



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTI-CORRUPTION  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF  
BANAADIR REGION SOMALIA**

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**Public Finance Department**

**Master's Thesis**

**Supervisor: Assistant Professor Dr. Ferimah YUSUFI  
2022**



**YOLSUZLUKLA MÜCADELE VE EKONOMİK  
KALKINMA İLİŞKİSİ: BANAADIR  
BÖLGESİ SOMALİ  
Abas Hussein MOHAMED  
YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ  
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Danışman: Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ferimah YUSUFİ  
2022**

**T.R.**  
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**SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE**  
**PUBLIC FINANCE DEPARTMENT**  
**MASTER'S THESIS**

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**TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
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**TEKİRDAĞ-2022**  
**Her hakkı saklıdır**

## **SCIENTIFIC ETHICS STATEMENT**

I undertake that I abide by scientific ethics and academic rules at all stages of my Master's Thesis, that I refer to every quotation I use directly or indirectly in the study, that the works I benefit from are those shown in the bibliography, and that my writing is in accordance with the institute's writing guide.



22/07/2022

Abas Hussein Mohamed

## **BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ**

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22/07/2022

ABAS HUSSEIN MOHAMED

## TEZ ONAY SAFASI



## ABSTRACT

Institution : Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University  
Institute : Institute of Social Sciences  
Department : Public Finance Department  
Thesis Title : The relationship between Anti-corruption and Economic Development: The Case of Banaadir Region Somalia  
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This study was carried out to examine the relationship between Anti-corruption practices and Economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. Especially, it sought to establish how Anti-corruption practices relate to economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The study used the correlational research design to establish the relationship between Economic Development and Good Governance; Transparency Strategy; Social Integration variables. The methodology used was the quantitative method. Data were collected from respondents by use of a questionnaire. Census and stratified random sampling were used as sampling techniques to select 98 respondents out of the study population of 130 people. Pearson correlations analyses were used to establish the relationship among the study variables. The correlation revealed that good governance has a strong, positive, and statistically significant relationship with the Economic Development of the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.614$ , sig value = 0.000 p-value at 0.05), the Transparency Strategy has a strong, positive, and statistically significant relationship with the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.571$ , Sig value = 0.000 p-values at 0.05) and the Social Integration has a strong, positive and a statistically significant relationship with the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.685$ , sig value = 0.000 p-value at 0.05). All these findings are economic development perceptions of the surveyed people. The study recommends that Anti-corruption practices should be mitigated through good governance arrangements since this is what many scholars advocate for. Additionally, sustaining transparency when it comes to economic development eventually brings the smart way to develop terms of economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. The study recommends that Anti-corruption practices control more social integration arrangements and mutual interests in the society relating to the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. Additionally, the study recommended promoting more and more social integration by building mutual contribution and demotivating all kinds of Anti-corruption practices.

Key words: Anti-corruption, Economic Development, Good Governance, Transparency Strategy and Social Integration

## ÖZET

Kurum	: Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi
Enstitü	: Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü
ABD	: Maliye Anabilim Dalı
Tez Başlığı	: Yolsuzlukla Mücadele ve Ekonomik Kalkınma İlişkisi: Banaadir Bölgesi - Somali
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Bu çalışma, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinde yolsuzlukla mücadele uygulamaları ile ekonomik kalkınma arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada özellikle, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesindeki yolsuzlukla mücadele uygulamalarının ekonomik büyümeyle nasıl ilişkili olduğu anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak, ele alınan bağımsız değişken olan Ekonomik Kalkınma ile bağımsız değişkenler İyi Yönetişim; Şeffaflık Stratejisi ve Sosyal Bütünleşme arasında ilişkiyi anlamak için korrosyon analizi yapıldı. Veriler anket yöntemiyle toplanmıştır, anket için 130 kişilik popülasyondan 98 katılımcıyı seçmek için tabakalı rastgele örnekleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Pearson korelasyon analizleri kullanılmıştır. Korelasyon, iyi yönetişimin Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik gelişimi ile güçlü, pozitif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkiye sahip olduğunu ( $r=0.614$ , sig değeri = 0.000, p-değeri 0.05), şeffaflık stratejisinin Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik gelişimi ile güçlü, pozitif bir ilişkiye sahip olduğunu, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit etmiş ( $r=0.571$ , Sig= 0.000 p-değeri=0.05) ve sosyal bütünleşmenin Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik gelişimi ile güçlü, pozitif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkiye sahip olduğunu ( $r. =0.685$ , sig değeri = 0.000 p değeri = 0.05) ortaya koymuştur. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar ve incelenen literatür çalışmalarının önerileri doğrultusunda yolsuzluğun gerilemesi için iyi yönetişime dair düzenlemelerin yapılması önemlidir. Ayrıca, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik büyümesi açısından şeffaflığın sürdürülmesi doğru bir seçenek iken ek olarak toplumda sosyal bütünleşmeyi sağlayacak tedbirlerin alınması yolsuzluğa yol açan uygulamaların azalmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yolsuzlukla Mücadele, Ekonomik Kalkınma, İyi Yönetişim, Şeffaflık Stratejisi ve Sosyal Entegrasyon

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# INTRODUCTION

## Background to the Study

Corruption is a universal badly-behaved that displays to unpredictable grades in different portions of the globe (Ahmadi-Esfahani, F., 20 DC 06). Corruption may be a virus that destroys the cultural, political and economics of society and put an end to the functioning of the vibrant piece. In simple terms, Corruption works like a societal trap or the instrument of the "disaster of the commons". People enter the game of breaking the rules of their community to secretly profit from it. The undesirable socio-economic impacts of bribery have expanded considerably over the past years in both progressed and emerging nations. Major worldwide organizations counting the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and Straightforwardness Universal (TI) have appeared intensely intrigued by the results of debasement on economic prosperity particularly in developing nations (Ahmadi-Esfahani, F., 2006).

Efforts to fight Corruption, both nationally and globally, it has proven to be a challenge. Understanding its factors and causes is necessary to fight Corruption. This study analyzed the effect and the relationship of Corruption on economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. Nevertheless, the evidence presented by several researchers indicated that the contribution of Corruption towards employment, the market conditions, and regulatory environments have not been supportive economic of the development Huda (2012). (Farrag, N. A., & Ezzat, A. M. 2019) It demonstrates two commonalities in all the definitions of debasement advertised by diverse researchers. These two highlights of debasement are essential for a distant stronger understanding of the recognition of debasement. Firstly, Corruption could be a rent-seeking action. Individual pick-up is the driving drive behind the level of debasement. Financial reasoning and viable sign have it that an individual's activities are essentially strongminded by his or her consideration. Furthermore, the definition of debasement covers a component of mishandling of open specialists by open authorities with endowed specialists.

According to “Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index”, Liberia came in at 137th place in 2005. Somalia follows closely after in 144th place. However, by 2009, Liberia had improved its position to 97th and had slipped into Somalia's 180th position, earning the negative label of being the most dishonest nation. Due to warlordism, numerous socio-economic issues, and the countries' riches, also Somalia and Liberia share many characteristics that their leaders exploit for personal gain. Since its establishment in 2000, the Somali Interim Federal Government has appeared no intrigued in contributing to an open anti-Corruption program. There are not one or the other approaches nor any laws administering the administration and generation of government records of financial development. The government treats its plans and methods, and the records related to them, as private things. Therefore, even the thought of sharing the results of operations in the management of public policy is not expected to escape from any appearance of events. (Ahmadi-Esfahani, F., 2006).

Universal Emergency Bunch (2011), appears that both small and large shapes of debasement are predominant in Somalia, with far-reaching abuse of state assets and contempt for moral conduct by open officeholders. (Omar, M. B., & Kising'u, T., February 2018) specified that the Somali government has not actualized a single activity to battle debasement, while procurement fraud, extortion, misappropriation, coercion, bias, pricing, and shield Strikers and vote-buying are conducted in twigs and government organizations. (Omar, M. B., & Kising'u, T., February 2018) Advanced notes that degenerate officials are wasting improvement funds and donors that would have built schools and paid instructors. Help cash from the Joined together Countries, the Worldwide Money related Support, the US Organization for Universal Advancement, and other NGOs do not construct schools, streets, or healing centers, but are utilized to construct royal residences. Millions of dollars ordained for instruction, wellbeing, and great administration are specifically stolen or unaccounted which may contribute to the economic development of the Banaadir Region of Somalia (Omar, M. B., & Kising'u, T., February 2018).

The impact of debasement has numerous measurements related to good governance, financial, social, and natural impacts. Within the political circle, debasement blocks popular government and runs the show of law. At the center of the

open choice, writing is the person degenerate official who tries to maximize his utility. Minor Debasement is the everyday manhandle of endowed control by open authorities at the lower levels of government. It regularly occurs when people want to access open services like education, healthcare, security, and transportation.

Unimportant debasement frequently happens within the frame of standard citizens having to pay bribes to open authorities sometimes recently they are permitted get to to the administrations of open teach which, beneath ordinary circumstances, ought to take a toll less or be free. Political debasement, as its title recommends, happens when political choice creators control approaches and organization rules in distributing assets to support their control or riches at the cost of standard citizens. In this manner, the investigation decide if there is a factually significant association between debasement and financial advancement within the Banaadir locale of Somalia.

### **Statement of the Problem**

It is widely believed that corruption is one of the foremost common reasons and concerns for political instability in Somalia, which ranks among all-time low within the Transparency International corruption Index per annum since 2006. In 2021 Somalia's Corruption Index rate is 13 which means the country is at the bottom "Corruption Perceptions Index" (CPI). The "Corruption Perceptions Index" ranks countries and regions according to their insights of how corrupt the public segment is. A country's or region's score specifies the realized level of public sector corruption on a scale from 0 (high level of corruption) to 100 (immaculate). Corruption occurs at every level of the country from the presidency to the private sector and could be a noticeable and predictable trend. It touches every feature of the Somali people for example the public and private sectors such as the mismanagement of public properties for private gains.

The most challenge is the way to reduce and eliminate corruption within the public and personal sectors and its impact on the economic process of the Banaadir region of Somalia. The high level of debasement in Somalia was broadly seen as a major deterrent to progressing the quality of administration. Whereas human covetousness is a driver of debasement, what has contributed to Somalia's rising

bribery curve is physical inducements and a weak implementation organization to penalize the dishonest. The complex and opaque facility and switch system, the régime's monopoly as a provision benefactor, the immature legitimate agenda, and the absence of data and poor understanding of citizens' rights have fostered corruption in Somalia. Despite this, the current state of corruption in Somalia presents many challenges in all aspects such as poverty, lack of human capacity, and non-financial sustainability. Therefore, the investigation will determine whether there is a statistically significant association between anti-corruption and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia.

### **General objective of the study**

The general objective of this study is to examine the relationship between Anti-corruptions and Economic Development in Banaadir Region of Somalia.

### **Specific objectives of the study**

The study sought to specifically achieve the following objectives:

- i. To study the association amid Good Governance and Economic Development in Banaadir Region of Somalia
- ii. To study the relationship between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development in Banaadir Region of Somalia
- iii. To study the relationship between Social Integration and Economic Development in Banaadir Region of Somalia

### **Research Hypotheses**

The study was directed by the following research hypotheses:

- I. There is no statistically significant association amid Good Governance and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia
- II. There is no statistically significant association amid Transparency Strategy and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia
- III. There is no statistically significant association amid Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia

## **Significance of the study**

The study may be beneficial in the following means

- i. It is predictable that the results of this study would help to highlight the ways and strategies to mitigate corruption, which can be beneficial not only to economic development but also to social development.
- ii. Government, lawmakers, Islamic bank owners, and other types of business policymakers would also find useful results in understanding the problems of corruption in economic development and how such problems can be overcome.
- iii. Further, the study findings might provide a framework on which future research on the relationship amid Anti-corruption and economic development. From the below analysis, it can be noted that several studies have been done about Anti-Corruption Practices and Economic development. However, most of the studies are broad and tend to examine Anti-Corruption Practices from a wider perspective without focusing on specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy and Social Integration. This suggests that there is a knowledge gap regarding the association amid specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy, Social Integration, and economic development, which this study sought to fill. To the researcher's knowledge, none of the previous studies was conducted following a correlational research design that sought to examine the relationships amid independent and dependent study variables. This also suggests that there is a methodological gap regarding the relationship between specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy, Social Integration, and economic development, which this study sought to fill. Based on these gaps, it was determined that this study was required.

## **Scope Of The Study**

### **Geographical Scope**

The study was conducted on the relationship between Anti-corruption practices and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. It is bordered to the northwest by the Shabelle River and to the southeast by the Indian Ocean and capital city of Somalia.

### **Time Scope**

The study covered the period April 2021 to July 2022. This period of one year is enough to help this study to determine the relationship between anti-corruption practices and economic development. The Somali National Development Plan, 2017-2019 reported that the Banaadir region of Somalia is facing several development challenges like fraud, bribery, and all kinds of corruption.

### **Content Scope**

The study focused on examining the relationship between Anti-corruption and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. Specifically, it sought to examine and establish whether the anti-corruption practices (good Governance, Transparency Strategy, social integration and Accountability) have a statistically significant relationship with economic development in the Banaadir Region Somalia.

### **Conceptual framework**

The conceptual framework reviews the association between the independent variable (Anti-corruption) and the dependent variable (Economic Development Banaadir Region Somalia)

#### **Independent Variables**

##### **Anti-corruption**

Good Governance

Transparency Strategy

Social Integration

#### **Dependent Variable**

##### **Economic Development of Banaadir Region**

Reduce Poverty.

Increase Human Capacity

Financial sustainability

The conceptual framework above hypothesizes that the independent variable (Anti-corruption practices like good governance, transparency strategy, and social integration) have not a direct relationship with the economic development in the Banaadir Region Somalia. In other words, the best way to manage corruption in Banaadir Region is to develop these variables good governance, transparency strategy, and social integration in order to find a viable, efficient and effective way of doing things. That can lead to economic development in Banaadir region. Poverty reduction, human capacity building, and financial sustainability will characterize Somalia.

In this thesis the first chapter talked about the theoretical framework of anticorruption and economic development, it utilized the Modernization Theory, Public Choice Theory, and also Principles of Anti-Corruption Strategies at the end it added the related literature on the Anti-corruption practices and Economic Development. The second chapter talked about the methodology that was used to analyze the collected data from the respondents. The third chapter the response rate comes first, followed by findings on the respondents' demographics and data produced on each of the study's specific goals. The way the data are presented, analyzed, and discussed in relation to the results is relevant with the study's specific goals and it was found that there is a significant positive relationship between the two variables. The fourth chapter was concluded that the study results from the surveyed people exposed that the anticorruption practices indeed carry out economic development, and the study recommended that corruption should overcome by carrying out regular Transparency Strategy, speeding up good governance, and promoting social integration.

# 1. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

## 1.1 Modernization theory

According to Adefulu (2007), one of the modernization scholars highlighted, the process of economic and political growth in modernized cultures breeds injustice, political instability, and fraud, which is essentially the use of public authorities to serve self-preferences, to explain the causes, breadth, and prevalence of dishonesty and fraudulent activities in pre-colonial African societies, the logic of patrimonialism, NeoPatrimonialism, Prebendalism, and Patro-Clientelism was applied. The central tenet of all these seduction concepts is the notion that parasitic corruption in Africa (and other developing nations) is one of the unintended consequences of grafting modern political architecture (Agubamah, 2009).

According to David I. O. (2012), the prevalence of corruption in Africa is seen to be a consequence of officials acting in ways that go against the grain of social norms, despite the supposed advantages of mixed administration. This suggests that there is an absence of operative partisan institutionalization, which makes it challenging for these officials to distinguish between their public and private functions, forcing them to defer to external deterrents in order to fulfill their institutional obligations. They showed how traditional theories of corruption merely depict the source of the problem by justifying crime based on local factors like political underdevelopment and traditional societies' propensity for gift-giving, which Adefulu (2007) cited Clapham (1985) as being almost universal in patrimonial societies.

The essential traits of neo-patrimonialism, according to Clapham (1985) and still referenced by Adefulu (2007), are the connections between officials and other elements of society that follow patrimonial patterns of vassal and lord-lord rather than relational legal interactions. Officials have positions in bureaucratic organizations with officially defined authority that is used to exercise private property rights rather than public services. State officials use their positions as personal fiefdoms, extracting bribes or appointing relatives; Supervisors could still make public determinations without being referred to their superiors; as a result, one subordinate superior official behavior is designed to play a personal status rather than perform official functions;

the relationship among officers and their own consumers or lackeys is one of private subjection. Many emerging nations exhibit at least some, if not all, of the traits listed above.

## **1.2 Public Choice Theory**

To begin with, there is a sound choice hypothesis: the open choice hypothesis. For the free factors to describe debasement, appears at the degree of the person. The fundamental chain is that of an individual making a (bounded) levelheaded choice that comes about in a foreordained result. Central to the common open select writing is that the person degenerate's official who attempts to maximize his or her usefulness. The person (more often than not male) is depicted as a normally calculating one who chooses to end up degenerate when its anticipated preferences exceed its anticipated impediments (a mixture of conceivable punishment and so the chance of being fixed).

The gathering of contributing speculations is formed prevalent by Rose-Ackerman (2009), who rights that open authorities are degenerate for a stress-free reason: they watch that the conceivable benefits of debasement surpass the potential costs (Sandoval, I. E., & Rose-Ackerman, S., 2009). Or as (Klitgaard, M. B., & Elmelund-Præstekær, 2014) states, on the off chance that the preferences of debasement short the likelihood of being caught times its punishments are more prominent than the preferences of not being caught, at that point a private will reasonably like way better to be degenerate (Klitgaard, M. B., & Elmelund-Præstekær, 2014).

## **1.3 Principles of Anti-Corruption Strategies**

There are not one or the other arrangements nor are there any laws administering the administration and generation of administration archives for open utilization and let alone Banaadir locale. The government has been taking care of its plans and activities, and the documentation related to them, as private undertakings. It is not subsequently anticipated to indeed consider sharing operations comes about within the organization of open arrangement. Subsequently, the study contributes to the writing of a few standards to relieve broad debasement in the Banaadir locale.

The Federal Republic of Somalia has battled to re-establish a working state since the collapse of the dictator administration in 1991 (Freedom House 2017). Therefore, if the Federal government of Somalia established well-designed open public records both public and private in the Banaadir region of Somalia it will lead to the prosperity of economic development. The Somalia economy remains to a great extent agrarian; horticulture accounts for about 60% of GDP and utilizes at slightest 65% of the (Freedom House 2017). Obviously, for a fizzled state, much of the Somalia economy is casual (Freedom House 2017).

Financial movement is transcendently based on animals, remittance/money exchange, and broadcast communications. One of the leading ways to run absent debasement astounds to advance great administration. Afterward, monetary and social enhancements have extended thought given to the portion that awesome organization plays in fulfilling social and money-related progression. Open administration changes have been a key figure in making strides capacities of commerce “Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development” (OECD).

#### **1.4 The concept of corruption**

Despite the views that Corruption is mostly a problem in all kinds of nations, also faces issues of endemic Corruption (Bicchieri and Duffy, 1997, Brandt and Svendsen, 2013). Corruption has been shown to cause numerous negative economic impacts through, for example, reducing expenditure on health, social integration, justice, goodwill of nation and education sectors (Mauro, 1998), and its contribution to poverty and inequality (Gupta et al., 2002) and by reducing private investment (Mauro, 1995). Debasement could be a complex exchange that includes both somebody who offers an advantage, regularly a bribe, and somebody who acknowledges, as well as an assortment of pros or mediators to encourage an exchange (Transparency International, 2013).

As one of the longest events of state collapse in afterward a long time, Somalia faces various the major Degradation challenges that impact money related progression let alone the Banaadir region in terms of conflict-torn countries, with wild degradation and a significantly settled in bolster system discouragement the realness of the

universally recognized Government (FG). Corruption is help worsened by the nonappearance of a utilitarian central government, a requirement of resources and definitive volume, feeble organization erection as well as a restricted capacity to pay open specialists (Marie Chêne, 2019).

Financial advancement is characterized as a backed headway in texture thriving of society. Money-related enhancement may be a broader concept than monetary improvement. Isolated from the improvement of state compensation, it joins deviations – social, political as well as monetary which contribute (Void, 2018). It covers changes in resource supplies, the rate of capital course of action, degree, and composition of people, development, capacities, and efficiency, in an organization and organizational set-up. These changes fulfill the more broad goals of ensuring more impartial compensation dispersal, more essential work, and dejection moderation.

Somalia is continuing to alter financial organization instruct within the middle of challenging circumstances. Nonstop alter execution empowered Somalia to reach the essential turning point in getting commitment offer assistance and reengage with the world community in Walk 2020. In any case, a divided political settlement, and weakness to shocks (such as climate-related calamities, locust pervasion, and surges) are jeopardizing the recovery from delicacy. Somalia in addition contains a few openings. Quick urbanization, creating utilize of progressed signs of progress, orchestrated hypotheses in sections such as imperativeness, ports, instruction, and prosperity can reinforce money-related advancement and work creation.

Around the world, the desperation rate is expected to continue at 71%; an incline predictable to continue in 2021 and 2023. Animating the stride of desperation diminishment will need to approach trade to increase production, make businesses, and amplify pro-poor programs. The government in addition dedicated to organizational changes and reengagement with the district, checking openings to adjust human capital and chart a pathway toward money-related quality and advancement. Numerous ponders have built up that debasement disheartens financial development.

The cross-country inversion examination uncovered that debasement diminishes financial development by causing small speculation. It was found that one standard deviation diminishes within the debasement affected a noteworthy increment within the yearly development rate of GDP per capita by 0.8%. But this outcome was based on a straightforward relapse condition without control factors. After monitoring for political steadiness, venture, and GDP per capita Mauro (1995) found that the impact of debasement on development got to be immaterial. Mauro's ponder too highlighted the critical part of control factors in a relapse show as they are competent of total change comes about of the relapse demonstrate. In an afterward ponder, Mauro (1996) examined the effect of debasement on a venture, government consumption, and economic development utilizing cross-country information for 101 nations in several periods. This moment of pondering affirmed Mauro's prior finding that debasement decreased financial development by misshaping government consumption. Mauro's moment considers found that debasement has the potential of having a roundabout negative impact on development through the redirection of assets absent from the instructive division.

The early fallouts displayed debasement to have a negative result on development, but the impact got to be insignificant when they included their basic enhancement list as an intermediary for government letdown within the relapse demonstrate. The (World Development Report, 1997) "a bouncing government is lively for the formation of goods and – and events and associations – that let the marketplaces to embellishment and people to be in good health, gladder. It is unbearable, both economically and socially, without sustainable progress. Corruption has also emerged as the thematic component of this transformed model of development, the need for economic reform, which is tied to political and executive improvements such as good governance and civil facility development (CRS), responsibility, mortal rights, multi-partyism, and democratization. Also, very extraordinary levels of dishonesty have been witnessed in countries where the administration is seen as unlawful by the public (meaning widespread disregard for authorized techniques) and where the state acting an intrusive starring role in the economy. Economic development, simple, modern, from a poor country, a state's

economic people in rich countries showing continuous improvement is an increase in political and social welfare. Scope of economic progress, income distribution, public properties (civic spending), and environmentally friendly excellence.

Corruption without doubt presents an abstract discussion about the impact on economic progress. Some authors emphasize that Corruption can support economic evolution. (Leff, 1964) And (Huntington, 1968) Bribery sets in his model that bribery can speed up the efficient official process, which can also be used as a tool to influence public officials in demonstrations and result in an enlargement in the excellence of public facilities (Lui, 1985) Also displays in his model that bribes can competently speed up the official practice. Though, one may disapprove that public servant has to remove greater expenses so that delays are an incentive for transactions (Ackerman, 1997). Other scholars worry that dishonesty shrinks the economic process. For example, (Kevin M. Murphy, Andrei Shleifer, Robert W. Vishny, 1991) argues that the majority of talented people are allotted to rent-seeking deeds rather than creative activities in corrupt civilizations. The additional, dishonest government won't honor the services to the foremost proficient manufacturers, but as an alternative to the fabricator who suggests the most important backhanders. Overall, the empirical works care a bad correlation between Corruption and the economic procedure.

According to Mauro (1995), Corruption reduces investment pointedly and therefore found empirically that dishonesty can reduce the economic process. (Mo, 2001) Also reports that Corruption considerably delays the economic process through networks of political unpredictability, the amount of human capital, and thus the share of personal investments. According to Meon (2005) Witness that dishonesty decreases trade and industry progression, particularly in countries with coffee excellence of governance. On the other hand, (Fabio Mendez and Facundo Sepulveda 2006) discovered a second-order correlation between dishonesty and development in free countries rather than in not-free ones, which suggests the presence of the expansion level of dishonesty. For occurrence, Podobnik et al. (2008) found a positive relationship between debasement and financial preparation in an awful board information investigation for all nations of the planet inside the period between 1999 and 2004. The experiment comes about from a consider by Méndez & Sepúlveda

(2006) in an exceedingly ponder utilizing the settled impacts relapse for a greater test inside the period 1960-2000 moreover appeared a positive effect of debasement on GDP rate.

(Mushfiq us Swaleheen & Dean Stansel, 2007) A cross-sectional examination in an awful board of 60 nations inside the period 1995-2004 found that when financial agents have gotten to a great sort of financial choices, debasement makes a difference to expanding development by giving a chance to dodge government controls. In this way, debasement might maybe have a positive impact on the GDP rate in nations with moo levels of financial opportunity. Heckelman and Powell (2008) amid a take after an up investigation upheld the discoveries of (Mushfiq us Swaleheen & Dean Stansel, 2007) explored the effect of debasement on financial preparation in an exceeding board of 83 countries inside the period 1995-2005 utilizing a multivariate investigation. Inter-regional heterogeneity, venture, and vote-based system encouraged as political and financial teach (financial flexibility) were controlled for inside the relapse. Opposite to the discoveries of (Mushfiq Swaleheen & Dignitary Stansel, 2007), it had been found that debasement emphatically influences financial handle in nations where financial opportunities were most restricted.

## **1.5 Relationship between Good Governance and Economic Development**

Good governance has been considered a key factor that plays role in modern economic development. It is uncovered to strengthen the country's competitiveness and offer assistance to keep the economy working most proficiently. Contrastingly, destitute administration can result in the economy not coming to its full potential. Anti-corruption as a component of bad governance indicates only a part of resources is taken to be employed in economic activity. As a consequence, the general public cannot gain full like the activities. Financial preparation is related to government hones and hence to the way governments oversee both specifically and in a roundabout way (Adams, S., & Mengistu, B, 2008)

For a long time, worldwide organizations (IOs) such as the Worldwide Money related Support (IMF), the Joined together Countries, and the World Bank have

claimed that great administration may be crucial to a conclusion like financial advance and human improvement (Kaufmann, D., & Kraay, A., 2002). Researchers and analysts concur that a solid association is between financial development and administration, however it is far from being true whether great administration hones lead to financial development or whether financial development leads to great administration (Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S. & Robinson, J., 2001); (Arndt, C., & Oman, C., 2006); (Dixit, A., 2009); (Kaufmann, D., & Kraay, A., 2002); (Smith, 2007). Clearly, most of the existing writing centers on the impact of single-dimensional (or two-dimensional) great administration on financial development, with few articles centering on the impact of multi-dimensional administration on financial development in Somalia. Besides, existing writing disregards the lessening negligible returns from great administration on financial development and the locale distinction within the impact of administration quality on financial development. Also, utilizing board information this paper points to observationally examine in case there is any measurable relationship between great administration and financial development in Banaadir Locale Somalia.

## **1.6 Relationship between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development**

There is no question that economic straightforwardness will lead to financial solidness and debasement decay. Hence, the deficiency of straightforwardness components, regulations, and strategies will rise debasement and make it intense to cut out Anti-corruption (Hossein A. & Ali T., 2003). Moreover, the misfortune of straightforwardness in money-related and financial framework makes to precariousness, unseemly allotment of assets, the boom of treachery and disparity and as a result clears the mode for all types of monetary and financial debasement and abuse (Mohammad H., K. & R., 2015). The more prominent straightforwardness of financial development, the lower the fetched of section into financial matters, and appropriately with growing financial keenness, the situation for advancement and financial development will be progressed. So, considering the imperative part of straightforwardness in financial matters, this thing about to begin with investigates straightforwardness methodology and financial development in Banaadir Locale

Somalia with the board information looks at on the off chance that there a factually critical relationship between Straightforwardness Strategy and Economic Development in Banaadir Region of Somalia. On the other hand, this paper points to appear how the straightforwardness fickle inspirations financial development. A study conducted in the Middle East titled transparency and economic development in the Middle East exposed that there is a significant relationship between two variables. In addition, eventually led to economic development when an effective transparency strategy was conducted (Mohammad H., K. & R., 2015).

For descriptive statistics data, it decreased to 4 percent after the implementation of monetary policy. As for the performance of monetary policy transparency, it is not about changing it. Also, the fit of the model has nothing to do with transparency. As a control of the results, if a country wants inflation, it can be that the central bank of that country succeeds in achieving transparent, open, and control of money.

Isa Zadeh (2013) examined the association between political transparency and economic development among the world's nations between 2000 and 2012. Political transparency pointers, including politically aware danger, accountability, political reliability, government efficiency index, and rule of law index may offer an outline of the political structure of each country, and pointers of economic development include per capita income, purchasing power parity, social progress, mutual development gages, sustainable income.

## **1.7 Relationship between Social Integration and Economic Development**

Social integration may be a multidimensional build which will be characterized by the degree to which people take part in an awful fashion of social connections, counting assignation in community exercises or connections and a way of communality and recognizable proof with one's social parts (Holt-Lunstad and Uchino 2015; Brissette et al. 2000). Social integration and community back are frequently utilized traded but speak to diverse theoretical methods to understand the impact of social connections.

A study conducted by Kamau (2011) analyzes how financial development was affected by territorial integration among Common Advertiser for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA Community (EAC), and Southern African Advancement Community (SADC), East African over 1970 and found a positive connection between financial development and territorial integration. Premaratne et al (2018) inspected whether territorial integration fortifies financial development within the Affiliation of Southeast Asia Countries (ASEAN) over the period 1970-2010. They found a positive and critical development impact of South East Asia territorial integration. They propose that the upgrade of territorial integration and financial development is subject to the usage of open arrangements toward the disposal of debasement and the stabilization of macroeconomics and political environment as well as the advancement of universal exchange.

Vamvakidis (1998) considered how territorial integration affects financial development for 138 nations over the world. He concluded that territorial integration contains a positive impact on financial development for large, open, and created neighboring nations whereas there's no development impact for closed, little, and less created neighboring nations. Ougboabor et al. (2019), performed a study about the relationship between the West African Financial Union (WAEMU) and financial development within the locale all through 2000 – to 2015. Their findings recommended that the WAEMU did not have a noteworthy effect on financial development within the locale. In the interim, they found that WAEMU was invigorating financial development through physical and human capital aggregation, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and the quality of the public institution. Therefore the study contributes the two variables have positive and significant statistically if concluded in a good manner will lead to economic development.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents elements of the approach that was utilized in this study. Among others, it presents the study design, population, sample size, data collection techniques, and how the data was analyzed.

### **2.1 Research Design**

Research design discusses how data gathering and analysis are designed to encounter the research objectives through experimental evidence (Cooper, D.R., Schindler, P.S, 2006). A correlational research method was adopted since the goal of this study was to evaluate the connection between anti-corruption and economic development in the Banaadir Region of Somalia. Osebo & Ifeakor (2011) assert that a statistical technique known as correlational analysis may be used to determine the strength of the association between two or more variables. To gather data, the study used a quantitative research methodology.

### **2.2 Study Population**

The population is the total group of people, occasions, or things of interest that the investigator desires to examine. The population for this study involves proprietors of Economic development in Banaadir Region Somalia who had been using services provided by the Anti-corruption Transparency Strategy from April 2021 to July 2022. According to information got from the Banaadir Region of Somalia, they were 130 respondents.

### **2.3 Sample size**

(Kombo, D.K. & Tromp, D.L.A. , 2009) Describe a sample as a collection of units chosen from the population to signify it. The sample size for this study was 98 respondents drawn following the (Krejcie, RV & Morgan, DW., 1970) table of decisive the sample size and attached as appendix ii.

### **2.4 Sampling Techniques**

A sampling technique is an approach used to choose study participants from the population (Kothari, 2004). The study used a simple random sampling technique in selecting all the respondents. (Kothari, 2004) Supports a simple random sampling

technique and states that, it fulfills the law of factual consistency if a test is chosen at arbitrary, on normal it has the same characteristics and composition as the populace.

**Table 2-1 Target Population and Sample size**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
The Operational staff of the Tax department	15	15.3%
Banaadir Regional Administration office	8	8.2%
Hodan District Administration office	6	6.1%
Waaberi District Administration office	6	6.1%
Wadajir District Administration office	5	5.1%
Howlwadaag District Administration office	7	7.1%
Immigration and Naturalization Directorate	11	11.2%
Clerks of the Central bank of Somalia	9	9.2%
Ministry of commerce the regional affairs department	15	15.3%
Ministry of Commerce the Department of Planning, Development and International Relations	16	16.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5 Data collection tools

The study utilized self-administered surveys as the information collection instruments. (Kothari, 2004) Diagrams the survey as a report that contains several questions published or written in a positive arrangement on a course of action or set of shapes. Concurring to (Dawson, 2002), there are three crucial sorts of overviews; closed wrapped up, open-ended or a mixture of both. Closed-ended surveys will utilize to produce measurements in quantitative investigation whereas open-ended surveys will utilize subjective inquiry about (Dawson, 2002). Therefore, since the study will use a quantitative approach, it used closed-ended questionnaires to gather data from the respondents.

## 2.6 Validity of the study instruments

Saunders et al., (2007) expressed that, the legitimacy of study instruments is concerned with the degree to which it measures what is outlined to a degree. The validity of the questionnaire to be used in this study was established using the content validity index (CVI). This was done by visiting two experts in research who assessed each item in the questionnaire to verify those that were suitable and those that were not suitable to the variables under study. It was then used the following formula to establish the validity of the instruments

$$C V I = \frac{\text{Items selected as valid suitable}}{\text{Total numbers of items being judged}}$$

A “content validity index” was computed using the above formula by dividing the number of items selected as suitable (20 items) by the total number of items in the questionnaire (23 items) which gave a CVI of 0.86. The instrument was therefore considered to be valid since the computed CVI of 0.86 is more than 0.7 which is the minimum CVI recommended by (Amin, M.E., 2005).

## 2.7 Reliability of Instruments

Reliability alludes to the consistency comes about consider that would be indistinguishable if conducted by diverse people or rehashed over time (Swift, J.A. & Tischler, V., 2010). Unwavering quality of the disobedient was built up through a pilot test of the surveys. (Cooper, D.R., Schindler, P.S, 2006) Show that a pilot test should identify shortcomings within the information collection apparatus. By conducting Pilot testing, it guarantees that fitting questions are inquired about and the proper information is collected. A pilot ponders was attempted on 15 respondents to test the unwavering quality of the survey. The comes about of pilot considered, at that point, subjected to unwavering quality examination from which a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was computed utilizing the Measurable Bundle of the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program.

**Table 2-2 Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.767	20

The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient in Table 2.1 above is 0.76, which suggests that the instrument was dependable because 0.76 is greater than the minimal Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.6. (Amin, M.E., 2005).

## **2.8 Data Analysis**

Data analysis could be a hone in which raw information is requested and organized so that valuable data can be extricated from it (Gall, Bother & Borg, 2007). After information will collect through surveys, it'll plan in status for analysis by altering, coding, and entering it into measurable bundle for social sciences (SPSS) form 21 computer program. The SPSS will utilize to deliver frequencies, expressive and inferential insights which can utilize to determine conclusions and generalizations with respect to the study populace.

## **2.9 Ethical Issues**

To move forward with the reaction rate, they are considering into thought inquire about moral issues. The analyst will clarify to the respondents the significance of the study. The analyst assured the participants that their personalities would remain anonymous and secret. In the event of problematic inquiries, the participants will be interrogated; their willful cooperation will empower; and no participant was included in the consideration without his or her will.

### 3. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS and DISCUSSION of FINDINGS

This department is composed of data demonstration, analysis and discussion of findings. It starts with the response rate, then results on demographic characteristics of the respondents and later statistics generated on each of the specific objectives of the study. The presentation of data, analysis and discussion of findings is in line with the specific objectives of the study.

#### 3.1 Response Rate

98 respondents were chosen to participate in the study, 98 closed-ended questions were created and given to the chosen respondents, every survey that was given out was fully and quickly returned amounting to a 100% response rate. This response rate was deemed appropriate because, in accordance with Babbie, E. & Mouton (2011), a response rate of 70% or more is excellent for analysis and publishing of study findings.

#### 3.2 Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

This segment offers an overview of the results on the background information of the respondents as set out in the questionnaire. The respondents were asked questions about their gender, education level, and age brackets. Results on each one of these respondents are presented in the following sub-sections.

**Table 3-1 Gender of Respondents**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Valid	Male	60	61.2	61.2
	Female	38	38.8	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### **Primary Source (2021)**

The results in Table 3.1 above revealed that 60 (61.2%) of the respondents were male while 38 (38.8%) were female. The results can be interpreted to mean that

most of the residents of the Banaadir region of Somalia are male. These findings agree with Robert (2014) who indicated that most of the institutions target as they are considered better to mitigate in terms of use and promote the economic development of the Banaadir Region Somalia.

**Table 3-2 Education Level of Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	Not Educated	16	16.4	16.4
	High School level	13	13.3	29.7
	Ordinary Diploma	26	26.5	56.2
	Bachelor Degree	32	32.6	88.8
	Master degree	11	11.2	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Study findings in Table 3.2 above reveal that 16 (16.4%) of the respondents had Not Educated, 13 (13.3%) had High School level, 26 (26.5%) had Ordinary diplomas, 32 (32.6%) had bachelor's degrees and 11 (11.2%) had masters' degrees. The biggest percentage of the respondents were Bachelor's Degree holders.

**Table 3-3 Age brackets of respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	18 - 25 years	9	9.2	9.2
	26 - 35 years	19	19.4	28.6
	36 - 45 years	27	27.6	56.1
	46 - 55 years	40	40.8	96.9
	Above 55 years	3	3.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### **Primary Source (2021)**

The age of respondents has summarized in Table 3.3 above and it is observed that 9 (9.2%) of the respondents were aged between 18 - 25 years, 19 (19.4%) were between 26 - 35 years, 27 (27.6%) were between 36 - 45 years, 40 (40.8%) were between 46 - 55 years, while 3 (3.1%) were aged above 55 years. This suggests that most of the Anti-corruption committed in the Banaadir region of Somalia are in advanced age brackets.

### **3.3 Statistics generated on specific objectives of the study**

This section presents the statistics generated on each of the exact objectives of the study. These are offered in the subsequent subsections in accordance with specific objectives of the study.

#### **Objective 1: To examine the relationship between Good Governance and Economic Development of the Banaadir Region of Somalia**

It was desired to determine whether there was a substantial association between Good Governance and Economic Development in Somalia's Banaadir area. On a five-point Likert scale, the selected respondents were asked to score statements regarding Good Governance relief to Anti-corruption procedures in the economic growth of Somalia's Banaadir Region. The descriptive frequency tables in the following subsections show the findings on the items regarding this variable.

**Table 3-4 Good Governance is an important factor in Economic Development**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Disagree	5	5.2	5.2
	Agree	70	71.4	76.6
	Strongly Agree	23	23.4	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### **Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.4 above shows responses on whether good governance yields and is one factor of economic development in terms of the Banaadir region of Somalia by carrying out prosperity. The results indicate that 5 (5.2%) of the respondents disagreed, 70 (71.4%) agreed and 23 (23.4%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be deduced that Anti-corruption practices and economic puzzles carry out good governance with economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. These findings agree with those (Adefulu, A., 2007) who emphasized that Anti-corruption encourages the good governance.

**Table 3-5 There is no relationship between Good Governance and Economic Development**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	6	6.1	6.1
	Disagree	86	87.6	93.7
	Not sure	2	2.1	95.8
	Agree	3	3.1	98.9
	Strongly Agree	1	1.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.5 gave us response to the question of whether there is no relationship between good governance and economic growth in Somalia's Banaadir area. According to the findings, 6 (6.1%) of respondents severely disagreed, 86 (87.6%) disagreed, 2 (2.1%) were unsure, 3 (3.1%) agreed, and 1 (1.1%) highly agreed. The fact that the majority of respondents disagreed indicates that there is a link between the two factors. These findings contradict Elasrag (2016) Who underlined the lack of a solid governance contract based on the fact that no data reveals a link between dishonesty and economic development since nations with high earnings for other reasons are less corrupt.

**Table 3-6 Top institutions are driving fuel for bad governance in the Banaadir Region Somalia**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	20	20.4	20.4
	Disagree	22	22.5	42.9
	Agree	56	57.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.6 above displays responses on whether top institutions are driving fuel for bad governance in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 20 (20.4%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 22 (22.5%) disagreed, and 57 (57.1%) agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that disagreed, it can be treated to implement a strong governance policy in terms of the Banaadir region of Somalia. It was found that corruption was sometimes on the side of the rule of law, which could not adhere to anti-corruption measures such as providing all assets required to carry out the strategic goal. Corruption was usually coupled with inadequate disclosure of actual profits produced by customers since banks were not actively involved in the day-to-day operations of the businesses. The International Trade Centre disagrees with this situation (2009).

**Table 3-7 Participation in Decision Making refers Involvement of citizens in the process**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	7	7.1	7.1
	Disagree	5	5.1	11.2
	Not sure	9	9.2	20.4
	Agree	52	53.1	73.5
	Strongly-Agree	25	25	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.7 above revealed that the responses on whether participation in decision refers to the involvement, of citizens in the process in accordance to the mitigate Anti-corruption of the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 6 (6.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 5 (5.1%) disagreed, 9 (9.2%) were not sure, 52 (53.1%) agreed and 26 (26.5%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be deduced that Anti-corruption practices the teaching citizens to run away from anything related to Anti-corruption. Finally, it was recommended participating in the residents Banaadir region to keep boosting the awareness of residents Banaadir region of Somalia.

**Table 3-8 Provision of Public Goods increases Economic Development**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	5	5.1	5.1
	Disagree	16	16.3	21.4
	Not sure	6	6.1	27.6
	Agree	66	67.4	94.9
	Strongly Agree	5	5.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.8 above displays responses on whether the provision of public goods increases economic development. The results indicate that 4 (4.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 17 (17.3%) disagreed, 6 (6.1%) were not sure, 67 (68.4%) agreed and 4 (4.1%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can promote economic development. These findings, allow for a better flow of information between government and residents in the Banaadir region of Somalia due to the nature of the partnership, thus mitigating information asymmetry of Anti-corruption.

### Pearson's Correlation Analysis

Pearson's Correlation Analysis was utilized to test the study hypothesis conjointly assigning the quality and heading of the association between Good Governance and Economic Development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. Outcomes are presented in Table 3.9 below.

		Good Governance	Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia
Good Governance	Pearson Correlation	1	.571**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	<b>N</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia	Pearson Correlation	.571**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	<b>N</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>

**\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 - tailed)**

According to Table 3.9's findings, there is a positive correlation between good governance and the growth of SMEs in the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.571$ , Sig. value = 0.000). These findings show that there is a statistically significant positive link between good governance and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia, rejecting the null hypothesis. These findings also suggest that, albeit to a lesser extent, a rise in the adoption of good governance principles can result in a significant improvement in economic development.

**Objective 2: To examine the relationship between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia**

It was hoped to determine whether there was a substantial link between the Transparency Strategy and the economic development of Somalia's Banaadir area. The selected respondents were required to rate statements describing the Transparency Strategy and Economic Development of the Banaadir region of Somalia based on a five-point Likert scale. The findings on the items about this variable are presented in the descriptive frequency tables in the following subsections.

**Table 3-10 Transparency Strategy delivers clear vision which gives you economic development**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	Disagree.	17	17.3	17.3
	Agree.	79	80.6	98.0
	Strongly Agree.	2	2.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.10 above shows responses on whether the Transparency Strategy delivers a clear vision that gives you economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 17 (17.3%) of the respondents disagreed, 79 (80.6%) agreed and 2 (2.0%) strongly agreed. Considering the majority of those who responded in favor, it can be deducted to deliver a clear transparency strategy. These findings added to permit highly strategy to beat dynamic strategy which has no more an idea to control Anti-corruption (Omar, M. B., & andKising'u, T., 2018).

**Table 3-11 Transparency Strategy initiatives mapping your goals to confirm alignment and completeness**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree.	3	3.1	3.1
	Disagree.	11	11.2	14.3
	Not sure.	7	7.1	21.4
	Agree.	65	66.3	87.8
	Strongly Agree.	12	12.2	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.11 above displays responses on whether Transparency Strategy initiatives map your goals to confirm alignment and completeness. The results indicate that 3(3.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 11 (11.2%) disagreed, 7 (7.1%) were not sure, 65 (66.3%) agreed and 12 (12.2%) strongly agreed. Based on the most of the respondents that agreed, it can be comprehended that bringing a clear transparency strategy can deduct excessive corruptions in the Banaadir region of Somalia. These findings agree with the International Trade Centre (2009) which indicated that the Anti-corruption eliminate by promoting a clear transparency strategy and penalties if someone incurred whether tensional or not.

**Table 3-12 the access and usefulness of the infrastructure of economic development remains transparency strategy**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	4	4.1	4.1
	Disagree	62	63.3	67.3
	Not sure	6	6.1	73.5
	Agree	22	22.4	95.9
	Strongly Agree	4	4.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.12 above shows responses on whether the access and usefulness of the infrastructure of economic development remain transparency strategy. The results indicate that 4 (4.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 62 (63.3%) disagreed, 6 (6.1%) were not sure, 22 (22.4%) agreed and 4 (4.1%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that disagreed, it can be gathered economic development by reducing corruptions through a transparency strategy. These findings encouraged that a clear transparency strategy is useful to promote economic development.

**Table 3-13 Media engagement has taken various forms and the impact on demand for accountability has been under transparency strategy**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	2	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	11	11.2	13.3
	Not sure	7	7.1	20.4
	Agree	78	79.6	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.13 above revealed that the responses on whether Media assignment has reserved numerous methods and the influence on demand for responsibility has been under transparency strategy. According to the findings, 2 (2.0%) of the respondents severely disagreed, 11 (11.2%) disagreed, 7 (7.1%) were unsure, and 78 (79.6%) agreed. Considering the majority of those who responded in favor, it can be assumed to demand accountability for the impact of anti-corruption practices. These findings agree with Engagement forms and accountability under a transparency strategy have a significant impact to reduce the corruption (Agubamah, E. D. G. A. R., 2009).

**Table 3-14 Budget Transparency and Accountability are very important to markup transparency strategy on Economic Development**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	2	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	11	11.2	13.3
	Not sure	9	9.2	22.4
	Agree	71	72.4	94.9
	Strongly Agree	5	5.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### **Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.14 above revealed that the responses on whether Budget Transparency and Accountability are very important to markup transparency strategy on Economic Development. The results indicate that 2 (2.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 11 (11.2%) disagreed, 9 (9.2%) were not sure, 71 (72.4%) agreed and 5 (5.1%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be deduced that losses made by corruptions under a lack of budget transparency strategy and accountability. These findings agree with Kettell (2010), who suggested that one of the most significant characteristics of budget transparency is that it encourages handling misleading economic development. The findings also ascertained to build clear transparency strategy by budget transparency strategy.

#### **Pearson's Correlation Analysis**

Pearson's Correlation Analysis was used to assess the study hypothesis and define the strength and path of association between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia. Results are presented in Table 3.15 below.

**Table 3-15 Results of a Pearson’s Correlation Analysis**

		<b>Transparenc</b>	<b>Economic</b>	<b>Development of</b>
		<b>y Strategy</b>	<b>Banaadir</b>	<b>region Somalia</b>
<b>Transparency Strategy</b>	Pearson	1	.614**	
	Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
	N	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	
<b>Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia</b>	Pearson	.614**	1	
	of Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	

**\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 - tailed)**

According to Table 3.15, the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development in the Banaadir area of Somalia is positive ( $r = 0.614$ , Sig. value = 0.000). Based on these findings, The 0 hypothesis has been rejected, and a statistically significant positive association between the Transparency Strategy and the Economic Development of Somalia's Banaadir region was discovered. These findings also imply that, despite the solid and robust correlation between the two variables, it was concluded that it might lead to a considerable boost in the economic growth of Somalia's Banaadir area.

**Objective 3: To examine the association between Social Integration and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia**

The third goal was to determine whether Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia had any notable relationships. On a five-point Likert scale, the chosen respondents were asked to score statements characterizing the social integration and economic development of the Banaadir area

of Somalia. In the subsections that follow, descriptive frequency tables with the results on the items related to this variable are shown.

**Table 3-16 Social integration means developing the capacity and capability of the governing body to be effective in Banaadir Region Somalia**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Disagree	6	6.1	6.1
	Agree	88	89.8	95.9
	Strongly Agree	4	4.1	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.16 above shows responses on whether social integration means growing the volume and ability of the leading form to be effective in promoting economic development in the Banaadir Region Somalia. The results indicate that 6 (6.1%) of the respondents disagreed, 88 (89.8%) agreed and 4 (4.1%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be reasoned that social integration encourages to develop by governing economic development. It was added that social integration is very important for economic development.

**Table 3-17 Social integration have essential role to economic development to the Banaadir Region Somalia**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	2	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	25	25.5	66.3
	Not sure	6	6.1	72.4
	Agree	63	64.3	98.0
	Strongly Agree	2	2.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.17 above shows responses on whether social integration has an essential role in the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 2 (2.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 2 (2.0%) disagreed, 6 (6.1) were not sure, 63 (64.3%) agreed and 25 (25.5%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that disagreed, it can be deduced by building a strong social integration model promotes economic development. It was presented to pay energy by constructing social integration model through economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia.

**Table 3-18 Society has a positive influence once they are integration in terms of economic development**

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	10	10.2	10.2
Disagree	12	12.2	22.4
Not sure	4	4.1	26.5
Agree	68	69.4	95.9
Strongly Agree	4	4.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.18 above revealed responses on whether the price of society has a positive influence once they are integrated in terms of economic development. The results indicate that 10 (10.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 12 (12.2%) disagreed, 4 (4.1%) were not sure, 68 (69.4%) agreed and 4 (4.1%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be assumed positive influence can only through it when the price of society is integrated in terms of economic development eventually. These findings agree with (Dawson, 2002), that the price of social integration cannot be increased even if society fails to pay for the promotion of economic development.

**Table 3-19 Social integration promote to mitigation of Anti-corruption on Banaadir Region of Somalia**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	Strongly Disagree	3	3.1	3.1
	Agree	66	67.3	70.4
	Not sure	5	5.1	75.5
	Strongly Agree	24	24.5	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.19 above shows responses on whether social integration promotes to mitigation of Anti-corruption in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 3 (3.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 66 (67.3%) agreed, 5 (5.1%) were not sure, and 24 (24.5%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that disagreed, mitigation of Anti-corruption by social integration. These findings encourage support of anything that brings social integration and social relationship.

**Table 3-20 Social integration arrangement help SMEs to meet their working capital needs for Economic development Banaadir Region Somalia**

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid			
Strongly Disagree	6	6.1	6.1
Disagree	7	7.1	13.3
Not sure	6	6.1	19.4
Agree	50	51.0	70.4
Strongly Agree	29	29.6	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Primary Source (2021)**

Table 3.20 above shows responses on whether social integration arrangements help SMEs to meet their working capital needs for Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The results indicate that 6 (6.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 7 (7.1%) disagreed, 6 (6.1%) were not sure, 50 (51.0%) agreed and 29 (29.6%) strongly agreed. Based on the majority of the respondents that agreed, it can be deduced that the Murabahah arrangement indeed helps SMEs to meet their working capital needs in all districts. These findings concur with the works of other researchers like Abdulsaleh (2016) who identified the Islamic finance system involving like Murabahah as a significant substitute source of finance for SMEs that can cater to their financial necessities without being incompatible with their owner-managers religious values. Huda (2012) further indicated that Islamic financing products like Murabahah could be used to solve the problem of limited capital being faced by many small business owners.

**3.4 Pearson’s Correlation Analysis**

The results of two well-known normality tests, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test and the Shapiro-Wilk Test, are shown in the table below. The Shapiro-Wilk Test is

especially appropriate for samples with a sample size of 98. As a result, we will utilize the “Shapiro-Wilk” test to evaluate normalcy numerically. The independent variable and the "Economic Development" variables for the "Good Governance," Transparency Strategy , and "Social Integration" Course Group are shown in the table below. "Time" was delivered as usual. How did we find out about this? If Sig. The data is normal if the Shapiro-Wilk Test result is larger than 0.05. If it is less than 0.05, the data deviates significantly from the normal distribution. Therefore it was rejected the null hypothesis since the sig value is less than 0.05 of the marginal error and infer that there is a statistically significant link among the 2 variables.

**Table 3-21 Tests of Normality**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
<b>Good Governance</b>						
<b>Transparency</b>	.221	98	.001	.900	98	.001
<b>Strategy</b>	.347	98	.000	.822	98	.004
<b>Social Integration</b>	.247	98	.003	.885	98	.002
<b>Economic</b>	.233	98	.002	.850	98	.005
<b>Development</b>						

\* Lilliefors Significance Correction

Pearson's Correlation Analysis was used to examine the study hypothesis and label the strength and direction of the association between Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. Results are offered in Table 3.21 below.

**Table 3-22 Results of a Pearson’s Correlation Analysis**

		Social Integration	Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia
Social Integration	Pearson Correlation	1	.685**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	<b>N</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia	Pearson Correlation	.685**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	<b>N</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>

**\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 - tailed)**

The outcomes presented in Table 3.22 above show that the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient between Social Integration and Economic Development of the Banaadir region of Somalia is positive ( $r = 0.685$ , Sig. value = 0.000, P-value is 0.05). Based on the results obtained, there is a statistically significant positive relationship between social integration and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia, so the  $H_0$  hypothesis is rejected. These results further suggest that to a great and strong positive extent, an increase in the provision of Social Integration can lead to a significant increase in the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 Conclusions:**

From the study discoveries, the taking after conclusions was strained and displayed in arrange of the study goals.

#### **Objective1: To examine the relationship between Good Governance and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia**

It was desired to establish whether Good Governance and Economic Development were significantly related in the Banaadir area of Somalia. The study's findings from a sample of respondents revealed that the Banaadir area of Somalia is well-governed thanks to anti-corruption initiatives. Additionally, the Pearson's Correlation Examination, which was used to test the study hypothesis and identify the strength and direction of the relationship between good governance and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia, revealed that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between good governance and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.571$ , Sig. value = 0.000). Based on these results, the null hypothesis was rejected, and it was determined that there is a statistically significant positive association between effective government and the Banaadir area of Somalia's economic development. These findings also imply that, albeit to a considerable and favorable level, a rise in the availability of items that promote good governance will significantly boost the Banaadir area of Somalia's economic growth.

#### **Objective 2: To examine the relationship between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development in Banaadir region of Somalia**

The analyst needed to set up whether there was a critical relationship between straightforward methodology and financial development of the Banaadir locale in Somalia. The consideration comes about from a larger part of the respondents who uncovered that Debasement Hones undoubtedly carry out Straightforwardness Procedure with Financial Development. Moreover, the Pearson's Relationship Examination that was utilized to test the ponder theory conjointly portrays the quality and course of the relationship between straightforwardness technique and economic

development of the Banaadir locale Somalia showing that there's a measurably noteworthy positive association between transparency strategy and economic development of the Banaadir region Somalia ( $r = 0.614$ , Sig. value = 0.000). Based on these findings, the scholar rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that there is a statistically significant positive association between transparency strategy and the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. These results further suggest that though to a moderate extent, an increase in the provision of transparency strategy products can lead to a significant increase in the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia.

### **Objective 3: To examine the relationship between Social Integration and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia**

It was wanted to establish whether there was an important relationship between Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The study results from the majority of the respondents exposed that the Anti-corruption practices indeed carry out social integration partnership businesses with and Economic Development of the Banaadir region Somalia.

Additionally, the study's hypotheses were tested using Pearson's Correlation Analysis, which also identified the degree and direction of the relationship between the Banaadir region's economic growth and social integration. According to Somalia, there is a statistically significant link between social integration and economic growth in the Banaadir area of Somalia. (Sig. value = 0.000,  $r = 0.685$ ) The researcher found that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between social integration and economic growth in the Banaadir area of Somalia after rejecting the null hypothesis in light of the findings. These findings also imply that the Banaadir region of Somalia can experience a major uptick in economic development if social integration goods are made more widely available.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

Based on the above study results and conclusions, it was presented the following recommendations for Anti-corruption practices if they are to facilitate the economic development the of Banaadir region of Somalia.

**Objective 1: To examine the relationship between Good Governance and Economic Development of Banaadir region Somalia**

The study results designated that there is a statistically significant positive association amid Good Governance and economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. To strengthen this relationship, the study recommends that Anti-corruption practices should be mitigated good governance arrangements since this is what many scholars advocate for. Besides, expecting the residents Banaadir region of Somalia to contribute to the demotivation towards contract-related kinds of Anti-corruption to limit their chances of fraud and bribery. Additionally, the study contributed to running away from anything that encourages Anti-corruption.

**Objective 2: To examine the relationship between Transparency Strategy and Economic Development of the Banaadir region Somalia**

The study outcomes designated that there is a statistically significant positive association amid Transparency Strategy and the Economic Development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. To additional, strengthen this association, the study recommends that corruption should overcome by carrying out regular Transparency Strategy by supervisory visits to gain an insight into the operations of the economic development under the transparency strategy. This practice will help to secure their position as Overcome by ensuring economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. Additionally, the study recommended sustaining transparency when it comes to economic development, which eventually brings a smart way to develop in terms of economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia.

**Objective 3: To examine the relationship between Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region Somalia**

The study results specified that there is a statistically significant positive association amid Social Integration and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. To additional strengthen this relationship; the study recommends that Anti-corruption practices control more social integration arrangements and mutual interests in the society relating economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia. Transparent among others ensures that brings social development, which eventually leads to the economic development of the Banaadir region of Somalia.

Additionally, the study recommended promoting more and more social integration by building mutual contribution and demotivating all kinds of Anti-corruption practices.

#### **4.2.1 Concluding Remarks**

As one of the longest events of state collapse in afterward a long time, Somalia faces various the major Degradation challenges that impact money related progression let alone the Banaadir region in terms of conflict-torn countries, with wild degradation and a significantly settled in bolster system discouragement the realness of the universally recognized Government (FG). Anti-corruption is help worsened by the nonappearance of a utilitarian central government, require for resources and definitive volume, feeble organization erection as well as a restricted capacity to pay open specialists (Marie Chêne, 2019).

The main objective of this thesis is to empirically investigate the relationship between Anti-corruption and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia using a correlational research design to evaluate the association amid Anti-corruption and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia. The study adopted a quantitative research approach to collect data.

From the above analysis, it can be noted that several studies have been done about Anti-Corruption Practices and Economic development. However, most of the studies are broad and tend to examine Anti-Corruption Practices from a wider perspective without focusing on specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy and Social Integration. This suggests that there is a knowledge gap regarding the association amid specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy, Social Integration, and economic development, which this study sought to fill. To the researcher's knowledge, none of the previous studies was conducted following a correlational research design that sought to examine the relationships between independent and dependent study variables. This also suggests that there is a methodological gap regarding the relationship between specific Anti-Corruption Practices like Good Governance, Transparency Strategy, Social Integration, and economic development, which this study sought to fill. Based on these gaps, it was found it necessary to carry out this study.

Results from my study also suggest that the association amid Good Governance and Economic Development in the Banaadir region of Somalia presented that there is a statistically significant positive association amid good governance and economic development in the Banaadir region Somalia ( $r = 0.571$ , Sig. value = 0.000) . Based on these findings, it was rejected the null hypothesis.

Furthermore, the Pearson's Relationship Examination, which was used to test the study theory, depicts the quality and trajectory of the relationship between transparency strategy and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia, demonstrating that there is a measurable beneficial link between transparency strategy and economic development in the Banaadir region of Somalia ( $r = 0.614$ , Sig. value = 0.000). According to the data, the  $H_0$  hypothesis is rejected due to the statistically significant positive relationship between the transparency approach and the economic development of Somalia's Banaadir region.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1:**

#### **Questionnaire**

I am **Abas Hussein Mohamed**, a postgraduate student at **Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University** Undertaking academic research titled; “Association amid Anti-corruption and economic development in Banaadir Region of Somalia”. Please take a moment to answer each question truthfully by selecting the option that best describes your thoughts on each one. The information supplied here will be used only for academic reasons and with the strictest secrecy.

Thank you.

#### **SECTION A:**

##### **(Demographic Information)**

Please tick (✓) the alternative that best describes your demographic data for the following questions.

##### **Your gender**

- 1) Male [ ]
- 2) Female [ ]

##### **Your highest education qualification**

- 1) Not Educated [ ]
- 2) Primary School education [ ]
- 3) High School level [ ]
- 4) Ordinary Diploma [ ]
- 5) Bachelor degree [ ]
- 6) Master degree [ ]

##### **Your age bracket**

- 1) 18 to 25 [ ]
- 2) 26 to 35 [ ]
- 3) 36 to 45 [ ]
- 4) 46 to 55 [ ]
- 5) Above 55 [ ]

**SECTION B:**

For each of the assertions in section B below, indicate your degree of agreement by checking one of the offered statements on a scale of 1-5, where 1-strongly disagree (SD), 2-disagree (D), 3-not sure (N), 4-agree (A), 5-strongly agree (SA).

<b>N O</b>	<b>Research Items</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
	<b>Good Governance provided by economic development by handling Anti-corruption in Banaadir Regions Somalia</b>	<b>[5]</b>	<b>[4]</b>	<b>[3]</b>	<b>[2]</b>	<b>[1]</b>
	<b>Good Governance</b>					
1	good governance is an important factor for economic development					
2	there is no relationship between good governance and economic development					
3	top institutions are driving fuel for bad governance in the Banaadir Region Somalia					
4	participation in decision making refers involvement of citizens in the process					
5	Provision of Public Goods increases economic development.					

<b>NO</b>	<b>Transparency Strategy</b>	<b>[5]</b>	<b>[4]</b>	<b>[3]</b>	<b>[2]</b>	<b>[1]</b>
1	Transparency Strategy delivers clear vision which gives you economic development					
2	Transparency Strategy initiatives mapping your goals to confirm alignment and completeness					
3	the access and usefulness of the infrastructure of economic development remains transparency strategy					

4	Media engagement has taken various forms and the impact on demand for accountability has been under transparency strategy					
5	Budget Transparency and Accountability are very important to markup transparency strategy					

<b>NO</b>	<b>Social Integration</b>	<b>[5]</b>	<b>[4]</b>	<b>[3]</b>	<b>[2]</b>	<b>[1]</b>
1	Social integration means developing the capacity and capability of the governing body to be effective in Banaadir Region Somalia					
2	Social integration have essential role to economic development to the Banaadir Region Somalia					
3	society have a positive influence once they are integration in terms of economic development					
4	Social integration promotes to mitigation of Anti-corruption on Banaadir Region of Somalia					
5	Social integration arrangement helps SMEs to meet their working capital needs for Economic development Banaadir Region Somalia					
<b>NO</b>	<b>Economic Development of Banaadir Region Somalia</b>	<b>[5]</b>	<b>[4]</b>	<b>[3]</b>	<b>[2]</b>	<b>[1]</b>
1	The production capacity for most of the economic developments in Banaadir Region has increased in the past three years					
2	The economic development and development levels for most of the residences of Banaadir Region Somalia have increased in the past years					

3	The sales volumes for most of the SMEs in Banaadir Region Somalia have also increased in the past three years					
4	Most of the SMEs in Banaadir Region Somalia easily meet their working capital needs as a legacy					
5	Most of the Banaadir Region Somalia spent at least five years in operation due to the economic development					

## GENİŞLETİLMİŞ TÜRKÇE ÖZET

Yolsuzluk, Somali'de yaşamın hemen her alanında yaygınlaştı. Ülke, çeşitli yolsuzluk sıralamalarında dünyanın en yolsuz ülkelerinden biri olarak listelenmiştir. Yolsuzluk ülkenin ekonomik gelişimine büyük ölçüde zarar verdiği olarak ve sayısız olumsuz ekonomiğe etkiye neden olduğu öngörülmüştür. örneğin Sağlık harcamalarının azaltılması, toplumsal bütünleşme, adalet ve eğitim sektörleri (Mauro, 1998), International Crisis Group (2011), Somali'de devlet kaynaklarının yaygın olarak kötüye kullanılması ve kamu görevlileri tarafından etik davranışların küçümsenmesi ile hem küçük hem de büyük yolsuzluk biçimlerinin yaygın olduğunu göstermektedir.

Uluslararası Şeffaflık Örgütü Yolsuzluk Endeksi'nde 2006'dan bu yana tüm zamanların en düşükleri arasında yer alan Somali'deki siyasi istikrarsızlığın en yaygın nedenlerinden birinin Yolsuzluğun olduğuna yaygın olarak biliniyor. 2021'de Somali'nin Yolsuzluk Endeksi oranı 13, bu da ülkenin Yolsuzluk Algılama Endeksi'nin (TÜFE) en altta olduğu anlamına geliyor. Yolsuzluk Algıları Endeksi, ülkenin kamu sektörünün ne kadar yozlaşmış olarak algılandığına önsürüyor. Bir ülke veya bölgenin puanı, 0 (yüksek düzeyde yolsuzluk) ile 100 (çok temiz) arasında bir ölçekte algılanan kamu sektörü yolsuzluk düzeyini gösterir. Yolsuzluk, cumhurbaşkanlığından özel sektöre kadar ülkenin her kademesinde meydana gelmekte ve gözle görülebilir biçimdedir.

Somali halkının kamu malları, özel kazançları ve ödemeleri için yanlış yöneten yönetim kurulundan en büyük zorluk, kamu ve özel sektördeki yolsuzluğun azaltılması ve ortadan kaldırılmasının yanı sıra yolsuzlukla mücadele stratejilerinin uygulanmasıdır. Somali'deki yüksek düzeyde alçalma, genel olarak yönetim kalitesinin ilerlemesinde büyük bir caydırıcı olarak görülüyordu. İnsanların açgözlülüğü alçalmanın itici gücüyken, Somali'nin yükselen rüşvet eğrisine katkıda bulunan şey fiziksel teşvikler ve dürüst olmayanları cezalandırmak için zayıf bir uygulama organizasyonudur. Karmaşık ve anlaşılmaz tesisler ve ulaşım sistemi, rejimin tedarik yardımı olarak tekeli, olgunlaşmamış bir meşru gündem ve veri eksikliği ve vatandaş haklarının zayıf bir şekilde anlaşılması Somali'deki yolsuzluğu beslemiştir.

Buna rağmen, Somali'deki mevcut yolsuzluk durumu, yoksulluk, insan kapasitesinin eksikliği ve finansal olmayan sürdürülebilirlik gibi her açıdan birçok zorluk sunuyor. Bu nedenle, soruşturma, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesindeki yolsuzlukla mücadele uygulamaları ile ekonomik kalkınma arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olup olmadığını belirleyecektir.

Bu tezin temel amacı, yolsuzlukla mücadele uygulamaları ile Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik gelişimi arasındaki ilişkiyi, ilişkiyi değerlendirmek için korelasyonel bir araştırma tasarımı kullanarak ampirik olarak incelemektir. Çalışma, veri toplamak için nicel araştırma yaklaşımını benimsemiştir.

Yukarıdaki analizden, Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Uygulamaları ve Ekonomik kalkınma konusunda çeşitli çalışmaların yapıldığı not edilebilir. Ancak çalışmaların çoğu geniş kapsamlıdır ve Yolsuzluk Uygulamalarını, İyi Yönetişim, Şeffaflık Stratejisi ve Sosyal Entegrasyon gibi belirli Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Uygulamalarına odaklanmadan daha geniş bir perspektiften inceleme eğilimindedir. Bu çalışma, İyi Yönetişim, Şeffaflık Stratejisi ve Sosyal Entegrasyon ve Ekonomik kalkınma gibi belirli Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Uygulamaları arasında bu çalışmanın doldurmaya çalıştığı bir bilgi boşluğu olduğunu göstermektedir. Araştırmacının bilgisine göre, önceki çalışmaların hiçbiri, bağımsız ve bağımlı çalışma değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkileri incelemeyi amaçlayan bir korelasyon araştırma tasarımının ardından yürütülmemiştir. Ayrıca, İyi Yönetişim, Şeffaflık Stratejisi ve Sosyal Entegrasyon ve Ekonomik kalkınma gibi belirli Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Uygulamaları arasında bu çalışmanın doldurmaya çalıştığı bir metodolojik boşluk olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu boşluklardan yola çıkarak araştırmacı bu çalışmayı gerçekleştirmeyi gerekli bulmuştur.

İyi yönetim, modern ekonomik gelişmede rol oynayan kilit bir faktör olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ülkenin rekabetçiliğini güçlendirmek ve ekonominin en verimli şekilde çalışmasını sağlamak için yardım sunmak için ortaya çıkarılmış. Buna karşılık, yoksul yönetim, ekonominin tam potansiyeline ulaşmamasına neden olabilir. Kötü yönetimin bir bileşeni olarak yolsuzluk, kaynakların yalnızca bir kısmının ekonomik faaliyette kullanılmak üzere alındığını gösterir. Sonuç olarak, genel halk, faaliyetler gibi tam olarak kazanamaz. Mali hazırlık, hükümetin ustalıklarıyla ve dolayısıyla

hükümetlerin hem özel olarak hem de dolambaçlı bir şekilde denetleme şekliyle ilgilidir (Adams, S., & Mengistu, B, 2008).

Ekonomik dürüstlüğün finansal sağlamlığa ve değer kaybının azalmasına yol açacağına hiç şüphe yok. Dolayısıyla dürüstlük bileşenlerinin, yasaların ve stratejilerin eksikliği, değer düşüklüğünü artıracak ve yolsuzluğun ortadan kaldırılmasını yoğunlaştıracaktır (Hossein A. & Ali T., 2003). Ayrıca, para ile ilgili ve finansal çerçevede dürüstlüğün talihsizliği, güvencesizliğe, varlıkların uygunsuz bir şekilde tahsis edilmesine, ihanet ve eşitsizliğin patlamasına yol açmakta ve bunun sonucunda her türlü parasal ve finansal değer düşüklüğü ve suistimalin yolunu açmaktadır (Mohammad H., K. & R., 2015). Ortadoğu'da yapılan şeffaflık ve ekonomik kalkınma başlıklı bir araştırmada, iki değişken arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koydu. Ve sonunda etkili bir şeffaflık stratejisi yürütüldüğünde Ekonomik kalkınmaya yol açtı (Mohammad H., K. & R., 2015).

Sosyal entegrasyon, insanların korkunç bir sosyal bağlantı biçiminde yer alma derecesi, topluluk alıştırmaları veya bağlantılarındaki atamaları sayma ve bir komünite yolu ve kişinin sosyal bölümleriyle tanınabilir bir kanıt olarak nitelendirilecek çok boyutlu bir yapı olabilir (Holt-Lunstad). ve Uchino 2015; Brissette ve diğerleri 2000). Sosyal bütünleşme ve topluluk geri dönüşü sıklıkla kullanılır, ancak sosyal bağlantıların etkisini anlamak için çeşitli teorik yöntemlerden bahseder. Kamau (2011) tarafından yürütülen bir araştırma, 1970'lerde Doğu Afrika ve Güney Afrika için Ortak Reklam (COMESA Topluluğu (EAC) ve Güney Afrika Geliştirme Topluluğu (SADC) arasındaki bölgesel entegrasyondan finansal gelişmenin nasıl etkilendiğini analiz ediyor ve finansal gelişme ve bölgesel entegrasyon arasında pozitif bir bağlantı bulmuştur.

Kullanılan metodoloji nicel yöntemdi. Veriler anket yöntemiyle katılımcılardan toplanmıştır. Araştırmada, tüm yanıtlayıcıların seçilmesinde basit bir rastgele örnekleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. (Kothari, 2004) Basit bir rastgele örnekleme tekniğini destekler ve bir testin keyfi olarak seçilmesi durumunda olgusal tutarlılık yasasını yerine getirdiğini, normal olarak nüfusla aynı özelliklere ve bileşime sahip olduğunu belirtir. 130 kişilik çalışma popülasyonu içinden 98 katılımcıyı seçmek için örnekleme tekniği olarak tabakalı rastgele örnekleme kullanıldı. Araştırma

değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Pearson korelasyon analizleri kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmada bilgi toplama aracı olarak kendi kendine uygulanan anketler kullanılmıştır. Kantitatif araştırmada ölçümler üretmek için kapalı uçlu anketler kullanılmıştır. Bu nedenle, çalışma nicel bir yaklaşım kullandığından, katılımcılardan veri toplamak için kapalı uçlu anketler kullanılmıştır. 98 katılımcı, araştırmaya dahil edilmek üzere seçilmiştir. Bu nedenle araştırmacı, seçilen katılımcılara 98 kapalı uçlu anket hazırlamış ve dağıtmıştır. Dağıtılan tüm anketler zamanında geri dönmüştür. Ancak, ankete katılanlar tarafından geri gönderilen 98 anketten. Bu, %100'lük bir yanıt oranını temsil ediyordu. (Babbie, E & Mouton, J, 2011)'e göre %70 ve üzeri bir yanıt oranı çalışma bulgularının analizi ve yayınlanması için çok iyi olduğu için bu yanıt oranı uygun görülmüştür.

Ankete katılanların 60 (%61,2) erkekti. 38 (%38,8) kadındı. Ankete katılanların 9 (%9,2) 18 - 25 yaş aralığındaydı, 19 (%19,4) 26 - 35 yaş aralığındaydı, 27 (%27,6) 36 - 45 yaşları arasındaydı, 40 (%40,8) 46-55 yaşları arasında, 3 (%3,1) 55 yaş üzeriydi. Ankete katılanların 16'sı (%16,4) eğitilmiş değildi, 13 (%13,3) ortaöğretimdir, 26 (%26,5) Normal diploma, 32 (%32,6) lisans and 11 (%11,2) yüksek lisans mezunudur.

Çalışmamdan elde edilen sonuçlar ayrıca, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesindeki İyi Yönetişim ve Ekonomik kalkınma arasındaki ilişkinin, Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinde iyi yönetim ile Ekonomik kalkınma arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir pozitif ilişki olduğunu ortaya koyduğunu göstermektedir ( $r = 0.571$ , Sig. value = 0.000). Bu bulgulara dayanarak araştırmacı, sıfır hipotezini reddeder. Ayrıca, düşünme teorisini test etmek için kullanılan Pearson İlişki İncelemesi, basitlik tekniği ile Banaadir yereli Somali'nin ekonomik gelişimi arasındaki ilişkinin kalitesini ve gidişatını birlikte tasvir etmekte ve şeffaflık stratejisi ile ekonomik kalkınma arasında ölçülebilir derecede önemli bir pozitif ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir ( $r = 0.614$ , Sig. value = 0.000). Bu bulgulara dayanarak, araştırmacı sıfır hipotezini reddetmiş ve şeffaflık stratejisi ile Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin ekonomik kalkınması arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna varmıştır.

Ayrıca, çalışma hipotezini test etmek ve ayrıca Somali'nin Banaadir bölgesinin sosyal entegrasyonu ile ekonomik kalkınması arasındaki ilişkinin gücünü ve yönünü etiketlemek için Pearson Korelasyon Analizi kullanıldı ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı güçlü ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu belirtilmiştir.

