T.C. KOCAELI UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN SOMALIA: THE CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU

(MASTER'S THESIS)

Sayıd Mohamud YUSUF

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Prepared by: Sayid Mohamud YUSUF
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DEDICATION

First of all, I would like to dedicate this work to the Almighty God, who has helped me to complete this research successfully, as well as to my dear Parents who have my heart one second will not forgettable, my lovely parent's prayers and words of encouragement gave me to achieve my vision and also, have been as a constant source of inspiration for me throughout my life. I pray to Allah to prolong their life. I also dedicate my Precious Wife and my beautiful Children who supported me in happiness and courage all the time, I appreciate my wife for her patience, motivation, and honesty with me. And also, I pray to Allah to prolong her life.

May the Almighty God bless you all.

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ABSTRACT

This study is related to the current political crisis in Somalia as well as the principles of good governance to achieve sustainable development toward political stability. From the collapse of Somalia's central government in 1991 up to now, the country's situation has been many challenges. In Somalia, several times have been attempts to build stable institutions. But the government's institutional functions are still very low. Similarly, is difficult for service delivery, Moreover, there are bases for obstacles in Somalia that are insecurities, indirect elections, extreme corruption, misunderstanding federalism system, and citizens having no access to reach to top officers' administration. The study especially explored the role of good governance and political instability case stud of Mogadishu Somalia in some selected with the objectives of investigating instead of the effects and relationships of both variables including the conceptual review such as the accountability, transparency, and rule of law of good governance and effects on political instability. The researcher measured current political situation in Somalia, for instance, the security issues, political challenges, and federalism structure in Somalia. The study was conducted regarding a research design tool, using a questionnaire as an instrument to collect data from 375 respondents selected from the target population of 10,258 area of respondents was related to some officers in responsibility of district development, members government in Mogadishu, and top officials Mogadishu Good Governance and Mogadishu's Peasants. Therefore, in the data analysis, I used descriptive statistics regarding SPSS data analysis software and presented them in tables with interpretation. The analysis found the consistent interaction between the dimensions of good governance's accountability effects on political instability, as well as the transparent and legal framework impacts of good governance and political instability. However, the findings of the study suggested some of the good governance and political instability in Somalia, it has no huge impact on border political instability. The report proposes that the government and other relevant institutions move fast to implement community reconciliation policies and legislation in order to motivate and empower the country's political stability.

Key Words: Somalia, Good Governance, Accountability, Transparency, Rule of law, Politics, and Instability.

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Somali'deki mevcut siyasi krizle ve siyasi istikrara yönelik sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı sağlamak için iyi yönetişim ilkeleriyle ilgilidir. 1991'de Somali'nin merkezi hükümetinin çöküşünden bugüne kadar ülkenin durumu pek çok zorlukla karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Somali'de birkaç kez istikrarlı kurumlar inşa etme girişimlerinde bulunulmuştur. Ancak hükümetin kurumsal işlevleri hala çok düşüktür. Benzer şekilde hizmet sunumu da zordur. Ayrıca, Somali'de güvensizlikler, dolaylı seçimler, aşırı yolsuzluk, federalizm sisteminin yanlış anlaşılması ve vatandaşların üst düzey yetkililerin yönetimine erişiminin olmaması gibi temel engeller mevcuttur. Çalışma, özellikle hesap verebilme, şeffaflık ve hukukun üstünlüğü gibi kavramsal inceleme de dahil olmak üzere her iki değişkenin etkilerini ve ilişkilerini araştırmak yerine araştırma hedefleriyle ilgili Somali'deki siyasi istikrarsızlık üzerindeki iyi yönetişimin rolünü ve siyasi istikrarsızlık üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmakla ilgilenmektedir. Araştırmacı, Somali'deki mevcut siyasi durumu, zorlukları ve federalizm yapısını ölçmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada veriler; 10,258 kişilik, Mogadişu yönetim yetkilileri, bazı Bölge kalkınma görevlileri, Mogadişu'nun üst düzey yetkilileri İyi yönetişim ve Mogadişu'daki Köylülerin hedef kitlesinden seçilen 375 katılımcıdan anket yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, SPSS istatisitk programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerin yanında regrasyon analizi kullanılmış, ulaşılan veriler tablolar halinde yorumlanarak sunulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda; iyi yönetişimin siyasi istikrarsızlık üzerindeki hesap verebilirlik etkilerinin boyutları ile iyi yönetişimin şeffaflığının ve hukukun üstünlüğünün siyasi istikrarsızlık üzerindeki etkileri arasındaki tutarlı etkileşimi bulmuştur. Bununla birlikte, çalışmanın bulguları, bazı iyi yönetişim uygulamalarının siyasi istikrarsızlık üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olmadığını ortaya koymuştur. Bu bağlamda, çalışma, hükümetin ve ilgili tüm kurumların, ülkenin siyasi istikrarını motive etmek ve güçlendirmek için topluluk uzlaşma politikaları ve yasaları getirmek için hızlı hareket etmesi gerektiğini önermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Somali, İyi Yönetim, Hesap Verebilirlik, Şeffaflık, Hukukun Üstünlüğü, Siyaset ve İstikrarsızlık.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADC : African Developing Countries
AMISOM : African Union Mision in Somalia
AU : African Union
EITI : Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FGS : Federal Government of Somalia
FMS : Federal Member States
HR : Human Resource
ICU : Coalition of Islamic Cours
IMF : International Monetary Fund
MDG : Millennium Development Goals
NISA : National Intelligence Security Agence
SNA : Somali National Army
TFG : Transitional Federal Government
UN : United Nations
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
US : United State

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INTRODUCTION

This research deeply examines the crucial topic particularly good governance and political instability in Somalia. Likewise, this study specifically focused on, the national capital of Somalia Mogadishu. Therefore, the topic is related to the current political crisis in Somalia as well as the principles of good governance to achieve social prosperity and stability of the country. There where attempts to establish the political institutions and administration sections to provide basic services to the people. It was an effort by the international community and Somali intellectuals, these efforts have yielded very little outcomes that cannot be compared to the good governance, or equal rights under the jurisdictions and that did not produce for social well being. But luckless, the government institutional functions still are destroyed. However, Somalia, the good governance strategies were tried to achieve community development at the local level across the country. Nevertheless, there is great deal of negligence in terms of governance that attributes such as the legal disorderly and political parallelism.

In general, good governance plays a motivating and essential role in ensuring reconciliations and negotiations within the communities about the peaceful process, the good governance creates credibility, predictability, and transparency process. otherwise, good governance is a good practice that had attracted the public's attention for recent decades. Moreover, from the late of twentieth century, the issues of good governance dominated international discussions on involvement in the development support of developing countries (Ezeani O. E., 2004). As well as good governance is a process by which governments are selected, accountable, monitored, and modified of their duties and responsibilities.

In the Continent of Africa, there is not easy to apply the good governance and democracy to reach durable solutions in kinds of poverties, instabilities, and long-term development remained, the many African countries are yet trying to cope with the long runway for the good governance in their future dreams. This is because the most African countries and governments policies do not citizens participation in the concept of development and the good inspiration of the community mobilizations.

Similarly, there are other problems, especially in the horn of Africa as the issue of cross-border worries, for example, Somalia and Kenya there were border disputes especially maritime border that had dominated the international debates for many years, with some academicians complaining about the lack of political will on the part of governments leaders in Africa. other hand, few researchers have given evidence of political instability, but they overall demonstrate that very small research has been done on political crises especially political protests according to Izueke E. M., (2010) So that is why we need to know something as constraints to address the challenges of political instability in Somalia. whether we look at the United Nations development program defines the context of good governance like the human development, particularly it provides dimensions of democratic governance that respects human right equality, maintains the natural resources, participation in public policy, and decision-making together. However, the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, research questions and assumptions, scope of the study, the significance of the study, and operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to the context of the study are all presented in this introduction.

Background to the study: Good governance is an important topic there are various users and metrics within this time period, but good governance is a concept that has captivated the public's opinions for decades. It's also become a key factor in measuring a country's capacity to adhere to internationally recognized democratic principles. Somalia's current government situation is dire during for the last thirty years. There are a host of issues that have been identified as barriers to good governance. Efforts should be made to promote good governance in order to ensure successful capacity-building operations (Ara and Rahman, 2006).

Since the end of the 1980s, the issue of good governance is dominating the international debate over development assistance for underdeveloped countries, good governance is a prerequisite of progress and human development. the many countries with have similar natural resources and social structures have achieved very different outcomes in terms of improving the well-being of their population. Much of this can be attributed to governance norms. Community awareness and economic growth are

stifled and obstructed by bad government. Also, corruption, poor management of public funds, lack of transparency, human rights violations, and strong military involvement all restrict the generation's creativity (Australian Government's Foreign Assistance Program, 2000).

In general, good governance is really being universally recognised as a critical part to aspect in guaranteeing a country's development, since it encourages trust, stability, and accountability. The link between excellent administration and national development isn't always visible, and attitudes differ by country. Nevertheless, it also demonstrates the country's need for good governance in social and economic development, as well as fact that good governance leads to more inclusive progress, and people who have a high mentality, and community should be thinking about their future life (Arowolo, 2010).

The essential principles like transparency and accountability are the potential to understand lessons about the significance of effective governance it increases sustainable environment, as well as the measures of democratic governance, these shown by the financial accountability and how to solve social problems. this research also focuses on important inquiries like What are some key characteristics of good governance, which are the general or country-specific? and What elements, such as the rule of law, direct elections, and citizen participation in politics? according to this researcher (Abah, 2010).

In Africa, good governance has been difficult to achieve, and long-term growth has remained a ridiculous idea (Onyekachi, 2013:115). This is because, in the spirit of sustainable evolution, govt policy was not people-centric in african citizens. However, the governance has been a controversial issue since the 1980s, and academics, international organizations, and governments have adopted different interpretations of good governance. the global governance index defines good governance as a basis and practice for exercising power in a particular country. the method of selecting, holding accountable, monitoring, and changing a government is known as good governance. Ability to manage government resources effectively while ultimately formulating, executing, and enforcement appropriate standards and

policies. Respect the economic and social interactions that are governed by the system (Onigbinde, 2007). Good governance entails a well-defined and predictable legal framework, as well as accountability, transparency, and oversight of state affairs (Leftwich, 1994:377).

In the case of human participation, the United Nations Development Program defines good governance as democratic governance that respects human rights and maintains accountability and involvement in decision-making. Good governance also encompasses a response that prioritizes poverty eradication, inclusion, justice, equity, and impartiality, Similarly, good governance always rejection of any discriminatory practices, while it's considering the current situation and future generations' prosperity (UN Development Plan, 2002).

The fundamental implementation of African good governance started in the early 1990s, shortly after global financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank began minor modifications. when the waves of the colonial rule subsided, comes in light the agenda for good governance, including rule of law, transparency, human rights, and accountability, remains. It's worth noting that the abovementioned difficulties are all part of effective governance, and how they're handled is crucial. Most African governments have taken steps toward a good governance agenda theoretically, but in fact, it's a stagnant smell with no taste (Mindzie et al., 2014:31).

Many of them, have made significant progress toward democracy, with more elections today than during the military coups of the 1960s and 1970s. Countries have implemented new constitutions and are working with governing bodies to change the legislation, with effective governance continuing to be a top concern. In recent years, most war-torn African countries, such as Rwanda and Sierra Leone, have become more stable. Good governance is a comprehensive notion that can contribute to certain basic principles and areas of action that are ideal to help achieve the ADC's goals, while Somalia's southern regions, in particular, are still politically unstable and vulnerable to security threats (Mindzie et al., 2014:50).

The years of experience in partner nations in Southern and Southeast Europe has shown that poor governance and human rights violations are serious threats to social improvement. From an initially emphasis on economic activities and administrative efficiency, matters with stronger ties to democratic accountability, the rule of law, and participation have been added to the list of good governance topics. It also reflects the ADC's view of political and bureaucratic processes and their implications, as well as the state's role in the development phase and its obligation to its citizens. Although good governance is not explicitly defined in international law, it is explained in a number of international writings. For example, article 21 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights highlights and emphasizes the value of government participation, as does article 28 of the Declaration, which states that everybody has the right to international order. I would like to express this; the rights and liberties are guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence can be realistic possibilities.

The evaluation of growth for cross-border has commonly implemented political uncertainty parameters rather than good governance process and democracy measures. Nonetheless, this research reveals that political stability faces from similar problems to those that undermine better governance. Few studies have shown indications of political unrest, but they have run into obstacles with conceptual complexities, measurement tools, and interpretation approaches. According to one study, political stability can always be divided into four categories: stable country, stable political system, internal law and order, and external stability (Paldam, 1998:172).

While most research focus on national stability, there are six alternative metrics of political stability were investigated: The absence of conflict, structural reform, authority, state functions, indications, government interconnections, and political patterns of behavior are all variables with consideration of a stable system. The three most important indications of political turmoil are: Assassination, terrorist attacks, military conflict, civil war, ethnic violence, domestic abuse, and strikes are examples of forceful actions as irregular peaceful power transitions, such as illegitimate elections, revolutions, coups, and so on. Mass arrests, alien exclusions

movements, and factions are examples of political protests (Margolis, 2010:326-327).

The past researchers are incredibly considering and forcing action to change the government's approach for example, sees revolutions, coups, and assassinations as signs of political instability, and argues that revolutions and political assassinations hurt property rights (Barro, 2011). As reason more than these circumstances have a negative impact on investment and productivity. Researcher also believes that the direction of causality is from economic growth to political stability. Interestingly, in two similar articles on political instability in growth (Aryeetey et al., 2015:189). Political instability was interpreted using two different techniques.

First, it was seen as the instability of the government (like unconstitutional system or disorders) and interpreted as the tendency to disrupt the government. These researchers suggested that uncertainty about economic decisions was primarily due to the high tendency of government change. The second alternative focused on signs of social unrest and political violence as signals of political instability. The socio-political instability index has been used to identify the reverse relationship between investment growth and political instability (Alesina and Perotti, 2016:96).

A successful coup was once seen to be a warning of political crisis, cited from a study of this researcher (Fosu 2011:292). He classified coups into three different categories: successful coups, failed coups, and officially stated coup attempts. Non-linear assessments of five types on the type of regimes built from police components, rather than the 21-point policy scale, were found to be the greatest predictors of political instability. In another study suggested they introduced two new forms of political instability, in addition to civil conflict (including ethnic and revolutionary wars) in the above details refers adverse power transitions and genocide and political murder (Goldstone, 2010:191-192).

Political upheaval was divided into classes by the researchers. Although there is an indicator index, the literature suggests that little research has been done on mass

demonstrations in general. It investigated how political instability, such as protests, confrontations, anxieties, and violence, influences economic growth using qualitative approaches (Veiga and Aisen, 2013:157).

Sadly, due to the effects of inequality and other problems such as the separation of young people, women, and poor people, profits were impeded. The most of african countries, challenges are felt from all sides, much like insecurity, for example, the majority of African economies and leaders do not completely support women's participation in governance decision making (Berteremi et al., 2002:359).

The United Nations Women's Report (2013) on women in Mali and other African, which advocates for peaceful and fair elections and condemns men's responders' helplessness. They lobbied for national reforms before participating in the election process. Intense militias and rebel factions competed with the state, punishing lawless areas, causing tensions. as seen in Somalia, some of these parties misused religion by claiming the legitimacy of a new sort of dangerous dictatorship as well as increase conflicts bring bad governance and leadership in social threats (Hope, 2005). Nonetheless, post-election violence, as seen in Kenya and Somalia, is part of the problem of unsatisfactory governance concerns. Given the high level of cross-border fear in Africa, I explored violent wars, Somalia's insecurity, governance, and its impact on long-term development (Fjelde and Höglund, 2016).

Previous researchers like Stephen R. & Barry, M. carried out the other earlier investigations (2016). It's based on the idea, that contributes to the stable government process. And according to this concept, the principle owns a property that the organization manages transparency way. when one or more clients, such as the government, designate someone other than the representative to offer services on their behalf, the relationship is known as a representative relationship (Austin, 2013). The theory explains how to structure a relationship in which one side performs the work and the other does the create a job. The customer requests that the agent complete a task that he or she is unable to complete. The primary in this case is the government, which is in charge of the agent, and delegated responsibility for good governance (Awoosah, 2015).

In line with this study, researchers assume that one way to deal with government disputes is to adhere to governance practices such as accountability, transparency, and the rule of law (Bond and Hulme, 2014). Such practices ensure that good governance is in line with the interests of the government and other stakeholders. Researchers further assume that good governance that adheres to governance principles such as accountability, transparency, and the rule of law under the principal-agent theory can impact Mogadishu community development (Christenson et al., 2014).

The capacity to execute means the ability to act on one's own initiative or having to one's own wishes. This ability is influenced by the structure and circumstances of the environment in which one is placed, and the cognitive belief structure formed through social and individual experiences and perceptions of the position in which one was born. The misunderstandings regarding the scope of one's power frequently led to conflicts between the parties, parents, and their kids, also rulers and their institutions that reflect human nature (Clark et al., 2015:345). However, Somalia has formed very little governance structure as a viable political and administrative system as a public institution that will improve the stability and offer some of the basic services to its people.

The primary goal of effective governance is to build large-scale development energy from grassroots innovation. The good governance must also act as a training ground for higher administrative levels, as well as a classroom for teaching people-centered advancement thinking. It has the potential to act as a training ground for grassroots democracy and a catalyst for the building of a nation in Somalia, which cannot be emphasized yet (Ashle and Maxwell, 2014:395).

Therefore, it provides civil education that ensures direct participation at the grassroots level in issues that directly affect their lives. The proximity of local governments to the people allows them to meet with local representatives in person and present problems for the quickest possible solution. At other levels of government, this may not be possible due to Somalia's distance and administrative constraints (Assimeng, 2013).

Despite this, the ambition of good governance in Somalia is to accomplish accelerated community development at the local level across the country. The goals of community development are to expand people's productivity and give them more opportunities to participate in social, political, and economic activities (Assimeng, 2013). In the province, a successful community development might bring various stable elections and goodwill. Likewise, job creation is aided by good government. This will focus on providing more confidence in dealing with their possessions while also helping in environmental protection. Several difficulties and problems obstruct the effectiveness of good governance, including a lack of financial resources, as well as economic and social inequalities (Auccoin, 2016).

Moreover, in Somalia, it is estimated that good governance accounts for the gradual building but yet is a scarcity, while the country's total population, and as experts say, the so-called third world is a rural world with meaningful debate. It is plausible to insist political instability is not only because it talks about the development of the whole nation, but also because it faces the problems of the injustice of resources and brutal clarity, especially in the rural areas. Therefore, local responsibility and cooperation must be encouraged to ensure that basic social needs are met. This can be better promoted by involving the local people not only in the administration but also in the community's function (Ele, 2016). It is important to note that the existence of a new government system in Somalia from 2004 to date which means should at least stop the deterioration of living conditions in the country's regions, but unlucky the recent years Somalia has had many challenges, especially security issues, political inconsistency, and not well understanding of the federalism system as handling and practices from the federal government to federal member states.

Problem of the Statement: There are huge problems especially in Africa, such as the issues of cross-border violence, for example, in Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt, this issue relating to the Nile River dam has dominated global dialogue for many years. Several scholars lament the lack of political responsibilities and the absence of compromises with these countries' leaders. These dialogues contribute to the different scholars such as (Cheyanne and Kirby, 2009). Others have criticized the

lack of strong law and order in the governance bodies at both the national and regional levels for reviewing governance practices (Addo, 2008:5). Global debate on this issue intensifies, lack of leadership and absolute disregard for the principles of democratic governance have been identified as underlined factors that represent the current situation related to this study in particular the good governance and political instability (Gilbert and Allen, 2014).

Many state agencies and governments have focused on enhancing the quality of living during that time and the economic growth of citizens, despite ongoing global debate about finding a permanent solution to the Somalia crisis. This researcher was not in compliance with the public policies needed to improve (Cowell, 2011). But the other authors have complained about the lack of a transparent and accountable government system and institution based on respect for human rights and dignity and the rule of law, which contributes to instability and impunity corruption (Omeiza, 2008).

In addition, the lack of fully functioning governance makes many states within subregions vulnerable to mismanagement, rampant corruption, inequality, and government protection by politicians and their interests who undermine social well-being creating a new way of the situation (Atuobi, 2010). When impunity improperly immunizes the population, socio-economic deprivation and poverty lead to government despair and distrust, for example, it perhaps brings a revolutionary violence tendency for citizens (Cowell, 2011).

According to Baah (2015), some of Somalia's sub-regions are still suffering from poor governance, but scholars are desperate to identify what's causing the country's economic crash and undeveloped natural resources. the elections in the country-related indirect process, based on the clan’s power-sharing between tribes in Somalia, were the only recognizable incidents of violence area, as shown in a previous study of conflict in Somalia (Balestri and Maggioni, 2014). As a result of insufficient media attention and investigation of these events, many details regarding these forms of violence are impossible to confirm. despite this, literature and the community reported that violence in Somalia has decreased since the found

subregions administration like Somaliland in 1991 and Puntland in 1998 at least in some parts of the nation (Amankwaah, 2013). However, the arguments that most violence in Somalia and the civil war in other West African countries resulted from the underlying the terms of economically, social, and political stability that destabilized the states. Previous research about political instability has been constrained, and it has been unable to accurately pinpoint the appropriate structure to support policy reforms to address ongoing instability and insecurity issues in Somalia (Baah, 2015).

Some politician notions in Somalia says the only to do a decentralization administration system and civic participation will not be able to resolve Somalia's multiple political instabilities and challenges because it involves most Somali elites implementing their wants as political turmoil plans and programs also, they could always benefit from the personal interest as a violent issue than the public interest. The study was explored to achieve considers the role of good governance and political stability as a special area like Accountability, Transparency, and Rule of law, this study carefully examines the challenges in Somalia for that area and then focuses on receiving a country's durable solution. To justify this in the context of Somalia, the researcher aimed to investigate the role of good governance and political instability in Somalia.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study was the role of good governance and how to reach for political stability in Somalia: the case study of Mogadishu.

Specific Objectives: This study basically aims to examine in depth the barriers facing good governance and political instability in Somalia that involves in terms of transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, also the research was focus on the relationships between good governance and political instability. On another hand, this study examines gaps in community development, political participation, corruption relating to the abuse of government spending or expenditure and misusing revenue collecting. furthermore, citizens must also understand how to be part in democracy and decision-making process. The study was explaining the concept of

good governance. And a central point of the study is the importance of public service delivery towards society and poverty reduction that relate to the base of the research on which accountability, transparency, and the rule of law. It similarly was providing an overview of the current political situation in Somalia, in different areas like security, politics, and federalism structure case study of a capital city in Mogadishu. It then concentrates on the most important aspects of the research, the specific role of good governance and political instability in Somalia face when engaging in politics and community development processes. Finally, the findings of the study were cames, as well as the possible recommendations.

This research aims to concentrate on the following points:

i. To explore the relationship between the accountability of good governance and political instability towards government corruption in Somalia.

ii. To investigate the major impact of transparency of good governance and political instability play on the political participation in Somalia.

iii. To identify the role of rule of law of good governance and political instability towards community empowerment in Somalia.

Research Questions:

- The study aims to answer the following questions:
- What is the level of accountability of good governance in reducing the political instability in Somalia?
- What is the role of transparency of good governance on political instability in Somalia?
- What is the effect of rule of law on political instability in Somalia?

Scope of the Study: The study's scope was divided into three categories: geographical, content, and time. These are the following:

Geographical Scope: The research is conducted in Mogadishu Somalia. Mogadishu is Somalia's largest city and the country's capital. The city, which is located on the Indian Ocean's coast in the Banaadir region, has historically served as an important port. It had a population of 1,353,000 people in 2009. The thesis was carried out in Mogadishu because of the region's continuing decreases in community development due to challenges with good governance, service delivery and insecurity.

Content Scope: The study was focus on the relationship between Accountability of good governance and political instability in Somalia, the relationship between Transparency of good governance and political instability in Somalia, and the relationship between rule of law of good governance and political instability in Somalia.

Time Scope: The study is cover information from 2010-to 2021. This period was chosen because it is during this period that Somalia experienced a decline in political instability despite the involvement of the good governance authorities in the process.

Significance of the Study: The findings of this study are useful to the good governance authorities in District on how to capacity build and achieve political stability. The findings of this study are also useful to the people since they will lead to political stability.

The research findings were providing a literature review to the subsequent researchers or scholars who will research in the same field of study. The study was helping the researcher gain a better understanding of reporting, data collection, and analysis. Also, the research enabled the researcher to qualify for the award of a master’s degree in Political and Social science.

Operational Definitions of key terms

Good governance: A government care about or respect the rule of law and individual freedoms of human rights. Participation in positive political processes,

accessibility of information, and citizen empowerment are all elements of the notion. According to UNDP (1997), good governance encompasses the complicated tasks, apparatuses, and institutions through which groups and populations declare their interests, implement their legal rights, and resolve their differences in the management of a nation's affairs.

Millennium development goals: Objectives that were established by the international community under the auspices of the UN, which were charged with ensuring that leaders of developing nations built viable governance institutions to assure good governance, enhance the justice system, guarantee citizens' rights and security, jobs creation, and remove all unnecessary roadblocks to sustainable development (World Bank, 2011).

Political stability: When the ruling government is popular with the people and there are no major signs of social turmoil. While there are problems within every nation, and times of war or hardship are common, a stable political system can withstand these occurrences without major societal upheaval and ongoing endurance of these circumstances (World Bank, 2011).

Accountability: This refers to an individual's or organization's responsibility to account for their actions, accept responsibility for them, and report the outcomes in a transparent manner (Musa, 2011). It also covers the management of money and other entrusted assets.

Transparency: Transparency means that information is made available in easy-to-understand sorts of media; that it should be free at the point to those who will be impacted by government policies and practices, as well as the consequences that arise from them; and that all decisions are made and enforced by established rules and regulations (Mustard, 2010).

Rule of law: The local authorities abide by the law and judicial decisions. Rules and regulations are adopted by procedures provided for by law and are

enforced impartially and the neutrality system the government are maintaining the department of the legislation as an independent (Nakpodia and Achugbue, 2012).

Research Methodology

This section presents the research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling technique, research instruments, data sources, reliability and validity, data gathering procedures, data analysis, and limitations of the study.

Research Design: This thesis was employing a correlational research design. Data on the study topic will be collected and analyzed using a quantitative technique. Because it highlights the relationship between the two variables, this design was selected. The study was non-experimental since the researcher wants to describe and observe what the real findings were in order to make decisions based on the facts in order to improve the situation.

Study Population: This research carried out in Mogadishu City, which to the 2008 Population Census had a total population of 136,404 households. The study was target 10,258 respondents, including District development officers, Mogadishu governance officials, Top authorities of Mogadishu Good Governance, and Peasants of Mogadishu city, using a simple random selection technique. All of the following are stakeholders, according to the logic. The cumulative aspects of study from an environment in which information is acquired are referred to as the target population.

Table 1.1. Target Population and Sample Size

Category	**Target Population**	**Sample size**	**Sampling Techniques**
Districts development officers	12	9	Purposive sampling
In Mogadishu governance officials	9	6	Purposive sampling
Top authorities of Mogadishu Good governance	7	5	Purposive sampling
Peasants in Mogadishu	10,230	365	Random sampling
Total	**10,258**	**385**	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Sample Size: The sample size of the study it consists of 385 of the target population and determined through purposive and random sampling methods. It is because the quality of the research to be obtained requires the implementation of significant methods in order to gain a better insight of the study problem. Apart from that, the method is well-known for achieving higher levels of validity and reliability, as well as eliminating prejudices and biases.

The Slovene's formula was used to calculate the sample size for this study:

$$= N/(1 + N\ 〖(\alpha)〗\ ^2\ )$$

Example, N=target population, n=sample size, α=0.05 level of significance.$= 10{,}258/(1 + 10{,}258\ 〖(0.05)〗\ ^2\ )$

$$n = 10{,}258/(1 + 25.645)$$

$$n = 10{,}258/26.645$$

$$\boldsymbol{n = 385}\ \textbf{Respondents}$$

Sampling Methods

***Purposive Sampling*:** Purposive sampling it refers selecting a limited number of the district's development officers, governance officials, and Top authorities in Mogadishu City Good governance because they are believed to have vital information on the study topic. This method is appropriate because the sample is selected comprised of informed persons who have provide data that is comprehensive enough to gain better insight into the problem.

***Random Sampling*:** Random sampling with entails randomly picking responders from a population list. Mogadishu peasants were chosen at random. As a result, each participant had an equal chance of being chosen. The biggest downside of this method is bias, which can compromise the integrity of random selection,

although this is mitigated because only members with relevant information were included in the population listing.

Data Sources: To collect appropriate data for the study, both primary and secondary data collection approaches were used. Data gathering strategies for examined so that as much relevant information as possible is acquired with as little disturbance to responders as possible. Primary data, on the other hand, relates to firsthand information, self-administered questionnaire was used to obtain information from responders. Primary data is crucial in resolving issues concerning the role of good governance in Somalia's political instability, as demonstrated by the case study of Mogadishu's good governance. Secondary data is what is referred to as second-hand data. This was gleaned through archival materials, previous research, some publications on the study's subject, and also other information from the internet.

Data Collection Instruments

The researcher was used the following instrument in this study.

***Self-Administered Questionnaire*:** Questionnaires are the most common way of gathering information. The identified sample it is served with the questionnaire both directly and online by the researcher. To obtain quantitative data, one set of questionnaires has used for all respondents. The questionnaire was filled in by selected respondents. The questions it involves the feelings of respondent groups regarding the role of good governance towards political instability in Mogadishu good governance, Somalia.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

***Validity*:** The expert opinion on the validation process was used to establish the instrument's validity, and the researcher determined that the coefficient of validity is at least 70%. And also, His supervisor was requested advice for guidance on questionnaires by the researcher. During the investigation stage, the essential adjustments to the questionnaires are made in consideration of the specific objectives of the study. The instrument's validity was determined using the formula below:

$$CVI = (\text{no of items declared valid})/(\text{total no of items})$$

***Reliability*:** The reliability refers to the degree to which research methods yield consistent results or data over several trials. Cronbach's reliability test was used to verify the instrument's reliability. According to Stevens (2013), a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.9 is excellent, between 0.9 and 0.8 is good, 0.7 to 0.8 is acceptable, 0.6 to 0.7 is questionable, 0.5 to 0.6 is poor, and less than 0.5 is unacceptable. the internal control and accountability Cronbach's coefficients should be between 0.75 and 0.8, respectively, to be considered acceptable.

Data Analysis: The information was represented using the data from the questions. The information gathered is too basic to be properly interpreted. It was critical to organize and structure it in order to extract meaning and data from it. The basic data is obtained from questionnaires that were cleaned, sorted, and coded. The data was entered into a computer, checked, and statistical analysis was performed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) software program to produce inferential and descriptive statistics. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the primary variable and its associated indicator elements in relation to the study objectives.

Product correlation by Pearson to test the relationship between the variables and to determine the extent to which the independent variables influence the dependent variable, coefficient analysis, and regression coefficient models were used. The results were presented in form of tables and then discussed in the existing literature, as well as the conclusion and recommendations were drawn about the set objectives of the study.

***Data Processing*:** The data collected through the questionnaire was double-checked to ensure that it was complete, consistent, credible, and correct. The thesis of the responses made on questionnaires by selected participants is influenced by data processing, similar Sorting, editing, and interpreting data were all done. The study provided the coding and tabulation of the data, which was then followed. The questionnaires were evaluated on ten responders to accomplish data quality

management. This was done to make sure that instruments remained consistent throughout time and to test reliability.

***Ethical Consideration*:** Disciplinary committee released a notice of permission to the researcher for him to continue his research, to mention the research's ethical considerations, as well as the person's and/or society's safety, economics, and emotional well-being. The researcher was also made to avoid all risks and try to minimize any kind of trouble or challenges that may harm everyone involved in the research. The information provided by the responders, which was purely used for academic purposes, likewise was kept private and secret by the study. To protect the safety of the people and/or communities involved in the study, the researcher obtained the respondent's consent by having them sign a consent form before they fill out the questionnaires. Finally, this study is neutral and independent, and it is free of any bias or partisan bias.

***Limitation of the study*:** As the consequence of other academic work coupled with the shortness of time given for completion of this research work, the researcher had to battle with the limited time available to him in combining traveling to the place of the collected case study and attending lectures. The other limitation was the belief that the research would never be read, thus people did not get the benefit of the study. It was, therefore, the intention of the Researcher to write papers out of the research and present them at conferences.

The attitude of some of the respondents and some library attendants probably due to ignorance also constituted its limitation. Furthermore, numerous expenses will be involved in this work, hence the limited resources available to the research due to poor economic conditions may not be sufficient to take cover the transportation cost, stationeries, public relations, and cost of typing this work and binding it.

CHAPTER ONE

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is dedicated to a review of the relevant literature on the topic. It mainly focuses on identifying important in the current kinds of literature, which the research seeks to solve. This chapter is likewise in line with the study's objectives and research questions also at the end of the chapter will appear the conclusion.

1.1. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The research's theoretical basis is Karl Marx's great project. Most research frameworks, notably in the domains of science, literature, and ideology, were founded on Marxist theory and philosophical discussion. This is modern politics, in the sense that there are still sections of societies working to undermine justice and democratic spaces within jurisdictions shaped by capitalist ideas and lifestyles. This is true in democratic systems. Somalia is a democratic country, yet it is not devoid of the elements that it wishes to keep, such as ignoring the people's will and wielding authority. A peaceful, transparent, and responsible political process is frequently preceded by calm and growth (Laclau, 1977).

The polar opposite is always marked by civic unrest, a succession of violent acts, and property destruction, interrupting individuals’, and business communities' daily life. Surprisingly, this worry, and violence can benefit a tiny number of wealthy individuals who profit from the arms trade and other forms of instability. As a result, the Marxist method allowed the data acquired in the study to be understood (Laclau, 1977).

The various concepts, such as the theory of isolation, the application of the notion of mystery, the theory of class struggle, and the theory of exploitation, show the impact of Marxist thinking. The impact of good governance and stability on Somalia's long-term growth is the topic of this research, and I did a philosophical

analysis. The strategy was based on the study's two factors. First and foremost, I was intrigued by how the Marxist perspective influenced human thinking in the socio-political environment. The study's limitations were in the field of philosophical research in conjunction with empirical studies (Torfing, 1999).

Marxism is a social and economic theory founded on the concepts of Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx. It is a model that analyses the tensions that occur between society's hierarchies and powers, with the main objective of working-class self-liberation (Torfing, 1999). According to this theory, a capitalist method of production permits interest in the business to exploit proletariats unfairly, resulting in proletariat class conflict, which is the foundation of historical and social change. Based on this, Marx claims that a social revolution is required to establish a proletariat style the ultimate purpose of a proletarian regime is to control the means of production, trade, and distribution. The essential principles of indifference and exploitation, value of labor theory, the core and superstructure, class consciousness, historical and dialectical materialism, and idealism form the theoretical basis for this study, to lead research, I employed Marxist development theory's essential premise of political ideology (Murray, 1998:285).

The theory holds that the ruling class forces a general ideology on society's members in order for their agenda and interests to be visible to all members. As a result of this ideology, a false hope known as commodity fetishism is created, in which the political elite confuses excluded populations and social correlations are turned into objective money-commodity links (Laclau, 1977). In all societies, there is a conflict between the exploited and the abused. When the definition of each of these circumstances becomes a problem for enforcement. and also, during the time taking this strategy, it's crucial to keep in mind that some countries with weak governance channels and institutions are continuously attempting to cultivate a revivalist mentality (Torfing, 1999).

1.2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

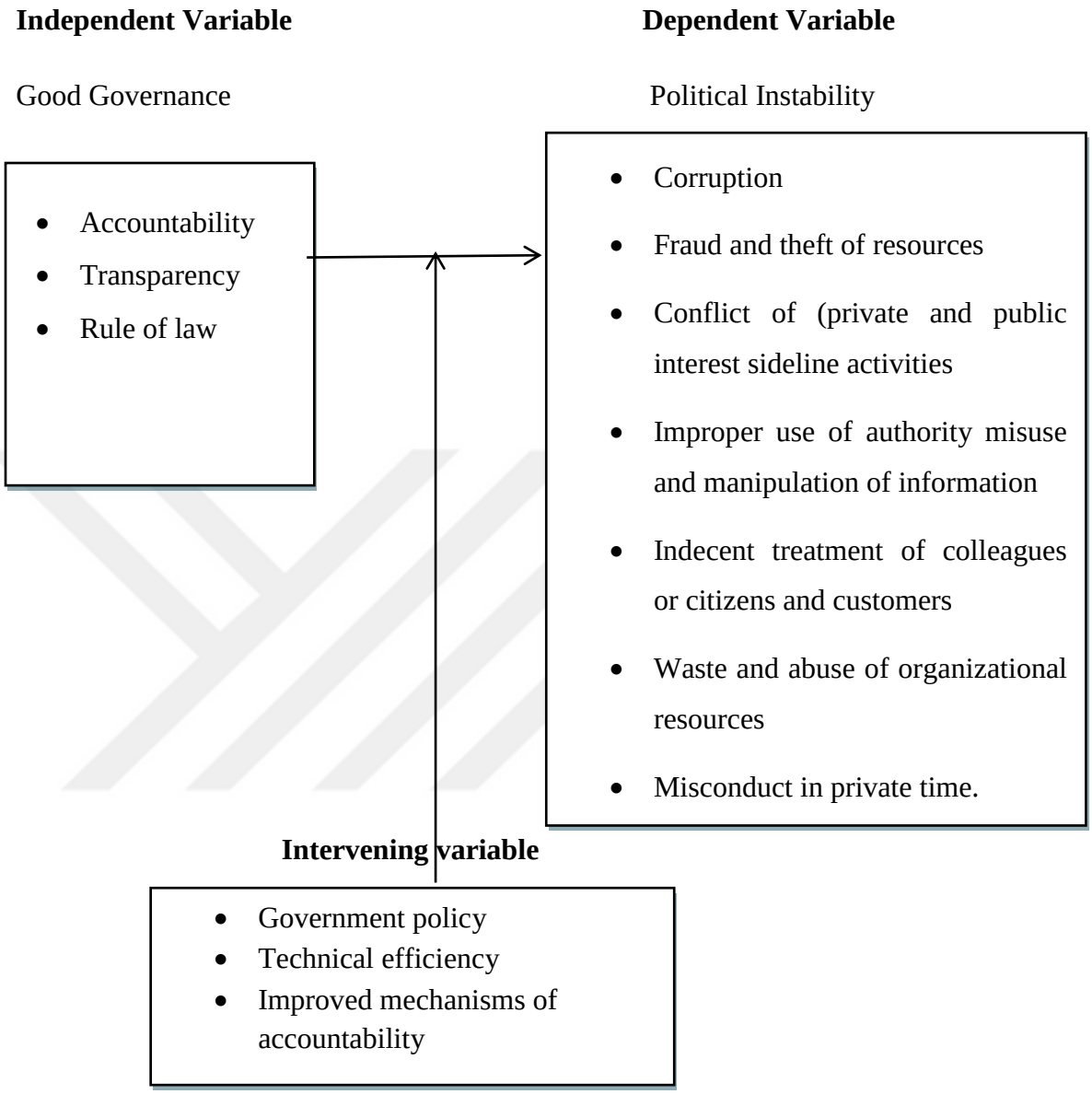

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2022)

From the above conceptual model, the independent variable is good governance, which includes accountability, transparency, and rule of law, whereas the dependent variable is political instability, corruption, fraud, and resource theft, conflict of (private and public interest corner flag activities, improper use of authority, misuse and manipulation of information, and indecent treatment of colleagues or citizens.

1.3. RELATED STUDIES

1.3.1. Relationship Between Accountability of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

The poverty reduction through governance many changes are taking place in Somalia, as well as challenges to effective administration. This is certainly relevant in rural areas, where 94% of the country's chronically poor resides or lives. Stronger and better governing authorities, as well as more involvement in civic participation, are critical for reducing poverty in countries like Somalia (Nakpodia and Achugbue, 2012). These programs aim to bring the government closer to the people so that public servants can meet with them and answer their questions more easily. like this function, a multitude of basic services initiatives has expanded and become more concentrated (Newcombs, 1953).

Social accountability tools have gained popularity in recent years as informal and freely available ways for increasing public participation and strengthening public accountability. Citizens and communities can employ a variety of actions and methods to hold government servants responsible at both the local and national levels with these methods (Nwabueze, 1982).

Citizen Scorecard Public Media Campaign Performance Contracts for Top District Officers Client Charter Community Accountability Conference are examples of Somalia (known as Barazas) However, the outcomes are unpredictable; social accountability initiatives are frequently disorganized and can be viewed solely as a participation movement. that is, they stimulate participation through the employment of technical instruments that are vulnerable to political control or face more political impediments, as well as ensuring legal credentials to participate (Nwangwu, 2003).

Several of the objectives that public accountability mechanisms seek to achieve are already in there. They can be regarded as acceptable participation rights because the Somali provisional Constitution guarantees citizens' participation in public events. Accountability systems are a set of positive and negative motivating factors

that drive state agencies and individuals to execute their responsibilities and use resources appropriately (Odoh, 2015).

And the other hands, the Parliament, Cheong Wa Dae, and the head of the institution represent the vertical lines of control and policy guidance on the operation of various institutions, as set out in the law, the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, and the Annual Budget is a Guidelines the organization manuals and administrative notes (Michels and De Graaf, 2013:477-491). Stakeholders with different degrees of power and authority have banded together to persuade government policymakers and service providers to improve the quality of their services and their commitment to their development requirements. Plays a key part in policy reforms, which focuses on improving the efficacy and responsibility of public sector service suppliers. As a result, the primary means is only to indirectly influence actual private investment and economic activity in the local sector (Okoli et al., 2015).

However, all of these could be important stages in guiding these three institutions through a meaningful and a lengthy organizational reform process that would enhance the industry's competitive environment for private companies and government corporates. The governance accountability concept means that management is willing to accept responsibility. It's also characterized as an organization's proclivity to provide answers and reasons to key stakeholders who are impacted by the organization's judgments, intents, acts, and failures when such stakeholders request them (Cohen and Uphoff, 2015:213).

The requirement of an individual or entity entrusted with public funds to assume responsibility for the allotted taxes, administrative, and programming, as well as to report to the person who delegated those obligations, is known as public accountability (Conyers, 2016). It is evident from this definition of public accountability that public institutions that employ public funds must be accessible for how the funds are distributed and spent, as well as the outcomes of their spending.

In other words, the primary goal of all public accountability measures is to ensure that public expenditures are used correctly and effectively, that waste and theft are prevented, and that the public benefits are realized. The core issue of accountability is evaluating how thoroughly stakeholders have access to accurate, understandable, and timely information (Conyers, 2017).

As a result, responsibility is a condition that agents have met or have failed to meet. This is due to the fact that the answers are crucial and beneficial in decision-making. There are five reasons to promote public accountability, including the necessity for democratic oversight of public institutions, the prevention of corruption and abuse of power, and the enhancement of public trust in governance arrangements. The accountability is critical in the public institution to improve that all acts and decisions made by government officials are analyzed and transparent (Dalal Clayton et al., 2017).

By making all governments accountable, they will be able to achieve their defined objectives and purposes and be more sensitive to people's needs. Also, when government officials respond to the needs of the public, the public institutions will be more transparent, citizens will be able to monitor their activities, and civil servants will be less likely to abuse function in their positions (Delanty, 2016:83-90).

Likewise, according to the researcher for democratization, strengthening government accountability throughout all stages of good governance necessitates a greater emphasis on evaluating government performance through a results-based approach. Policies and structural adjustment in Africa also underlined that political participation is not optional in combating corruption and guaranteeing public sector openness and accountability (Dele, 2016). They're meant to teach ethical practices at all levels of government, especially at the top, and then cascade them down to the lowest levels. To be accountable, councilors must consider taxpayer preferences and guarantee that the marginal utility of increased local spending exceeds or equals the marginal supply of the taxpayer (Fox et al., 2016).

1.3.2. Relationship Between Transparency of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Transparent is described as providing the general public with unrestricted access to current, accurate information about government services and decisions, as well as improving civic participation and government performance. It also indicates that the organization provides timely and appropriate information to various stakeholders about its operational activities (Fuller, 2015).

These changes during the development of financial performance, corporate governance, ownership structure, voter rights, director profiles, executive officers, and their remuneration. The public should be able to see government processes and measurements, which is at the heart of transparency. This means that governments have made official information more available in order to make it more helpful and accessible (Galaa, 2014:39).

Increasing transparency at the local level has been identified as a key component in resolving some of the issues of long-term development. Visibility improves the goals of governance and the quality of its activities through encouraging popular engagement, promoting accountability, and assisting in the fight against corruption (Okoli, and Onah, 2002).

United Nations Human Settlement Program and Transparency International have released the second edition of the Urban Government Toolbox Series, which provides a variety of measures for improving governance transparency, the emphasis of attempts to improve accessibility has recently shifted from the national to the local level. Urbanization, globalization, decentralization, and democratization, the four fundamental forces that form today's cities, are increasingly putting pressure on good governance to provide more advantages to its community (Oviasuyi et al., 2010:81-86).

With this in mind, the quality of urban governance can make a difference between rich and inclusive cities and those that are declining and socially excluded. Transparency serves as a strategic point of entry for good city government and

citizen participation in career planning. There is a potential to create perverse incentives to reward corruption in an era of significant changes like this, as a result, a system that can detect and prevent corrupted conduct is critical. This process demonstrates many methods for promoting transparency, as well as examples of how to put them into practice and set policies in place to accomplish long-term development. and also, it includes a list of existing governance-related activities (Rondinelli, 1981). Mostly transparency is handled from two perspectives: enhancing urban administration and avoiding corruption's negative consequences. Transparent, among other things, can contribute to the strengthening of governance, a lack of engagement at the local level, which limited opportunities for all people, exacerbates the fragmentation of poor and marginalized groups.

On the other side, access to information may empower them. Transparency can facilitate collaboration between civil society and good governance, as well as increase municipal government responsiveness. As a result, citizens and the private sector will be more involved. Transparency encourages all actors to be more accountable to performance targets and to each other by making information more accessible. At the local level, measures to improve greater transparency and accountability can be used to combat corruption. These can be developed as part of a local integrity system that includes all partners (Salawu, 2005).

It also contains a number of real programs and policies aimed at strengthening civil society institutions in order to improve government accountability, democracy, and transparency (Abe, 2010). The alternative meaning of good governance is an essential level of the organizational structure in which policy formation and implementation occur. Particularly in the implementation of economic policies and their overall contribution to growth, stability, and the public welfare, as consequence, good governance entails more than just responsibility, honesty, and cooperation, but also the rule of law and the openness of public and private organizations (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012).

World Bank presented a clear and comprehensive account of good governance in (1992). It is described by the World Bank as a method of wielding authority over a

country's economy and developing social resources. Sound growth management, discipline, legal frameworks for progress improvement, government legality, information technology, proper policies, and timely decision-making are all developed through good governance. You can conceive of it as the government's ability to accomplish things like implement them and provide services efficiently. For a reason, good governance is associated with the level at which the government is regarded to be active and competent in focusing on improving people's well-being and responding to their needs. Governments must also be able to keep the peace, provide public services, create corporation institutions, and treat everyone with respect (Potter, 2000).

One of the missing links in most Sub-Saharan African countries is excellent leadership, which contributes to good governance. Accountability, capacity building, gender equality, human rights, transparency, social inclusion, and a higher standard of life for national residents are all prerequisites for good leadership (Afegbua & Adejuwon, 2012). Africa may incorporate indigenous values that are fundamental to African societies' governance added in previous experience. These recommendations continue to be important in ensuring that the notion of sustainable development is envisioned, and goals are met in Sub-Saharan Africa. The principle of transparency in public service provision is how the government should attempt to enhance its efficiency through corrective actions and public evaluation roles in order to address the most pressing societal needs (Galaa, 2014:57).

The people will be able to express, organize, and assert their demands and rights. Through a transparency system, previously concealed or obscured information must become transparent and accessible. An organization that prioritizes integrity and ethics has a strong, transparent, and well-informed governance framework, such as government strategic planning, business or budget committees, audit committees, and structured HR mechanisms. Transparency guides communication with the state's general public in other areas. First, it becomes transparent about how taxpayers' money is being spent. Providing services is evaluated according to efficiency. Second, clarifying the rationale behind reforms and interventions will reveal how policies were formed (Gariba, 2015).

However, as a result, active citizen engagement in development plans and related decisions is a vital aspect of disclosure since it empowers community to take personal responsibility. Moreover, mainstreaming public requirements, interests, and satisfaction should be based on a similar, thorough, and inclusive assessment (Gaventa and Valderrama, 2014). The author went on to say that information dissemination, accessibility, and comprehension are all important ways to improve transparency and accountability. Another researcher noted that having the correct information can help people make informed decisions that will benefit their well-being. This information should be made available to both public servants and the general public in order to guarantee that both parties' activities are guided by solid ethical principles and well-informed decisions (Gebe, 2014).

To achieve stable growth and equal distribution, as well as to maximise the contributions of social development outcomes, some components of governance are required. Initiatives like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative promote income and contract transparency to strengthen responsibility in the form of community development (EITI). However, transparency alone is unlikely to lead to the sustainable development of the mining industry. Transparency promotes strong regulatory frameworks, competent and strong institutions, flexible, collaborative, and adaptive management practices, a solid understanding of political economy at the local level, a solid order and sustainable tax system, and profitability. Leadership commitments to use the revenue to support more Sustainable Development Outcomes are required (EITI, 2016). Transparency attempts at the host country level are insufficient to mitigate these threats. A solid legal and institutional environment, an effective justice, a working political accountability system, and the fight against corruption are all important factors in minimizing the negative effects of resource wealth (DFID, 2016).

According to the Natural Resource Structural Capacity in governance (2013) The laws, policies, and institutional practices must permit the criminalization of bribery, full disclosure, open competition, and accountability. Because contract and license awarding are a particularly sensitive area for corruption, the legal framework must provide fair, unambiguous, and transparent granting procedures, as well as

access to information and contract transparency. Information disclosure and transparent reporting practices by government agencies establish accountable systems for income collection, management, investment, and spending, and more accountability of income transparency in the use of natural resources. It also helps to translate into accountability. Finally, appropriate security precautions to avoid conflicts of interest and improper discretion by using monitoring mechanisms such as audits, parliamentary oversight, civil society, media oversight, and corporate transparency oversight, like as control and quality control should be carried out (Le Billon, 2011). Furthermore, Community Development Governance Transparency is particularly concerned with providing information about certain portions of the sector's value chain, as well as the revenue transparency of specific quality community development. Extending EITI's baseline transparency criteria throughout the community development management value chain to cover increased resources, transparency requirements, and techniques to encourage strategic resource income management (AFDB, 2016:68).

In terms of income visibility, the transparency objective should involve licenses, agreements, physical resource flows, other characteristics of production, and state expenditure, according to a growing consensus. As the case of Mozambique shows, the role of good governance in providing financial services to many resource sectors poses a great risk of corruption. The existing Transparency Initiative is not primarily aimed at combating the risk of misuse and illegal transfer of income from natural resources (Le Billon, 2011).

Reducing the flow of illicit earnings generated by this industry increases the credibility of the world financial system and puts pressure on good governance to avoid dealing with corrupting revenues on a worldwide scale. It entails denying access to the international banking system to corrupt leaders. This involves taking the necessary steps to locate stolen property and return it to its rightful owner (Isaksen and Williams, 2016).

Transparency is anticipated to aid in the detection of corruption by drawing attention to inconsistencies in government accounts that have prompted more formal

accountability measures such as audits and independent investigations (Gebe, 2014). This concept of transparency's role, on the other hand, expects that people will use the information that is available through the Transparency Initiative to speak up and show their displeasure with cheating. Certain transparency and accountability systems are predicted to modify civil servant incentives by increasing the risk of exposure and the expense of conviction, particularly if they are accompanied by serious penalties threats (Somalia district, 2016a).

1.3.3. Relationship Between Rule of Law of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

In recent decades, the rule of law has gained in popularity in academics and politics. The contemporary attractiveness to the rule of law is the establishment of the Post-2015 Millennium Development Goals, which is a good opportunity to take advantage of and desires to reach for goals. The key difficulty we face today is that globalization is a beneficial force for all in the world, as world leaders joined in September 2000 to accept the Millennium Declaration (Tolu, 2014). For example, According to World Bank (2004), This statement underlines the United Nations Millennium Declaration's determination to ambitious, time-limited, and quantifiable goals for development and poverty reduction.

The many other major goals were highlighted, including promoting peace and security, environmental protection, good governance, upholding the rule of law, and safeguarding all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. whether the talk bout at the national level, the rule of law is vital for maintaining a quality of living and creating a peaceful environment in which poverty may be addressed. Poverty in intersociety is sometimes caused by inability, alienation, and prejudice (Somalia district, 2016b).

Therefore, individuals and communities are empowered by the rule of law, which provides equality of opportunity and ensures due process and consequences for violations. Securing livelihoods, homes, property, and contracts can assist and empower disadvantaged people in defending their rights against violations and also got the availability of legal remedies, legal empowerment promotes financial

opportunities (Hutchinson and Wilson, 2014:117). The rule of law, human rights, good governance, and the environment were all overlooked when the Declaration was turned into a set of Millennium Development Goals in 2011.

Meanwhile, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have become well-known and have significant consequences in their respective disciplines. The overall goal of halving extreme poverty was reached in 2010, eleven years after of schedule. Primary school enrolment rates have increased dramatically in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In several countries, MDG-related health promotion linked to malaria and HIV/AIDS has resulted in a significant reduction in child mortality (ZakariYa'u, 2014). At the same time, the absence of the rule of law proved advantageous. In armed conflict, no low-income country has met a single MDG. On the contrast, turmoil countries that lack the rule of law by definition have a large number of poor, uneducated, and disproportionately high infant child mortality. Those that are refused access to justice face higher levels of discrimination in education and other public services, even in affluent countries (Abah, 2010).

However, the terms of politics and government in most Western democracies has been modernizing recently, with a tendency toward direct elections for local officials (Wollmann, 2018). According to another scholar, the movement had a significant impact on the rule of local law in terms of political rationale and accountability of local authorities (Copus, 2016). The shift from indirectly elected to directly elected leaders represents a shift from the concept of good governance to good governance practices, as well as a hierarchical and closed administration. A series of local political networks mixed with experiments on new forms of the rule of law are linked to the move from networks and daily political structures to more fragmented and decentralized ones (John, 2011).

And also, local political leaders need to be more open-minded and accountable to the represented and governed communities, as they are elected directly by the public or citizens. As a result, party dominance in local politics is voluntarily challenged by placing political priorities on the needs of the people. Preference is transferred to a narrow-based party. Therefore, functions of locally elected political

leadership can modify the dynamics of party politics, and in a broader sense, the behavior and inclusiveness of local politics and the rule of law. By introducing new styles and dynamics to local political leadership, good governance is further in providing local rule of law, based on a broader foundation of enhanced representative governance models that is to play an important role (Larsen, 2002:111).

The problems in representative democracy and regional political processes have prompted widespread concern, but these issues do not minimize the significance of democratic implementation in maintaining the rule of law. Instead, it initiates political reforms aimed at strengthening state institutions. The ability of good governance to improve the rule of law in general is not confined to the local political system, which supports local political engagement and develops the effective responsibility of local political leaders. It has a great deal of potential for improving the rule of law in municipal politics. A stable foundation for a national or transnational democratic culture (Wollmann, 2018).

There have been numerous reasons why the rule of law should be included in the next generation of UN Sustainable Development goals. It might even be your name, the names of your children, or names of your family and friends, which including Access to Justice. This involves his contribution to long production, poverty reduction, civil security, and societal empowerment (Arowolo, 2010).

And also, there are many ways to do this. As world leaders confirmed only in September last year, the rule of law reflects the fact that it is the basis of political dialogue and cooperation between all nations, and the further development of the three main pillars. It may be the purpose in itself. The foundation of the United Nations is international peace and security, human rights, and development. The rule of law has set concrete and measurable goals, such as doubling the number of people who have cheap or free access to legal advice over the next decade and halving the number of people who do not have legal identities. It can also be incorporated into integrated sustainable design solutions. (Chioma, 2014).

Furthermore, an element of the rule of law that assesses whether national law allows for the distribution of medications required for the treatment of a specific health condition or the education of all children of a certain age. Is there a legal standard framework for addressing conflicts over medical and educational access? Uncontrollable measures to ensure access to health care and school education can also be utilized to help achieve other goals like education, health care, poverty reduction, and anti-corruption (Denga, 2003). The fact that the rule of law is correct is perhaps the most compelling reason to incorporate it in the post-2015 development framework. In many areas, a cultural that respects the rule of law is a necessary basis and a long-term objective for human well-being. Since the original Millennium Development Goals were announced a decade ago, many crises have arisen, ranging from terrorist attacks in the 11th Iraq, Pakistan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Ele, 2016).

It would send an undesirable message if the rule of law was not included in the post-2015 MDGs. States are unable to raise the necessary political capital to shift course. Politicians must improve as the concept of the rule of law spreads around the global. With selected excellent governance, it is thought that there will be more engagement. This leads to decisions that are more in line with the wishes of the community than those imposed from above by the central authority (Hutchinson and Wilson, 2014:119). Regional communities not only strengthen their ties to good governance, but they also have the power to influence situations and directly impact politics, either directly or indirectly through delegates. Can provide people a new viewpoint, a sense of control, and autonomy by empowering them. On the service delivery agenda, good governance faces a fundamentally complicated issue. This is due to the fact that they serve diverse communities (Hyden and Court, 2016).

The perception that local administrations are close to the people, have easy access to essential regional information, and have a thorough understanding of the local situation helps to ease this. As a result, good governance provides a better opportunity than higher-level governments to determine the correct combination and level of services that its members require. This increases the efficiency of allocation. It is necessary to note, although, that due to their character, most services are

properly supplied by higher-level institutions with greater total capability (Inkoom, 2016:393). Some issues influence the region's jurisdiction and should be left to competent governance.

As an administrative expression of the rule of law in the region, good governance is at the forefront of supporting democratic principles and advocating the rule of law's worth to society. The function of the rule of law comes from the moral basis for democratic accountability based on community liberty, which protects the person's rights of local people in matters of collective self-esteem. It dates back to the 19th century, when Joshua Toulmin Smith argued for superior governance autonomy over centralized control in several policy areas, notably hygiene policy (Chandler, 2018).

Individual groups have the right and obligation to have collective freedom as to know, understand, discuss, and make decisions on all problems that impact them, according to (Liberalism, 2012:23-35). Based on the idea, it developed of its reasoning, therefore, the importance of good governance in upholding the rule of local law cannot be justified solely on the basis of principle. Rather, the value of the rule of law in the region in defending the region's interests from centralized control, as well as the principles form of liberalism basis, is the ability of superior governance, which is in an advantageous position in dealing with self-evident challenges. The importance of effective governance in promoting the rule of law can be seen in three ways (Chandler, 2018). First, a democratic process of good governance offers an institutional foundation for local governments to play a role in safeguarding the rule of law. Local governments are either directly elected or accountable to a directly elected parliament in most policy areas.

The democratic nature of municipal administrations is founded on this principle. Good governance is the rule of law, which is defined by Beetham (2010) as approved by people, accountable, responsive, and representative, due to its tight relationships to the community. It can meet the fundamental criteria of democratic governance and assure regional representativeness by permitting the allocation of

power within the community through the decision-making process, as interpreted from a multidisciplinary perspective (Hill, 2013).

Good governance also encourages the incorporation of central rules that adapt to local situations without ignoring locational complexity and diversity systems, according to (Phillips, 2014:20). In terms of communities, the democratic nature of good governance enables them to operate as legitimate authorities for their collective interests in determining and providing public services. Local governments, in contrast to governments at other levels, are more concerned with the common good of the community and the realities of the region, as seen by their role in enforcing the rule of law in the region. More attention to the intricacies of the most pressing demands is required (Jones and Stewart, 2012).

Second, good governance can help to foster and deepen the participatory process under the rule of law. The rule of participatory has evolved into an integral kind of local rule of law in recent years, complementing older conventional forms. Good governance is closest to the local community for all government agencies, making it more accessible and attainable for citizen involvement (Sweeting and Copus, 2013:121).

The people who could access to effective legislation have greater opportunity to participate in political challenges facing their social and economic circumstances in their environment. Strengthening the rule of participatory law at the local level is not only about promoting turnout, but also about various forms of involvement in local administrative activities (Stoker, 2014). The opportunity to have a say in local decision-making arouses greater interest in citizens who are willing to participate in politics. Being close to citizens enables good governance to respond more quickly to administrative decisions and the provision of public services. In contrasts to the central government, which helps enhance the rule of law for greater participation law, political transparency, flexibility, and the availability of good governance all enable civilians to government at the local level. It is an important component that can help citizens have more faith in the government (Pattie et al. 2014).

Good administration also contributes to civic education by encouraging citizens' democratic involvement (Sharpe, 2017). Therefore, good governance enhances the concept of participatory citizenship and creates the groundwork for robust national democratic institutions and practices by offering opportunities to develop democratic values and abilities. As a result, the role of good governance is not confined to enhancing participatory law at the local level, but also contributes to the development of a strong democratic culture in a much broader political context (Pratchett, 2016).

The dual model of accountability included in good governance institutional structure is the third part of its importance in maintaining the rule of local law and regulations within the community relations. In comparison to prior levels of authority, democratic accountability should be accountable to both upward government authorities and downward public service end-users; the community therefore expects optimism. Due to many judgments made in hundreds of various places and conceptual limits of the paradigm of accountability based only on the legal protection of the individual, the conventional upward pyramid structure of accountability is crumbling (Bentham, 2011).

The point of view about communities can ensure effective governance accountability in many ways, even if they are founded on democratic regimes such as representative governments and the rule of participatory law. As a result of this dual accountability model, good governance is under pressure to take more responsibility for decision-making and management operations. This promotes community participation, particularly on topics that have a direct or indirect influence on daily life. Through democratic accountability systems, we also improve the quality of government and public services to meet the demands of our communities (Rhodes, 2015).

Modifications of good governance during the past couple of decades, such as organization communication and local governance transformations, have emphasized the necessity of local governments in achieving the rule of law. The concept of network governance arose from the vibrant New Public Management movement of

the 1980s, ushering in a new era of business-oriented governance centered on profitability and consumer focus (Pollitt and Bouckaert, 2014).

Therefore, organizational aspects add considerably to the executive branch's quality in terms of good governance, but it also attracts a huge amount of attention because its impact on the region's rule of law is stronger (Bogason and Musso, 2016:3-18). The questions concerning democratic functioning of networks in good governance have arisen, presenting issues of equity, disclosure, and democratic justification. The unregistered nature of private sector players working in the public sphere, in particular, called into question the traditional rule of law's usefulness, as well as the issue of responsiveness and accountability for true public goods protection. As inter-sectoral and civil society participation in governance frameworks grows, the importance of good governance and stability in terms of developing and strengthening the rule of law in globalization grows even more (Mathur and Skelcher, 2017).

Generally, there are a series of challenges associated with instability in the community to understand the reality and the directions in which they may arise we should focusess is placed on specific areas to resolve. The importance of political instability as a means of overall discrimination, biases, and corruptions in developing countries today the globally are increasingly recognized. This is because there are clear gaps between rural and urban areas in terms of infrastructure, resource allocation, human resources development, and human life employment, the many years of political instabilities are essential roots in Somalia (Ogbazi, 1982:21-37).

Despite the people in rural areas face a deteriorating economic situation as a kind of imbalance lifes. It resulted in rural-to-urban migration, depriving rural farmers of labor, and increased urban unemployment, both of which are evident contributors to Somalia's troubles over the last three decades. The concept of good governance is to bring governance closer to the people at the local and state level, allowing them to engage in the process, provide services to boost socioeconomic development, and enable productive governance actions. However, today in Somalia, effectiveness and accountability are merely rhetoric, and the governing officials

display spectacular wealth amassed by criminalized institutions and politician corruptions (Ogunna, 2016).

1.4. CONCLUSION

The parts of the current literature review described good governance, a theoretical comprehension of governments, and geopolitical instability. This study looked into good governance including democratic participation, political stability as a social reconciliation, accountability as a public, transparency as integrity, the rule of law as a legal system, and development as a reachable in prosperity. Therefore, the scholars and the Somali community should be empowered and encouraged to combat political instability, as reflected, and required by relevant international, regional, and local legislation. I understand that there were some frameworks for good governance and political instability and conflict transformation, justification to the literature, but official agencies are at the forefront of the peace process to retain exclusive practices in actuality. Because they are on the front lines, little progress has been achieved on inefficient Somalia governance. there are other issues as an attitude that exacerbates civil society's unequal representation in decision-making by removing crucial stakeholders from public relations participation and women who are prefering in politics participation (Inkoom, 2016:399).

Despite this, with the effectively implementing of governance in fragments, the literature compliments both democratic and development policy ideas. Perhaps the convergence of the foregoing developmental and democratic claims is the source of considerable debates in the literature. The study was explored the conceptual existing gaps among two dimensional such as the good governance and political instability issue, when it comes to developing a widely recognizable and unambiguous theoretical definition related to good governance procedures or practices can bring new results and well perspectives. As the research shows, the importance action of good governance is a complicated and elusive phenomenon, which is why countries accept it when from the perspectives of the administrative and political elite, it appeared to be a manageable system of stability (International Monetary Fund, 2016).

CHAPTER TWO

2. CURRENT POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN SOMALIA

This chapter explains the relevant political instability in Somalia. It mainly focuses on identifying challenges in the current situation, and the dissertation explores possible solutions. This chapter is also in line with the study's critical issue and brings together the significance of the recent crisis in Somalia, including geopolitics of the country and overview, the last elections, insecurity, political non consensus, gaps in the provisional constitution incompleteness, tribalism widespread, and the federalism system misunderstanding and lack of public awareness also the end of the chapter will look at the conclusion.

2.1. GEOPOLITICS OF SOMALIA

The country of Somalia is one of Africa’s most significant homogenous societies; the Somali people have the same culture in mostly, the same religion, and share a common language called the Somali language. Somalia encompasses a landmass of 637,540 square kilometers. the country is located in an African continent especially in the Horn of Africa as know as East Africa. According to the United Nations Population Fund in 2019, the estimated Somalia population who lived within the country, that estimation was 15,6 million people. Somalia has surrounded by the neighboring countries; these are Djibouti by the northwest, the Gulf of Aden and Yemen by the north, Ethiopia on the west side, Kenya by the southwest, and also the south and east by the Indian Ocean (UNDP, 2016). Somalia is a country that has highlands areas, grasslands, and plateaus account for the majority of the country, but some of the southern regions have great farmer areas. Somalia's coastline is one of Africa's largest with a length of 3,333 km; it is connecting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is crucial for trade between the Middle East and the entire world and where is an economy strategic place globally. Likewise, Somalia has two big Rivers named the Shabelle, and Jubba, rivers are present in the southern country. Somalia has undeveloped and unused mineral deposits as well as abundant marine resources.

July 1960 Somalia had succeeded in the struggle for independence from the colonial powers of Italia it was ruled the middle and south of the country and the United Kingdom ruled the northern regions known as British Somaliland. In that period Somalia founded the Federal Republic of Somalia. The Northern regions and Southern of Somalia had decided to union one democratic government in 1960 to become the Somali Republic. In a countrywide referendum in June 1961, Somalia established 1st national constitution afterward and governed as a parliamentary system of government based on the democratic institutions, and that time Somalia had done directed elections on the base of the democracy model the election has won by Aden Abdulla Osman, he was first Somalia's elected president from 1960 to 1967. The presidency of Aden Abdulla supported democratic principles as the nation's desired type of government. Aden Abdulla Osman implemented the autonomous system and constructed country's main foundations like building the governmental institutions and representative democracy culture during his presidential term. He also recognized Somalia's next national election in 1967. The second election has won by Abdirashid Sharmake and Aden Abdulla he was losing. Sharmake was country’s second president from 1967 to 1969, and then the 15 October 1969 he was assassinated death (Samatar, 2016:126). Likewise, Aden Abdulla was the first African head of state or president to transfer office after losing a national election and completing his seven-year mandate in the parliamentary system.

However, Somalia had enjoyed nine years of parliamentary democracy after obtaining independence in 1960, certainly the first peaceful, democratic transfer of power in Africa. In a bloodless coup in 1969, the military commanded by Mohamed Siyad Barre deposed fledgling civilian administration a few days after Sharmake's death. Since 1991, a conglomerate of numerous clan-based rebel groups forcefully toppled the military government after twenty-one years of totalitarian rule. The period of military government committed huge human rights crimes during its reign. The last ten years, in particular, have been very violent and oppressive, for example between 1980 and 1990 there where extreme human rights abuse and civic infringement that had been done (Samatar, 2016:86).

Furthermore, there was a huge conflict that happened in East Africa that is worth mentioning, for example, Ethiopia and Somalia from the years in 1964 and 1977, the conflict is rooted in the false border of west Somalia in Ethiopia there which the colonial gave them Ethiopia. Somalia and Ethiopia became active Cold War battlefields following Somalia's independence in 1960, with the Soviet Union supporting Somalia and the United States helping Ethiopia. When President Mohamed Siyad Barre left the nation in the early 1990s, Somalia was put on the US side because the overall country's institutions were broken and started a civil war. while the Soviets provided weapons and supplies army trained in Barre's administration before the battle between Ethiopia and Somalia (Shahzad, 2021). The United States allowed its arms to reach the clan heads because they want the interests of interventions, therefore turning cities, harbors, and airports into self-proclaimed independent zones without centralized authority in Somalia.

Since those days, Somalia seems to have been a fragmented country, they're affected by the powers of outside forces such as the international community, for instance, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), European Union, US Missions, and the African Union (AU) are continually straining the country's stabilities and developments, while protecting their own interests. This image highlights some of the complications of Somalia's geopolitics, which have basically become subdivided into conflicting regional areas such as Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug, and others, each one may have connections to foreign donors or interventions. And these interventions often are not from far away, but rather from the Horn of Africa. Kenya and Ethiopia are home or living to some of the Somali population both of them whose seeking independence or self-administration. Those always worked up to combat these forces and their allies within Somalia (Shahzad, 2021).

Despite with the visible to continue the human rights violations did not terminate with the finished of military rule. In reality, as the military regime fell apart, the violent war escalated as rebel leaders and other political leaders failed to agree on a workable power-sharing formula, dividing the country into tiny fiefdoms. As a fact, hundreds of thousands of people had died and many more have been injured in the resulting civil conflict. Furthermore, the violence caused almost two

million people to be internally displaced and other more they became refugees in many foreign countries (Ingiriis, 2014:4).

There is evidence to show after three decades in Somalia, where has had many challenges including political instability, economic crisis, malnutrition, corruption, and non-development of the public sector, and also there are government branches breakdown, State fragment, sovereign abuses, or foreign interventions as neighbor countries, and direct or indirect interventions from the international community. Therefore, still, Somalia has not taken to fully implement its security and political decisions. Most of the leaders engage dirty political and socioeconomics of state breakdown, in Somalia has prolonged state weakness and the associated disorders. The extended battle encouraged the creation of so many other new groups, including new warlords, criminal networks, and strong exploitation companies, all of which had vested interests in the country's weakened state for both internal and external groups (Belay, 2019). These groups took advantage of the lack of official institutions by offering alternative security and social services in some kind of variety of ways, such as taxes and extortion. As a result, they frequently oppose and even disrupt state-building initiatives to keep the state in a state of collapse.

On the other hand, there are some basic problems related to the system of government like Federalism mixed clan-based, and civil society, which most elites and politicians have not well understood and haven’t adaptable the type of Federal system and most of the population does not satisfy with this new system (Federalism). Political groups continue to use clan identification and dynamics as a tool for mobilizing today. They're utilized to incite violent clan conflicts, undermine internal cohesion, and affect the country's national and regional political or security agendas. After the Somalia Federal Government (SFG) was established in 2012, this essential conflict became even clearer, particularly in ties between the FGS and newly formed regional states or the Federal Member States (FMS), as well as within the central government organs (Farah, 2013). The federal government and its structures were severely undermined as a function of the protracted conflict and resulting lack of within elite agreement.

The major misunderstanding faced Somalia Federal Government is that a lack of functioning governmental institutions is one of the FGS's primary concerns. Although there are reform agenda, most of the country's institutions are severely dysfunctional. Caused by the absence of political agreement and national constitutions still uncompleted, the legislative and executive branches are beset by problems or conflict among top officials (Elmi, 2014).

Security agencies are still fragile and dependent on outside resources, and the civil servant, the judiciary system is barely functioning, which depends on customary law. This institutional weakness has evolved into a level of corruption and impunity. According to Transparency International, Somalia has become one of the most corrupt countries in the world, ranking 180th out of 180 nations evaluated (United Nations, 2020). The growth and variety of actors who earn profits from the political economics of state instability also contribute to the government and institutions' fragility.

Moreover, after the establishment of the federal government in 2012, many dimensions of the federal structure continue in dispute. This has increased political unrest and hostilities at the national and regional levels, leading the country at risk of political violence. The fundamental lack of consensus among political elites has had a disruptive influence on the political system and hampering the formation of functional governmental institutions greatly (Hassen, 2017:4-6).

The emergence of extremist ideologies and radicalization of youth Somalis has been driven by state weakness and the growing involvement of foreign actors. Ethiopian military dismantled the Coalition of Islamic Courts (ICU) in 2006, fragmenting the group, for Example, Al Shabaab was a part of the Coalition of Islamic Courts, and other Islamists were seen as grassroots. For instance, the movement of Al-Shabaab mobilized cross-clan guidance and starts to try to fill the vacuum of the local justice, security tensions, and public services by tapping into deep-seated complaints within the community, attempting to manipulate clan dynamics, organizing members through religion, and even establishing their administrative structures (Belay, 2019). Unfortunately, in recent decades, there has

been stayed African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and other peacekeepers like American drones but so far, the country's security and stability have not fully changed strong.

2.2. SECURITY

In Somalia, when the collapse central government as a regime authority by Siyad Barre, the country's overall institutions were breakdown, and the worst security agencies included the Military, Police, and National Intelligence Security agencies (NISA). at that time, the entire national agenda and governmental structures were destroyed (Menkhaus, 2018). After years of crisis, political instability, civil war, or warlords, what came out religious groups, and social suspicion have sprung in Somalia, as a result, security has deteriorated, understanding of governance has diminished, tribalism has grown, democracy has lost and the country as a whole has become more fragmented.

In addition, the declining education system, poor scholars' performance, community health, social development, economic growth, and job creation opportunities have been undermined. Still are continuous internal displacement and external cross-border people to go to foreign countries and apply for asylum. Who has fled conflict and widespread droughts, all due to insecurity in the country, rampant corruption, and bad leadership in this country? (Menkhaus, 2018).

Similarly, Somalia's security situation remains terrible. In Somalia government and African Union Mission in Somalia called AMISOM are still trying to control important towns across the country, as well as the large rural lands and road networks that connect towns and villages in the south and central regions or districts. Government officials and international actors are rigidly kept to tiny regions in the main cities in the southern country guarded by AMISOM; vital ports and airports especially in Mogadishu after fourteen years still protected by AMISOM. Despite, the decades of capacity-building initiatives by both the Somalia government and the international community, security structures are still crawling and very weak, and on the other hand, Al-Shabaab remains heartbreakingly persistent, as demonstrated by a truck bombing in Mogadishu in October 2017 that killed over 500 civilians and other

more cases of assassination or bombing from Al- Shabaab (Keating and Abshir, 2018:4-12).

Furthermore, for many years Al-Shabaab has harmed state-building and remained the most dangerous to Somalia's security and stability. Its fighters are active around the country, undertaking operations that are becoming more intense and devastating. The group's high-profile attacks in Mogadishu among others have increased. Especially in August 2020, they continue a planned attack on politicians and businesspeople. For example, the Elite Hotel, a popular beach resort in Mogadishu was attacked and held hostage for almost 24 hours of operation, they killed more than 15 people and injured scores more (Mohamed and Dahir, 2020).

In early 2021 Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for a similar attack and again raided the Afrik Hotel in the center of Mogadishu city and killed dozens of people including a senior military Mohamed Nur Galal, who was a former general army in the past military regime of Somalia. This shows the strength and courage of the group which appears to be the biggest security threat in the Horn of Africa in particularly Somalia. The group has been developing new strategies over time, which has led to the failure of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the international community, the federal government of Somalia, and federal member states to end their operation against Al- Shabaab, they did not well organize to take advantage of the opportunities available in a Somali youth, while the country where poverty and insecurity have crippled (Ingiriis, 2014:5).

Moreover, the extremist group is able to assault targets of neighboring countries from outside of Somalia. In January 2020 the unique operation Al-Shabaab engaged in a large-scale attack on a US military base near the major tourist destination of Lamu in Kenya. On that mission, Three American soldiers were killed, and two more were injured during the operation. The Manda Bay operation was called "audacious," at the time the group said they had done something amazing and surprised the Region or East African leaders and the international community. Al-Shabaab stated to have filmed the entire operation using drones, a development that might drastically alter the group's tactics (Heritage Institute, 2020).

In the recent years, Al-Shabaab has increased taxes collected on Somali traders, previously they had taken what is known as SAKO, but the 2020 and 2021 were imposed sales tax, as well as direct taxes on Mogadishu merchants such as goods coming out of the port and airport. In the two last weeks of January 2022, the largest market in Somalia known as Bakara Market located in Mogadishu it has been closed after the group demanded another illegal tax on merchants. the businesspeople in there, have complained about the second tax brought by an Al-Shabaab faction those are called ISIS. Groups have been suspected that obtaining taxes or extortion from government sections including members of parliament, ministers, army officers, top directors, and employees of international organizations (Khalif, 2022).

The group militant appears to have increased its actions against the state to disturb peace, stability, and social development. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the suicide attack that killed Nugaal governor Abdisalam Hassan Hersi in the city of Garowe in March 2020. In May of the same year, the group again claimed responsibility for the next suicide bombing in Galkayo city, which connects central Somalia especially Galmudug State and Puntland, where were killed Ahmed Muse Nur, his brother, and two of his bodyguards he was a governor of the Mudug region on the side of Puntland State.

Furthermore, the Puntland presidential guard's senior commander, Colonel Osman Omar Mohamed, was assassinated death and other more by shots fired by an extremist terrorist in the city of Galkayo in August 2020. This indicates that in stable environments is easier for the group to do their operations and killed who they want as well as social workers and community leaders, and always threatens the stability and prosperity of the Somali people and their government (Somali Law and Policy Program, 2020).

The other issue is worth mentioning, Al-Shabaab controls a huge part of the Jubbaland State. The terrorist group also dominates the majority of Lower Jubba and substantially all of Middle Jubba province, where they have dominated Jubbaland's capital Bu'ale city. Still, there is a misunderstanding of political consensus, As the Jubbaland State of Somalia and the Central government of Somalia utilized their

military power against each other and media attacks, the Conflict between central government officials and the Jubbaland administration has caused the failure to achieve the goals of stabilizing these regions and the operations against al-Shabaab has become fruitless (European Union, 2021).

However, al-Shabaab gained stability with happiness and took advantage of the political gridlock between Jubaland State and the Federal government of Somalia (FGS) with delight. It carried out suicide attempts in September 2020, terrorists killed several individuals, including Shafi Raabbi Kahin, who was an excellent reputation chairman of the Jubbaland Chamber of Commerce. Furthermore, the terrorist group extended its influence in the region of Middle Jubba. On the other hand, the Southwest State of Somalia is some of the most sensitive where the attacks take place. Al-Shabaab has still a large swaths tract of land in most regions of the Southwest State: including the Lower Shabelle, Bay region, and Bakool these are the three main provinces in the southwest state. The majority of traveling between the cities is conducted by air, while it is not possible to cross the land. The People of Huddur, a district in the Bakool region encircled by al-Shabaab (Heritage Institute, 2020).

In December 2020 the residents of the Huddur district requested a national appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance. The state delivered a planeload of food and medical supplies to the place's vulnerable citizens in partnership with the central government. The Southwest state president also made a trip to the city and appealed to international humanitarian organizations to extend support for the people’s victims. Similarly, Al-Shabaab continued to struggle to hold nearly the entire east coast of the Galmudug state of Somalia, as well as sections of the state's central regions in the country, including four important districts in central Somalia, particularly Galmudug State of Somalia. The extremist group exist for less than 40 kilometers from the state's capital Dhuusamarreeb and has attempted to target the state’s capital city, in recent past years, especially in November 2020 terrorists often try to shell Dhuusamarreeb airport, and sometimes the large cities in southern Somalia, Al- Shabaab to uses bombards and shells fired from a mortar attack (Heritage Institute, 2020).

Al-Shabaab controls a large area of the country, in addition to the insecurity caused by political tensions, misleading and, there is also disloyalty to all of the country's leaders. The group governs northern parts of the Middle Shabelle region in the Hirshabelle state of Somalia, and also the main districts in Hiiraan province. Al-Shabaab has already disrupted important supply routes even now in places where it does not have direct control. For example, the central government and Hirshabelle state officials are no longer able to land travel to Mogadishu capital city of the country, and the Jowhar capital in the Hirshabelle state which is 90 kilometers away by car. In the Hiiraan region, African Union Mission (AMISOM) and Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) officers use planes to travel and supply districts. However, group attacks are a regular occurrence and endanger the lives of many civilians, as well as a threat to regional and international security. They have disrupted for stability, security, and development of Somalia by terrorizing citizens and the international community who would invest in the country and have brought the nation into disrepute and gives disappointment in the international community which has left the country in a state of disarray (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022).

For decades Somalia has been in civil turmoil for a long time and also several times attempts have been made a reconcilement, but luckless the results have not been of high quality. Unfortunately, the clans' leaders and Somali politicians are not mature enough to own compromises and visions of national reconstruction. Finally, a transitional government was formed. That called The Republic of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is the most significant attempt to rebuild national institutions in Somalia. Established in 2004 and then globally recognized, the TFG's support in Somalia was fading till a 2006 Ethiopian military intervention, which helped push out the insurgent Islamic Courts Union (ICU) in Mogadishu and strengthen the TFG's power (Gaas and Gomsrud, 2010:2).

As a result of this loss, the ICU was divided into many factions. They became some extremist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, have reorganized to continue their battle against the TFG and Ethiopian military presence in Somalia at that time. After years the African Union was authorized by the United Nations Security Council to mobilize a peacekeeping force to assist Somalia's Transitional Federal Government

institutions in February 2007. Again, the African Union Member States were requested by the Security Council to allow AMISOM deployed until 30 November 2015, as set out in article 1 of Resolution 2093 in 2013. AMISOM remains to continue the support Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to achieve a credible electoral process and is working collaborating with the FGS and Somali National Army (SNA) to restore peace and stability to the country (Bryden, 2013).

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)'s mandate is scheduled and expired on December 31, 2021. AMISOM has been in Somalia for 14 years, basically to safeguard the federal government in Mogadishu from the Islamist militant of Al-Shabaab. with the terrorists will possibly take over the other new areas in the country. However, there are important actors' perspectives on AMISOM's future that have different opinions. Donors and Somalia officials believe the mission's value is dwindling, thus troop-contributing countries and the African Union (AU) are seeking money to keep it continuing for their project. In the end, the parties agree that if this trend continues, the mission will require significant reform. Despite the mission's mixed outcomes, now is not the time to remove them. The UN Security Council again extended AMISOM's mandate for another six months to give for the operation fund, troops participants, and the Somalia government to reach an agreement on the mission's future reconfiguration and funding (International Crisis Group, 2021).

AMISOM's donors and partners face a difficult decision with few options. In its early years, the African Union mission moved Al-Shabaab out of important urban areas and brought space from the Somali elites to establish national institutions and a democratic structure. However, counter-insurgency measures have weakened, with Al-Shabaab gaining ground to engage their actions in the last years. AMISOM sometimes undertakes fewer offensive operations and contributes more as a holding force but unfortunately, the Somali National Army has not had enough equipment, due to a lack of weapons and ammunition and lack of adequate funding for counter-terrorism operations, so has been unable to maintain territories recaptured base by the AU mission (International Crisis Group, 2021). Somali politicians are a part of the problems, with disagreements and lack of political consensus between Mogadishu

and federal member states that undermining the implementation plans against of Al-Shabaab. Given these circumstances, it’s not surprised by donors are wary about renewing the mission's mandate in its current form. Despite this, AMISOM tries to catch up with Al-Shabaab at distance. If it is not removed, radicals may be able to take over new areas (ibid).

It is still clear that AMISOM will remain in Somalia as long as a political agreement and a national security agenda are reached by Somali elites and the international community who provides full support for the country's stability. But now international support is not being used transparently way and it is surrounded by rampant corruption and there is no reliable accountability on the national institutions.

However, in the last five years, the Somali National Army forces have been recovering, and high-quality troops have been trained. In ending September 2017 Turkish government opened its largest military base in the Horn of Africa particularly Somalia in the country’s capital city in Mogadishu. A friendly relationship between Somalia and the Turkish Government came from a long-standing economic and political relationship that dates back to when the Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan visited Mogadishu in 2011 at a time the country was in a difficult situation to needed political support and humanitarian action (Somaliland and the Horn of Africa, 2021).

Since then, the Turkish government has continued to strengthen ties between the two countries, it donates fully supporting the formation of the Somali National Army (SNA) and providing have bilateral training, first at the base in Mogadishu, and Second transfers to Turkey’s military training bases in Isparta city, they had taken for advanced professional trained and more high-profile ethics. For example, a part of the Somali national army force Called GORGOR is one of the strongest in the country’s military forces and reliable in its operations, with the training supported by the Turkish government. Those soldiers are considered to be wonderfully known for their counter-terrorism operations (Somali Guardian, 2021).

Despite having concerns on the politician oppositions and some Federal Member States such as Puntland and Jubbaland States. Yet again there is no doubt that the nation needs a strong security force which to keep the nation's stability and independence. Anyway, efforts are still underway to rebuild the country's political order and much effort will be put into the security situation to create a stable environment, one of which is a structure capable of national army defenses within the country's borders and sovereign. There is also an important point related to AMISOM with a security transitional plan for the Somali army forces taking over the country's security agenda and responsibilities that must be completed and accelerated (ibid).

2.3. POLITICS

Somalia's federal system has been functioning since 2012 actually at that time a new government structure was established as well as the formulation of three independent institutions as a form of government that includes the legislature branch, executive branch, and judiciary branch but unfortunately, right now their work is a mixture. Because we always see the executive branch in control of the work of other branches. In Somalia, the autonomy of the three main institutions of the government no longer exists, checks and balances have already been destroyed, and power exploitation is on the upswing. The essential principle of democratic accountability is a system of checks and balances, in which each branch has some influence over the other branches or has some authority to prevent other branches from undermining or abusing constitutional principles. The powers of Somalia's three bodies of government are now clearly under the hands of the executive branch (Gagale, 2019).

In addition, Somalia's political framework is governed by a federal democratic republic with a parliamentary system. The President of Somalia is the country's head of state, while the Prime Minister is the country's head of government, who have appointed by the President with the permission of a parliament vote or approval. But the president cannot remove the Prime Minister's power according to the Somalia provisional constitution. The country has bicameral legislatures which contain the Senate or known as the Upper House and the national representative assembly

(Lower House). The parliament has chosen by the president of the state, and they are also lawmakers. The new arrangement of the national parliament was also established in 2012 they consist of 275 seats (Lower House) while the Upper House or Senates is the direct representative of the Federal Member States, as well as they, consists of 54 seats (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2020).

However, with the passage of the Transitional Federal Charter in 2004, Somalia legally adopted a federal system as the model for rebuilding the country. In the recent decade, significant progress has been achieved in state-building, including the approval of a new provisional federal constitution, furthermore the foundation of four additional federal member states (FMS) to bring the total to five from 2013 to 2016, and the stakeholder's negotiation and implementation of two national electoral procedures have been done 2012, and 2017. Nevertheless, the federal state's real patterns, institutions, and processes, particularly the key political question of how tasks are divided, responsibilities, and resources will be allocated, and how to share natural resources between the central federal government and federal member states. Yet it needs to be clarified and there is no agreement law about resource sharing that has been enacted (Keating and Abshir, 2018:4-12). Whether we want to answer the question of how resources and responsibilities are shared, must address the major challenges of the Somalia Federal provisional Constitution. So, when it comes to this kind of conflict we often talk about flaws in the constitution, as the biggest problem faced by this nation is a collapse in all governmental institutions that would keep it law and order.

Also, there are frequent clashes between Somalia officials. Most of these challenges are associated with the incompleteness of the provisional constitution in the country. And so, there are serious concerns have citizens related to the social problems that are not solved under the constitution, while they prefer to settle by customary law. The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Government of Somalia was established in August 2012 and has not yet been completed, it is one of the major obstacles to the state-building processes. However, keep that in mind, Somalia approved a constitution, in an attempt to resolve its long-running disputes, among many other aspects. But the question is this: How has a sufficient constitution been

established in such a way that it can mean it will facilitate Somalia in overcoming Twenty years of conflict? of course, there is no quick answer like yes or no to this question. Rather, we would need to put to the test two characteristics that determine whether the constitution succeeds or fails, particularly, Participation and Professionalism (Seid, 2012:4-10).

When we look at the constitution principles in mostly should have a category such as Participation and Professionalism: The kind of Participation refers to people's involvement in the constitutional process, which gives them a sense of ownership over the law and eliminates any risk of discrimination, instability, and injustice. People's Participation in their long-term visions also supports the design of a constitution that is responsive to the community's special needs of those participating by putting into consideration varied perspectives, purposes, needs, and values. As an outcome, the constitution obtains acceptability, bringing the rulers and the rule into balance, clearing the path for a more democratic and stable system of government. The lack of such engagement, as well as the accompanying lacking legitimacy, is comparable to rejection, which encourages terrorism, opposition, and instability (Seid, 2012:4-10). The Somalia constitution had failed to obtain credibility to a great extent because public participation has been limited in any number and aspects. Therefore, the Somalia constitution has not yet been concluded and the civil society and leaders don’t reach a political consensus to end the crisis and instability in the State.

Nonetheless, on the other hand, we'll look at Professionalism to see if the Somalia constitution does have this virtue, which is critical to its success. By Professionalism, humans indicate how the architects and the constitution's relevant issues handle the situation of the constitution's intended beneficiary. In general, a constitution has the authority to effect real change in place, whether by resolving existing conflicts, avoiding possible threats, or enhancing an existing quality, therefore, professionalism relates to how a constitution manages these challenges. As previously mentioned, any lack of involvement hurts professionalism since it prevents the constitution from reflecting people (International Review of Peace Initiatives, 2014).

Before deviating from this path, we could understand more closely the constitution's meaning to determine if failed to answer to Somalia's current circumstances. The constitution listed that Individual liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, demonstrations, criticism, protest, equality under the law, and judicial independence are all recognized by Somalia's provisional constitution, but luckless it is clear, that the Somalia stakeholders and officials do not give the full support such a way to implement these civil rights. Often their interests are an obstacle to the process and completion of the constitution. As a result, the people had adopted them, and the constitution does not work as they should need (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012).

The political conflicts in Somalia are frequently made up of actions of instability. They grew significantly from inside during Mohammed Siyad Berry's prior military rule from 1969 to 1991, based on Somalia's tribal and idealism concepts as a clan-based country with a unique tribalism orientation. But the tribalism strongly rose to prominence when the military junta collapsed, and the country plunged into civil war. Similarly, the clans and the tribalism passionate it was made a threat serious matter to affect the state of Somalia negatively and cause or contribute to the political crises in the state. They worked together to maintain destroyed the unity of the Somalis and the country's dignity weaken (Osman, 2018). Meanwhile, that involves the Somalia political-based clans as well as power-sharing processes such as the 4.5 system. This system is sometimes used for political benefit and social tribalism, when politicians utilize this combination, they diminish the country's cohesiveness and stimulate clans in tribalism. So, tribalism is all about disturbing and destabilizing the Somali nation or causing citizens greater frustration and anxiety.

However, there are certain key aspects to consider in terms of understanding the nature of Somalia's political challenges, which existed before the country's independence. The first is that the country indeed divided colonial rule, which wanted to establish and negotiated contracts with the clans to protect their interest and solved problems from attacks by Somali people against him. Similarly, there is old history from the early administrations of Somalia here as well. After the

autonomy of the state, Somalia's previous elites have always pursued the allegiance of their tribes and spent years building a governmental system made up of indigenous characteristics from the politician's tribes. On the other hand, as a consequence, the structure of clans and tribalism is more powerful than we could have imagined, demonstrating that it has a serious impact on Somali society and the processes of state rebuilding. This could explain the current political instability in Somalia, as the country was divided into regions based on tribal divisions and a clan-based federalism model that has led to the disintegration or separation of the country (Ahmed and Mukhongo, 2016).

In the last decades, there has been continued a lot of encouragement from foreign governments, like neighboring countries, and the African Union, to support a policy that divides Somalis into exclusive sub-tribe as genetic groups in all aspects of politics and public life. The international community gives support to the region's clan mobilization that exists throughout the country. For instance, Tribal identification is used to determine political representatives and dirty power-sharing including parliamentary representation, minister’s appointments, and recruitment in the civil servants and security services as well as the court systems. All of these things are dependent on tribal identity. Also, every province in Somalia refers to a specific genealogy clan. And each government department is controlled by a particular tribe. The underlying political implication of these distinctions is that Somalis occupy the same national territory but have shared little in common, for example in terms of civic agendas that may lead to their help in the country's stability (Samatar, 2021).

Furthermore, during the election campaign, tribalism and incitement of Somali clans are openly used which has reached a point no one is ashamed of it and is still utilized by most political leaders. When it comes to the debates on state-building in Somalia we have never lost sight of clan rhetoric, as a result, we have emphasized tribalism, before the national issues (Bradbury and Healy, 2010).

This tribal-based political scheme is empowered with the misguided idea that it preserves Somali traditions. But it primarily serves the interests of a sectarian Somali

political class and its views of the former Ethiopian allies, for example, the former Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. The current political arrangement is a mixture of two fundamentally opposed systems. An administration that is claimed to be inclusive and democratic, where it exists a tribal-based politics that is exclusionary of social equalities. This combination has resulted in a dysfunctional order that is incapable of doing any task other than stealing public resources and separating Somalis from one another (Abdilahi, 2019). Therefore, is a need to establish a transparent system of government that distinguish between tribalism and Somali politicians. The Somali scholars and international donors should support theories that can build a stable country and also, they oppose any cheap policy and tribal sentiment which does not benefit our community, to reduce a system of political greed. As well as a policy related to the groups or individual's economic interests. Moreover, a good Somalis in the country and overseas are concerned about the country's ongoing of political divisions and some of growing conflicts (Domenico, 2020). Because tribes and regional characteristics have been followed since the olden days political turmoil is always observable among communities continuously. It is heart-breaking to see generations of one nation fighting one another for control of the national wealth rather than uniting to love one another and co-working with their common interests.

Similarly, in society, political tensions have become increasingly about the tribal card. Unless the government finds a solution, it scares away a part of the population and creates the framework for future crises. As a result, the government must comprehend and resolve how to bring mistrust, fear, anger, and enmity flow over into state development objectives like the battle against terrorists, growing trade, and investment. The government should try to establish a peaceful ground and Cooperation system through an Act of Parliament to answer the above challenges could also be a way out of the current political disagreement and stop violence and terrorist operations shortly. However, the government must recognize that such a process can only be achievable and prosper with public participation and without political intervention (Domenico, 2020).

2.4. FEDERALISM

Federalism is always described as a system of government that determines the interrelationship between the central government and its constituent units at the regional states, or municipal level. And the government structure in which the authorities and responsibilities are shared by both a national (federal) government and regional states, as well as sometimes are called federal member states. Today federalism is one of the major problems that some people do not well understand, and it needs to be fully adapted. This topic is a system that all Somalis are struggling with. There still are different components and varying degrees that needed to be used to provide a desirable outcome, because it is complicated for addressing about comprehend the Somalia government of the federalism system. The existence of a central federal government, the pure distribution of authority, the presence of multiple parts, each with a common aim, and classifications of their duties, roles, and powers are all significant points and fundamental needs of this nation (Abukar, 2014). However, the challenges confronting Somalia's federal system extend much beyond simple definitions, it involves a structure of governance processes that bring together different interests of clans or individual groups, but they have the same culture, same religion, same language, and the same territory of land.

Most of this problem was caused during the past days of the civil war and politically based on a tribalism system and social norms that were controlled by a single Constitution. And the other issue is never seen in the Somali society they are united in their government system in such a federal structure. In the same way, gaps came that politicians and national leaders did not raise public awareness of the federal system to accept or debate this process and their future intentions. There is also a great threat of hypersensitivity have been Somali people for rejection of the federal structures (Puntland Development and Research Centre, 2019). The federal government and the regional states have yet to do an agreement on a model for completing the federal system. The provisional constitution in Somalia is famous for its ambiguous terms because both the federal institutions and the federal Member States have used it to defend policies of their interest or block the federalization effort. While, under the law, the central government is given authority in terms of

foreign affairs, national defense, citizenship identity, immigration, and monetary policy, which is stated in Article 54 of the provisional constitution in Somalia. Therefore, the constitution proposes a style of working together federalism rather than dual federalism, in which the central level and the regional states share power and administrative balance. A framework like this highly depends on leaders who can achieve consensus at any branch of government (Hassan, 2017).

Although, the Somalia government for any unilateral action and absence of participation with the province's system serves as a distraction from the spirit of collaboration. The constitutional guidance of the federal state will empower the consultation meetings which serve as a foundation for attempting to prevent a recovery to a centralized authoritarian regime, while the constitution's realist relevant factors are defined by an incomplete federalization method. But not reached resolve with social suspicion or reconciliation settlement, and on the other hand, it is struggling to maintain security and inclusive politics. If we try to well measure the federal government and regional state crisis or political misunderstanding strategies it damages the national unification and civil reconciliation focus. So, there are other institutional and policy channels for departments that could express their opposition views, such as a national parliament or the court system. Unfortunately, these two agencies are in the hands of the executive branches at the federal level and regional states, which is why they are not fully independent in their duties and responsibility. It still does not appear that a durable political solution can be found (Yusuf and Lewa, 2019).

Also, this is not simple Somalia to reach a sustainable and successful federalist system, for instance, is a people have higher tribalism for obedience clan rule that seems to be more meaningful than nationalism, the most Somalis are believes tribalism power to be something harvested. And there is a disruption within the boundaries of the regions, where the territory is violent, it was planted in clan racism, and citizens have become always intimidated. It's hard to find positive results and peaceful solutions because the country has still ongoing administration fragments and depression among civilians (Mohamoud, 2015). There are three government layers in Somalia right now, but you can't surprise, some of them are a pronoun and

it does not give them any service to their community, for example, the national or federal Government, Member State Governments, and Local Governments they are in Somalia, but the decentralized administration incompatibilities in the proposed constitution and tribal competition were all lead to all these institutions being dysfunctional. Furthermore, the complicated concerns with security that Somalia faces cannot be solved just by police and military operations. But the federal government should lead to a comprehensive plan for security collaborative efforts with federal member state administrations, as well as a strong commitment to clearing the way for stability, such as social mobilizations, equal rights under the law, administrative and socioeconomic balances (Ibrahim, 2016:7).

2.5. ELECTIONS IN SOMALIA

Somalia is continuously for an indirect election, the nation was beset by lengthy social conflict, which has been exacerbated by the shock activity of the electoral struggle between the Federal Government and the Federal Member States as well as political oppositions. Moreover, the last direct democracy election in Somalia was conducted in 1967, and after a few years, the democratically elected government president was killed in an assassination manner. Decades of civil problems and without reason damage have had a negative influence on the general citizenry and the whole of the country's institutions. Somalia has been in rounds of instability and powerless administration since the breakdown of the central government in 1991. After years of the civil war that was born of religious groups' extremism, Somalia has been unable to undertake free and fair elections all over the country. despite this, kinds of this election are yet searching for distant goals that finding democratic elections. the citizens love them to give votes to who they want as their leaders. Similarly, most African countries have struggled to hold transparent elections. And even those who end in factionalism violence and community inter conflict. that finds it difficult to hold fair elections, whereas many are on the brink of failure leading to a shortage of viable democratization. Somalia has made significant efforts in the state solutions after many terms of oppression but does not have a solid foundation plan and strategies to execute an inclusive sustainable election (Abdalle, 2020). However, the reality is that the country's election process is now being delayed and influenced

by clan elders, member state officials, and questionable candidates whose great suspicion lingers about their integrity and the past performance actions, where they are now running to achieve presidential power of the country.

Somalia has an amazing and distinct selecting method. The requirements for each person's vote election are not really in existence. As a result, the clan elders play an important role which was selected as the members of parliament, and then those legislatures will elect the President of the country. The Federal Indirect Election Execution Team takes care of monitoring and organizing during the electoral process in general, likewise, guarantees consistency throughout the states. they could face a lot of problems, especially maintaining electoral credibility, engaging with clan deadlines and regional politics, as well as associated solving financial gaps and security issues. The indirect electoral implementation team faces big challenges in dealing with the concept of many federal states within a country (Ali, 2016). This is related to the reasons that the federal states function independently way to each other. Tribes and subclan status politics are also added to the nomads' structure of leadership commitment with a clan elder as the headers. The elders' involvement in the elections is intended to motivate a spirit of power distribution among some of the competing clans. However, tribalism and clan loyalties or patronage are increased by this mechanism. There are concerns that traditional elders and national presidents will use their power or control to affect electoral results.

There seems to be a worry about the absence of political ethics and integrity in traditional elders with nominations that encourages election instability. Indeed, some presidential candidates have been accused of bribing their way into power. This is an issue that is now normal place in Somalia's political culture. the major significant issue in Somalia is a lack of sufficient financial independence. It is supported by the international community and other donors of the world. the global institutions and international actors, including the United States of America and the European Union, have promised to fund approximately 60% of the expected budget for such elections (Ali, 2016). Although with assistance, the monetary policy faces a massive financial strain. Given the magnitude of the country's need to just provide safety and expenditures to the election commissions all through the duration of exercise. The

biggest terrorist threat is an increase in bombings by Al-Shabaab, which is a Somalia terror group. Al-Shabaab operations and murders are expected to escalate during the electoral campaign. It is because they intend to harm traditional elders to control and intimidate them so that they do not participate in the election. They also plan to take gain of the fact that perhaps the federal security agencies will be the focus on the election overburden. Despite the obstacles and constraints in Somalia, the electoral system appears to remain complex (United Nations Assistance Mission In Somalia, 2016). New members or individuals with their views could be in change as domestic situations. the externally, it may be a reflection that the country is finally returning to normality position after two decades of political turmoil.

To re-establish and legitimate the nation's government systems, a political transition is essential, and the elections should take place in the country. by following the fact that transparency or universal elections are not yet achievable in Somalia for the last 54 years, the new arrangement of the electoral system has been allowed to enable political participation some of the small numbers of Somali citizens, compared to 2012. A group of traditional elders was formed who are a major influence on the election process, and they consist of 135 persons. The 135 traditionally elders choose the delegates in collaboration with sub-clan elders, and they will represent all sub-clan power-sharing in each seat. traditional elders would be responsible for appointing participants from their communities by providing electoral quotas based on predetermined conditions (United Nations Assistance Mission In Somalia, 2016).

2.6. CONCLUSION

A chapter summarized the relevant political instability in Somalia. It focuses on identifying challenges in the current situation and explored possible solutions. The study was also in line with the study's critical issue and brings together the significance of the latest crisis in Somalia. This chapter suggested the officials and political stakeholders in Somalia should be addressed the security tensions, political turmoil, power-sharing challenges, elections, and widespread tribalism they must reach an enduring and immediate solution before the country lost control. Similarly,

the Somali intellectuals and legislatures must be prioritized the answer to the large constitutional questions as to how the Somalia federal structure will handle for future, and also how rights, responsibilities, and authorities will be shared between both the central government and the federal member states. This could bring a good connection between the federal government and federal member states (FMS) as well as open the way for more fruitful and successful cooperation on all of the important issues required to set up an institutional government functioning, including the security sector and independent judicial system.

However, the federal system of government in Somalia is complex to manage appropriate positions. According to the structure of the federal system in Somalia, the country is at levels compressed, the national or (federal) government and regional governments are formed up of two or more provinces that might federate, as indicated in the provisional constitution in Somalia. Therefore, is a kind of local government in each substate, the regional governments in every region could have their governor or presidency. Furthermore, federal member states will be functioning and maintain their local affairs, such as security issues, local education, health care, food production, water resources, and so on, while the central or federal government has particular responsibilities that include the foreign affairs, national defenses, citizenship identity, immigration offices, and monetary policy, these power shares or job descriptions are clearly defined in the provisional constitution of Somalia. However, there is a need to implement and enforce any kind of social agreement.

CHAPTER THREE

3. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents the research data collection, analysis, and interpretation as well as gives the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the variables used.

3.1. RESPONSE RATE

Of all the questionnaires (385) that were distributed to the respondents, only 375 questionnaires were returned, and this gave a response rate of 97.4%. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate that is beyond 50% is ideal for data analysis. Based on this assertion from the above scholar, 97.4% response rate is adequate for the study.

3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

This section determines the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Table 3.1 gives the summary of the findings of the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of gender, age, and education level.

Table 3.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	200	53.3
Female	175	46.7
Age		
20-29	21	5.6
30-39	52	13.9
40-49	157	41.9
50 and above	145	38.7
Education Level		
Secondary	10	2.7
Bachelor’s degree	179	47.7
Diploma	90	24.0
Master’s Degree	81	21.6
PhD	15	4.0
Total	375	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 3.1 Revealed that the majority, 53.3% of the respondents were male, while 46.7% were female. The dominance of the respondents who were male was attributed to the fact that men are the ones who are mostly involved in good governance and political instability operations.

Table 3.1 Shows that the majority, 41.9% of the respondents were within the age group of 40-49 years, followed by those who were 50 years and above, while the respondents who were within the age group of 30-39 and 20-29 years were represented by 13.9% and 5.6% respectively. The dominance of the respondents within the age group of 40-49 years implies that they are mature and knowledgeable enough about good governance and political instability.

Table 3.1 Rrevealed that the majority, 47.7% of the respondents were educated up to the level of a bachelor's degree, followed by 24% who were educated up to the level of a Diploma. Furthermore, respondents who were educated up to the level of Secondary School represented 2.7% respectively. Similarly, respondents who were educated up to the level of master's degree and Ph.D. level were represented by 21.6% and 4% respectively. The dominance of the respondents with bachelor's degrees and Diplomas education was attributed to the high level of poverty in the area.

3.3. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

This section presents the results of the major findings of the study constructs mainly good governance in terms of Accountability of good governance, Transparency of good governance, and Rule of law of good governance. On a range of 5-1, the following abbreviations were adopted: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Don't Know (DN), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The findings are presented in table 3.2 below.

Table 2.2. Good Governance

Good governance	SD (%)	D (%)	DN (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Accountability of good governance							
From the good governance's public expenditure point of view, it is essential that when the central government devolves expenditure responsibilities, they be fully funded.	16 (4.3)	11 (2.9)	27 (7.2)	218 (58.1)	103 (27.5)	4.02	0.922
Strong good governance financial accountability means that local people can affect their good governance's spending and taxation decisions.	24 (6.4)	26 (6.9)	11 (2.9)	212 (56.5)	102 (27.2)	3.91	1.072
The financial system for good governance must reflect both the importance of local accountability and the interests of the central government.	20 (5.3)	22 (5.9)	41 (10.9)	198 (52.8)	94 (25.1)	3.86	1.029
There is always some level of accountability by the good governance to higher governmental authorities.	21 (5.6)	37(9.9)	33 (8.8)	201 (53.6)	83 (22.1)	3.77	1.076
Accountability means the capacity to hold public officials responsible for their actions.	31 (8.3)	83 (22.1)	62 (16.5)	145 (41.1)	45 (12.0)	3.26	1.173
Average Mean						**3.76**	**1.054**
Transparency of good governance							
Increasing transparency at the local level has come to be recognized as an important element in tackling some of the challenges of political instability.	9 (2.4)	19 (5.1)	31 (8.3)	178 (47.5)	138 (36.8)	4.11	0.927
There should be a clear legal and administrative framework for fiscal management.	19 (5.1)	21 (5.6)	15 (4.0)	206 (54.9)	114 (30.4)	4.00	1.013
To improve transparency in fiscal management, it is necessary for good governance to ensure full budget control and coverage.	16 (4.3)	25 (6.7)	33 (8.8)	180 (48.0)	121 (32.3)	3.97	1.031
The practice of having communities engage in a public discussion can effectively increase the transparency of good governance.	9 (2.4)	28 (7.5)	61 (16.3)	171 (45.6)	106 (28.3)	3.90	0.976
Procedures for the execution and monitoring of approved expenditures should be clearly specified to ensure transparency.	28 (7.5)	30 (8.0)	28 (7.5)	184 (49.1)	105 (28.0)	3.82	1.148

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 3.2. (Continue) Good Governance

Good governance	SD (%)	D (%)	DN (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Average Mean						**3.92**	**0.972**
Rule of law of good governance							
The laws are clear, publicized, and stable; are applied evenly.	22 (5.9)	23 (6.1)	0 (0)	16 (4.3)	314 (83.7)	3.66	0.837
Laying strong legal foundations for transparent, accountable, and efficient democratic institutions governed by this principle is crucial for rule of law.	21 (5.6)	19 (5.1)	30 (8.0)	305 (81.3)	0 (0)	3.65	0.816
An independent, impartial, and efficient judiciary is often seen as a crucial guarantee of proper rule of law.	22 (5.9)	29 (7.7)	73 (19.5)	251 (66.9)	0 (0)	3.47	0.871
The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.	35 (9.3)	24 (6.4)	58 (15.5)	258 (68.8)	0 (0)	3.44	0.968
All persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated.	66 (17.6)	52 (13.9)	78 (20.8)	130 (34.7)	49 (13.1)	3.42	0.952
Average Mean						**3.47**	**0.941**

Table 3.2 Revealed that good governance was assessed by the respondents as satisfactory (overall average mean=3.71, Std=0.989). This was attributed to the fact that all the measures of good governance such as Accountability of good governance, transparency of good governance, and Rule of law of good governance were all assessed as satisfactory.

For instance, the Accountability of good governance was assessed by the respondents as satisfactory (average mean=3.76, Std=1.054). This was attributed to the fact that most of the respondents agreed that from the good governance's public expenditure point of view, it is essential that when the central government devolves expenditure responsibilities, they be fully funded (mean=4.02, Std=0.922). In addition, respondents agreed that strong good governance financial accountability means that local people can affect their good governance's spending and taxation decisions (mean=3.91, Std=1.072). Similarly, respondents agreed that the financial system for good governance must reflect both the importance of local accountability and the interests of the central government (mean=3.86, Std=1.029). Likewise, respondents agreed that there is always some level of accountability by the good

governance to higher governmental authorities (mean=3.77, Std=1.076). However, respondents were doubtful that accountability means the capacity to hold public officials responsible for their actions (mean=3.26, Std=1.173). These responses imply that good governance needs to ensure proper accountability in order to boost the political instability of the communities.

Furthermore, Table 3.2 shows that transparency of good governance was assessed by the respondents as satisfactory (average mean=3.92, Std=0.973). this was attributed to the fact that the majority of the respondents agreed on increasing transparency at the local level has come to be recognized as an important element in tackling some of the challenges to political instability (mean=4.11, Std=0.927), and there should be a clear legal and administrative framework for fiscal management (mean=4.00, Std=1.013), to improve transparency in fiscal management, is necessary for the good governance to ensure full budget control and coverage (mean=3.97, Std=1.031), the practice of having communities engage in a public discussion can effectively increase the transparency of good governance (mean=3.90, Std=0.976), procedures for the execution and monitoring of approved expenditures should be clearly specified to ensure transparency (mean=3.82, Std=1.148), and Procedures for the execution and monitoring of approved expenditures should be clearly specified to ensure transparency (3.69, Std=0.740). The responses above imply that the transparency of good governance plays an important role in enhancing the political instability of the communities.

Moreover, Table 3.2 Revealed that the Rule of the law of good governance was assessed by the respondents as satisfactory (average mean=3.45, Std=0.941). This was attributed to the fact that the majority of the respondents agreed that the laws are clear, publicized, and stable; are applied evenly (mean=3.66, Std=0.837), Laying strong legal foundations for transparent, accountable, and efficient democratic institutions governed by this principle is crucial for rule of law (mean=3.65, Std=0.816), An independent, impartial and efficient judiciary is often seen as a crucial guarantee to proper rule of law (mean=3.47, Std=0.871), the processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient (mean=3.44, Std=0.968), the processes by which the laws are enacted,

administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient (mean=3.12, Std=1.305). However, several other respondents were skeptical that all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated (mean=3.17, Std=1.201). The above responses imply that most of the respondents were aware that the rule of law is still the key to improved political instability.

3.3.1. Descriptive Statistics for Political instability

This section presents results on the major findings of the study constructs mainly political instability. On a range of 5-1, the following abbreviations were adopted: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Don't Know (DN), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The findings are presented in table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3. Political Instability

Political instability	**SD (%)**	**D (%)**	**DN (%)**	**A (%)**	**SA (%)**	**Mean**
Good governance encourages political stability among the conflicting parties in Somalia.	0(0)	24 (6.4)	58 (15.5)	170 (45.3)	123 (32.8)	4.05
Good governance plays an important role in capacity building to stabilize the state.	21(5.6)	19 (5.1)	30 (8.0)	169 (45.1)	136 (36.3)	4.01
Good governance also conducts mediation, especially in conflict-hit areas.	0(0)	29 (7.7)	73 (19.5)	197 (52.5)	76 (20.3)	3.85
Good governance also has helped in the development of well-trained armed forces in Somalia.	94 (25.1)	69 (18.4)	51 (13.6)	125 (33.3)	36(9.6)	2.84
Good governance also engages in signing peace agreements and negotiations.	237 (63.2)	38 (10.1)	25 (6.7)	0(0)	75 (20.0)	2.03
Overall average mean						**3.36**

Source: primary data (2022)

The results presented in Table 3.3 show that political instability was assessed by the respondents as a fairly common practice (overage mean=3.36). For instance, the majority (45.3%) of the respondents agreed that good governance encourages political stability among the conflicting parties in Somalia (mean=4.05), while 45.1% of the respondents also agreed that good governance plays an important role in capacity building to stabilize the state (mean=4.01). Furthermore, 52.5% of the

respondents agreed that good governance also conducts mediation, especially in conflict-hit areas (mean=3.85). However, (33.3%) of respondents were doubtful that good governance also has helped in the development of well-trained armed forces in Somalia (mean=2.84). Likewise, 63.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed that good governance also engages in signing peace agreements and negotiations. This implies that even though inheritance and political instability are common in Somalia mostly among clan leaders or terrorists, the unauthorized sale of collectively owned guns by the head of the political instability within the country.

3.4. THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN SOMALIA

The first objective of this study was to assess how Accountability of good governance has led to political instability in Somalia. Table 3.4 gives the summary of the findings.

Table 3.4. The Effect of Accountability of good governance on Political instability in Somalia

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.056[a]	.003	.001	.66010	.003	1.190	1	373	.276

a. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

Table 3.4 shows the outcomes that Accountability of good governance does not have any significant effect on boundary political instability in Somalia (Adjusted R^2=0.001, p=0.276). As a result, the null hypothesis that there is no substantial influence of good governance accountability on political instability in Somalia is upheld.

Table 3.5. Analysis of Variance between Accountability of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.519	1	.519	1.190	.276[b]
	Residual	162.526	373	.436		
	Total	163.045	374			

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability
b. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

The results in table 3.5 show that the overall model was not statistically significant. In other words, it shows that Accountability of good governance is not a good predictor of political instability in Somalia. This is supported by the F-statistics of 1.190 and the reported p-value of (0.276) which was greater than the conventional probability of 0.05 significance level.

Table 3.6. Coefficients Between Accountability of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta (β)		
1	(Constant)	3.017	.227		13.302	.000
	Good governance	.078	.071	.056	1.091	.276

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability

The results in table 3.6 show that one (1) unit change in Accountability of good governance does not significantly cause political instability in Somalia (β=0.056, p=0.276> 0.005). This implies that good governance can only explain up to 5.6% of political instability.

3.4.1. The Effect of Transparency of Good Governance and Political Instability In Somalia

The second objective of this study was to establish how Transparency of good governance has led to political instability in Somalia. Table 3.7 gives the summary of the findings.

Table 3.7. The Effect of Transparency of Good Governance on Political instability in Somalia

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.100[a]	.010	.007	.57301	.010	3.793	1	373	.052

a. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

Table 3.7 Shows that Transparency of good governance does not have any significant effect on Political instability in Somalia (Adjusted R2=0.007, p=0.052). As a result, the null hypothesis that there is no major influence of good governance transparency on political instability in Somalia holds true.

Table 3.8. Analysis of Variance between Transparency of Good Governance and Political instability in Somalia

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.245	1	1.245	3.793	.052[b]
	Residual	122.472	373	.328		
	Total	123.717	374			

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability
b. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

The results in table 3.8 show that the overall model was not statistically significant. In other words, it shows that Transparency of good governance is not a good predictor of political instability in Somalia. This is supported by the F-statistics of 3.793 and the reported p-value of (0.052) which was greater than the conventional probability of 0.05 significance level.

Table 3.9. Coefficients Between Transparency of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta (β)		
1	(Constant)	2.978	.197		15.125	.000
	Good governance	.121	.062	.100	1.948	.052

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability

The results in table 3.9 show that one (1) unit change in Transparency of good governance does not significantly cause Political instability in Somalia (β=0.100, *p*=0.052 > 0.005). This implies that Transparency of good governance can only explain up to 10% of Political instability.

3.4.2. The Effect of Rule of law of good governance and Political instability in Somalia

The third objective of this study was to examine how the Rule of law of good governance has led to political instability in Somalia. In the table 3.10 gives the summary of the findings.

Table 3.10. The Effect of Rule of law of Good Governance on Political Instability in Somalia

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.331[a]	.110	.107	.46443	.110	45.952	1	373	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

Table 3.10 Shows that the Rule of Law of Good Governance explains a considerable portion of the variance 10.7% of the total variance in political instability in Somalia (Adjusted R^2=0.107, *p*=0.000). This implies that 89.3% of the other factors not included in this model account for a significant portion of the variance.

Table 3.11. Analysis of Variance between Rule of law of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.911	1	9.911	45.952	.000[b]
	Residual	80.453	373	.216		
	Total	90.364	374			

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability
b. Predictors: (Constant), Good governance

The results in table 3.11 show that the overall model was statistically significant. In other words, it shows that the Rule of law of good governance is a good predictor of political instability in Somalia. This is supported by the F-statistics of 45.952 and the reported p-value of (0.000) which was less than the conventional probability of 0.05 significance level.

Table 3.12. Coefficients Between Rule of law Of Good Governance and Political Instability in Somalia

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.839	.160		11.522	.000
	Good governance	.340	.050	.331	6.779	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Political instability

The results in table 3.12 show that one (1) unit change in Rule of law of good governance significantly causes political instability in Somalia (β=0.331, p=0.000 < 0.005). This implies that good governance can explain up to 33.1% of political instability.

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This discourse of the study is discussed in this section, which is directed by the research objectives. The discussion of this study's findings was done by reviewing related literature and comparing as well as contrasting with other previous studies. The research was eventually completed, and suitable suggestions based on the findings were made.

The Effect of Accountability of Good governance and Political Instability in Somalia: The findings showed that accountability for good governance did not have a significant impact on the political instability of coordinated Somalia (R2 = 0.001, p = 0.276) border. Therefore, this supports the null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of good governance accountability on Somalia's political instability. We also showed that the entire model was not statistically significant. In other words, it shows that accountability for good governance is not a good indicator of Somalia's political instability. This is supported by an F statistic of 1.190 and a reported p-value (0.276) higher than the traditional significance level of 0.05. The study also found that one change in accountability for good governance in Somalia did not cause significant political instability ($\beta = 0.056$, $p = 0.276 > 0.005$). This means that good governance can only explain up to 5.6% of political instability. It has been discovered that accountability systems embody a set of positive and negative motivational factors that guide entities and individuals within government to act responsibly in performing their duties and using resources, Consistent with 2015.

The Effect of Transparency of Good governance and Inheritance Political instability in Somalia: It was found that good governance transparency did not significantly affect Somalia's political instability (adjusted R2 = 0.007, p = 0.052). Therefore, this supports the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of good governance transparency on Somalia's political instability. This study found that the entire model was not statistically significant. In other words, it shows that transparency of good governance is not a good indicator of Somalia's political instability. This is supported by an F statistic of 3.793 and a reported p-value (0.052)

higher than the traditional significance level of 0.05. The study also found that one change in the transparency of good governance in Somalia did not cause significant political instability ($\beta = 0.100$, $p = 0.052 > 0.005$). This means that good governance transparency can only explain up to 10% of political instability. This is in accordance with Okoli & Onah's 2002 those findings, which found that enhancing openness at the significance of solving some of the problems of sustainable growth at the local level has been recognized. Transparent strengthens democracy by encouraging active participation, increasing accountability, and assisting in the fight against corruption behaviors.

The Effect of Rule of Law of Good governance and Political Instability in Somalia: The rule of law was found to be important in explaining 10.7% of the variance in this research as the total variance of Somalia's political unrest (adjusted $R2 = 0.107$, $p = 0.000$). This means that 89.3% of the variance is due to factors other than those considered in this model. We also showed that the entire model was statistically significant. To put it another way, it demonstrates that the rule of law of good governance is a good indicator of Somalia's political instability. This is demonstrated by an F-statistics of 45.952 and a reported p-value (0.000) lower than the traditional significance level of 0.05. The study found that one change in the rule of law in Somalia led to significant political instability ($\beta = 0.331$, $p = 0.000 < 0.005$). This means that good governance can explain up to 33.1% of political instability. This is consistent with Chioma, 2014, who stated that the rule of law could also be incorporated into concrete and measurable goals. For example, doubling the number of people who have access to the rule of law at low cost or for free in the next 10 years, or the number of people who do not have legal personality.

Conclusion

The study suggests that accountability systems incorporate a range of positively and negatively motivational strategies that drive government institutions and personnel to accomplish their obligations and use resources appropriately. this conclusion is related to governance changes that should focus on improving the efficiency and accountability of public sector service suppliers, so the primary means

are only to indirectly impact the actual growth of private investment and economic activity in the local sector that was done. Nonetheless, all of these could serve as key steps to guide these three institutions through a beneficial and irreversible reorganization process that can reliably improve the general environment of private entrepreneurs in the business stability.

Transparency level at the community scale, according to the good governance study found, is the key aspect in managing some of the problems to environmental sustainability. We conclude that is recognized. Transparency improves governance because it encourages public participation, promotes accountability, and helps fight against unfairness. It was concluded that transparency provides a strategic gateway to promoting good urban governance and motivating public participation. In an era of great change like this, there is a tendency to create perverse incentives to reward corruption. Therefore, as a result, a system that can detect and prevent distorted behaviors is critical. The study also measures transparency has the potential to promote democratic institutions in especially. The fragmentation of poor and marginalized persons is attributed to lack of awareness at the local and state level, which reduces opportunities for all people and access to equal allocation resources. Conversely, access to information can enhance them. Transparency increases the reaction of public bodies and aims to establish confidence among civil society and good government.

This research found that in the absence of the rule of law, poor, illiterate, and infant mortality rates are imbalanced in developing countries. I concluded even when the in developed nations, citizens who are refused access to justice suffer from higher levels of discrimination in education, equality, and other public services are increased. The rule of law could also be embedded into specific and measurable objectives, such as raising the number of individuals with access to legal services who have cheap or offering free legal representation for the next decades or decreasing the number of individuals who do not receive legal impartiality. It was concluded that it could be done and have a legal identity in legal advice.

Recommendations

- The study recommends that regions rich in basic natural resources are more likely to quickly grows than those disadvantaged and accelerate the process of political instability. However, this debate has been criticized, especially on the premise that there are areas rich in basic natural resources that remain stagnant.

- Good governance should help to develop and keep revenues so that we can continue to support projects and services that guarantee a grassroots quality of life and stable environment.

- This has the power to reduce the occurrence of rural and urban drift. As a corollary, good governance should be more people-centered in approach, such that necessary collaboration or partnership with communities in its domain can facilitate the process of development.

- There is an urgent need for real political reforms that can decongest any challenges and whittle down the exclusive list in favor of good governance. As an adjunct to the above, necessary electoral reforms are canvassed as a matter of urgency to redress the disconnection between the representatives at the good governance councils and the masses.

- Elections that are truly credible will ensure that council representatives and executives are truly elected people who can deliver people-oriented services and programs that support to sustainable security. Good administration should take the initiative in seeking the help of agricultural workers and consultants to teach and market modern farming techniques to farmers. This has the advantages of implementing the critical responsive farming methods while also increasing productivity, ensuring food sufficiency and environment dependability.

- Government institutions should develop public policies and legislation to urge and empower citizens to reconciliations in the context of Somalia's past civil war and challenges of federalism structure in Somalia. Political actors must have

concrete strategies and policies that aim to enable us the fight against corruption and bias also, they could play an important role in how to get excellent leadership and the country's broader democratic process.

Areas for the Future Studies:

More research needs to be done on the following:

- Good governance and community empowerment
- Fiscal decentralization and political instability
- Transparency and anti-corruption

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

I was a Student at KOCAELI University, studied a Master of Political and Social Science.

This questionnaire was intended to collect information on **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY: CASE STDUY OF MOGADISHU** The information obtained was strictly for academic purposes and it was treated with most confidentiality. I kindly request you to fill out this questionnaire.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Instruction: please tick the option that best describes your status

1. Gender

a) Male ☐

b) Female ☐

2. Age

a) 20-30 ☐

b) 31-40 ☐

c) 41-50 ☐

d) 50 and above ☐

3. Education ☐

b) Secondary ☐

c) Diploma ☐

d) bachelor's degree ☐

e) master's degree ☐

f) P.H.D ☐

Section B: Good governance

This section is for capturing information regarding good governance. Please tick the following options to show the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following table. Use the following Likert scale to rate your response: 1=strongly disagree; 2-disagree; 3=not sure; 4=agree; and 5=strongly agree.

#	Good governance	1	2	3	4	5
A	**Accountability of good governance**					
1	Strong good governance financial accountability means that local people can affect their good governance's spending and taxation decisions.					
2	The financial system for good governance must reflect both the importance of local accountability and the interests of the central government.					
3	Accountability means the capacity to hold public officials responsible for their actions					
4	There is always some level of accountability by the good governance to higher governmental authorities.					
5	From the good governance's public expenditure point of view, it is essential that when the central government devolves expenditure responsibilities, they be fully funded.					
B	**Transparency of good governance**					
1	To improve transparency in fiscal management, it is necessary for good governance to ensure full budget control and coverage.					
2	The practice of having communities engage in a public discussion can effectively increase the transparency of good governance.					
3	There should be a clear legal and administrative framework for fiscal management.					
4	Procedures for the execution and monitoring of approved expenditures should be clearly specified to ensure transparency.					
5	Increasing transparency at the local level has come to be recognized as an important element in tackling some of the challenges of political instability.					
C	**Rule of law of good governance**					
1	The laws are clear, publicized, and stable; are applied evenly.					
2	The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.					
3	An independent, impartial, and efficient judiciary is often seen as a crucial guarantee of proper rule of law.					
4	Laying strong legal foundations for transparent, accountable, and efficient democratic institutions					

	governed by this principle is crucial for rule of law.					
5	All persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated.					

Section B: Political instability

This section is for capturing information regarding political instability cases in this community. Please tick the following options to show the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following table. Use the following Likert scale to rate your response: 1=strongly disagree; 2-disagree; 3=not sure; 4=agree; and 5=strongly agree.

#	**political instability**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Good governance encourages political stability among the conflicting parties in Somalia.					
2	Good governance also conducts mediation, especially in conflict-hit areas.					
3	Good governance plays an important role in capacity building to stabilize the state.					
4	Good governance also has helped in the development of well-trained armed forces in Somalia.					
5	Good governance also engages in signing peace agreements and negotiations					

Thank you for your all help

CURRICULUM VITA

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name and Surname: Sayid Mohamud YUSUF

Work Experience

Workplace	**Organization**	**Position**	**Years**
Bosaso, Somalia	Kaafi General Trading Company	Operation Manager and data entry	2012-2018
Garoowe, Somalia	Non-Governmental Organization, Haddo	Monitering	2021-2022

Education Level

Degree	**Field**	**University/School**	**Year**
Master	Political and Social Science	Kocaeli University	2022
Bachelor	Public Administration and Management	University of Bosaso	2018
Secondary School	General High Education	Garissa	2010

Languages: English, Turkish and Somali