the prime minister's office, and legislature, the mayor of the capital, security services, and international aid. Favoritism, blackmail, and the theft of public funds are all commonplace. These officials took use of their official positions to enrich themselves at the expense of the public good. (Hussein, 2019). Somalia is capable to provide significant lessons as to how informal institutions and systems of governance and security have improved in the absence of central government. For generations societies in Somalia have resisted for themselves and created regulatory mechanisms and governance structures. In this situation corruption has not only been able to develop, but has become a logical resource for individuals to survive and prosper (Leslie, 2014).

Although its remarkable expansion and popularity as the motor of national economy under anarchy, the significance of remittance to Social Development in Somalia is unknown (Kibikyo & Omar, 2012). Mogadishu has had a volatile history defined by violence, exploitation, damage, and security issues for majority of the city's people since the civil war in Somalia started out in 1991, and during the worst moments, most of the inhabitants evacuated the city. Although, the government has held control of the majority of the city since 2011. Al-Shabaab continues to carry out various sorts of assaults in the city, albeit to a smaller level than before and largely targeting government officials and sympathizers. Mogadishu is today defined by rehabilitation, economic recovery, and hope, which explains that Somalis who have lived abroad are now returning (UN, 2008).

1.3. Problem Statement

In Somalia, as reported by U4 Anti- Corruption Resource Centre in 2017, corruption was considered as a way of life in the country, not just in the public sector, but also in the private one. Nevertheless, the most significant problem is the absence of sufficient anti-

corruption actions in place. Sustainable social development is a buzzword in current development studies, and it refers to a broad topic that covers a wide range of issues in order to ensure the future of all partners in societies, governments, and the world.

In the context of the research, Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) is the most populated region in the country, also the capital city of Somalia located in this region. Mogadishu is the capital of the region as well as the capital of Somalia and it covers the same area of the region. The region is composing of 17 districts – each of them has its district commissionaire. Since 2007 both region and municipality have been leading same person governor-mayor. The region's population is estimated about 3 million. As the Dirie (2013) discussed in his dissertation, the BRA was criticized provision of poor service and the lack of effective health and education service and existence of poor infrastructure. The problem has arisen as a result of high levels of corruption and poor planning by the region.

Therefore, this research tries to find out the effect of bribery on sustainable social improvement: A case of Banadir Regional Administration, Somalia which can help the policy makers and the administrative officials of the region as well as country to figure out widespread corruption matters and take proper mitigation measures.

1.4. Research Objectives

The primary purpose of this research was to discover the Influence of Corruption on Sustainable Social Development: A Case of Banadir Regional Administration, Somalia. Based on this, the research focuses on these specific objectives: -

1. To study the role of anti-corruption strategies on social development in Banadir Region
2. To assert the role of the accountability on social development in the Banadir Region
3. To explore the role of transparent on social development in the Banadir Region.
4. To identify the extent that corruption impacts on social development in Banadir Region.
5. To examine the relationship between corruption and social development in Banadir Region.

1.5. Research Questions

This research focuses on the following questions

1. What is the role of anti-corruption strategies on social development in Banadir Region?
2. What are the extents that corruption impacts on social development in Banadir Region.?
3. What is the relationship between corruption and social development in Banadir Region?
4. What are the roles of accountability and transparent on social development in Banadr Region?

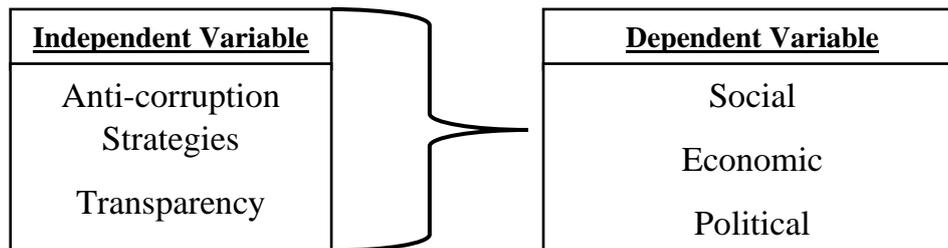
1.6. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are vastly important to the Banadir Regional Administration as well as the Somali government to improve their functions about combating corruption by developing anti-corruption policies through transparency, accountability, and strategies. This research sheds on light the impact of corruption on sustainable social development. Furthermore, this research is important to the administrators of the region to create measurements against corruption. On the other hand, this research is useful for other researchers and academics to use as a reference in this content.

1.7. Conceptual Framework of the Research

The following figure depicts the general framework of the research and how its related variables. This figure was intended to illustrate the relationship between variables that this research is employed. According to this study, corruption stands independent variable with dimensions of anti-corruption strategies, transparency, and accountability. Whereas, sustainable social development represents a dependent variable of the research by focussing on aspects of social, economic, and political. Thus, the main theme of the research is to demonstrate the effect of bribery on social development.

Figure 1.1. Conceptual framework of research



About the structure of the research. This research covers six chapters. It starts first chapter's introduction, background information of the research. Then the statement of the research problem, research objectives, and drivers of research questions are studied. Next, the significance and conceptual framework of the research are discussed.

According to the research topic, chapter two contains two parts. Part one discusses in detail the concept of corruption, its definition, types of corruption, roots of corruption, approaches used to measure corruption, and scripts about corruption in Somalia. On the other hand, part two highlights the concept of sustainable social development, pillars of social developments in terms of social, economic, political, and human capital. At the end of chapter two, the impacts of corruption on social development will be discussed. Chapter three emphasize a case of Banadir Regional administration, Somalia, a brief background of Somalia country, political history and social structure, extent of corruption in Banadir region and national anti-corruption strategy.

In this research, chapter four focuses on the methodology of the study. This chapter points out a research design, research population, sample size, and sample procedure. Moreover, research instruments, data gathering procedures, tools used to analyse data are discussed. Finally, this chapter describes the ethical consideration and limitations of the research.

Chapter five is titled data analysis, interpretation, and findings. After the chapter's brief introduction, it reports the results of demographic information of participants using predefined categories such as gender, age group, level of education, experience, and so on. The relationship between variables i.e. corruption and social development are discussed in terms of correlation and regression analysis. At the end of this chapter, the main results of the research will be described. The last and six chapter covers conclusion and recommendations of the research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW OF CORRUPTION AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Introduction

This is the second chapter of the research. It discusses the literature of the research. It starts by focusing on the concept of corruption, its types, causes, and measurements of corruption. Then corruption in Somalia is studied. Next, the second part of the chapter highlights social development and its pillars. The impact of corruption on social development is then studied

2.2. Concept of Corruption

Today, the world is paying increasing attention to corruption. There are many factors that cause this situation (Myint, 2000). To begin with, there is now general agreement that bribery exists. It may be found in both the public and private sectors, as well as non-profit and charitable organizations, in all developed and developing nations. Second, allegations and suspicions of corruption are today more prominent in politics than they have ever been. Governments have crumbled, world-famous public figures' careers have been damaged, and the reputations of well-respected organizations and companies have been severely tarnished as a result. Scandals and improper behavior, particularly by individuals in positions of power, are seen as immensely newsworthy and should be probed with enthusiasm and intensity by the worldwide media. The growing trend of using bribery to disrupt political rivals, the media's obsession with it as a highly desirable commodity, and the general public's attraction with seeing celebrities in uncomfortable situations have thrust scandalous and dishonest behavior, a common human flaw, into the international spotlight. Third, bribery may stymie a country's economic progress and modernization efforts. Many individuals now feel that it should be prioritized in a country's development strategy. The term "bribery" derives from the Latin word "corruptus," which signifies "corrupted," and refers to the misuse of a trusted position in one of the three parts of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) or in politics, as well as pretending to acquire for oneself or others under the law. Other organizations with no significant vested interests (Suma, 2018).

Theft and embezzlement are two instances of corrupt activities that may be carried out by a single authority without the involvement of a third party. Corruption, blackmail, and influence peddling are examples of corrupt transactions that include two parties: the giver and the receiver. Corruption between two parties can occur in a variety of situations. Concerns about the following are frequently mentioned: Bribery among two parties can take place in a number of ways. The following points are usually brought up:

- i. Government contracts: Bribes affects who wins a government contract, the provisions of the agreement, just as terms of subcontracts when the undertaking is carried out.
- ii. Government benefits: If there are price limitations and various exchange rates, bribes can influence the allocation of monetary advantages such as credit subsidies, preferred pricing, and trade rates. Bribes can also be used to get licenses and permissions for profitable economic activities such as the importation of high-demand, limited-supply goods. Bribes can also be used to get in-kind advantages such as preferential school admittance, subsidized medical care, subsidized housing and real estate, and attractive ownership stakes in privatized companies.
- iii. Government revenue: Bribes can be used to reduce the amount of taxes, fees, levies, customs requirements, power and other public utility costs collected from businesses and individuals.
- iv. Time savings and regulatory avoidance: Bribes can hasten the approval of authorizations, permits, and licenses to conduct completely legal operations. This is the ostensibly "oil money" that is intended to grease the wheels of government so that they run more smoothly, rapidly, and presumably in the right direction. It's also easy to picture a genuinely horrible situation in which rules and laws, as well as how they're enforced, are so intricate and cumbersome that the only way to get things done is to pay money to avoid them.
- v. Bribes can hasten the approval of authorizations, permits, and licenses to conduct completely legal operations. This is the ostensibly "oil money" that is intended to grease the wheels of government so that they run more smoothly, rapidly, and presumably in the right direction. It's also easy to picture a genuinely horrible situation in which rules and laws, as well as how they're enforced, are so intricate and cumbersome that the only way to get things done is to pay money to avoid them.

Political instability is both a cause and a result of corruption, which stifles economic growth and provides little opportunity for news and civil society players. Corruption is a worldwide problem that has attracted the attention of government agencies, state and international organizations, and private citizens. Many scholars have looked at the connections among fraud and financial indicators and processes, as well as fraud and human capital issues and bribery and cultural issues. Nevertheless, there are few studies dedicated to characterizing corruption via the lens of social models. An abundance of empirical studies evaluating the effects of bribery on various aspects of human life and society were conducted in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries (Popova, & Podolyakina 2014).

Nonetheless, the majority of researchers believe that corruption is a major source of economic and social issues. Vinod (1999) uses statistical data to investigate corruption. According to him, corruption has an impact on the national economy, and a single act of corruption costs the country \$1.67. Mo (2001) examines the ways in which corruption might affect the economy. According to his research, every 1% increase in the estimated level of corruption results in a 0.72 percent drop in economic growth. Researchers such as Mauro, P. (1996, 2002), Leite, C., and Weideman, J. (1999) utilize statistical data to show that bribery and economic growth, as measured by GDP per capita growth, have negative correlations. The researchers also investigate how bribery impacts investment as a tool for economic advancement. These studies (Mauro, 1996; Ades, & Di Tella, 1997) demonstrate that these markers have negative associations. According to Wei, S., foreign investors believe that bribery is a roadblock to active investment activities (2000).

Al-Marhubi (2000) found that there is a positive connection among bribery and the level of inflation. Bribery has a harmful effect on the actual exchange rate, according to Bahmani-Oskooee and Nasir (2002). Their research looked at 65 nations and discovered that currency depreciation is caused by a significant level of corruption within the country.

Gupta and Verhoeven, (2006) believe that increased healthcare investment has a significant correlation with population health indicators, and that these investments significantly decrease infant death and extend the lifespan; child mortality is lower in countries with a low level of bribery and a high level of administration quality, compared to countries with a high level of bribery and a low level of administration quality. Grekoff (2013) clarifies these discrepancies in statistical analysis explanation by pointing out that

different countries have dissimilar levels of bribery, and diverse countries have varying levels of government administrative efficiency. The nations, putting resources into medical care framework straightforwardly, have preferable wellbeing pointers over different nations where government organization and speculation the board are not grounded.

The rising recognition that bribery may have a significant detrimental influence on development has caused concern in developing countries. According to a recent survey of 150 high-ranking officials from 60 third-world countries, the most severe impediment to their advancement is public sector corruption. (Gray & Kaufmann 1998). Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are also worried about the issue, and they think that corruption is a severe impediment to their economic, political, and social advancement. As a result, they perceive corruption as a problem that demands immediate attention at the highest level.

As a result of increased public interest and concern about bribery, a large amount of scholarly study has been performed on the issue. To be sure, the current state of knowledge and information on the issue still has considerable gaps, and much more work has to be done. Nonetheless, the previous theoretical and empirical study has yielded fresh insights into the issue.

Bribery is a worldwide phenomena to which no country is immune, and it has long been recognized that the traditional perception of corruption as an issue that only affects impoverished countries is wrong. Despite the fact that developing nations routinely score lower in bribery ratings, these indices demonstrate that fraud affects more than two-thirds of countries worldwide, including half of the G20, and that there is no country where corruption is not an issue. As a consequence, focusing just on the problem of corruption in emerging nations is insufficient. On the other side, combating corruption involves international collaboration, with all governments acknowledging their involvement in the process. Specifically when bribery is connected to economic development and inequality (Enste & Heldman, 2017).

2.2.1. Definitions of Corruption

Bribery does not have a broadly accepted definition. This is due to the fact that corruption takes many forms and includes a wide range of people. Bribes paid to government

officials by private persons or businesses are the most well-known type. It is likely that after corruption has been established (institutionalized) in a country, it will extend to the civil service. "Bottom-up" and "top-down" corruption are the two forms of corruption. Rose-Ackerman (Rose-Ackerman, 1999). When low-level officials take bribes, they must share them with their superiors, which is known as "bottom-up" corruption. They will not be dismissed if they redistribute their bribes to their bosses, and they will not be penalized if they receive a complaint. If this system is established, these payments will become a requirement for work. Top-down corruption works in the other manner. Two things contribute to this sort of corruption: First and foremost, managers may be worried that a subordinate will criticize them. Second, if the contracts are determined at the top, but the inputs are given by the subordinates, the masters must rely on the cooperation of their subordinates. There have also been cases of corporate corruption, where officials accepted bribes in exchange for disclosing company secrets to competitors. According to a commonly recognized definition, corruption is defined as the use of public office for private gain (World Bank, 1997). This recognizes that corruption may manifest itself in a variety of ways, including bribery, people smuggling, embezzlement, and favouritism. In order for corruption to occur, according to the World Bank description, certain critical characteristics must be satisfied. The corrupt official needs authority to be able to take advantage of his public position. Officials are able to gain this power because the government has a monopoly in certain areas, such as tax collection, and they frequently have the flexibility needed to collect bribes. The difficulty of uncovering corruption is exacerbated by differences in views of the extent of corruption. Susan Rose-Ackerman (1999) focuses on the topic of gift when defining corruption. "Payments are corrupt if they are made unlawfully to public officials in order to obtain a benefit or avoid an expense," she claimed. This clearly demonstrates that corruption is not only an issue for corrupt officials, but also for businesses and individuals who accept or even give corrupt demands.

The exploitation of public official power for personal gain or advantage is characterized as corruption (World Bank, 2007). Because all countries face the conflict between private interests and authority, this broad definition makes corruption a problem that affects countries with a variety of governance systems, social models, and future possibilities.

"The misuse of public power for personal benefit" is the most popular and basic definition of corruption. In accordance with this definition, it is not possible to infer that there is no corruption in the private sector. This phenomena may be seen in procurement and even employment in large private companies. It also exists in private activities that are controlled by the government. In various cases of corruption, the misuse of public authority is not necessarily for one's personal profit, but rather for the advantage of one's party, group, tribe friends, family, and so on. In reality, in many countries, some of the earnings of bribery are used to support political parties. Bribery does not necessarily result in bribes being paid. For example, a government official who claims to be unwell but departs on vacation is abusing his public position for personal benefit. As a result, he is performing an act of corruption despite the fact that no money has been made. It's crucial to understand the difference between bribes and presents. Bribes can be disguised as presents in a number of circumstances. A bribery is different from a gift in that a bribe requires exchange, whereas a gift does not. Despite the importance of the distinction, it might be challenging to make at times (Tani, 1995).

Corruption is defined as the use of public office for personal benefit, or the use of a public official's official position, rank, or status for personal gain. According to this definition, bribery, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, favouritism, cronyism, seizure of public resources and property for personal use, and influence peddling are all examples of corrupt behavior. (Myint, 2000).

2.2.2. Levels of Corruption

In spite of the fact that corruption can happen at various levels, much attention has been focused on only two – to be specific, the high and the low – and they are seen as mutually reinforcing (Myint, 2000).

Bribery at the highest levels of government and by influential politicians is referred to as high-level corruption. Because these individuals are frequently well-off and enjoy several benefits associated with their high status, their corruption is rarely motivated by a want of funds or a desire to assist their family in meeting their basic needs. Greed, on the other hand, is seen as a primary motivation. For example, the desire to remain in office may be a significant incentive. Campaign financing bribery has become a serious political worry in a

number of nations as election campaigns have gotten more expensive. Another issue is the need to reward political allies, employees, and subordinates with favors in order to maintain them happy, cooperative, and loyal.

Low-level corruption, on the other hand, has its own set of issues, such as making a secret payment to an employee to speed up the issuance of a driver's license. In this scenario, many people believe that government officials who are paid insufficiently to maintain their families' basic necessities are obliged to participate in corrupt behavior out of necessity. Raising their wages is thought to reduce their reliance on illegal activities while also increasing their risk of being discovered. This seems reasonable, given that countries that pay their civil servants well have lower levels of public corruption in the public sector than those that pay them poorly. There is no indication, however, that lower-level government employees are less hungry than their superiors.

Corruption, without a doubt, is the unethical or unlawful benefits obtained by government positions. Justice Mustapha Akanbi, the famous former chairman of the ICPC, categorized corruption in Nigeria into 3 groups in 2003. The first kind is street level bribery, which refers to government corruption as proven by citizens' daily interactions with authorities. Second, small- to medium-sized corporate corruption, which happens with or without the active cooperation of a similar public-sector figure; and third, high-level bribery, which involves significant quantities of money at high-power centers in finance, government, and administration (David, 2012).

2.2.3. Measuring the level of Corruption

Because of the different forms of corruption, measuring or quantifying corruption is a challenging task, similar to defining it. When comparing corruption between countries, however, some type of measurement or standard is essential because it is difficult to draw fair comparisons without it. For example, it is frequently claimed that developing countries are more corrupt than developed nations. As a result, the topic of how to assess corruption in order to make meaningful intercountry comparisons arises (Saha, 2009).

Corruption is a multi-faceted phenomenon that virtually never has a single cause. If there was only one reason, the answer would be easy. Some of the numerous elements that

impact it can be modified more simply than others. The battle against corruption must be undertaken on various fronts due to the phenomenon's complexity. It is a war that will take months, if not years, to win. The biggest fault is relying on a plan that is overly reliant on activities in a specific area, such as raising public sector employee compensation, increasing fines, establishing an anti-corruption office, and expecting speedy results (Myint, 2000).

In the topic of corruption evaluation, there are three widely utilized "scientific" methodologies. There is widespread agreement that the true extent of corruption cannot be quantified or calculated. However, there are methods that may be used to indicate the spread of corruption in society (The Hungarian Gallup Institute, 1999). These methods include: evaluating public or target-group perceptions of corruption, measuring incidences of corruptive behaviours (not necessarily actual corruption, but efforts or expectancy), also known as the proxy method, and relying on expert assessments of corruption levels (e.g. CPI of Transparency International).

First, evaluation general perception can and are often used as a sensitive central indicator of the view of a "lack of fairness" in public dealings, and it is frequently done thus. This form of metric is less stable over time, but it accurately reflects the extent of corruption in the media. In this respect, corruption perception is an indirect indication of actual corruption levels, and it is heavily dependent on how much space corruption occupies in the media agenda. In a normal situation, the relative importance of corruption concerns in the media must be strongly tied to what occurs in real life; if there are more corruption cases in the country, there will be more scandals on TV screens as well (Markovits & Silberstein, 1988).

The incidence-based method, on the other hand, is less influenced by media agendas, social perceptions, or even questionnaire editing. By asking people who may bribe and those who may be bribed, researchers may be able to gain a good idea of how common corruption is in various types of transactions. The measurements will provide a sufficient basis to judge in which regions corruption is more common than in others, using direct and indirect incidence, or proxy measures (one for the responder, and one for 'others').

Third, using expert evaluations determine the degree of corruption. Transparency International's most quoted and probably respected cross-country comparison was mostly

based on expert evaluation. They are now attempting to turn CPI computation into a common index generated from several general polls and expert interviews.

2.2.4. Background and Context of Corruption Measurement

Bribery is a complex and evolving phenomenon that manifests in a variety of ways, is perpetrated by a variety of actors, has negative implications for social, political, institutional, cultural, and organizational structures, as well as economic and structural policies, and can impact a wide range of aspects of daily life. Because of corruption's concealed and very collusive nature, an in-depth examination of its scope and nature is frequently difficult. Better awareness of corruption's different expressions, as well as frequent, scientifically-based attempts to measure its occurrence, are essential to combat it more effectively. The use of evidence-based anti-corruption tactics assists to inform the people about bribery trends and patterns while also boosting government accountability. The main initiatives for developing an international agenda for measuring corruption are highlighted in this section (Vienna, 2018).

2.2.4.1. Measurement of Corruption In An International Framework

a. Goals for Sustainable Development: According to the United Nations General Assembly's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was approved on September 25, 2015, corruption is a key barrier to sustainable development. The adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is a landmark event for the international community, not least because it expressly identifies corruption as a serious impediment to long-term development and indicates Member States' determination to tackle it. In addition, establishing global and measurable objectives stresses the need of progress monitoring and the creation of evidence-based policies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Agenda highlights the need of creating peaceful, fair, and inclusive communities that provide equitable access to justice and are based on respect for human rights, functional rule of law, and effective governance at all levels. Institutions must be transparent, functional, and responsible, as well as free of corruption, according to these ideals. An absence of methodological rules, as well as resource restrictions, contribute to data shortages.

b. Conventions against Corruption of the United Nations: In 2003, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was established, and it went into force in 2005. With 186 States parties, the UNCAC is on its way to becoming one of the most ratified United Nations accords. UNCAC's approval and widespread ratification reflect Member States' commitment to fighting corruption. Improved data and statistics collection is one of the most common recommendations, which is why the nation evaluation has served as a starting point for many countries' corruption statistics. The necessity of analyzing corruption trends and the circumstances in which crimes are committed is emphasized in UNCAC Article 61, which deals with the collecting, exchange, and analysis of information on corruption. The purpose is to generate universal definitions, standards, and processes, as well as knowledge on best practices for preventing and combatting corruption, through developing and disseminating data, analytical skills, and information on corruption. In addition, the paper emphasizes the significance of monitoring and evaluating the efficacy and efficiency of anti-corruption policies and practical actions (Vienna, 2018).

2.2.4.2. Major approaches used to measure corruption

Bribery is difficult to quantify. Corruption is a crime, and getting reliable information about it is equally as complex as gathering evidence for any other crime. The following are the primary indirect principles that have been used in the evaluation of bribery to date, both at the national and international levels (Vienna, 2018):

Expert assessments: A panel of specialists is asked to investigate bribery trends and patterns in a certain nation or set of countries as part of this approach. The main goal of expert assessments is to compile a summary of information from a limited number of persons who are experts on the issue. In the field of corruption, such techniques have been used in the context of governance, governance, and competitiveness evaluations.

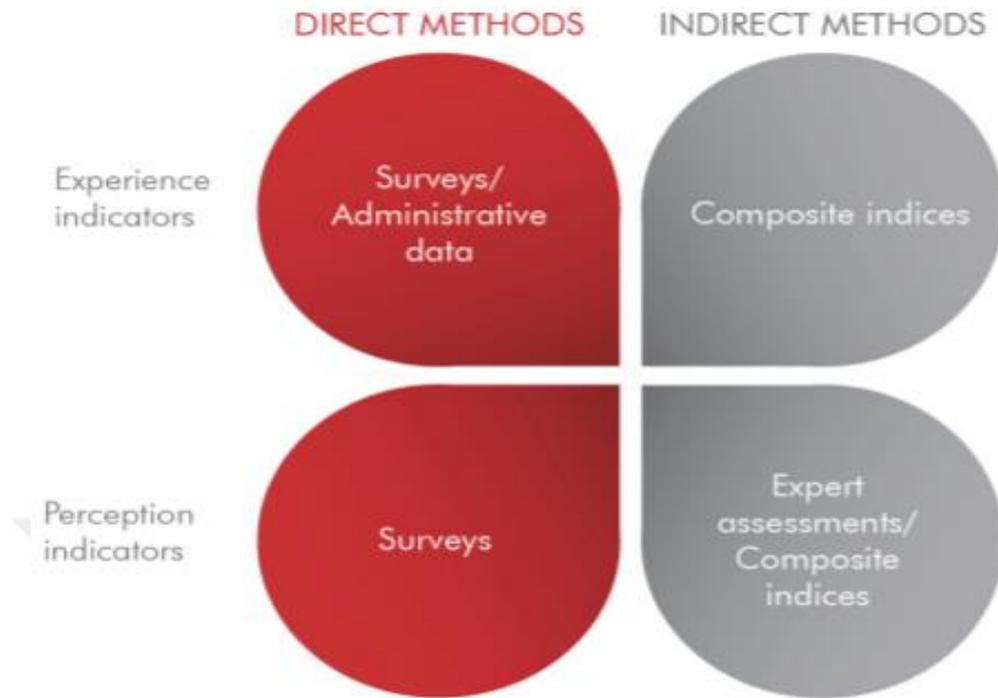
Composite indices: are a means of combining a variety of statistical data into a single indication. This technique is commonly used to swiftly count multi-dimensional thoughts or merge data from many sources. Various composite indexes on corruption and related topics have been presented during the previous few decades. While evidence-based metrics might potentially be used to create such indexes, their principal data sources have been expert assessments and perception polls. In the case of corruption, composite indices include proxy

measures (such as judicial independence, press freedom, administrative burden, and so on) that serve as a risk evaluation rather than a measurement of the phenomenon's true scope (OECD and Joint Research Centre European Commission, 2008).

A variety of indirect analyses of corruption have been produced throughout the previous two decades (including the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index; Control of Corruption Indicator of the World Bank Governance Indicators; and the Global Integrity Index by Global Integrity). Another important consideration in assessing corruption is whether the approaches use indicators of bribery perception or indicators of corruption experience. First, perception-based measures rely on subjective judgments and perceptions of degrees of bribery in a given country by people, corporate representatives, government servants, and other stakeholders, including groups of selected experts. Second, experience-based indicators attempt to measure real-life instances of human corruption. Using experience-based assessment approaches, citizens or organizations are questioned if they have ever paid a bribe or encountered different types of bribery.

Certain drawbacks of using indirect methods to examine corruption can be reduced by using a variety of direct approaches, which attempt to collect evidence-based evidence on bribery using statistical and standardized procedures. To begin with, administrative data are official records of fraud instances gathered from many sources (police, prosecutors, courts, anti-corruption agencies). Second, sample surveys allow data to be collected from representative samples of a population, such as companies or families. Finally, the most reliable strategy for getting thorough information on bribery essential for policymaking is to employ direct methods on the experience of corruption (e.g., identifying corruption-prone areas, procedures or positions at risk, or monitoring trends over time). In order to tackle various types of corruption and the issues they represent, evidence-based policy and decision-making will continue to be critical. In this regard, sample surveys based on established and supported at an international level rigorous and transparent processes might give important indications on the extent and prevalence of corruption (Nutley, Walter & Davies, 2007).

Figure 2.1. Main approaches to measuring corruption



2.2.5. Corruption in Social Aspect

Several academics have looked into the connections between fraud and financial indicators and processes, corruption and human capital, and corruption and cultural issues. However, essentially little research has been done to define corruption in terms of social models. Corruption is particularly prevalent in security, police, army, fire protection, construction, particularly at the national level, nursing, and other areas. It is self-evident; nonetheless, they are the sectors that are most vulnerable to corruption. Corruption not only develops false perceptions about people's behaviour, but it also establishes false economic relationships that violate economic development's fundamental laws.

This section focuses on the challenges that corruption generates in various sectors since human resources and social models are at the heart of the issue. Corruption is most likely to occur in sections of the national economy that are linked to the social system (Rogers, M., 2008). In many countries, fields such as medical system and education, law enforcement, and construction provide conflicts of interest between citizens and officials; nevertheless, the extent of corruption varies.

2.2.6. Factors that promote corruption

Regulations and Authorizations: The task of the state is commonly carried out through the application of laws and regulations in many countries, particularly in developing countries. Many activities in these nations require different licenses, permissions, and authorizations to engage in or continue to participate in. Opening and maintaining a business, borrowing money, investing, driving a car, building a house, engaging in foreign commerce, acquiring foreign exchange, obtaining a passport, traveling abroad, and so on all need the submission of particular paperwork or authorizations. Many government departments must often authorize the operation, and various public authorities must be consulted. The presence of these limits and authorizations confers monopolistic power on the officials who must authorize or inspect the activity. These officials might reject the requests or take months to make a decision. As a result, they can exploit their public authority to extort money from others seeking authorizations or licenses (Shleifer & Robert, 1993).

Taxation: Tax administration bribery has grown so pervasive in certain countries that the government has decided to shut existing offices and open new ones. Various countries' customs administrations have been notoriously corrupt, leading to the incarceration of the director of customs and, in some circumstances, the substitution of local customs with the services of international businesses that conduct pre-shipment inspections. In 2019 officers who working port of Mogadishu located Somali's capital were accused fraud and transferred to the countries. After hearing their cases, the court decided to pay some sort of fine and to be in the jail according to extent of their cases (Tanzi, 1998).

Spending Decisions: Corruption can also have an impact on government spending. Below is a dialogue of government corruption involving the provision of commodities at below-market prices; other types of government spending are discussed here.

Project Investment: Investing initiatives have a history of exposing themselves to high-level corruption. Because certain high-ranking public officials have authority over choices regarding public investment projects, corruption can have a significant impact on the volume and content of this type of public spending. Some public projects have been carried out with the goal of allowing people or political organizations to collect "commissions" from those selected to carry them out (Tanzi & Hamdi, 1997). This has

reduced the efficiency of the spending and led to projects that would not have been justified built on objective investment criteria such as cost profit analysis.

Procurement spending, some other area where corruption exists is in the government's procurement of products and services. Various governments have created complex and costly mechanisms to avoid the risk of corruption, which may have reduced corruption at the cost of dramatically raising the pricing of various goods. In all of these industries, corruption is fuelled by a lack of openness and effective institutional safeguards.

2.3. Corruption in Somalia

Somalia is an African country and a member of the Arab States League. It was previously known as the Democratic Republic of Somalia. In previous centuries, Somalia was regarded as one of the most important crossroads of old world trade. During the colonial era, Somalia was divided into two parts: British Somalia and Italian Somalia. On June 26, 1960, British Somalia legally declared independence from the United Kingdom, followed by Italian Somalia's independence after five-day. Mogadishu is the capital of Somalia, which is formally known as the Federal Republic of Somalia. This country, which has a parliamentary federal government, is always beset by conflicts and disagreements, and it was ranked lowest in the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index. It is situated in East Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, Djibouti to the northwest, Ethiopia to the west, and Kenya to the southwest. Somalia is rich in natural resources such as uranium, iron ore, tin, copper, salt, natural gas, and modest oil reserves (Abumousa, 2017).

Somali transitional governments are seen as a weak, corrupted, and weak leadership state in the absence of functional central governments. Both petty and large-scale bribery are prevalent in Somalia, according to the International Crisis Group (2011), with pervasive misuse of public resources and a disrespect for ethical behavior by government servants, such as impoverished bookkeeping and record-keeping, and uncertain internal procedures that could lead to several prospects for misapplying public resources for private gain. Traditional and informal pillars, such as livestock, remittance, and telecommunication firms, have long been important in Somalia's economy and other aspects of its socio-cultural and political milieu (United Nations Development Programme, 2004).

Corruption is a major cause and effect of Somalia's local political turmoil. Every year since 2006, Somalia has rated worst on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Corruption is an observable and predictable sort of conduct that occurs at all parts of the society and private sectors (Popova & Podolyakina 2014). It has an impact on practically every element of Somali culture, from the exploitation of public resources for personal benefit and the demand for bribes in return for basic services by public officials, to clan based support linkages used to get jobs and political arrangements.

As a result, countries with high levels of corruption are more likely to experience underdevelopment, starvation, bad infrastructure, and a lack of trust. Despite the fact that most African countries have abundant natural resources, they rely on foreign donations to run their governments. All of these bad signs of corruption plagued Somalia. In recent history, the country has undergone significant war and pervasive corruption, resulting in an unfixable government structure. The International Transparency Group has ranked Somalia as the most corrupt country in the earth for the previous seven years. Bribery, fraud, and misappropriation of public funds are still prevalent (Leslie, 2011).

Somalia suffers from many of the key bribery challenges that occur in conflict-torn nations, thanks to pervasive corruption and a deeply ingrained patronage structure that undermines the legitimacy of the FGS. The lack of a strong, efficient central government, administrative capability and a lack of resources, poor leadership structures, and a restricted ability to pay service provides all promote corruption. Given the different varieties of corruption and the illegal nature of the operations, quantifying corruption is challenging. It's far more difficult to assess the repercussions in terms of monetary cost and societal impact. Corruption is visible and occurs at all levels of society, from municipal authorities, civil society, major and small businesses, to the federal and state governments' courts, security forces, and banking system. Corruption has infiltrated every aspect of Somali culture; companies have adapted to the lawlessness by dodging taxes, selling expired food and medicines, and profiting from traditionally public-sector operations. Corruption in Somalia includes not only the use of public resources for personal gain by public officials, but also daily activities such as the demand for payments to utilize basic services, the manipulation of networks to obtain job, and the licensing of political appointees (Legacy Center, 2016).

According to a 2016 assessment by the Legacy Center for Peace and Transparency, corruption has become entrenched, conventional, and an inevitable part of daily life. As a consequence, the public does not challenge the status quo, which permits corruption to thrive since it is assumed. Corruption is rampant and entrenched, according to the administration. Public officials frequently justify their actions by not seeing bribery as a criminal act. A sense of entitlement is at the heart of bribery, and there is clear evidence that Somali government officials participate in fraudulent activities on a regular basis as a result of a culture of violence, which is maintained by low civil service pay, minimal job training, a absence of anti-corruption laws, and a lack of supervision.

Bribery has hurt security institutions and stifled growth in Somalia. Bribery is prevalent and part of daily life in most poor countries, and people have learned to live with it (and even accept it philosophically) as an intrinsic part of their culture. Bribery in Somalia, on the other hand, has reached dangerous levels. Not only are public or official decisions, such as public procurement or the amount of tax owed, bought and sold, but so is accessibility to a government service or the practice of a right, such as acquiring civil papers.

In Somalia, economic and political power are inextricably linked since political control ensures economic benefits. In the existing patronage-based system, access to economic rewards also provides access to political power, such as a favored position. They have an influence on the process of awarding political and administrative roles, especially those with decision-making authority over import and export permits, logistics, and banking. The political underpinnings are strengthened when these benefit swaps are returned with political support or devotion. In these and similar circumstances, corruption thrives. In 2016, the Center for Legacy released a report on the causes and consequences of bribery in Somalia. The center pointed out that the current administration has inadequate governance competence and economic capabilities, and it lacks the capacity and resources to offer adequate public services to its inhabitants. Bribery is without a doubt the most major impediment to Somalia's reconstruction of its political, educational, economic, security, health, and infrastructural networks. By "degrading public infrastructure, lowering tax revenues, diverting public talent to rent-seeking, and altering the composition of public expenditure," corruption discourages taxes and suffocates enterprise." Bribery also has serious consequences for democracy and the rule of law, as well as weakening public faith in government and weakening institutions and processes at all layers of society.

Even though Article 125 of the Somali federal constitution establishes a legal framework to combat corruption, it also mandates legitimate revenue collection and spending allocation for institutions at all levels of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The legislation should be based on a global accountability framework that is known to have financial surplus and expenditure requirements that may be implemented fairly throughout the Federal Republic of Somalia some situations might make it difficult for the government to be more accountable to its constituents, which tends to encourage patronage-based governance systems (Abtidon, 2015, P.129).

Somalia, a country in East Africa, comes to mind whenever corruption is considered in a global context. Transparency International has dubbed Somalia the world's most corrupt country since 2007. According to the most recent Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) report, it is rated 180th out of 180 nations, making it the world's most corrupt country with a score of 10 out of 100. Surprisingly, Somalia has never been included in Accountability International's rating methodology before to 2007. Corruption in Somalia can be linked to a variety of factors, including civil war, terrorism, and a lengthy period of governmental vacuum. However, a lack of administrative capacity, poor leadership mechanisms, and a bad payment system compounded the widespread corruption (Mishra & Abdullahi, 2020, p.763). Corruption has numerous elements, Economic, political, environmental, and social ramifications are all factors to consider. In the political domain, corruption undermines democracy and the rule of law. When governmental institutions and officials utilize their power for personal benefit, they jeopardize their democratic legitimacy. Corruption has tormented the country, harmed the economy, impacted all of the many sectors, and resulted in enormous economic disparities, badly affecting the economy's growth and heading back on the country's progress (Omar and Kising'u, 2018, p. 475).

Furthermore, governments are frequently implicated as the source of corruption and lack of accountability for a variety of reasons. Economic actions and policies of government institutions might be viewed as transparent if the policies themselves are transparent in the sense that they send out the desired messages and signals. Likewise, economic organizations can be considered transparent if their actions perfectly match their stated goals and they perform activities that are totally compatible with these goals. Furthermore, in order for economic policies and government institutions to be accessible, it must be expected that economic plans are well-defined and that public institutions have clear aims and

responsibilities. In a nutshell, governments influence transparency through actions under their authority, such as regulatory operations, state sector policies, as well as other initiatives (Mohamed & Gichinga, 2018, p.115). For many years, the country has been without a functional government. This institutional vacuum, along with a weakly constituted government, has exacerbated corruption and harmed the strong institutional health. Other important factors include Somalia's profound clan division and an absence confidence. The collapse of the state provided attractive economic possibilities for the country's elites while imposing a significant social and economic cost on the majority of the population. Due to a shortage of stability and operational institutions, measuring accountability and transparency has proven impossible, and the creation of distinct tiers of administration has been prevented. Transparency and good governance are necessary for the country's fundamental democratic change and growth. However, corruption has had a massive and widespread influence on Somalia, affecting both commercial and general public institutions, resulting in a lack of public service.

There are other elements that reproduce corrupt practices in Somalia, one of which is the lack of an electoral process that could punish corrupt government officials. Another main factor that corruption exists in Somalia's government sector is the country's economic situation, which is characterized by high impoverishment, as we require economic growth to eliminate poverty, and corruption hinders economic expansion, high levels of corruption result in higher levels of poverty. Disparity of income is exacerbated by corruption, and wealth disparity is another barrier to economic progress. Corruption in Africa is also fuelled by sociocultural factors. According to Kupendeh (2015), officials and successful government officials are supposed to hire family and friends, which is definitely favoritism. The majority of African nations are undergoing changes, not just financially but also socially, and this shift may be a breeding ground for bribery (Hassan, Romle, Garaad & Hakim, 2015, p. 111). Furthermore, Somalia is devoid of a regulatory structure. A Provisional Constitution exists that criminalizes many types of corruption, but it has yet to be implemented. Bribery is rampant in all industries, including customs, public procurement, and land management, to name a few. The civil courts are inoperable, the police department is corrupt, and the administration fails to properly enforce anti-corruption legislation. Chronic violence and uncertainty plague the country, limiting economic progress and encouraging corruption (Maragia, 2020, p.5-6). Fighting corruption is critical to establishing a much more efficient, just, and effective government in the long run. The state

loses credibility and power when there is insufficient openness, transparency, and credibility in the use of public resources. Systemic corruption erodes governmental institutions' legitimacy and thwarts decent governance. Bribery and a lack of competent leadership, as well as corruption and undemocratic behaviors, have a strong relationship. Compatriots get alienated from their government as a result of corruption. Bribery decreases the performance of government in general and the efficacy of private investment and foreign aid in particular. The detrimental consequences of bribery have prompted foreign assistance organizations to call for the implementation of good administration methods in Somalia. These methods aim to increase the unity, openness, and transparency of government and private administrative transactions in order to promote long-term growth and better delivery of public services (Ahmed & Simba, 2018, p.86-87).

Corruption is both a cause and a result of political unrest, which stifles economic growth and leaves little room for the media and civil society. Bribery and extensive stealing of public funds by govt. officials are commonplace in Somalia. People had made 80% of withdrawals from state accounts in 2013 and 2014, which were not used to sustain public administrations or fund social programs, for example, and the Central Bank was strongly rebuked. Instead, cash were siphoned for personal gain, funnelled via slush funds, and then used to shore up political support through patronage networks. Then-President George W. Bush and some of his friends were accused of stealing funds from the central bank. As a result of the public outcry, the head of the Central Bank resigned in mid-2013 (Ronan & Jenkins, 2017, p. 8). These instances illustrate not just difficulties with governmental financial management and administration, but also the necessity for improved transparency and public responsibility, particularly when it comes to development cooperation. Following years of violence, natural catastrophes, clan strife, and corrupt practices, Somalia is now one of the world's low - income countries, which is somewhat unsurprising. Moreover, it is generally accepted in Somalia that high levels of corruption, lax domestic controls, and an absence of oversight and accountability have profited elements of the business community and political elites involved in the provision of legal and illegal goods and services, limiting economic growth. These includes actions such as stealing, bribery, and unofficial taxation at sea and air ports, as well as expanding gatekeeper activities (Leslie, 2014, p.31-32).

2.4. Social Development

In its widest sense, social development is defined as society's upward journey from lower to higher levels of energy, efficiency, quality, profitability, complexity, comprehension, creativity, choice, mastery, enjoyment, and accomplishment. As communities and people develop, they get more freedom of choice and the ability to carry out their choices using their own abilities and initiative. The phrase "social development" is made up of two words: "social" and "development," both of which have been used to explain it. Both should be examined in greater depth. Nowadays, socialists and other academics use this phrase to refer to human interaction and the complex phenomena that result from it, such as a large number of alliances and groupings, including the family, formal organizations, neighborhood associations, communities, and even societies. The second term, progress, has a lively connotation and refers to a social revolution, progress, or review process. The term development was first associated with economic modernization in developing countries following World War II, where it was first explained as engaging industrialization and growth (Midgley, 2013, p.6).

Recent social development research has emphasized the need for a more comprehensive and dynamic approach to the changing social development model. This is due to inconsistencies in the idea of social development setting, as well as its characteristics, dimensions, and explanations. Furthermore, the vast majority of existing social development settings are insufficient and unsuitable to reflect the lively nature of social development. The focus on the material and physical dimensions at the expense of non-material qualities is one of the most important contemporary debates in the developing social development framework. "Social development," according to Midgley, "is the complex phenomena and human collaborations that begin with specific intercourses like a large number of associations and groups, along with the family, formal organizations, communities, neighborhood associations, and societies, which also give rise to social networks, values, cultures, and institutions." It is clear from this perspective that social development is primarily concerned with not only the material but also the non-material aspects of human existence and society. As a result, the social development setting, as well as non-material and material growth, must be considered in every aspect of social development (Mohamed, Mohammed & Barom, 2020, p.16).

However, the social measurement of work emphasizes the contribution of work in the shaping of culture. When folk work together, they can more simply come to share the similar dream of reality, the same attitudes and worths, a social objective, the same opinions of performance and successfulness in the work process. Several standards of behavior such as work and social principles, quality control, etc. are explained in the work milieu and lead to the formation of culture. Work therefore constitutes part of the social bond a principle of harmony that connects people to one another (Linda & Valenzona, 2013, p. 226).

Addressing challenges of social improvement can help to advance and preserve human growth while also reducing individual and communal weaknesses. Gender inequality, scarcity, social exclusion, and geographical location can all have an affect on a person's capacity to comprehend their right to a reasonable level of living. Individuals and groups may also confront a number of challenges in knowing their rights. These barriers might amplify each other's negative effects. Women and girls with disabilities, as well as disadvantaged girls living in rural regions, are more likely to face challenges than most girls living in more affluent metropolitan environments. Human progress's drawbacks might alter with time and especially at a certain point in one's life. For example, the early years of life, the shift from job to education, and the transition from work to retirement are all times when human growth faces significant hurdles (Browne & Kerry, 2015, p. 51).

The lack of any dynamics by schools of social work in the way of obtaining minority relevant curricular objectives is a humiliation to the well-organized profession and detracts from students gaining the crucial skills to be operative practitioners in national minority societies. A consequence of the exclusionary curricula performed by schools of social work is that it supports in egalitarian actions of human service organizations by providing students whose training successfully results in interferences supportive of the status quo. Improvement of an alternate encouraging network symbolizes a pragmatic method schools can deploy to increment the effectiveness of their curricular revision endeavours. General forming principles, consortiums and worthy external rewards were debated as key aspects of the model's development process. The basis of the suggested model and foremost underlying supposition is that manipulation of different benefits which can fulfil external needs symbolizes a suitable tool for encouraging staff conformity to policies associated to the promotion and introduction of a fair-minded representation of minority content in curricular offerings (Nahar, 2014, p.45). Furthermore, the lack of human progress is a problem that has

plagued mankind for long periods of time, frequently resulting in large-scale human catastrophes and the rejection of natural human honor by individual human beings. Various sorts of vehemence have been linked to the country of a poor globe, with underdevelopment being generally associated with injustice. Civil, economic, social, political, and cultural weaknesses have clarified dissimilar interactions, all of which are part of, or create the cosmos of primary classes of the technique of growth. Influential politicians have also accepted the risk as well as urgency of a world in which some people live in comfort and plenty while half of the world's population lives on less than \$2 a day, which is neither just nor stable, even though international decision-makers' policies and activities have so far failed to produce any acceptable result (Qerimi & Sergi, 2015, p. 401).

Despite the fact that how to achieve sustainable development aims perspectives and purposes is left to specific local contexts, various studies show that reaching these goals and putting the concept into action can be difficult. This is why the Sustainable Development Goals should not be restricted to a few tangible and physical dimensions of societal progress, but should also include morals, civilization, spirituality, and manners. As a result, sustainable development goals focused on the physical and material parts of social evolution, ignoring the non-material aspects of social evolution that could not be quantified but were still highly important to social advancement. To accomplish sustainable development goals, the majority of the case for social progress has focused on physical and material issues such as poverty, health, education, decent employment, gender equity, and economic growth. Furthermore, dialogs focusing on the material and physical aspects of social development can be found in the works, as well as, but with a greater emphasis on the local periphery and the role of local governments, emphasizes that social progress is focused on behavioral change in order to achieve biophysical ecological goals (Mohamed, Mohammed & Barom, 2020, p. 21).

Moreover, to involving various agents, social enhancement utilizes big number of projects, plans programmes and strategies known commonly as interferences. These interfering factors are prepared and managed through more systematic and integrated methods known as "practice techniques." They range from human capital initiatives, such as daycare facilities, to microenterprises, as previously noted. They are the mechanism by which social development goals are realized by integrating multiple disparate social development strategies and programs. Normative theories that represent broader values,

ideas, and concepts shape the practice policies of social evolution. A variety of normative viewpoints that comprise the disparate practice policies will be examined as part of the debate (Midgley, 2013, p. 8). The economic, political and social forces that dominate the society affect the social relations of individuals, families and communities. These effects pose a threat to security, social cohesion and sustainability in all areas of life. In this context, it is seen that the Global Agenda aims to ensure the sustainable social welfare of all members of the society. It is devoted to encouraging social and economic equality, elevating the dignity and value of all people, assuring environmental and social sustainability as part of the solution. With the revealing of the importance of human relations, the supporting role of social workers both at the individual and structural level comes to the fore. In this context, social work interventions should reduce social exclusion and facilitate social inclusion. However, policy makers should be worked with to strengthen the capacity of communities and ensure social and economic development (Içağasioğlu Çoban, Attepe Özden & Pak, 2018, p.4).

A clear and comprehensive appraisal of the value of modernization theory and its sub-theories has been found to demand a fundamental understanding of its set of concepts, which appear to have been modelled in a way that might be acquired solely via hard labor over a lengthy period of time. Despite the fact that its 'pathway of progress' will be proven by more peers in the future, it appears that the theory underestimated the importance of the world system impact. Another flaw of the modernization theory appears to be its lack of historical perspective, which fails to appreciate the differences in cultural aspirations as well as the legal and institutional histories of developing nations. Because of this ambiguity, some modernization theorists are barred from predicting a situation like Iran or Taliban-infested Afghanistan, where modernist ideas are shunned in favor of pre-modern values, practices, and administration (Qerimi & Sergi, 2015, p. 405).

Albert Bandura comes to mind nowadays when social learning theory is discussed. In the early 1960s, Bandura used a social behaviorist approach to learning. According to Bandura (2017), social learning, watching others can be defined as learning. This type of learning, which occurs when the behavior of the individual is affected by the experiences of other individuals, is also called modeling, Observational learning or imitational learning. Bandura claims that Observational learning is the process of gaining information through cognitively understanding events in the environment rather than merely replicating them.

According to Bandura, "learning by observation" and "learning by imitation" are not interchangeable notions. He claims that learning through observation can include or exclude imitation, and that there is no requirement to do so. For instance, a student who saw that his friend next to him was caught cheating in the exam, he tries to answer the questions with his own knowledge, without cheating, so that he does not fall into such a situation. In this situation, the student learned as a result of this observations; but did not imitate the model (Karoğlu, & Ünüvar, 2017, p.18). In this regard, social development has many dynamics, factors and perspectives, McCracken (2010), stated that between social cohesion and economic performance claims to have strong bonds. In parallel, it is stated that social cohesion creates an attractive investment environment. In addition, it is clear that social cohesion, which defines social solidity as trust and the intention to cooperate, reduces risks and reduces costs in economic exchange by providing political stability. However, it is found that it increases productivity, increases employer satisfaction and it is accepted that it facilitates the development of creative new ideas (Duman & Alacahan, 2010, p.120-121).

Economic development is one of the key variables influencing social development; yet, economists point out that no single development approach is appropriate for all nations and conditions. Every country should develop its own plans and strategies based on strong macroeconomic principles, its history, culture, and geography, as well as its own competitive advantages and development objectives. Based on unrivaled strengths and competing gains, the appropriate plans, methods, change space, and approach would differ from nation to country. In one nation, considered economic transformation, such as supporting macroeconomic programs, may be the best method to kickstart economic change, which then spreads to the educational and social sectors. Changes in social or educational frameworks can ultimately impact economic growth in other nations. It would be opportune to choose levers for change inside government systems (Kozma, 2005, p.120).

The public sector, as an instrument for implementing government objectives, has a significant impact on economic performance. It is not just an issue of the public sector's size, albeit being the largest customer and employer, the public sector has a direct influence on overall resource allocation. More importantly, the public sector has a substantial impact on corporate manufacturing decisions and costs through a variety of restrictions, services, subsidies, and taxes. It also has an impact on demand patterns by dispersing wealth and purchasing power in favor of certain groups or services. The public sector can influence

national economic performance, rate of innovation, and direction and speed of structural readjustment by setting the administrative and legal environment in which private essentially takes place (Keating, 2008, p.156).

Among the factors that are effective in social change, some of them are the initiating and mobilizing forces for the concentration in the society. The references in the economic structure, especially the transition to the money economy, are among these factors. Another important factor is the application of technological forces. Transportation, communication facilities, education and political development are among the factors that activate social change. The role of community development here appears in the form of preparing the environment that facilitates the reaching of the effects of the tunnels to the local communities through educational means, and organizing the communities in this way. Some factors that delay social change are quite common in underdeveloped societies. Factors such as not being able to take the risk created by innovations, continuation of the methods passed down from generation to generation, belief in the sanctity of the established order, and the desire of the self-interested to continue the situation play a role in limiting social change. Community development, by creating discontent in those who do not want the situation to change, to pay them to live better; It can be effective in demonstrating that better living is possible, and that this is largely in the hands of Humans and communities (Geray,1968, p. 160).

The concept of development does not refer to an economic development or activity, nor does it mean a general process of social changes in society. Because countries and societies are always in a process of alteration. In this process, the distribution of capitals, production techniques, institutional structure, social values, attitudes and behaviors of people change and develop in a certain direction. In addition, the traditions and occupations of people are not static, they are constantly evolving and reshaped in different forms. Therefore, development is a process that is done to influence the process of social change. It is closely related to positive interventions. Development is a dynamic concept that proposes to enter into change, starting from the current situation or the previous position. Development means changing the economic and socio-cultural structure along with increasing production and per capita national income. In additional, progress is a positive transformation in the structural characteristics of a country (Tolunay & Akyol, 2006, p. 118,).

In other words, the degree of economic security in community is integral of overall economic and social well-being of that community and there is wide contract that increments in economic safekeeping or reductions in economic trickiness raise economic well-being, at least within the present range of principles posted for this variable in OECD countries. The indicator of economic well-being comprises four variables for economic safety covering four threats the population: the threat of joblessness, the threat of financial suffering triggered by illness, the threat of lonely parent shortage, and the threat of the shortage in old age. Amplified productivity can decrease all four threats and ensure social well-being (Sharpe, 2004, p.88). The relationship of social capital with economic development has various theories. Before being evaluated within the scope of the scope, it would be appropriate to state that the concept has significant contributions to economic performance at both micro and macro levels. Economic performance refers to increasing competitiveness, rising profit rates for a firm, and decreasing unemployment rates, increasing per capita income and investment levels for a nation. For this reason, it is necessary to briefly summarize the place and importance of the concept in the discipline of Economics. The discipline of economics has neglected the effects of social elements on economic parameters for a long time. Neoclassical Economics defined the individual as an actor with the aim of maximizing her utility by acting rationally, and therefore abstracted the effects of social relations on the economic transactions of the individual who exhibits rational behavior (Özcan & Dinçer, 2011, p.15).

On the other hand, one of the most important and effective reasons for being successful at macro and micro economic levels is to have human resources equipped with the skills and education-training required by the scope of the work to be done. In other words, the long-term success of a country's economy or a business is limited and proportional to the qualifications of its manpower resources. How much physical (machines-plants), financial or natural resources no matter how big, without qualified manpower (human capital), neither the country's economy nor businesses can achieve a lasting success in the long run. On the other hand, although education is a locomotive power in economic development, we can say that countries with well-trained manpower, that is, human capital, as in the example of Japan and Germany, can enter into a faster development process (Özyakışır, 2011, p.60).

Although it is accepted that social capital is effective in the economic development of a country, it is also clear that it cannot provide development and growth on its own. In an

underdeveloped economy that is not economically developed and cannot use its resources effectively, it will not be right to expect social and economic development by focusing on social capital. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that social capital emerges as both a cause and a result of underdevelopment. In this sense, the duty of the state should be to ensure that the trust in the collective action is established by providing full public services at the local level. It's also substantial to guarantee that social capital is formed and developed. Starting with the assumption that transportation and geographical ease of access play a significant influence in the formation of social capital should be the starting point. Increasing transportation opportunities, especially in the context of relations with institutions, should be seen as an element that will increase the relationship (Yildiz & Topuz, 2011, p 221-222).

Inters of development the transportation is a service sector which has one of the most significant places at the economic development, in this regard, In Growth Centered Development Approach; development has been associated with economic growth. The two-way unity of development with its economic and social aspects necessitates it to be balanced and while economic planning aims at economic development; Social planning purposes at social advance through modifications and progresses in the social structure such as income distribution, regional development, employment, rural development, urban development, social security, education and health, which comprehend the whole of society. additional, while the concept of economic development is defined as “the transition from agricultural economic activities in which relatively less capital is used per worker, to industrial and other non-agricultural economic activities in which more capital is used per worker”; The phenomenon of economic development, on the other hand, is defined as “reaching a higher position in the international division of labor and increasing the quality of life” as an extension of rapid growth (Erdoğan, 2016, p. 44).

Economic development is generally not just quantitative increases; it is also defined as a process that includes changes in qualitative factors. Changes in elements such as institutions, organizations and culture in which economies are managed are examples of changes observed in this process. When considered from this perspective, economic growth defines the quantitative aspect of economic development. According to Ülgener (1991), economic growth is the number and volume changes that make it possible to increase the income per person, which is one of the basic data of the nation's economy. Although the number change is called growth and the roof change is called development (development),

it is not possible to examine one separately from the other, since these two elements are actually combined in the same event. Therefore, in addition to examining economic growth, economic development should also examine the effects of institutional and cultural factors on economic growth (Özcan & Dinçer, 2011, p.17).

A common outlook holds that developed transport will simulate effective spatial outlines of households and business, which in order will spur economic improvement. This result is supported by an enormous quantity of theoretical analysis, the primary conclusion of which is that enhanced accessibility will inspire further efficiency decentralization and simultaneously, will increase accumulation and urbanization economies. How useable this opinion in light of available empirical proof on metropolitan enlargement? Gordon and Richardson (1994), for instance, have found that in Los Angeles metropolitan area over the previous two decennium, average travel times and deadlock levels have decreased also no important investments in transport infrastructure amenities were made. The key causes are the decentralization of companies and the fashioning of new sub-centres of business and employment. By and enormous, other issues, as the obtainability of trained labor, surpass transport costs. It looks that, on the long view, the aggregate availability development influences from transport improvement tend to inspire more disorganized spatial patterns that may not be considered as fruitful (Banister & Berechman, 2017, p.107-123).

Individual well-being, volunteering, and the ability for people to assess their own needs and influence choices that impact them are all part of social progress. In establishing social policy and economic efforts, social progress takes into account people's concerns. Since lately, social progress was viewed as a collection of desired outcomes: better wages, longer life expectancies, decreased child mortality, and increased education. Peace, democracy, decent governance, social freedoms, equitable access, laws, institutions, markets, infrastructure, education, and advanced technologies the focus has recently switched from the consequences to the facilitating circumstances, tactics, and public policies for obtaining those goals. However, the underlying social development process that dictates how community establishes, applies, implements, and organizes has received little attention, and few initiatives to conceive such a framework have been attempted. In this regard, many countries in the world continues their development, regarding their different opportunities.

As Somalia keeps its long relief from decades of strife, unsteadiness and underdevelopment, the country has gained important development a few areas, like institution and state rebuilding at the federal member state and national level, military achievements against radical terrorist groups, developed public sector management and enhanced economic growth. A significant improvement has been the formation of a nascent federal state structure with the establishment of federal member state administrations.

Nevertheless, there continues an absence of clearness on the legal and constitutional context codifying relationships among federal and federal member state levels. The elongated lack of negotiation among the federal and state level leaders left little time to perform the electoral law enforceable to hold one man one vote elections as planned in 2020-2021. To avoid political uncertainty, the leaders restarted discussion and attained agreement on a suggested model that ensures for indirect elections with little improvements from 2016 model. Whereas the 30 percent quota for women's representation has been assured. It is expected that elections will be held in 2021. An important endeavors have been made by the federal government of Somalia, in collaboration with international partners, to consolidate security in Somalia (UN, 2020, p.2).

Once upon a time, Somalia was a great country, in terms security, economy and social development, however, last two decades there has been many challenges, conflicts and civil wars that caused to devastate in all kinds of social development pillars. However, the NDP acknowledges that social growth, economic and social solidity can be attained merely if a greater proportion of the inhabitants accesses their rights to minimum standards of living and minimum level of social facilities, therefore distribution in the progress of the economy and experiencing a preferable quality of life and genuine flexibility. In specific, robust links are accepted with the social and human development pillar, which purposes to increasingly accelerate worldwide access to and usage of fundamental social services and, especially, enhancement the quality of nutrition, health, education, and water facilities whilst at the same time investing in people. Social protection, as a crucial pillar of great work, is similarly a vital policy for attaining labour and employment precedence. In the Somali perspective, measures may comprise increasing and implementing a daily wages and remuneration plan and a suitable minimum remuneration system, strengthening social security provisions for the working people, and creating a system of cash transfers for the utmost indefensible (MLSA, 2019, p.23).

The Somali federal government's capacity to regulate economic growth in the Banadir area is currently severely limited. Private enterprises have built new schools and hospitals, and the responsibility for tax collection has also been given to private corporations. Market and money are major drivers in different ways. Because the government lacks the capacity to address such concerns, working conditions for proletarians in various companies are mostly uncontrolled and left to the discretion of the individual employer (2016, OCGR). The Somali economy has shown flexibility and increased in a restricted number of areas during the previous 16 years, despite the fact that the advantages of this success are not evenly dispersed, and Somalis as a whole have not benefitted. For utilization, investment, and foreign exchange, the country relies heavily on remittances (which amount to around US\$1 billion per year, or 71.4 percent of GNP, compared to US\$370 million per year in the 1980s and early to mid-1990s). Money transfers, which cost roughly US\$130.00 per capita per year, have a substantial influence on the economy and have led to decentralization. In contrast to the 1970s and 1980s, when the public sector delivered the majority of the small industrial sector's output and various facilities, the private sector now dominates manufacturing and facilities. Agriculture, fisheries and fishing equipment, forestry, commerce and marketing, money transfer services, transportation, communications, airlines, telephones, hotel and construction services, and education and health care are all key sectors of private sector business (UN, 2008, p.4).

In advance the downfall of the state, Somalia was borrower country on foreign aid and the export of a limited basic commodities for a hard currency. However, the rural economy was not empowered by efficient plans and policies and the administration practiced increasing bureaucratization. Recently, the productive segment of the economy is yet controlled by agriculture which will be part of the highest contribution to the GDP, for huge export and for the utmost works. Most of the problems tackled by these productive segments are reviewed in the following report. On the other side the rural segment, it could be observed that despite the influence of more than one decade of self-inflicted disaster and confusion, however, many things went wrong in the past two decades the Somali people have not lost their business creativity and their capacity of entrepreneurship. There are important private investments in commercial entrepreneurship, taking into account trade and marketing, financial facilities, transport, hotels and constructions. Several new economic segments developed such as the telecommunications segment which is greatly developed and privately owned (Coma, Drakides, Giron, Harmand, Rippstein, Richard & Djama, M, 2007, p.7-8).

Although its extraordinary growth and popularity as the engine of anarchy's national economy, the importance of remittances to Somalia's social development is uncertain. On remittances to Somalia, the study acknowledges the increased volumes, but also raises concerns about the importance of remittances in social development, given the country's unacceptably low values. In this context, the socio-economy somewhat developed by influence of remittances on Somalia's social progress. The rapid increase in remittances is not unique to Somalia; it affects other LDCs. The impact of Somalia's civil war and absence of a government on socio-economic progress has been considerable, notably in terms of employment, education, and health. Currently, 47% of Somalia's economically active population is jobless. Despite economic progress has been inconsistent, the local economy is booming and witnessing a one-of-a-kind economic recovery in some places (Kibikyo & Omar, 2012, P.1-2). It is really worth noting that remittance networks take part significantly to the Somali economy by supporting a variety of commercial activities. Somali entrepreneurs acquire their items with foreign exchange obtained from immigrants, then make payments to partners through remittance networks. Aid organizations utilize remittance firms for payroll and contract payments. Foreign direct investment in Somalia is also facilitated via remittance networks, with the great bulk of this coming from Somali citizens residing overseas. Furthermore, many Somali remittance firms (or vice versa) fund in other sectors, including as import/export, constructions, real estate, and communications (Farah, 2009, p. 12).

"The private sector in Somalia has shown to be a rather successful supplier of critical social assistance, such as water and transportation," according to the report. Even the tiniest settlements in Somalia are now connected to major urban areas via freight and people transit, which is very inexpensive, and the majority of Somali energy is delivered privately. Water is also provided by commercial companies. Furthermore, the Somali economy, which has thrived in the lack of government disturbance, deserves much of the credit for the country's improved growth (Kibikyo & Omar, 2012, P. 2).

Preparing for delivery of services in a chaotic state is difficult in and of itself, and creative solutions are required. A crucial element is that donor funds intended for service delivery are likely to be misappropriated as a result of bribery and inadequate accountability procedures. As a result, in the early phases of creating the state, it may be necessary to engage with 3d -party nongovernmental groups. The creation of autonomous service authority in

such states has been proposed as a solution to the absence of a vibrant civil society that might allow the effective and efficient delivery of services where the government has failed. Undoubtedly, the most acceptable service delivery modalities will be determined by nonstate actors' ability to organize for delivery of services and their acceptance by the general public (Kimenyi, Mbaku & Moyo, 2010, p.1359).

The issues of exploitation and incompetence in Somalia were exacerbated by the phenomena of cold war-induced disproportionate weaponry. Somalia was among the most militarized nations in the world due to border disputes dates back to the colonial heritage, as well as superpower opportunism. As a result, social programs like as healthcare and education were demoted to a low priority in terms of spending. In fact, the 1984 figures reveal that the Somali government has spent 36 percent of state expenses on security and defence, 10.5 percent on social programs like as education, and just 8% on economic concerns and development. Domestic warfare, superpower ambition, economic deterioration, institutional corruption, and, finally, the end of bipolarity and the establishment of the New World Order, might all be factors in the Somali government's demise in 1991 (Abdi, 1998, p. 335). Following the restoration of order, the international community should focus on investments in social services, particularly water, education, health (which must include hygiene, particularly in urban areas), and food security. As one might assume, the downfall of the state is linked to a lack of capability in the supply of public goods and services, and in many regions, the government is completely unavailable, leaving no public products or deliveries. Local provision by various warlords has undoubtedly been vital in some regions of Somalia, but generally, service delivery has completely failed. The poor, in particular, lack accessibility to welfare-enhancing and life-saving public goods and facilities, has clear repercussions for the people's long-term progress. Much more concerning is the fact that, due to a lack of human capital investment, war will remain to be a desirable alternative to productive work. The endeavour may not be sustained unless security aims are supported by better supply of public goods and deliveries, and it may meet significant hostility not only from warlords but also from the general population (Kimenyi, Mbaku & Moyo, 2010, p.1358).

In the subject of social development, community involvement is aimed at fostering and developing common interests among persons within a society. Interested parties, as well as the community, should always be brought together to accomplish corporate goals and

optimum results. Social development strives to empower people by equipping them with the skills they need to affect change in their societies. The majority of the abilities are centered on gaining political power by creating big social groupings to work together for a similar goal. Society developers should not only know how to deal with everyone, but also how to have a significant influence on the social institutions of the same. Project failure is decreased when societies are encouraged since it gives them a feeling of pride and ownership over the project (Kenya & Kasevu, 2017, p. 12-13).

Despite the fact that Somali small business owners began to create private sectors and boost family income, the rate of poverty continued to rise since Somalia has been a country in a chronic complex emergency since 1991, when the Somali government disintegrated. After disappearance of central government of Somalia, the private sector, which includes small businesses, provides and maintains the jobs that enable impoverished people to work and earn the money they need to buy products and services. As a result, there is no compelling reason to label them all as "ineffective," because they will serve as a foundation for more supportive activities in the future. Even though they have little influence on economic development, these entrepreneurs can take part to social and anti-poverty causes. They at the very least prevent impoverishment from worsening in some conditions or provide a foundation for future social mobility (Ali & Ali, 2013, p.108-109).

The private sector in Somalia has shown to be a rather successful supplier of critical social services like water and transportation. Indeed, the tiniest communities in Somalia now have access to freight and passenger transportation, which is quite affordable. In 2003, Hargeisa saw the launch of a state-owned power supplier. However, the majority of Somali power is provided by private companies. Water is also provided by commercial companies. Private social assistance acts as a safety net, with remittances from overseas providing a significant portion of the funding. In difficult times, private assistance can make up to 25%-60% of a household's income. There is also the option of paying for private healthcare. Medical consultations are relatively inexpensive in Somalia, despite the fact that the condition of medicine is still very poor. Furthermore, since 1989-1990, when statelessness first appeared, the number of Somalis with accessibility to a healthcare provider has nearly quadrupled. Privately generated public goods, such as "healthcare and education facilities, as well as utility firms such as water and electricity," provide "new revenue and job

opportunities" that are critical to the Somali economy's growth (Simiyu, Ismail Omar, & Mugano, 2017,p. 5).

In Somalia, there are programs for socioeconomic progress in various regions to support the country's economic growth. The Banadir area is the country's largest and most densely inhabited. The Banadir region took the initial initiatives toward socioeconomic growth by a) recognizing the gaps, b) addressing the problem, and c) establishing objectives for economic development. However, there are still some major obstacles to overcome, particularly in the areas of good governance and public engagement in the governance system. In the Banadir area and within the national government, public service delivery, transparent public collection of taxes, and government expenditure are not particularly efficient, and this would have an impact on the region's socioeconomic growth (Huriye & Ahmed, 2020, p.248).

Recreating a financial structure in a conflict-torn country is a difficult undertaking. Recognizing that financial sectors in post-conflict nations differ in terms of development and reform ability, as well as the fact that each war has its own set of features and circumstances, reformers must keep in mind that long-term financial reforms are necessary. It takes patience and commitment to pass laws, improve governance structures, create competitive financial practices, construct financial infrastructure, and encourage international and domestic assurance in financial institutions. In a tough post-conflict country like Somalia, determination is even more crucial. The chosen strategy must be both opportunistically evolutionary and responsive in order to be effective. A strict ex-ante financial sector plan in Somalia is impossible due to the country's shifting dynamics (Maimbo, 2006, p. 44).

2.4.1. Human Capital Development

The origins of the human capital approach go back to Adam Smith. She saw the useful abilities of all people living in a country as a part of the capital of that country and included the human being in the concept of capital. However, she argued that considering people as capital does not degrade people and does not weaken their dignity and freedom. Expanded the concept of capital to include human. Economists have also placed education and training in an important position by highlighting the importance of human capital in the growth of the economy the method based on human capital, developed by economists such as Schultz

and Becker in the 1960s, had to face some criticisms when it first emerged. Acting with the belief that the working class is exploited by capital, academic circles approached the concept of human capital with scepticism. Economists, who argue that the concept of human capital treats people like a machine and therefore degrades people, eventually accepted the human capital approach as a valuable tool in social problems and various economic analyses, and in the 1960s they abandoned the hostile attitudes towards the concept in question. The human capital is not physical or financial capital because, a person's knowledge, skills, health and values cannot be separated from each other. The said capital cannot be expropriated, sold or purchased like physical capital. Human capital durability is as long as a person's life span. Human capital is thought of as both a person's inherited and acquired abilities. The inherited ability is genetic and every individual carries the genes from birth (Durgun, 2008, p.27).

In a globalizing environment, continuous and methodical knowledge growth has a favorable impact on the process. Investing in education is essentially an investment in human capital. Because educated people are an organization's most important asset, organizations are progressively giving education a higher priority. Human capital has been discovered to be noteworthy in scientific and commercial circles in recent years, and different studies have been undertaken on it. All human factors such as experience, skill, knowledge, and ability of the individuals inside the organization are referred to as human capital. Human capital is a term that refers to a person's talents, education, work experience, and health. It is the worth of an individual's intrinsic and learned traits, according to another definition. Human capital is a sort of investment that grows over time. Individuals have natural qualities, knowledge, and abilities, and they may improve their capital by adding behavioral attributes. People possess their own human capital, which they rent out in exchange for a monetary advantage to companies. This advantage might be both monetary and nonmonetary. Human capital that is suited for their needs is available to organizations. If an employee quits the company, his or her human capital follows him. Human capital is something that can be gained and regenerated (Nurullah & Kesen, 2014, p. 26).

The significant of human capital has been indicated in essential growth models. Human capital notion that forms the basic resource of economic growth has been used to describe all notions as individual's or society's awareness, abilities, health condition, skill, education level and place social relationships. Investments which have been made to human had been described as opportunity cost of spending time in education. According to the

Lucas in (1988), he had pointed out that upsurge of individual's human capital contributed to efficiency of all production elements in certainty excluding that it increases the self-productivity, each sort of investments that administration will make in education and to improve the background of technology will impact progress more than investments on physical capital by doing a positive influence on human capital accumulation (Kiliç & Beşer, 2020, p.34).

Social capital, which examines the economic benefits of communication based on mutual trust, has a substantial impact on a person's social, educational, health, family, employment, and public administration activities. As a result, social capital is one of the aspects that has a substantial impact on human capital efficiency. Because the efficient use of human capital is heavily reliant on the presence of social capital, social capital has gained in importance in recent years, particularly in developed nations. In this regard, social and human capital should be viewed as two distinct economic qualities that complement one another. The more intense the relations based on trust between people and institutions in a country, the more social capital exists in the relevant society. The individuals who make up a society with this structure are in a structure that is at peace with themselves and their society. Therefore, it is observed that people who are confident in themselves and their environment, and who are at peace with themselves and their society, are much more successful in business life. The increase in self-confidence of a person who is self-confident and at peace with the society he lives in naturally reflects on his productivity because he can communicate adequately with his environment. On the other hand, since how and to what extent human capital will be used depends entirely on the will of the person who owns it, being at peace with the society in which the person is involved causes her to work much more selflessly (Karagül, 2003, p.40).

In this context, human capital is handled at different levels in sociological analysis. At the micro level, it is handled on the basis of the individual, social environment and company; at the mezzo level, it is handled on the basis of other firms in the market, institutions such as social structure, education, religion, economy and politics. Human Capital is accepted as the basic component of intellectual capital models. In its simplest form and it is possible to evaluate an enterprise as the individual information stock of its employees. Businesses also own the property of the individual as a function with their knowledge, skills and experience. From another point of view, it states that businesses want to transform the savings of the

personnel they employ into organizational capital by taking them into the scope of the assets of the business. In this respect, specifically, the main human capital values for an entrepreneur are; self-improvement desire and tendency, willingness to succeed, self-sacrifice, empathy, risk taking, effort, being synergistic, taking responsibility, having the capacity for creativity and innovation, capturing and evaluating opportunities, reliability, sensitivity in social relations, leadership and managerial ability, and external openness counted as such qualities. In terms of a business, knowledge, education, competitiveness, innovation capacity and knowledge transfer are the prominent human capital elements (Akm, 2010, p.54-55).

Studies on human capital are based on two points. The first is the collectivization of personal abilities. The second is the incorporation of personal and collective talents and competencies into organizational capital. Human capital is basically divided into three characteristics: talent, relationships and values. In the talent section, the ability of the employees related to their job is named as professional talent. The quality of an employee's relationships with co-workers is called social skill, and the success of his/her relationships with customers and the external environment is called business talent. Relationships are focused on the success of the employee's relationships and sharing with his/her colleagues, who are included in the social skill section. On the other hand, Values, are the necessity for employees of the same organization to have the same language and the same common business culture. Qualified human capital means trained or educated employees. Therefore, the expenditures to be made on education for the organization will be an investment in human capital. However, some subjects may not need training. Automation can be more profitable in jobs that require simple manual labor. Even if done by hand, routine and low-skill work does not create or use human capital for organizations (Nurullah & Kesen, 2014, p.28).

It is crucial to pay attention to the possible relationships between human capital, other kinds of capital, growth, and income when considering the activity of human capital as an input into development. While it is true that better educated individuals get more than less educated people in any nation for which data exists, it does not follow that there is a simple link between developing people and states being wealthy. Human capital and some types of physical capital may be mutually beneficial. The problem with investing is that it's difficult to match abilities to technology. It is impossible to choose between investing in people and

investing in technologies; both are necessary. The question of how much to invest in other types of capital equipment and trained labor is much more important. It seems unlikely that the response to that enquiry would be the same for all countries or that it will remain unchanged throughout time (Appleton & Teal, 1998, p. 10).

Nevertheless, there is a negative correlation among human capital investment and population increase. It means that there is, there is a negative relationship between the number of children a family has and the investment in education and upbringing per child. Small families generally spend more on their child's education and upbringing, while large families spend less on these areas. For this reason, while large families have less human capital because they invest less in each child they have, a development occurs in the opposite direction of the situation in small families. On the other hand, the human capital approach includes work and other habits, even harmful addictions such as smoking and alcohol use. These dependencies can have positive or negative effects on productivity in all sectors (Durğun, 2008, p. 29).

In conclusion, the development of human capital and its rational use have some specific conditions. To increase human capital educated and healthy society is needed. However, in order for the said capital to be evaluated efficiently, it is an indispensable condition that the person is satisfied in the field of financial opportunities and social relations. On the other hand, in order for the existing human capital to be used effectively, the complementarity relationship with the physical capital must be well established. Otherwise, the country will not be able to evaluate its human capital sufficiently. This may lead to the shift of human capital to other countries where it can work more efficiently and more satisfactorily. The success of societies in their economic development processes depends on the development of human and social opportunities as much as physical opportunities. Because economic development is a level that can be reached by using all the possibilities and values of a society in a certain order. In other words, it is not possible for countries that do not invest in people and social values to achieve success in the economic field (Karagül, 2003, p.45).

2.4.2. Political Development

Polis, which originates from the word politics, symbolizes the city-state, which is considered the cradle of classical Greek civilization. In this context, it is seen that the Polis is a political, social, military and economic whole established on a certain land, covering more than one city within its borders and a rural region extending around them. For this reason, the people who make up the Polis have established very close and strong ties with it, and they believe that they can only live within this frame (Yavaşgel, 2021, p. 11). Certain concepts have aided political regimes in ensuring economic progress at different times. Depending on the period and beneficiary, these principles create diverse outcomes. In this framework, statism in various forms, neoliberalism in practice, the developmental-state paradigm, and interdependence in international political economy can all be discussed. However, rather than using these ideas, it would be more appropriate to assess the progress in terms of a broad assessment of political evolution. While presenting the qualities of political growth, it is felt that focusing on what political development may be, rather than explicit definitions, would be more significant. The key topics concerning political development are examined in this context by outlining the general nature of political development research in terms of development characteristics. Although political development studies had their origins in the 1950s, it was not until the 1960s that they were consciously conceptualized and systematized (Akkan Güngör, 2019, p. 192).

In the Islamic society, the beginning of the political system discussions among political thinkers followed the practice far behind. The first classification studies on political systems, which would be the area of interest to political science, were made by thinkers such as Farabi, Maverdi, Ibn Taymiyya, and Ibn Khaldun. Undoubtedly, these studies are not disconnected from the political developments in the Islamic society. Among Islamic thinkers, the subject has developed around the concepts of caliphate, sultanate, election, inheritance, council, justice, consultation, allegiance, tyranny, cruelty and similar concepts (Çiftçi & Yılmaz, 2013, p. 85).

It is no doubt the case that the procedures and particulars of political processes in dissimilar societies vary widely. These procedures and consequences are both fashioned by, and form, the structural environs, internal and external, the distributions and equilibrates of power, thoughts, ideas, importantly and interests, the official and unofficial institutions

through which they all work. Nevertheless, wherever human groups shape there are indispensable and global procedures which shapes what politics is everywhere (Leftwich, 2006, p.12). For one point, equating political development with modernity or variables commonly associated with modernization restricts the breadth of this concept's application in terms of location and time. Political development, according to this perspective, is defined in a local and narrow sense, and only refers to modern nation-states or the rise of modern nation-states. A politically evolved tribal power, city-state, feudal monarchy, or bureaucratic empire cannot be discussed. Development is associated with a certain form of political system, rather than being a trait that can be applied to any sort of political system. Isn't it more accurate to think of advancement or lack of development as a trait that exists in all political systems? City-states, bureaucratic empires, and modern nation-states they can be developed or underdeveloped. Looking at the issue from this perspective will shed more light on contemporary societies in a state of modernization; because in this way, In addition to the traditional-modern difference, a second set of categories is created, which will be used to compare the processes of change in these civilizations to the change processes in other types of societies (Huntington, 1967, p.60).

Again, political development ensures the concentration of power within the state and requires a specialized political structure. In this context, basic political functions are performed through complex, organized political institutions such as the legislature, the executive branch, political parties and pressure groups. Individuals are changing a strong identity with the political system and the state. In this environment, the political system has extensive capabilities and is expected to be more effective in responding to demands from the population and protecting the environment. organization is more stable and harmonious, its structures are more efficient, and its activities serve its goals and objectives more effectively (Güngör, 2019, p.83). The political development model adopted by capitalist countries is based on multi-party parliamentary democracy. On the other hand, some countries belonging to the third world, have the opinion that their structural problems are not suitable for this model, which disperses and renders the central authority ineffective. Furthermore, political development is not considered to be fully realized with the shaping of the socio-economic structure through fundamental changes. The most important factor preventing success in this field is the lack of awareness. There are a number of factors that increase or decrease the effectiveness of international relations, especially the ignorance that predominates in the field of agriculture (Abadan, 1970, p.102).

The political development sequence is quite meaningful with regard to showing the continuity of the political progress concept in American political science. It is not a coincidence that we talk about the crises of political development in a process that corresponds to the economic crisis of the 1970s and the revival of social and political movements. Due to the effects of the political social turmoil of the period on the scientific understanding of the underdeveloped countries, the need to criticize the political development from within itself has arisen. This necessity is the first explanation of the contradiction that development can mean order and stability, just as development means democracy or democratization that includes participation, even in sources that can be described as the classics of political development. That is, while the political development paradigm presented a set of concepts emphasizing democracy and freedoms, it also supported authoritarian regimes, or at least considered it necessary. Political development studies, as noted above, marked the birth of an empirical and behaviorist literature. In this respect, the criticism that occurs within the political development approaches should not be evaluated as radical. Whether the understanding of political development is taken in terms of modernization, stability or democratization, the basic understanding and ideology are common. This argument can be supported by examining the political development approach in terms of stability and order and the political development approaches in terms of democratization. Moreover, the attributes of democracy and stability are sometimes referred to together as dimensions of political development (Türkbay, 2019, p.13). Political corruption in most underdeveloped countries has been extensively analyzed, both by the economists of these countries. Much of the debate about political corruption stems from the structure of the political system. While the comments of economic observers are based on moral foundations, it is emphasized that corruption has harmful effects on economic inefficiency, technocratic inefficiencies and economic growth. The point on which most of the authors working on corruption agree; Corruption hinders the forward change of society and economic development (Bayrakçı, 2000, p.133).

In conclusion, over time, political scientists tended to study politics in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and their perspectives began to be more influenced by the developmental approach. According to this understanding, as countries develop politically and move towards Western-style democracy, they will become more stable and the possibility of internal instability and conflicts will decrease. However, the theoretical and conceptual foundations of political development began to be questioned by an increasing number of

researchers after the 1960s. Data on most countries have been made available to researchers in the digital environment, and these data have shown the relationship between economic and social change and cultural traditions in many developing countries in a different way than expected.

2.4.3. Economic Development

As it is known, the concepts of economic growth and development in economic theory have significant differences in meaning. Economic growth is characterized by an increase in national income, which is the monetary illustration of all products and services produced in a country over time. or with the emphasis on industrialization and capitalist development in the world, which Maurice Dobb (1981), brought to the fore, the growth measured as the increase in the per capita amount of the world's industrial production increased in the twentieth century at a rate that it had not been in the history of humanity (Arslan, 2013, 5). While the increase in world population and production has been accelerating in the last half century, it is seen that production has increased much faster than the population. On the one hand, this development, once again confirms the invalidity of Malthus' theory of production increase and population growth, moreover, it makes the traditional Classical and Neo-Classical growth theories insufficient to explain growth. How can the increase in production occur so quickly and the world's it is able to feed more population; The questions of future population growth and the dynamics under which the production increase that will feed this increase will take place, has led to the introduction of Endogenous Growth Theories and intense studies on this subject (Keskin, 2011, p. 9).

Economic advancement is critical to a region's continued development and vitality, yet progress is not the same as economic growth. Economic advancement refers to changes in resource utilization, production processes, labor skills, technology, and information or financial arrangements that result in a quantifiable transformation in what and how assets and facilities are created. If a regional economy produces more of the same products and services in the same way, it can grow without changing. For example, a rise in the population of a region will result in increased money and more demand-driven advancement, as well as qualitative improvements in the economic growth environment that are now unavailable. In the long run, growth and development complement each other, even if in the short run,

development ties up resources that could otherwise be used to fuel more immediate economic expansion (Kane, 2004).

In the economic growth literature, per capita income differences at the international level; it is stated that there is a consensus that it is due to the differences in the quality of national policies and institutions rather than the differences in the natural and human capital endowments of countries. The fact that the institutional building in a country is an effective factor on both social and economic structure and that factors such as political rights, civil and economic freedoms ensure the rights of individuals in economic, political and social fields reveal the importance of these factors (Tezcan & Tezcan, 2011, p.11).

In addition to the increase in production and per capita income, economic development includes structural changes, technical and institutional arrangements, changes in production structure and allocation of resources between sectors. Furthermore, to include economic development, industrial growth applies not only to the quantitative expansion of an existing structure, but also to the positive formation of a new structure. To put it another way, economic development encompasses a rise in social welfare as well as social and political development, as well as economic expansion. Economic development, in a wide sense, is a process that enhances people's living conditions, self-confidence, and independence, as well as their overall quality of life and talents. Indicators used to quantify economic development are critical in determining a country's degree of development. GNP and GNP per capita, as well as Purchasing Power Parity and the Human Progress Index, are used to measure economic development in general (Şaşmaz & Yayla, 2018, p. 251).

Economic advancement is a broader concept than growth in national wealth; it encompasses social, cultural, political, and economic changes that contribute to material evolution. It includes changes in resource delivery, capital formation rate, population size and composition, technology, skills, and efficiency, as well as institutional and organizational setup. These reforms help to attain the larger goals of a more fair income distribution, more employment, and a reduction in poverty (Van den Berg, 2016, p. 39).

Today, studies in the field of economic growth show that the main reason for the per capita income differences at the international level is shows that it is due to differences in the quality of national policies and institutions rather than differences in the natural and

human capital endowments of countries. Economic institutions have a significant impact on income distribution in society. In this context, the fact that economic institutions ensure the economic freedom of individuals leads to equality in income distribution. In addition, it is stated that the income difference between developed and underdeveloped countries is high, but this difference is not caused by the difference between capital, labor and other resources, but the main reason is productivity. It is known that productivity is based on technology and productivity. Ensuring technology and efficiency is achieved through good institutional structures. Another proof of the effect of democracy on growth is presented by Rivera-Batiz in his study. Rivera-Batiz states that democracy has a positive effect on the quality of management, and that the improvement in the quality of management leads to inventions and therefore technological development occurs (TEZCAN & Tezcan, 2011, p. 16).

Democracies have a solid management attitude, according to the idea that democracy is a necessity for economic progress. The administration's stability is successful in delivering policies that will enable development and growth to be established on firm premises in the short term, while also being applicable in the face of expert judgments. The investments that will be accomplished in the economic aspect and the consumption balance will also have a base to attain a stable structure with the extension of the application scenarios of the policies and the rise in social engagement. Because democratic nations have strong institutional systems, they are better able to deal with potential crises and fluctuations and make logical decisions with pluralistic involvement. The reality that society is not affected by economic variations becomes a critical aspect in ensuring development's long-term survival. Democracy is also an effective form of government in preventing the damage caused by the political instability, which forms the basis of the political problems of the underdeveloped countries, to the development process. The state's intrusive attitude on institutional structures, postponing independent decision-making and questioning activities, also causes social consciousness not to be widespread. The environment of distrust towards the administration, which is constantly unstable, causes the country's economy to collapse and the welfare level to decrease. In this respect, the absence of conditions that will enable a 'holistic' participation to emerge results in the failure of development stages (Özden & Erbay 2017, p. 352).

In conclusion, the subject of economic growth and development has been the focus of intense interest and discussion with the Classical theory starting with Adam Smith, the

Keynesian theory developing with Keynes, and the Neo-Classical theory developed in the 1960s. However, it has become an important issue that has been discussed again in the last two decades, after the theories put forward could not adequately explain the developments in the world and after a period of complacency extending until the 1980s, new theories were introduced under the name of Intrinsic Growth Theories. When we look at the social indicators of developed countries, it is seen that they are similar. The fact that these nations have a high level of wellbeing, a high standard of education, a longer life expectancy compared to other countries, and the brain drain of many of them from other countries are among the most important of these similarities. The role of the human capital of these countries is great behind all these common developments.



CHAPTER THREE

A CASE OF BANADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION, SOMALIA

3.1. Introduction

Somalia had 9 years of parliamentary democracy after achieving independence in 1960, probably the first nonviolent, democratic transition of leadership in Africa. In a successful coup in 1969, the military commanded by Mohamed Siyad Barre deposed the fledgling civilian administration. After twenty-one years of authoritarian control, a combination of clan-based rebel factions brutally removed the military administration from power in 1991. The military dictatorship committed major human rights crimes during its reign. The last 10 years, in particular, have been very aggressive and oppressive. Nonetheless, it is critical to emphasize that human rights violations did not halt with the end of military administration. In reality, once the military government collapsed, the violent war escalated because rebel commanders and other group heads failed to agree on a feasible power-sharing formula, dividing the country into tiny fiefdoms. As a consequence, hundreds of thousands of people have died and many more have been injured in the subsequent civil conflict. Furthermore, the fighting resulted in nearly two million people being domestically displaced or becoming refugees in other countries. As a consequence, hundreds of thousands of people have died and many more have been injured in the subsequent civil conflict. Furthermore, the fighting resulted in nearly two million people being domestically displaced or becoming refugees in other countries. Over fifteen so-called peace and reconciliation forums have been held outside of Somalia to far, all of which have failed to end the conflict and restore a functioning central government.

3.2. Brief Background of Somalia Country

The Somali people have a rich history that stretches back to thousands of years. Furthermore, historical accounts from the oldest Egyptian inscriptions pertaining to the Somali coast and archaeological data found from several locations in the Horn of Africa certainly chronicle that lengthy history. In reality, the Egyptians referred to Somalia as "the Land of Punt," and the two countries enjoyed a thriving trading connection that peaked during Queen Hatshepsut's era. Following that, the arrival of Arab and Persian settlers on

the Somali coast, as well as the spreading of Islam in the region, prompted the formation of city-states along the coast. Northern coastal cities like Zayla and Berbera, as well as their southern equivalents like Mogadishu, Merca, and Baraawe, benefited greatly from their key location as trade centers (Khayre, 2016,p.3). The term "Somali" does not have a precise definition as an ethnic group. During the process of Islamisation, several communities have come to consider themselves as Somali. There are also linguistic and cultural transition zones among Oromo and Somalis, where groups may identify more as one or the other relying on what is politically expedient. There are also linguistic and cultural transition zones among Oromo and Somalis, where groups may identify more as one or the other relying on what is politically expedient. Because of its location on the maritime route to India, Aden has been extremely important to the British as a headquarters since the construction of the Suez Canal. Because of its strategic location on the maritime route to India, Aden has been a vital British station since the Suez Canal was completed (Schlee , 2001, p.2). In an ethnically, religiously, and linguistically homogenous community of just over 2 million people, a parliamentary government democratic in form, content, and function was formed when the nation won independence in 1960. British Somaliland and the Trust Territory of Somalia under Italian control (previously Italian Somaliland) were merged into the new state. Its limits were agreed upon by the two colonial empires, Ethiopia, and France, who held claim to French Somaliland, a postage stamp-sized region bordering the Gulf of Aden. Land was scarce in newly gained independent Somalia, and economically viable mineral wealth were few. In a difficult, desert climate, most Somalis relied on pastoral nomadism or seminomadism for their living, as they did for millennia. They followed their cattle in a periodic hunt for pasture, giving little heed to national borders, in keeping with the rational practice they and their forefathers have often followed (Nelson, 1981, p.21). Before the colonial customary Somalia, like the rest of Africa, was unfamiliar with 'modern' national educational institutions. This was largely owing to the socio-political and economic structures that were in existence at the time. The Somali nation, as we believe it now, is basically a twentieth phenomenon, and it predates a collection of six large clan families who lived in what is now Somalia. The idea that Somalis all the time have somewhat fit the standard academic concept of nation is peculiar to this notion. A country is a social group that has a common ideology, same institutions and practices, and a sense of unity in this manner (Abdi, 1998, p. 328).

Somalia was recognized as Africa's sole real nation state for a long period following independence, with considerable linguistic and cultural homogeneity. The notion looked

valid when combined with the reality that all Somalis are linked by a similar genealogy system and the country's near-complete Islam. The European concept of a 'country,' meaning something more than merely a shared state, had found organisational structure in Sub-Saharan Africa (Schlee, 2001, p.4).

As a result, colonial powers split Somalia into five different areas, despite the fact that it was "one of the few extremely homogenous regions in Africa." To that purpose, Italy extended its existence in southern Somalia among 1885 and 1893, coining the term "Italian Somaliland." In the north of Somalia, the British formed the Somaliland Protectorate. In the same way, the French declared a protectorate over the northern sliver of land that became known as French Somaliland. Furthermore, from 1886 onwards, Britain captured Jubbaland, Somalia's far-southwestern portion. Nevertheless, in 1925, the British colonial administration relinquished part of Jubbaland to Italy and transferred it to the Italian colonial power, while the western half of Jubbaland remained part of British colonial Kenya (Khayre, 2016, p.7). This state has a historic livestock sector centered on nomadic pastoralism, as well as a developing export business headed by the commercial sector (partly as a result of the disappearance of the central government). The cattle industry dominates the Somali economy, accounting for around 60% of job possibilities, 40% of GDP, and 80% of foreign exchange revenues. Over the last 18 years, despite several issues like as insecurity, political turmoil, and prohibitions by some major importing nations, the number of animals and meat exported has gradually increased, improving the economy and lifestyles in remote rural areas (Isak & Ali, 2015, p.89). Despite the fact that governments and local neighbourhoods have attempted to restore good governance and institutions, improve the security, and rebuild necessary infrastructure over the past 27 years of civil war, violence, insufficient or nonexistent governance, and protracted political crises, governments and local community members have started to restore state capacity and institutions, ensure security, and restore physical infrastructure, to provide an appropriate climate for the private sector, with the twin goal of rebuilding the economy while maintaining political stability. Puntland and Somaliland's northern areas have remained generally calm and have sustained their decades-long strategies of state formation and economic growth. The Federal Government of Somalia, which took power in 2012, has accomplished in expanding its territorial authority in southern Somalia, while many regions remain under terror group control, particularly outside of Mogadishu and Kismayo. It has also aided in the formation of new Federal Member States, held indirect elections for a new president, cabinet, and parliament, and is

increasing its domestic income, albeit from a small basis (World Bank,2018,p.4). Somalia chosed a federal system based on the interim constitution, and Somalia became a Federal Republic once the constitution was approved in August 2012. The approved constitution aimed to put an end to the two-decade conflict and political turmoil by building a proactive and transparent government structure as well as robust institutions. However, since its autonomy, Somalia has had a centralized government with consolidated authority at the national level. Since a result, switching from this system and delegating these powers to various people's representatives can have a significant impact on the general political climate, as the federal system's responsibility and openness can strengthen the democratic system. In light of this, the question of whether power separation may lead to integrated federalism might be raised (Abubakar, 2016,p.91). In terms of substance, the federal framework posed a challenge to the unitary system of government that existed before to the war and was designed to alleviate the tensions that frequently occur among the center and the periphery. Although the interim constitution's approval, political and security difficulties remain. Although the scale of violence both within the capital and outside has subsided, it remains a challenge to both the government and the public. Government institutions have not established a visible footprint in the public life and has only slightly tried to establish its authority within the capital (Aman, 2019, p.71-72).

3.3. Political background and social structure

For decades, pastoral nomads has been an income source for Somalis in the Horn of Africa. Even before the mid-nineteenth-century colonial division of the Somali 'territories,' the region's history was marked by massive migrations of Somalis into areas previously populated by other peoples. During the first time, Somali tribes came together to realize a common purpose after effectively taking vast sections of Abyssinia under the leadership of Ahmed Gran (Ahmed,1999,p.114).The tribe was a social and political unit of organization and administration in ancient Somali culture. As in many multiethnic cultures in Africa, every clan had its own leadership and elderly council. Land was common property, and its administration was tied to ideas of authority, religion, and tribe (the extended family). Nevertheless, post-independence modernization activities drastically altered the old idea of land and authority. The tribal system and contemporary constitutes of social and political organization coexist in modern Somalia. Traditional clan institutions, which served as a foundation for identification, dispute resolution, and communal security, were supplanted

by a national judiciary and constitutional laws, while the clan elders' cultural and social standing was preserved (Ssereo, 2003, p. 26). The Somali political and social structure is split into sect families and clans, which are further subdivided into sub-clans, significant lineages, and 'dia-paying' organizations. With members ranging from a few hundred to over a thousand households, the dia-paying family (Jilib/Bah) is likely the most stable entity. Any dia-paying unit's membership has an unspoken agreement to help each other share money. The term 'dia-paying' refers to a community's households sharing responsibility for crimes committed by and against their members. Specific rights and obligations are not automatically conferred by tribe membership; instead, they are addressed and accepted upon in unwritten agreements. Instead of having a single customary leader, most villages have a council of elders who are responsible for the whole community. Throughout the colonial government, chiefs were chosen and paid to serve as leading members of their respective communities (Ahmed, 1999, p.115).

The tribe communities' rights and duties, as well as the rights and restrictions of neighboring clans, were established by the council of elders and customary leaders, who guaranteed harmony and long-term peace in the clan communities. The customary tribal chiefs and leaders' political, moral, and/or spiritual responsibilities were changed as a result of modernization. The clan leaders and the council of chiefs described the old traditional conventions on war, the laws of mutual help to captives of war, care for the injured, and hospitality, which were all part of the traditional social and political code of behavior. The conventional leaders' peacekeeping duties and position in their communities of connections were changed when these roles were reassigned to a contemporary court system. The shift also created a divide among traditional and modern conflict resolution approaches, posing a challenge to the UN's international peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts in Somalia (Ssereo, 2003, p. 27).

African Indigenous philosophies known as Somali dhaqan philosophies contain many systems of comprehensive knowledge. In as far as they are broad ideas guiding Somali peoples, these ideologies are the fundamental pillars of Somali cultures. Dhaqan ideas are the important threads that link Somali people to their native homelands in Somalia, their Creation myths, and their communal ancient African way of life from a cosmological perspective. Somali dhaqan ideas are the comprehensive teachings that our predecessors passed down to us. They are the pillars that administer Somali communities both in Somalia

and in the Diaspora all across the world. These teachings are to be interpreted within the African cosmology, and they represent the very Soyyal or socherante (existence) of Somali peoples. According to Gyekye (1987), African philosophical thinking is explained both in oral literature and in people's ideas and deeds." As a result, a significant amount of philosophical content is incorporated in proverbs, myths, and folktales, folk songs, rituals, rites, norms, and customs of the society, as well as in their aesthetic symbols and socio-political organizations and practices (Ilmi, 2014, p.10-11).

The pastoral Somali society is basically democratic. Men's councils have historically made decisions. Despite age, lineage seniority, and money can have an effect, these committees are egalitarian, often to the point of anarchy. "All men are councillors and all men politicians" in these councils, according to anthropologist I.M Lewis. Egalitarianism pervades all sectors of Somali life. It's not uncommon in Somalia for a poor, illiterate nomad to approach a top public official as an equitable and participate him in a debate about the state's problems. Despite the fact that Somalia's political culture is mostly democratic, social and political upheaval has resulted in new social patterns. A new urban population has formed in recent years, educated in western-style schools and working as entrepreneurs or in government. Other segments of society have less money, less access to government services, and less educational chances for their children than these urbanites (Putman Briton & Noor, 1993, p.13-14).

Presently, each of a clan's largest primary sections has at least one formally approved and stipended tribal leader, known traditionally as Gob. These segment leaders traditionally exercise unofficial judicial as well as political processes, but they lacked formal courts like those governed over by bosses in more centralized african societies. Conventions of the headmen of component segments functioning as spokespeople for their kinsmen determine overall clan policy, and some clans have a single nominal head (Kabo Qabil) who represents the clan as a whole in its external contacts on a common basis. As previously stated, the clan's parts vary in size and, as a result, in political prominence. Therefore, one piece in particular, generally the smallest, has an unique ritual status that will be described here. There is also a group of religious leaders who undertake such specialist duties as the ritual blessing of settlements and water ponds, as well as the protection of crops from the unwelcome attentions of bird pests, either as part of the clan structure or as external to it and then trying to serve several clans. They also preside at weddings, funerals, and other

ceremonial events, and their responsibilities frequently overlap with those of the clan's ritual section (Lewis, 1969, p. 63). A number of experts have long emphasized the importance of lineage in understanding modern Somali politics and its trend toward disintegration and instability. Others, while acknowledging the relevance of culture in understanding the outlines of recent events, argue that the value of conventional relationships has been altered almost beyond recognition by the changing exchanges that have occurred amongst humans. As a result, it's crucial to understand the processes of political and economic processes that shape the system of social connections in a given society at a specific historical point. The Somali people have no history of being committed to state government: they are 'customarily' centralized and egalitarian, and their interactions with state institutions have seemed to be ephemeral and predatory in the past (Samatar, 1992, p.626).

On the appearance, a clan-based interpretation for Somalia's unrest appears to be backed up by Somalis' own accounts of their early experiences. Many Somalis utilize clan speech to explain and discuss the events that have occurred in their nation. To be sure, people fleeing a crumbling state sought sanctuary in social networks with strong emotional ties, kinship ties and some assassinations were clan-based vengeance killings. And it's true that much of the current violence among so-called warlords has taken place among clan-based groupings. For Somalia's warring groups, using clan feeling to mobilize support has proven to be a successful approach. The many bigger militias claim to defend clan objectives, and many Somalis living in exile have become deeply split along clan lines. Unnamed Somalis recount the devastation wrought by clan rivalries in journals, offering important words that may be included into clan-based conflict research (Besteman, 1996, p.128). Nevertheless, the significance of Lewis and Cerulli's arguments is painfully obvious in the context of independent Somalia's political history. The ambiguity surrounding the usage of these phrases is what Aw Jama Omer Issa, a renowned Somali preacher, was alluding to when he said, "Kinship is gone, Humanness is dead, and Barbarism is here." Those who want to show that Somali custom is the primary cause of the current disaster must first uncover the intricacy and causal linkages that exist within the customary ensemble in order to determine the logic and tendency of the process. Citing kinship structure and its politicized modern version, clanism, as the source of the current chaos, and then repeating these statements several times, does not give an acceptable explanation for the Somali disaster (Samatar, 1992, p.639). There is an attempt to dismiss the entire concept of clanship and genealogy. This began with the development of Somali patriotism in the years following

WWII, culminating in the 1960 independence of the former Italian and British Somali regions. This mobility, which originated among the urbanized and educated elite rather than the rural populace, was founded on a vision of national oneness, of homogeneous 'Somaliness.' Moreover, since there is no such thing as a nation that is completely united and devoid of internal divisions, even if it appears that way at times of crisis or euphoria, one can presume that clan segments will only disintegrate from Somali society if and when they are replaced by more compelling segments of a distinctive kind. In any case, the attempt to wish them away failed miserably. Despite all the idealistic sentiments of the early years of independence, clan connections remained a key factor in political decisions. After power had transferred to what was effectively a tyranny under Siyad Barre, 'clannism' was alive enough to require a symbolic public 'burial' twenty years later. But all of this accomplished was silence public mention of, and moreover debate of clan issues: everyone knew that Siyad Barre's administration was based on a formidable clan alliance, and Siyad himself was a master at manipulating the system, pitting one clan vs another. (Luling, 2006, p. 475-476).

By focusing entirely on tribes and family systems, many experts have elevated clanship to the maximum significant component in analyzing the current problem. Knowing tribe and family in current Somali policies is important, but it isn't enough to unlock the country's social and political structure. The studies on Somali society is littered with elaborate charts depicting clan lineage, overlaid atop acronyms of the numerous groups. These charts have become part of the operational lexicon of several organizations, and they are displayed prominently in practically every regional NGO or UN office. These are widely used as 'road maps' by visitors. Understanding Somalia's state disintegration demands looking beyond clanism and ongoing factional curiosity, which is a symptom rather than a cause of the country's dissolution (Ahmed, 1999, p.115). In the absence of an effective government that could transfer income and provide public services, Somalis had to rely on alternative governance structures. Following Barre's demise, customary law was applied to keep the peace. In certain areas of modern Somalia, the inherited social contract, or xeer, has been overcome by force. It's understandable that Somalis would resort to shari'a law when other spiritual leaders, such as elders, failed to fix their conflicts in this context. Clan served as the final line of defense. Creating a new administration built on clan representation, on the other hand, is certain to fail. According to current study in the nation, Somali society is much split. Differences in political representation go considerably beyond the sub-clan level. The dissolution of society may be evident even at the domestic level. The Somali Republic's

demise was foreshadowed by the fragmentation of Somali society. The independence struggle, which culminated in the founding of the SYL, was the last unifying movement that united most of the clans, even those in the south, together. Since then, the dissolution has continued (Webersik, 2004, p.529-530).

Somalia's fall into civil conflict and state breakdown may be traced back to underlying causes at work in the 1980s, but it wasn't until 1991 that the country was plunged into political chaos. The Somali population is filled with animosity and dread of the state as a result of the regime of Mohammed Siad Barre's brutal persecution. The Barre regime's divide-and-rule methods generated strong interclan antagonisms and animosity, and are blamed in part for clans' failure to unify in the post-Barre era. Somalia acquired large amounts of Cold War-era foreign money, which financed an enormous but unmaintainable sponsorship system and civil facility. Following the halting of that funding by Western donors in 1988–89, the central government quickly withered, leaving it almost bereft of resources. The Somali state was a palace constructed on sand, with virtually all of its funds coming from outside sources. Whereas total state breakdown was not unavoidable in the post–Cold War years, a general state of failure existed (Menkhaus, 2006, p.79-80).

The overall outcomes in politics and civil rights were not inspiring, and they were at odds with the regime's objective of self-sufficiency (Hantiwadaag). Although the nationalization of certain major areas of the Somali economy, particularly the modern industry, there was little indication of true workplace democratization. The outlawing of strikes and the use of the death sentence against criminals were two of the military government's first edicts. Involvement in politics was likewise restricted, as was the support of local initiatives. Free political engagement was the least visible characteristic of Somali life throughout the first seven years, although speeches extolling democracy. From the beginning, there was a considerable centralization of governance at the municipal, regional, and state levels. The center directly designated all policymakers in local and regional sectors (Samatar, 1987, p. 874-875). Political unrest is well known for slowing or delaying a country's growth and advancement. A stable political environment is necessary for a country's development and progress. Political stability is essential for society's integration and the state's legitimacy. It is a requirement or necessary for a state's economic progress, engagement, and supremacy of law. The nation-building and state-building processes are directly influenced by the political system's stability. Both of these things require stable

political regimes to develop and thrive. Without a strong and organized political system, the growth of a country and state is impossible, and governance becomes a tug of war between various interest groups excessive unemployment and poverty may easily lead to political unrest in any society. When the majority of a country's citizens are impoverished or destitute and unable to find job, they vent their frustrations on the government, resulting in instability. As a result, some countries have been thrown into chaos. Large-scale economic problems in any society may soon lead to political upheaval. When the majority of a country's population are impoverished or jobless, they direct their fury on the government, resulting in turmoil. As a result, insecurity has arisen in a number of countries (Ahmed & Mukhongo, 2016, p. 18).

In order to establish a viable state in Somalia, there must be incentives that appeal to Somalis who are capable of achieving much-needed political organization. For Somali polities, the possibility of independent clan control is arguably the most compelling inducement. Somali tribes want reassurance that the government will offer them with a more feasible option for organizing their social activities. This is based on Somalis seeing government as a part of their unique social mosaic, which will lead to increased civic participation. Somalis are first and foremost subjects of a primal identity constituted by the clan system and the moral obligations that it entails. Citizenship in this sphere takes on a different flavor and is essentially different from citizenship based on devotion to a constitutional system. The clan law is the Somalis' primary loyalty. A law founded on the solitary premise of furthering the clan's good, even if it means harming others. Because of the environment that underpins Somali polities, politicians are compelled to assist its spread (Ali, 2016, p.12).

3.4. Banadir Region and its Districts

Mogadishu, Somalia's capital, has been one of the world's most disputed cities for much more than twenty years. Since the overthrow of Dictator Siyad Barre's dictatorship in early 1991, it has been the site of almost constant military and political confrontations. The pattern of violence in the city has changed since 1991, when feudal lords waged fierce street battles for control of districts, destroying or wrecking most of the city center and causing massive population displacement and refugee land occupation. Commerce and remittances supported an economic resurgence in the years following the UN peacekeeping mission's

failure from 1993 to 1995, but the city was split into a convoluted mosaic of warlord-controlled fiefdoms and was exposed to chronic low-level insecurity. The city's fortunes have improved marginally with the establishment of the Somali Federal Government in 2012. (SFG). There is also cautious optimism that Mogadishu's worst days are behind it, and that the city would soon return to a condition of peace and stability for its expected 1.5 million residents (Wasugo, Barnes & Kiepe, 2017).

The retreat of government institutions in the 1990s had a significant influence on Mogadishu's market places, notably due to the role performed by Siyad Barre's regime. Actually, with the exception of the market in Hamar Wayne's old town, Mogadishu's markets have been built on government-owned property since the late 1960s, and later as part of an urban reformation initiative launched in the late 1970s to expand the butchers' area and develop small stores. However, starting in 1972, committees (Guddi) were formed for workers, farmers, and government ministers, among others. In the markets, there is no indication of such committees at operation. These committee (guddi) were formed as part of Barre's scientific socialism initiatives in order to decentralize authority and answer to dissatisfaction with the lack of involvement in decision-making at all levels. Because its members were selected and authorized by military governors, this resulted in greater governance. Guddis are cruel and unscrupulous governmental agents, according to popular belief, as Nafisa Mohamed (2013) explains so beautifully in her novel (Mursal, 2018, p. 9).

Unchecked concentration of power around the center, such that a patronage connection exists between the center and local officials and their populations, not only stifles local initiatives, but also suffocates local potential for economic growth and social transformation, as the situation in Africa since independence has shown. Furthermore, the central government's capability to meet all of the needs of the country's people is severely overburdened, and it can no longer be depended upon to spur growth in any town (Dirie, 2013, p.2). In the creation, execution, and assessment of comprehensive development strategies, programmes, and policies at the local or grassroots level, community engagement in decision-making approaches in Mogadishu Municipality is essential in Somalia's post-conflict rehabilitation and peacebuilding. Community engagement is a critical component of local public policy formation and implementation in democratic societies, as Silverman (2006) pointed out. One of the most important aspects of transparent governance is community engagement in decision-making processes, which increases local authorities'

contribution. It is a gradual process that spans the time between the two elections, with information about municipal policies and decisions appearing in both passages; local residents express their dissatisfaction with local government, and municipal authorities, in turn, provide updates on the implementation of municipal strategies (Abdi & Dirie, 2017, p. 124).

Until 1973, Somalia's local administration was organized into eight areas, each led by a central government-appointed official. The regions were split into 48 districts, each led by a government-appointed district commissioner. There were a total of 83 municipal authorities and sub-municipalities in the area. Local taxes, city planning, register and census, public services, and budget approval were among the responsibilities of city councils. The central government funded and sustained the principal educational, economic, and social services, as well as exercising supervisory authority over local councils through the right to dismiss mayors and figure out councils. The number of regions was expanded from eight to sixteen in 1973, and the total number of districts was doubled from eight to eighty. In 1986, there were 18 regions, each of which was ruled by a regional revolutionary assembly appointed by the president (Dirie, 2013, p.3). Citizens' participation, on the other hand, may take several forms: the local community can participate in construction efforts by providing information about themselves, identifying issues, priorities, and needs, and offering developmental policies, objectives, and action plans. As a result, decentralization is a significant alternative for encouraging participation and community involvement in local administration, as well as promoting local citizens stability and security. It is founded on the subsidiarity principle, which means bringing power and authority closer to the people (Abdi & Dirie, 2017, p. 126).

Mogadishu, Somalia's capital, is sometimes known as the Banadir area. The city is split into 17 districts, each managed by a district commissioner, and is managed by a mayor. Mogadishu's inhabitants has not been confirmed recently, although the Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia (FGRS) predicts it to be 2.5 million. 184,400 IDPs live in makeshift settlements and abandoned government offices across the city, according to an inter-agency study dated October 2011. Mogadishu saw fresh political and security changes in the middle of 2012 that provided the nation with more opportunities for peace and stability than it had experienced in over 20 years. The transfer of authority from the TFG's eight-year rule to a permanent arrangement, which included the drafting of a new constitution, the

election of Speaker of Parliament, and a new President and the appointment of a new Prime Minister, is a watershed moment in the country's history. The nature of the fighting and the security threat in Mogadishu changed after AS left most of their locations in Mogadishu on August 6, 2011 (OCHA, 2012, p.1). The target communities in Banadir are impoverished and rely on single-livelihood solutions. Throughout the year, they struggle to sustain their family. As a result, people are obliged to employ a variety of coping mechanisms. Selling/liquidating animals, borrowing money from family and friends, requesting remittances from relatives, taking part-time employment, underpricing crops for fast cash, conducting modest income-generating activities like gathering and selling firewood, and sending children to work are just a few examples (Mohamoud, Kinyiri & Nor, 2015,p.43).

3.5. Extent of Corruption in Banadir Region

Corruption is a worldwide threat that affects all sorts of economies, including established, emerging, and developing nations. There isn't a single aspect of public life that hasn't been touched by corruption. Obtaining citizen happiness in a highly corrupt public life appears to be a Herculean undertaking, because corruption causes all-encompassing turmoil in a community. At first glance, studying the impact of perceived bribery on citizen contentment appears to be an odd task, given that corruption, according to popular belief, impedes citizen satisfaction. There is little question that corruption is a major impediment to economic transformation, since it inhibits public investment, creates inequality, and has a direct impact on citizens' satisfaction with government service delivery.

The Federal Republic of Somalia has been struggling to re-establish a functioning state since the fall of the dictatorial regime in 1991. The internationally supported Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), based in Mogadishu, the Al-Shabaab terror group, and countless breakaway or semi-autonomous regions such as Puntland and Somaliland have yet to hold direct national elections, and government system in Somalia is divided between competing factions: the internationally supported Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), based in Mogadishu, the Al-Shabaab terror group, and innumerable breakaway or semi-auto. Even inside the formal FGS structure, politics is very volatile due to a clan-based power-sharing formula (Rahman, 2017, p.3). Local governance is a vital policy prerequisite for any country's impoverishment reduction strategy and progress in human development. Poverty is characterized as a lack of ability to accomplish things, but growth is described as

"freedom." As a result of a lack of money and non-income resources, as well as a lack of voice and authority in the political arena. Somalia became a great example of economic collapse and weak governance in this setting, demonstrating the corrosive consequences of lack of development and bad local administration on the establishment and maintenance of central authority. Banadir region is one of the 18 major regions however, this region is the most populated and the capital of the Somalia (Mohamud & Ibrahim, 2019, p. 79).

Bureaucratic bribery, according to some scholars, is an unavoidable consequence of modernization and advancement. According to David Bayley, "corruption, while generally associated with the act of bribery, is a wide term that encompasses the abuse of authority as a result of personal gain, which need not be monetary" (1966). According to Herbert Werlin (1973), political corruption is the "diversion of government resources to non-public goals. Political corruption in Somalia, particularly in the Banadir Region, is the exploitation of authority by government officials for illicit private gain. An unlawful conduct by a public official is only considered political fraud if it is directly tied to their official responsibilities, is carried out under color of law, or includes influence trafficking. Bribery, nepotism, fraud, favoritism, and embezzlement are all examples of political corruption. This type of corruption entails making a promise or providing a reward that has an inappropriate impact on the actions or choices of public workers, political parties, or government agencies (Hussein, 2019, p. 116).

Bureaucracy is a social institution, and its officers are not hesitant to use their position for personal gain, without regard for, or to the injury of, the people they claim to represent. No government, whatever of its color, can avoid the necessity for responsibility. In a democracy, transparency must take primacy since it derives its legitimacy from the general populace. Each government is committed to accountability; but, the origin of that accountability and how it is expressed depends on the type of democracy in place. The higher the requirement for responsibility, the more difficult it is to implement. Bureaucracy has a tendency to monopolize enormous authority, which is not always employed for the benefit of citizens. Accountability is essential for effective management because it ensures public employees focused on the right objectives, including objectives; society requires established means for holding officials responsible (Ahmed & Simba, 2018, p.88).

Bureaucrats can utilize regulations and authorizations to pick and/or prioritize projects and activities based on the personal opportunities they provide as a result of their discretionary statuses. In this way, Somalia poses substantial obstacles. There is not simply a culture of bureaucratic secrecy, but there is also a considerable oligarchy and clan bribery. In a context of political opportunity and weak institutions, such bribery is characterized by a fragmented political elite competing for access to power and control over capitals in a climate of political advantage and weak institutions, elites struggle for access to power and control over resources (Leslie, 2014, p.65).

To a considerable measure, the success or failure of all other industrial endeavors is determined. Infrastructure investments in sectors like power, water, transportation, and communication technology help rising countries build their economies and improve their living conditions. Somalia has the longest sea on Africa's continent, with highlands, plains, and hills dominating the landscape. Roads, communication, water, education, transportation, power, hospitals, and everything else that may contribute to the development of social infrastructure were all damaged by the country's ruination. As a result, an absence of infrastructure slows down economic progress, As a result, the public institutions in Banadir region, as well as the state, are not particularly interested in rebuilding the country via transparency and accountability, which may always have an influence on economic growth due to a lack of infrastructure (Gaal & Afrah, 2017, p.50).

Despite these obstacles, the international community is committed to assisting the country in overcoming its obstacles, combating terrorism, and constructing government institutions. In Somalia, corruption pervaded practically every aspect of society, including government organizations, international aid, and the commercial sector. The most fraudulent parts of Somalia include the Aden Ade international airport and port of Mogadishu, international aid, the parliament, and the executive, which includes the government's senior officials. The major difficulty for public institutions posed by this type of political corruption is the qualification of the ways in which public officials may exercise their appointed public authority in accordance with the logic of the public order in which they function. To that purpose, the first component to explore is the role of public officials in rulemaking. When public regulations are the result of an unlawful transaction between the lawmaker and those who are systematically but unjustly benefited by those rules, they are typically characterized as corrupt. Bribery is a classic case in point (Hussein, 2019, p.115).

Bribery in the procurement industry is a global concern. The World Bank latterly estimated that bribes for public sector procurement alone amount to almost US\$200 billion each year. Regional measures aiming at enhancing the regulatory environment and reducing superfluous administrative processes for enterprises must be adopted by Russian public authorities. Policymaking based on such network relationships not only leads to administrative incompetence and market discipline distortions, but it also delegitimizes the governing system by undermining public faith in government. However, none of them have mentioned how it affects public procurement efficiency. As a result, the influence of bribery in the public sector on Mogadishu municipality's public procurement performance (Mohamed, 2019, p.80).

3.6. National Anti-Corruption Strategy

Corruption is typically characterized as "the exploitation of entrusted power for private advantage," despite the fact that it is a diverse issue. It's typically characterized as grand, petty, or political, and all three are present in Somalia. In Somalia, corruption is not limited to a single organization or industry. Instead, it affects every aspect of public life, from politics to procurement to justice and security.

While no location, country, or group is immune to corruption, it is widespread throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. There is indications that Somalia's corruption is both widespread and systemic. Measurement of corruption and systematic data collection on the prevalence and form of corruption are difficult tasks in any country. Somalia is no exception as a country recovering from a long period of civil conflict and statelessness. The minimal data that is obtainable, therefore, presents a bleak picture. Somalia has continually rated lowest in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index since 2007. Somalia levels worst on the TRACE Bribery Risk Matrix. Somalia was rated as the lowest performing country in terms of ease of doing business among the 190 nations reviewed by the World Bank in its Doing Business 2019 report. High-ranking countries in the World Bank index have responsible and efficient governmental sectors, which benefit companies and society as a whole. As a result, there is a widespread belief that Somalia is mired in a corruption epidemic.

Corruption's damaging economic, social, and political repercussions have been thoroughly documented. Corruption is undoubtedly the greatest serious danger to Somalia's reliability, justice, and progress. It sabotages reform attempts, worsens poverty and economic inequities, diverts aid, inhibits foreign direct investment, and jeopardizes Somalis' faith in their authorities and institutions. Its national security ramifications cannot be exaggerated, corruption strengthens violent extremist organizations, legitimizing their goals and jeopardizing crucial peace-building advances won in recent years. Overall, it's a systemic problem that necessitates a systemic solution.

The FGS is dedicated to combating corruption and promoting government in general. Somalia's state-building efforts have yielded results. The previous several years have witnessed the execution of an ambitious set of reforms aimed at improving the business climate and enabling greater, more inclusive development while combating corruption, with the help of foreign partners. The formation of sustainable Federal Member States (FMSs), the staging of legitimate elections, the reforming of public financial management systems, the reinforcing of the security sector, and the provision of social services are among the government's declared goals. Therefore, the Government's performance in these sectors is primarily dependent on the Somali leadership's ability to manage corruption, which in turn has an impact on the State's legitimacy.

It is critical to understand right away that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' remedy to corruption. While governments and experts agree that fighting corruption is critical, research on which anti-corruption tactics are the most effective is lacking internationally. Above all, every anti-corruption policy must be grounded on a thorough grasp of the context in order to be successful and genuine. As a result, this policy paper has been developed using a conflict-sensitive lens in an effort to classify priority anti-corruption measures that are tailored to Somalia's particular social, institutional, and political conditions.

Despite the fact that Article 125 of Somalia's federal constitution allows for a legal framework against corruption, such legislation must also address valid revenue collection and cost disbursement linked to institutions at all levels within the Federal Republic of Somalia. That law will be based on a system of accountability that has been evaluated worldwide and is known to contain criteria for financial reserves and expenditures that can be equitably implemented. Some situations might make it difficult for the government to be

more accountable to its constituents, which tends to encourage patronage-based governance systems, some situations might make it difficult for the government to be more accountable to its constituents, which tends to encourage patronage-based governance systems. Anti-corruption policies can range from a single national anti-corruption policy to a series of accountability and transparency initiatives. In addition to anti-corruption tactics, some governments in the area have used evaluations and sectoral methods to develop specialized anti-corruption policies. On the other hand, several governments in the area have advocated broader measures to improve transparency and accountability instead of an anti-corruption policy. Such entirety measures may be implicit, in contrast to national anti-corruption policies, because they are interwoven in broader governance or judicial reform projects (Omar & Kising'u, 2018, p. 478).

Due to the absence of financial record-keeping requirements in Somalia, money transmitters, hawaladars, and other businesses that must comply to such norms in order to do business elsewhere in the world impose international norms on themselves (Ronan & Jenkins, 2017, p.9). To confront and fight corruption, top government officials must put in a lot of effort and determination, and the most significant element is political will. The fight against corruption will be difficult to win if leaders are unwilling to enforce strategies that target the causes of corruption by extracting the opportunities that lead to corruption, raising civil servant wages, and ensuring a high level of policing so that civil servants feel safe. When it comes to raising salaries to combat corruption, Singapore and Hong Kong are excellent models, and the governments of both nations are devoted to eradicating corruption. They not only boosted public workers' salaries, but they also rotated them to avoid building close connections with their clients, and they rewarded those who rejected bribes and turned in their customers (Hassan, Romle, Garaad & Hakim, 2015, p. 112).

At the time of writing, the Formation of the Anti-Corruption Commission Bill was undergoing parliamentary review in Somalia's Federal Parliament. The bill, once enacted, will pave the way for the formation of an independent Anti-Corruption Commission, which will be responsible for a wide variety of anti-corruption initiatives and actions. Puntland State created the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (PGGACB) in 2017, making it the country's first of its type. The FGS will establish a partnership with the PGGACB through the NICU for the objectives of peer learning and information exchange.

The PGGACB will also help the remaining FMSs in institutionalizing their anti-corruption activities in the same way, ensuring that corruption is regulated at all levels of government.

To sum up, following statelessness, Somalia has been left with a legacy of nascent institutions, inadequate law enforcement and justice administration, persistent poverty and inequality, and widespread social acceptance of corruption. These circumstances have ultimately resulted in an environment where engaging corruption pays you handsomely. These payouts must be decreased in order to combat corruption. These payouts must be decreased in order to combat corruption. The first NACS in Somalia aims to do this by: (i) well-functioning institutions supreme audit institution, police, and courts to disrupt the cycle of impunity; (ii) constant and real political will and participation by all levels of government; (iii) effective public financial management systems that assure the openness and accountability of government financial flows; (iii) a merit based civil service with a service, honesty, and efficiency organizational ethos; and (v) through a "whole-of-government and society" method, a transformation in socio-cultural attitudes about corruption. A ware of Somalia's weak state status, the NACS has attempted to strike a cautious balance among preventative measures aimed at reducing corruption incentives and punitive measures aimed at increasing the cost of engaging in corrupt activities.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

4.1. Introduction

This chapter deliberates in detail the methodology of the research. It starts by focusing on research design, the target population of the research, sample size, and sample procedure. Next, the research instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis are studied. Ethical considerations and the limitation of the research will be highlighted.

4.2. Research Design

In the field of research, many designs are used to conduct research. Research designs are different based on the objectives of the research. To analyze the demographic information of participants this research uses a descriptive design. On the other hand, to know the relationship between variables which are corruption and social development inferential design will be used. Furthermore, a quantitative method was used. This kind of research method facilitates gathering more data and reach in a short time. To collect data from respondent's questionnaire is used as a tool of data collection.

4.3. Target Population

The population means any arrangement of people or events from which the sample is chosen and to which the examination results sum up. This research intended to demonstrate the effect of bribery on social evolvement. In terms of the target population, this research targets some selected staff from Banadir Regional Administration. The region has twelve departments.

4.3.1. Sample Size

Sample size denotes to a set of subjects or individuals selected from the general population who are deemed to be representative of the actual population for that certain research. The BRA contains 12 departments; this study chose three of them as sample size. These three departments have total of 150 staff.

4.3.2. Procedure of Sampling

Under the probability sampling method, stratified random sampling was performed in this research. It is a possibility sampling process in which the population is divided into two or more relevant strata, with a random sample (systematic or sample) generated from each. The main reason for using stratified random sampling was to ensure equitable representation of each stratum in the sample at the same time. The reasons for using this sampling procedure are to ensure that sub-groups are proportionately represented, which accounts for differences in sub-group characteristics. Furthermore, the researcher chose stratified random sampling because it allows all different groups to participate when the study is carefully divided with the target population, it is a simple procedure for minimizing biases and isolation for the non-dominating group in the study, and it allows crucial respondents to become a part of the participants.

4.4. Research Instrument

A questionnaire was employed to collect data from participants in this study. A Questionnaire is a written document that contains a series of questions designed to get participant's knowledge about the topic. Its major goal is to reach a big number of people and collect more data in a short amount of time.

After a brief introduction, the questionnaire is divided into two sections. The first section is intended to collect demographic information about participants, such as their gender, age, degree of education, department, and level of experience. The second section of the questionnaire consists of the items of the independent variable and the dependent variable. In terms of variables, corruption stands for independent variable while sustainable social development represents the dependent variable. Under each variable, some sort of questions were developed to reach objectives. Five points Likert Scale is employed in this questionnaire. This method encompasses up to five disagree which is designed; 1 for strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3 neutral, 4=agree, and 5=strongly agree.

4.5. Procedure of Data Gathering

To perform this study, the researcher made sure to obtain permission from the supervisor. After receiving permission to conduct this study, participants were given an introduction and the study's broad aims, and consent questionnaires were distributed to them. Confidentiality was demonstrated, and privacy was maintained.

4.6. Data Analysis

The data was analysed using SPSS 21.0, the Statistical Package for Social Science. This program was chosen since it is used by the majority of social science and contains a variety of analytical tools. Frequencies, descriptive statistics, correlation, regression, and other techniques were employed in this study. In this research, mean, standard deviation, correlation, multiple regression, and ANOVA table is used.

4.7. Ethical Considerations

Participants were asked to give their agreement to participate in the study willingly. The study's goals were conveyed to the participants by the researcher. The participants were given complete freedom to participate in the study. No one was made to feel obligated to participate in the study.

4.8. Limitations of the Study

The research is limited to the Banadir Regional Administration and did not extend beyond that. In terms of variables, this research is limited to corruption as an independent variable and sustainable social development as the dependent variable.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter analysis gathered data, interprets, and presents. It starts reporting demographic information of participants in terms of gender, age group, education, and level of education by displaying tables. Then, the chapter describes the impact of corruption on social development by reporting finding of descriptive statistics, correlations, and regression analysis.

5.2. Demographic information of participants

This research targeted to collect data from 150 participants who work in Banadir Regional Administration. Gender, age group, education, and level of experience of participants analyzed after collecting data. Frequencies and percentages will be used to report.

According to the gender distribution of selected departments, 91 percent of participants were male while the remaining 59 were female. In percentage, majority of workers of three selected departments were male and they are twice more than female 61% and 40% respectively. This indicates that Banadir Regional Administration employs more male staff compared to females.

Table 5.1. Gender of the participants

Item	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	91	60.7	60.7	60.7
Female	59	39.3	39.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

In terms of the age group of participants, the below table 5.2 shows that majority of the respondents were in the age group of 26 – 30 years who were 73 and represented 49% of the sample. Followed by those between 20 – 25 years who were 45 (30%). The smallest age group were between 30 – 35 years who were 32 and represented 21%. The result indicates

that Banadir Regional Administration employs more youth workers compared to the old ones. This might be because of the fact that youthful workers were considered to be better performers and have more energy to carry out their tasks compared to the old ones who are considered to be more prone to health problems, rarely adapt to workplace changes and new technology, and are a poor return on training investment.

Table 5.2. Age Group of the Participants

Age Interval	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 – 25	45	30.0	30.0	30.0
26 – 30	73	48.7	48.7	78.7
30 – 35	32	21.3	21.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

In wise of participants' education, their levels were concerned, results in table 5.3 indicate that 91 (61%) of the respondents had bachelor degree-level education, 46 (31%) of participants had a master degree, 13 (9%) of participants had Ph.D. According to the result, the dominance of bachelor's degree holders shows that the responses obtained came from an educated group of respondents who could ably interpret the contents of the data collection instrument. Usually, well-educated workers carry out their duties better than those with low education level.

Table 5.3. Educational Level of Participants

Item	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bachelor	91	60.7	60.7	60.7
Master	46	30.7	30.7	91.3
PhD	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Participant's level of experience was analysed, in table 5.4 shows that the most experiences group was 83 or 53% participants are in between 1-2 years, 29 (19%) participant's experiences were between 3-4 years and 38 (26%) of participants had 5 and above years of experience. As the result shows workers of the region are junior as they have one to two years of experience.

Table 5.4. Participant's Level of Experience

Item	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-2 years	83	55.3	55.3	55.3
3-4 years	29	19.3	19.3	74.7
5 and above years	38	25.3	25.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

In this section, the researcher presented demographic characteristics of research participants showing their gender distribution, age group, experience, and level of education. The result shows that in gender distribution majority of workers in the selected departments of Banadir Regional Administration were male; this come out when BRA recruited more men than female workers. 73 out of 150 participants age group were between 26 and 30 years old and the majority of participants has a bachelor degree.

5.3. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics of Research Variables

This section demonstrates descriptive and inferential statistics of the research. In descriptive statistics, it reports the mean and standard deviation of the respondent's results, whereas inferential statistics are used to analyse the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. Several questions were prepared as asked participants to share their knowledge about the topic. After collecting data, the software of Statistical Package of Social Science was used to analyse data. The following sections will be reported the results of descriptive and inferential statistics of the research.

The general objective of the study was to explore the impact of corruption on sustainable social development in the Banadir Regional Administration. Particularly, the study sought to establish how each of the specific elements of corruption conceptualized as involving anti-corruption policies, transparency, and accountability relates to sustainable social development in BRA. Descriptive and inferential statistics obtained on each of these specific objectives are presented in the following sub-sections.

The first objective of this study was to explore mechanisms used to combat corruption in the administration. Participants agreed with a mean of 3.40 that BRA implements anti-corruption policies to combat if corruption is suspected in the system; however, the quality of implementation

is questionable. Tackling corruption plays a significant role in service delivery and participants agreed with a 3.38 mean and 1.014 standard deviation. The fourth question inquired was about if the BRA uses a mechanism of a survey to fight corruption and the participants revealed that corruption surveys were used without implementation results (mean 3.37 and 1.058). Furthermore, participants asked if the administration implements necessary mechanisms of combating corruption such as monitoring and participants revealed that the administration implement poorly (mean 2.64 and 1.281 standard deviations). Lack of sufficient payment to staff resulted in bribery and corruption in service provision as participants agreed with a 3.39 mean and 1.055 standard deviation. The regional administration has clear goals against corruption in the corruption and the participants agreed with a 3.39 mean and 1.055 standard deviation. The result indicates that the implementation of anti-corruption policies in Benadir Regional Administration is very poor and the outcome of this shows that corruption pervasively spread inside the administration.

Table 5.5. Whether BRA implements Effectively Anti-corruption policies or not

SN		Mean	Std. Deviation
1	To help combat corruption in the region, Banadir Regional Administration has implemented effective anti-corruption policies.	3.40	.934
2	In dealing with corruption, BRA citizens value transparency, efficient service delivery and accountability.	3.38	1.014
3	Corruption surveys are often employed in the fight against corruption.	3.37	1.058
4	There is a monitoring cell on corruption and reports them to the necessary officials.	2.64	1.281
5	Unsatisfactory payments to staff results bribery and corruption in service provision	3.37	1.045
6	Top management of the administration have clear goals against corruption in the region	3.39	1.055

The second objective was concerned with the contribution of transparency on social development in the Benadir Regional Administration. To know the participant's perspective toward objective one, six questions were asked and their answers are as follows. Transparency of investment, payments, and expenses to the public has a role in social development as the participants revealed (mean 3.43 and 1.045). The availability of information to the public general increases citizens' trust in the administration, participants agreed 3.41 and 1.081 mean and standard deviation respectively. Tax collection is very sensitive in the region and if the administration puts it in place, a clear mechanism for collecting revenue significantly contributes

to social development (3.27 mean and 1.1797 standard deviations). The existence of transparency facilitates being accountable for the positions (3.40 mean and 1.105 standard deviations), on the other hand, transparency allows officers to be accountable for their actions. The most areas the corruption occurs in the region include tax and budget, well-defined economic policies can secure this as participants agreed with 3.59 mean and 1.106 of standard deviation. Implementation of transparency policies throughout activities in the region strongly contributes to social development in the Banadir Regional Administration. However, transparency mechanisms that implement in the region is very poor as participants revealed and this resulted to happen corruption at the implementation of activities and in service delivery.

Table 5.6. The Role of Transparency on Social Development

SN		Mean	Std. Deviation
1	All activities relating to investment, transfer payments and consumption, are transparent and accessible to the public	3.43	1.045
2	Transparency in the region is used to make sure that information is available information that may be used to assess a region's performance.	3.41	1.081
3	The mechanisms for collecting revenue are transparent and equitable to all citizens and businesses.	3.27	1.197
4	Transparency in region is important for achieving accountability among various departments of the region.	3.40	1.105
5	Transparency in the region allows officials to be held accountable for their activities.	3.53	1.066
6	Economic policies are well-defined, and departments in the region have clear goals and mandates for combating corruption.	3.59	1.106

The third objective of the study was designed to measure the participant's knowledge about the implementation of accountability mechanisms to reach sustainable social development in the region. Accountability plays a vital role in the workplace, it improves performance, encourages employee involvement, it increases commitment, makes people feel responsible, builds trust, and inspires confidence. Seven questions were designed and asked the participants. The first item was political accountability participates to reduce corruption by establishing a system of check and balance of government activities, participants agreed to this item with a mean of 3.45 and 1.185 of standard deviation. The second question was about the role of transparency in public service delivery and monitoring performance, participants agreed to this point that transparency enhances

service delivery to the citizens and meets the target with better performance (mean 3.28 and 1.199 standard deviations). Followed by the third question, which was concerned with being accountable and responsive to the demands of people. With a mean of 3.49 and 1.140 of standard deviations participants, that accountability guarantees that the activities and choices of public officials are subject to scrutiny, ensuring that government initiatives achieve their stated aims and react to community expectations. The fourth item under this objective has related the role of accountability of governance and poverty reduction. Participants agreed (3.58 and 1.088) practicing accountability to greater governance in the administration. Citizen's involvement, media broadcasting, and advocates of civil society promote accountability and facilitates to attain sustainable social development goals; participants agreed 3.47 and 1.099 of mean and standard deviation respectively. Accountableness of everyone's action facilitates to monitor the activities of administration and makes sure the effectiveness and performance in service delivery (3.44 mean and 1.052 standard deviations).

Table 5.7. The Role of Accountability on Social Development

SN		Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Political accountability establishes a system of checks and balances to monitor government spending and reduce corruption.	3.45	1.185
2	Accountability is recognized in terms of enhancing public service delivery, monitoring performance, and giving incentives to meet targets as well as consequences in the event of non-performance.	3.28	1.199
3	Accountability guarantees that public officials' actions and decisions are subject to oversight, ensuring that government efforts accomplish their stated goals and respond to community demands.	3.49	1.140
4	Accountability in the region contributes to greater governance and poverty alleviation.	3.58	1.088
5	Citizens, the media, and civil society aim to hold government officials to high standards of performance through accountability.	3.47	1.097
6	Economic accountability makes sure that the administration can track and regulate its expansion.	3.44	1.052
7	Accountability is critical in assessing public official's ongoing effectiveness and performance.	3.37	1.096

The last variable of the study was to measure relations between creating and implementing anti-corruption policies and social development in Banadir Regional Administration. The below

table summarizes the result from the participants. The result from participant's shows that executing policies of anti-corruption leads to gain political stability in the region (mean 3.07 and std. deviation 1.193). The second item of this last objective was benefits that citizens gains implementation of anti-corruption policies and participants agreed that this promotes social equality with a mean of 3.55 and 1.084 of standard deviation. The result of the third item in the below table indicates that anti-corruption policies have a significant contribution to social and economic development (Mean 3.55 and 1.084 std. deviation). The biggest of the region's revenue source is tax, so transparency of the mechanism of tax collection is important and this can be reached by having clear anti-corruption policies to avoid misuse of public resources (mean 3.55 and 1.053 standard deviations). Lastly, participants revealed that citizens' anti-corruption behavior is influenced by anti-corruption strategies (mean 3.65 and 2.708 std. deviations).

Table 5.8. The relation Between Anti-corruption Policies and Social Development level of BRA.

SN		Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Anti-corruption policies takes part in political stability	3.07	1.193
2	Citizens benefit from government transparency because it promotes social equality.	3.49	1.134
3	Anti-corruption education is the most effective way to increase a country's GDP.	3.55	1.084
4	A region's ability to survive is dependent on its income collection techniques.	3.55	1.053
5	Citizens' anti-corruption behaviour is influenced by anti-corruption strategies.	3.65	2.708

5.4. Correlations Analysis

To find the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable, this research employed the analysis of coefficient correlation. Pearson Bivariate correlation coefficient intended to employ the correlation between the independent variable, which is corruption in this research, and the dependent variable, which is social development in this research. The correlation analysis is critical for understanding the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

This research demonstrated the relationship between the Banadir Regional Administration's developing and implementation of anti-corruption policies, practicing accountability & transparency, and social development. Table 5.9 shows the result of regression analysis, the results were statistically significant, strong positive correlation between implementation of anti-corruption policies and social development ($r = .779, p = .000$) with executing of anti-corruption policies explaining 60% of the variation in sustainable social development activities. Furthermore, practicing accountability as anti-corruption mechanism was statistically significant, strong positive correlation between practicing accountability as anti-corruption mechanism and social development ($r = .792, p = .000$). In terms of variance, practicing accountability as anti-corruption mechanism explaining 63% of the variation in sustainable social development activities, while BRA's transparency has statistically 83.7% positive correlation with the social development ($r = 0.837, p = .000$). The result indicates the correlation of all independent variables to the dependent variable was significantly positive, as the p-value was less than 0.05.

Table 5.9. Correlations between independent variables and dependent variable

Correlations					
		Anti- corruption policies	Transparency	Accountability	Social Development
Anti- corruption policies	Pearson Correlation	1	.871**	.865**	.779**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	149	149	149	149
Transparency	Pearson Correlation	.871**	1	.897**	.792**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	149	150	150	150
Accountability	Pearson Correlation	.865**	.897**	1	.837**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	149	150	150	150
Social Development	Pearson Correlation	.779**	.792**	.837**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	149	150	150	150

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

5.5. Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is helping in understanding the relationship among independent and dependent variables. In the regression Table 5.10., the first important value is R-value, which shows the impacts of Banadir Regional Administration's implementation of anti-corruption policies, practicing accountability and accountability mechanisms on sustainable social development in the region. In this case, the R shows that the variables are 85% predicting the dependent variable. The R-square makes clear that there is a difference in the predicted variable of sustainable social development predictor's variables of anti-corruption policies, accountability and transparency.

The model explains 71.5% of the variance (Adjusted R square equals 0.709) on sustainable social development. This indicates that 71.5% of the relationship explained by the anti-corruption policies, accountability, and transparency while the rest 28.5% described by other dynamics that are not scrutinized in this research.

The result revealed that combating corruption in the administration and implementation anti-corruption policies, accountability, and transparency mechanism contributes to reach sustainable social development in the administration.

Table 5.10. Regression Analysis

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.846 ^a	.715	.709	.59639
a. Predictors: (Constant), Anti-corruption policies, Accountability, Transparency				

5.6. Findings & Discussions

This section discusses the findings of the research with the alignment of the research objectives. The primary aim of this research was to explore the role of corruption in sustainable social development. Three dimensions were developed under the independent variable of corruption. Four specific objectives were focused on this research; to study the role of anti-corruption implementation on sustainable social development, to assert the role of accountability on sustainable social development, to explore the role of transparency on sustainable social development, and to identify the extent that corruption impact on sustainable social development.

The findings of the study show that the majority of the respondents agreed that implementation of anti-corruption policies, accountability, and transparency have an impact on sustainable social development in the Banadir Regional Administration.

The first objective of the research was to study the role of the implementation of anti-corruption policies on sustainable social development. To reach this objective six questions were asked to the participants and they agreed that developing and implementing anti-corruption policies in the administration has a positive contribution to sustainable social development and eliminates corruption, as the result reported in Table 5.5. In addition to this, to know the relationship between the BRA's implementation of anti-corruption policies and the social development correlation coefficient was analysed. The result indicates that anti-corruption policies have a strong positive correlation with sustainable social development ($r = .779$, $p = .000$). The literature supports the result as Hussien (2019: 8) carried out a study about the influence of corruption on socio-economic development and concluded that any kind of bribery causes poor management of public budgets, bribery is one of the triggers that causes corruption, bribery leads to mismanagement of resource allocation and poor governance, corruption hinders transparency and fairness, and it encourages favoritism and nepotism. Remarkably, poor payment results in employees searching for ways to survive and brings abuse their positions. The researcher concludes his study corruption has an adverse influence on the social and economic development of the region.

The second objective of the research was to explore the role of transparency in sustainable social development. Six questions were asked participants to measure their knowledge about this variable; they agreed that practicing the transparency mechanism in the administration has a positive effect on sustainable social development. To compute the correlations between the implementation of transparency and social development, Pearson Bivariate coefficient correlation was used. The result indicates that the coefficient correlation of r is equal to 0.837. This means that accountability has a strong correlation with sustainable social development ($r=0.837$, $p=.000$) as shown in table 5.6. Similar research conducted in the Banadir region concludes that corruption is pervasive and nearly no sector is free of it. Political corruption in elections, non-meritocratic civil service recruitment and appointment of politicians based on nepotism, nepotism, political allegiance, finance and misuse of public funds, discrimination in the delivery of public services such as education, licenses, health care, and public procurement management (Barre, 2019: 5). Similar study carried by Popoya & Podolyakina (2014:10-11) supports this study and confirms

that corruption devastates economic development, human capital, the health system, and the education system. The study carried out by Absalyamova, S., Absalyamov, T., Khusnullova, A., & Mukhametgalieva (2016) confirms that corruption has a negative impact on the education and health sectors. It reflected many areas: corruption raises the cost of providing education and health services, it reduces the amount and quality of education and health services, corruption has a greater impact on the socio-economic system, and it has a greater impact on the income of low-level sectors of society (Absalyamova, Absalyamov, Khusnullova, & Mukhametgalieva 2016: 5).

The third objective of the research was to assert the role of accountability on sustainable social development. To achieve the objective seven questions were asked to the respondents and they revealed that practicing accountability mechanism has a positive role in enhancing sustainable social development. Additionally, the relationship between the practicing accountability mechanism and sustainable social development was analysed. The result in table 5.7 shows that practicing accountability mechanism has a positive correlation with sustainable social development which results to be responsible for everyone's position in the implementation activities toward sustainable social development ($r = .792, p = .000$). Accountability particularly financial accountability mechanism states giving an account of one's acts and being held accountable for them, and corruption is one of the most difficult issues facing federal institutions. According to recent research, corruption indicators inversely connected with major economic results. Absence of proper financial accountability leads to corruption, which has a detrimental impact on the credibility of local governments, despite the fact that corruption, is widely seen as one of the most major roadblocks to development. As observed (Abtidon, 2015:8-9) Mogadishu Municipality's financial infrastructure and facilities are insufficient. Misuse of public funds and a disrespect for ethical behavior by public officials. Mohamed (2019: 10) confirms that corruption that arises in administrative activities, structurally, and control, has a negative impact on the procurement process.

The last objective of the research was to identify the extent that corruption impact on sustainable social development. To explain the relationship between two variables regression analysis was employed. The model explains 71.5% of the variance (Adjusted R square equals 0.709) on sustainable social development. This indicates that 71.5% of the relationship explained by the anti-corruption policies, accountability, and transparency while the rest 28.5% explained by other factors that are not examined in this research.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Introduction

This is the last chapter of the research. It highlights the conclusion of the research by marking it into objectives. Then this chapter mentions the general recommendation of the study.

6.2. Conclusion and recommendations of the research

Over the last few decades, both developed and developing countries have paid more attention to the detrimental socioeconomic repercussions of corruption. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and Transparency International (TI) have all expressed an interest in the effects of corruption on sustainable social development, particularly in developing nations. Corruption is a complicated transaction that involves both the person who offers a benefit, usually a bribe, and the person who accepts it, as well as a range of intermediaries or specialists to make the transaction possible. When a society is corrupt, a few influential people utilize their positions of trust to further their interests at the expense of the majority of the population, who are often poor. As a result, the gap between the elite and regular people widens when resources intended for distribution to those in need in society end up being exploited for the selfish purposes of public officials.

It has been proven that countries that value transparency produces more information and are more likely to share that information than other governments. However, it is widely acknowledged that all efforts to promote transparency and reduce corruption are heavily influenced by each country's cultural, economic, and political characteristics, which can range from societal awareness of government and its actions. Corruption's consequences can have a negative impact on investments, which can lead to a decrease in economic growth. For a better understanding of how transparency and accountability can contribute to this struggle, a clear characterization of the variables that led to this phenomenon would be helpful.

Transparency and accountability are important factors in achieving anti-corruption strategies. Bribery and fraud can be prevented using information, and they can also be identified in organizations. In fact, actual evidence shows that countries with transparent and accountable systems have lower levels of corruption. Accounting systems are closely linked to transparency since they produce the data that must be provided to citizens and stakeholders.

This research focused on the impact or effect of corruption on sustainable social development in the Banadir region. The main objectives include exploring the role of the region's implementation of anti-corruption policies on social development, practicing transparency and accountability mechanisms to combat corruption. The research result indicated that if the Banadir Regional Administration implements effective anti-corruption policies will contribute to reaching sustainable social development. Furthermore, executing a transparency and accountability mechanism is closely involving the reduction of corruption and it has a positive contribution to sustainable social development in the region.

The absence of strong functional governmental institutions, an insufficient resources and administrative skills, weak leadership structures, and a restricted ability to pay public personnel all contribute to the prevalence of corruption in Somalia. It affects nearly every part of society, from public officials' personal use of public resources and the solicitation of bribes in exchange for basic services to patronage networks that assist individuals gain employment and political positions. Somalia has been ranked at the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index since 2006. Corruption is one of the key causes and effects of the country's chronic political instability. Bribery is a visible and expected kind of behavior that may be found at all levels of government and the commercial sector.

This research recommends; administration should allow citizens to participate in their actions to enhance transparency in the region. To train local staff and provide skills to participate the corruption elimination program of the region. To strength local governance institution to fight corruption in the region and accountable to their actions. Community participation need to be increased for effective corruption reduction strategies that means when local governance institutions try to take part against corruption the citizen must involve the action.

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