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College of Arts and social sciences

MASTERS OF ARTS IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN RWANDA, A COMPARISON
OF GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE
1980's AND 2020's**

**Case study of RUHANGO District in Southern Province of Rwanda (2016-
2020)**

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Huye, December 2020

DECLARATION

I, **Alphonsine MUSENGIMANA with Reference Number: 215037745**, hereby declare that this thesis is her original work and that it has never been submitted to any institution for any academic award. Where other people' s work has been used, sources have been acknowledged and references given.

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APPROVAL

I, **Dr HAHIRWA Joseph** certify that this dissertation was done under my supervision and was submitted with my approval.

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DEDICATION

To my beloved Husband;

To my beloved sons;

To my beloved parents;

To my beloved brothers and sisters.

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First of all, I am very grateful to my supervisor, Dr. HAHIRWA Joseph. He inspires me, leads me constructively, patiently and provides me with excellent advice on my analysis.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s. The specific objectives of this work were to ascertain the components of Good Governance in Ruhango District; to assess the impact of good governance on community development of 1980' s and 2020' s and to identify the barriers that affect Good Governance in Ruhango District. The comparative study adopted the quantitative research methodology employing a cross sectional research design which dealt with numeric-based, large quantity of data, surveys, questionnaires, and structured quantifiable data and based on hard data. Results of this work were mainly based on the data collected by questionnaires and the total population of this study is estimated at 319 885 people in Ruhango district from which a sample of 96 respondents was drawn by using random sampling technique. Data analysis was based on descriptive study and the researcher tabulated the responses. The findings of the study revealed that Good Governance of 2020s has contributed to the community development in Ruhango District with the indicators of development like construction of schools, hospitals, road, water sanitation, modern markets, small projects and modern agriculture rather than governance of 1980' s where those indicators were ranked on low level. After doing a deep analysis on comparison of governance strategies of 1980' s and in the 2020' s via the respondents' views, the research findings conclude that there was a clear difference. Therefore, community development was also at different level. For these reasons, the researcher suggests that the government should reconsider the 30% quota for women in political leadership and decision-making based in their competencies. Government should continue to facilitating a meaningful dialogue between government and the civil society and the people especially through the Open Government Initiative (OGI) address critical national issues.

Keywords: Good Governance, Development, Community development and Sustainable Development.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DDP	: District Development Plan
EDPRS	: Economic Development for Poverty Reduction Strategy
GDP	: Gross Domestic production
GoR	: Government of Rwanda
LG	: Local Government
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MINALOC	: Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NGO,s	: Non-Governmental Organizations
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PC	: Performance Contract
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategic Program
RGB	: Rwanda Governance Board
TVET	: Training Vocational Education and Technology
UR	: University of Rwanda
VUP	: Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

Good governance as well as its components include numerous aspects of various city growth (Ayre G. and Callway R., 2005). It is indeed a principle that the political system has the highest obligation. The entire idea of better management seems to be the development of a valued social bureaucratic structure determines capacity transparency and accountability across all groups (Ayre G. and Callway R., 2005). Gender as well as racial equality, openness, accountability, justice, accountability, fair opportunities, education, health care, security of the climate, employment and accountability are all key components of political stability defined and expressed by development organizations (Young, 2010). Consequently, bribery was its greatest threat to economic and personal development and obligations and accountability issues have grown into powerful instruments for combating corruption.' The problem is, might these sections be widely distributed in all regions? That is because the issue of good leadership appears to be different in poorer nations, especially in Africa, from it in growing economies. (Young, 2010).

Political stability in richer nations is only a matter of economical and operational conservation (Ayeni, V. O., 2000). Because of a mixture of neglect as well as fragmented democracy, a number of innovative issues in developed countries need public recognition. Even so, political stability is an overwhelming concept with various features and controversial reasons. Either legislation, policy logic and gov't varies (Ayeni, V. O., 2000). Several more members of authorities and various partnership institutions discussed use of better management in developed nations in particular, given the existing proposition that incapacity is the root problem for all developmental failures of a country (Wals, 2007). Whatever term means has no specific significance, however most scholars and trade and government practitioners are showing a substantial reduction throughout the danger of mass unemployment. The main reason for the notions of improved productivity is that a productive community must be created (Wals, 2007).

1.1. Background to the study

Under limited purposes, the Rwandan 1994 War was largely triggered by internal turbulences and bureaucratic shortcomings (UNDP, 2002). Indeed, the nation has been reduced to solve certain crucial problems by its past administrators, including protection and person's possibly the best, and far less in civil engagement in unclear processes (Goldsmith, A. A., 2007). Throughout the 1990s the democratic power and the creation of respectable modern society were increased as a precondition for continuous co-operative participation (Brondizio et al., 2009). Throughout the late 1980' s the bilateral aid sector responded to the recent "shock" of social change by sponsoring populism. State agencies are encouraged to revise current spending levels and programs to promote democratic change and effective interventions in developed countries through reshaped relief strategies as well as expanded definitions of international post-cold war (Goldsmith, A. A., 2007).

The desire of a government to respect fundamental democratic values is another significant factor (Brondizio et al., 2009). It guarantees that policies, organization setting and tactics in government are based on a large spectrum of social agreement and stake holders are concentrating on the interests of the poor and vulnerable (World Bank 2003). Transformational leader in the private sector can promote enhanced organizational efficiency and greater public-sector transparency by creating a strong management structure (UNDP, 2002). Improved reviews, sustainable design and the enhancement of financial advising commitments are being facilitated by successful regulation in the state sector. A effective UNDP audit (2002) offers useful leadership, which also offers significant needs to increase the capacity of public sector as well as combat violent crime. It also enhances the production and thereby increases accuracy, operational efficiency and performance of the selected measures. Liberal democracy ideals like integration, equal rights, inclusiveness, integrity, and honesty are even faster accessible to workers in order to provide excellent amenities (Wals, 2007).

Chabal (1992) pointed to the need for equitable, reliable and safe business entities between businesses and people with very little chance of unfair interference or ownership. This account reconciliation for initial stages, efficient and formal settlement of disputes by an impartial court, and the public approval of dismissal and revocation processes. The impartial and efficient justice system ensures supremacy of the legal system (Acemoglu, D., 2008). The ownership system

does not restrict persons or state persons through the constitution. Nevertheless, according to the constitution, social ideas are often aware of possible constraints. The legislation does not represent the desires of legislatures, soldiers, church leaders and personality congressional candidates (Acemoglu, D., 2008). It should be the vote of the people (UNDP, 2002). However, there were many developments in the interpretation of justice from a totalitarian state perspective, the democratization phase (with common people participating in the judgment system), the abolition of authoritarian interference and prison, and the promotion of so-called fair, regular polls. These principles remained relevant due to the perception of authority roles and responsibilities among Sierra Leoneans (Goldsmith, A. A. 2007).

The fundamental values of real policy are justice and equality, transparent law as well as the courts, public thought on media equality, the battle against bribery, character and integrity, all people are concerned (Ayeni, V. O., 2008). When applying these principles, the emphasis on individual relations and equitable assets as well as employment must be compatible (Acemoglu, D., 2008). Form of government is a strategy to combat corruption as well as inequality. 'Progress cannot succeed because people's views, political freedoms, flows of information, state entities and unstable equality are not recognized' (Paula Dobriansky, 2003).

Strategic plan occurs periodically and true equality are fair. It encourages humans to stay equitable, healthy and equitable lifestyles. It also helps to harness the regional talents of a pleasant human state capital (Acemoglu, D., 2008). Positive affects helps ethnic groups to stop racism that results in full equality and a transparent and clear delivery of the structures of organization and law (Acemoglu, D., 2008). Public sector in an attempt to preserve governance legitimacy could aim to eliminate corruption, as it destroys employment and hinders state systems and the opportunities for investment wealth in advanced economies (UNDP, 2002). Throughout the presence of more brutal leaders, it has, above all, endless strength. That a just equitable government forces users beyond barriers to reach their aims and desires throughout the interests of democracy (Ayeni, V. O., 2008).

But at the other side, weak government changes social programs that seem to help people (Acemoglu, D., 2008). Global unease with both the significant role played by state bodies. Almost all public servant keeps complaining of a reliability, training center, processes, strategy, as well as general environment of the formal service desk organizations (Acemoglu, D., 2008).

Ragin and Becker (2011) observed that badly run management and government servant's transparency in Bangladesh are contributing to weak customer support in the government sector. UNDP (2002) claims in Malaysia that the efficiency of the customer support of government entities is weak. Australia lacks proper care and responsibilities for public bodies and is not effectively at the disposal of its representatives in a legislative setting and allow consumers to be frustrating with the appointment of state officials. The Australian Administration's Support Expenditure plan says. Using many researches on civic participation recognized for the mismanagement of the African public sector (Acemoglu, D., 2008).

In other countries of Africa, Ragin and Becker (2011) observed that the delivery of vital services is full of corruption, patronage, selfishness and choice. The fortunate few benefits to the detriment of the poor (Gibbs D, et al., 2001). They are also distinguished by the poor presence in Africa of legislative planning processes. This undermines the efficiency of their operations (Gibbs D, et al., 2001). Tanzania has multiple issues with both the availability of social programs, the abuse of public resources, low salaries, short-term or externalities, poor transparency and extremely poor-quality results (Gibbs D, et al., 2001). Public programs, however are not always properly adapted to the needs of customers (Gibbs D, et al., 2001). Important variations of the successful working of the government agency are correlated with the disincentives, poor duties, and commitments gained for the purpose of an unethical and inappropriate nature and application of legislation governing these organizations (Brondizio *et al.*, 2009).

Oversight promotes double local competitiveness. First off it requires local public sector agencies to focus on delivering programs that meet the attitude is positively (Azfar 2012). Secondly, there is a reduction in accountability in violence. Comment thread are possibly more accountable than local people and they are able to accurately control their activities (Azfar 2012). City governments should also receive reliable and thorough documentation on the type, the number, costs and any other details given to public contracting. Azfar (2012) explains the need for a system to ensure a clear transparency partnership among shareholders throughout the entire supply chain. They are primarily legislators, users of services and suppliers of services (Azfar 2012). Main accountabilities can include polls, municipal gatherings and hotlines as well as open days, relying on the country's option (Azfar 2012).

The most effective means of fostering transparency is the direct participation of and in particular of civil societies as well as private entities in the implementation of programs, project preparation and managing (Government of Rwanda, 2017). In the distribution of services, where the providers involved are completely distributed, the accountability structure is clear. In this situation, the municipal authorities are the sole political party responsible (Government of Rwanda, 2017).

Referring to the above ideas, this study tends to analyze the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s based on the case study of Ruhango District.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Totalitarian regime, favoritism, factionalism, unfairness, sex discriminatory and ethical norms formed the basis of conventional 1980% government (UNDP, 2002). Marginalized assets have been dedicated to total outstanding assets such as education, schooling, commerce, finance, hospitality, manufacturing, fisheries and farming. All above reversed the entire Rwandan culture (UNDP, 2002).

With regard to the provision of services, the public sector was engaged in corruption and dysfunctional as regards performance of the services (Acemoglu, D., 2008). National bodies had no responsibility for their duties and might hold their roles until death. Homelessness, deprivation, atrocities, malnutrition, war and famine resulted (Chibba, M., 2008). These wearable technologies are a constructive source for the lack of fulfillment of the population. The denial of civil rights, the pervasive widespread corruption and the unchosen and reckless government of Rwanda all threatened by poor enforcement in the 1980s. Councils are responsible for their duties, relative to the existing government. These are responsible, open and law-based, efficient and safe in enforcing and monitoring policies on bribery. Responsibility facilitates two-way local productivity (Azfar 2012). Firstly, it calls on regional government agencies to concentrate on the provision of programs that meet the expectations of residents. Secondly, transparency leads to abuse being minimized (Azfar 2012). Though good governance promotes basic and equitable equal treatment (Government of Rwanda, 2017). It inspires people to live their lives equally, equally and equally (Government of Rwanda, 2017). Also it ensures

effective service delivery to leverage the capital of the nation. Good governance enables racial minorities to put a stop to inequalities that lead to equal treatment through open, uniform redistribution to law - making systems (Acemoglu, D., 2008). It is a great initiative to boost political reform that enhances local development (Government of Rwanda, 2017).

Therefore, it was in this line this study aims to assess the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s, case study of Ruhango District in Southern province of Rwanda (2016-2020).

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The goals of this analysis were the following:

- a) To identify the components of Good Governance in Ruhango District.
- b) To assess the impact of good governance on community development of **1980' s and 2020' s**.
- c) To uncover the barriers that affects Good Governance in Ruhango District.

1.4. Research Questions

The research attempted to address these concerns:

- (i)What are the main components of Good Governance of **1980' s and 2020' s**?
- (ii) Is there any comparison about impact of good governance of 1980' s and in the 2020' s on community development in Ruhango District?
- (iii)What are the barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango District?

1.5. Variables of the study

The current study presents both independent and dependent variable. The independent of this study deals with the components of Good Governance in Ruhango District that are: Accountability, participation, transparency, efficiency in deploying scarce resources and freedom of information.

While the dependent of this study deals with the assessment of comparison between relevance of good governance of 1980' s and in the 2020' son community development in Ruhango District.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The research is aimed in understanding the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s and knowing the truth in the local government. The author would also like to combine college concepts with research experiences to develop my understanding.

Educationally, this thesis refers to UR's invitation for students from the last year to produce a column to fulfill their Doctorate specifications. The study assesses the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s in Ruhango District facilitates to complete other existing researches in the same domain. It will be relevant for learning as the analysis enhances their expertise in this field. It also functions as a benchmark for prospective scholars who wish to do previous literature.

Community leadership can influence weaknesses and success in order to strengthen via recommendations from such a report. The city politicians as key actors must be aware of the efficacy of the process and in doing so endorse it so it can stay throughout the process.

1.7. Scope of the Study

Periodically, the study covers the period from 2016 to 2020. It is a period slightly too long to assess the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s in Ruhango District.

Geographically, was limited in Ruhango District located in the Southern Province of Rwanda. This district results from the new administrative reform of the country in 5 regions: West, East, North, South and Kigali City. The current Ruhango District, is located in Southern province and it is surrounded in the East by the District of Ruhango, in the west Korong and to the North by the Muhanga and to the South by the district of Nyanza and some part of Nyamagabe.

This study was limited in Good Governance as one of the tools to enable local leaders to improving social welfare of people and it is also limited in community development.

1.8. Organization of the study

The study consists of five chapters. Chapter one offers introduction, research problem, research objectives and research questions. The second chapter offers literature review while the third chapter consists of methodologies that were used in the study. The fourth chapter offers findings and subsequent justifications in analysis while the fifth and last chapter offers conclusion, recommendations and suggested areas of further study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This section presented the different element for the research work and the relation between the report and the scholarly scenario in detail. This literature survey also informs outcomes. The literature review discussed about the contribution of good governance to community development in Rwanda a comparison of governance strategies of 2020' s and in the 1980' s. It highlights the impact of local leaders in that area. The review; To interpret the data, direct out the analytical context. I began with the introduction of certain core terms including conceptual frameworks that are important to this study.

2.1. DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

This section covers the essence and origin of the terms used by texts, Net as well as other valuable information in this job. This segment encourages readers to appreciate the analysis further. The main principles shown in this research are thus:

2.1.1. Good Governance

A foundation of democratic system is effective leadership, as we recognize. Creating compromise was not easy to pinpoint the meaning of good governance. Is effective management available only sound supervisory oversight or applies even to the political sphere and organizational political? Will it differ based on meaning or is it standardized? In this respect a representative democracy and legislative climate that recognizes civil dignity, the values of democracy strong government as open and responsible is widely agreed social, environmental, social and political capital control for the sake of justice as well as economic growth long - term sustainability (Bloom et al., 2004). Good governance includes consistent government body decision —project direction, effective though competent bodies, the supremacy of legislation throughout property control and delivery, as well as the creation of infrastructure for the production and implementation, in general, of anti-corruption initiatives. In any event, political stability is beyond all internal issues and ineffective social issues certainly played a large part in increasing Sierra Leone's divide between wealthy and the weak (Bloom et al., 2004). Good governance is a mechanism that needs to really be stepped up through and inside sincere efforts should be funded widely accepted in order to accomplish it. In developmental principles and

application the idea of "good governance" has been fundamental ever since 1990s. This is expressed not just in assertion by Kofi Annan that: "political stability can be the key one for alleviating poverty and growth" as well as in investor reliance on the evaluation criteria of democracy abroad foreign help distribution (ODA). The global health group claims that "effective governance seems to be the foundation for successful additional funding (World Bank, 2012).

Climate "(Dollar 1997; World Bank 2008: 2). Environmental policy). The World Bank described political reform within the 1992 study published "Governance and Growth." The concept is described as "the way wherein the control is used to control the financial and social capital of a nation for progress and expansion," as per the World Bank may only actually occur as well as retained unless the norms and policies for operating formal and informal activities are consistent yet clear. Precisely, the way in which the duty is exerted has to do with management. This duty can be gained by elections: creative commons or exchange-corporate governance nomination or allocation. Political stability throughout this respect therefore implies that all duty must be executed efficiently, transparently and responsibly while weak management is related to mismanagement with duty detachment (Kempe Ronald Hope Sr., 2003).

2.1.2. Development

For creation of several features, the definition of creation is difficult to describe. Multiple diverse traditions as well as academics listed progress in a number of forms, that's most generally characterized by GDP economic growth as calculated by capital gains, industrialisation through revitalisation based on existing macroeconomics encounters. Therefore, prosperity as well as productivity expansion are associated with advancement and elevated stages of civilization in this specific thing. His supporters such as Malcolm Gills as well as others continued to insist without wealth creation there could be no progress. Luckily, have become obvious quickly that this limited growth approach brought mostly under-development situations that were marked by sick, unemployed and starving then modifications. Besides that, the paradigm of progress for wealth creation reveals also that individual being, the focus among all liberties, has not had a thorough perspective of progress as fundamental in the entire project life cycle (Gardner et al., 2002:87).

The creation of the individual and the growth of the social being by the human entity although by the human individual are now universally recognized. At the human level, it means improved capacities, higher expectations, imagination, accountability as well as financial quality of life-being. The cycle of making life better for all human beings by (a) growing people, i.e. their revenues and purchasing power of food, health, learning as well as other individuals by related job creation systems, is thus described by Michael P. Todaro as progress. (b) to create a system for person's auto-esteem by developing societal, trade and government customs that foster dignity of every human person; (c) to increase liberty by widening the number of possibilities besides the preference, for example, by increasing the availability of goods and services (Todaro, M., 1977).

This agreement considers Growth as: the essential economic, social, cultural or even just legislative mechanism that seeks to continually enhance well-being of the overall nation and every private entity, by means of their full, voluntary and substantive involvement in production and fair amount (UN, 2000).

Of course, it is the enhancement of the standards of life at the expense of any individual yet all cultures that matters throughout this viewpoint of advancement; this consideration has also been fundamental to theoretical investigations from earlier civilizations. But as progress provides social health-being, the essence of the standard of living the project development strives to produce is also important to analyse (Hunter, 1995).

2.1.3. Community development

It is complicated and nuanced to describe the idea of group growth inclusively. Expansion was originally formed as the transformation of Western styles accomplished by job creation (Redclift 1987). Socio-economic progress, from a western point of view, implies modernizing socio-economic structure through wealth creation. Wealth and prosperity increases domestic output and the per capita wages, thereby growing the populace's cost of life. It stresses efficiency and productivity rate, however if accomplished, its advantages would subtract from the community overall. Although in practice this often doesn't seem valid, as the wider community hasn't had opportunity and ability to benefit from the advantage of growth in most nations.

Ray (1998) claims though that in order to compute, and perhaps more accurately, sustainable advancement developments are productivity growth metrics properly considered. The

International Development Committee (ICIDI) has also opposed the globalization sustained growth paradigm. "genre is not just a method of global progress, ICIDI states" (ICIDI, 1980). The core aspect of social security, of human freedom, of ideals that are not calculated by money is omitted by quantitative account of growing demand. «Many authors (Todaro 1989) contend whether prosperity could not be defined as a market economy as well as oppose job creation as a target for global progress while the main purpose of prosperity has been ignored. In many nations, economic development was hardly unresolved but also caused and increased by socioeconomic and cultural challenges (Seers 1969). Several nations accomplished their goals for industrial prosperity, however the housing standards of the thousands of citizens stayed relatively stagnant. In this respect, Dudley Seers (1969) points out certain particular issues: Consequently, the concerns to be raised upon this growth of a nation are: what about poverty? What led to joblessness? What was the injustice occurring? When all three have reduced by high expectations, this is without question a time of growth for the nation in question. It'd be unusual to call the outcome "growth," when one or two of such biggest flaws were worsen, particularly if they all had both three, although if per average spending had increased.

The 1970s gave rise to a wider perspective of organizational growth, including reducing inequality, wage growth formation, the significant decrease in inequalities between income gap including self-reliance. Sen (1994) notes that development "is really significant, since it is due to the subsequent gains that come out of the mechanism of wealth creation. throughout this relation, development is important.

As per Todaro (1989) growth is a multistep phenomenon, which entails not only increasing the revenues and production of whole economies and societies and moreover fundamental changes in the market, societal including overall plan as well as practices. The mechanism is indeed a resources provided as well as the reconstruction through reconfiguration of whole economies and societies. Todaro (1989) describes a multifaceted mechanism providing major changing social systems, common perceptions and international norms and raising the standard of living, decreasing inequalities and eradicating utter deprivation as the overarching objective of progress. Important to growth really is the overall process of transition where a people approach is shifting away from a state of life commonly viewed as unsatisfying to a circumstance or state of existence deemed to be functional and fundamentally ideal, depending on the different specific values and wants personal and society classes well within framework (Todaro 1989).

Thus the growth of the financial health-being of citizens of a specific country requires not just to prosperity as well as the spirit and the aspiration for a decent life. Economic growth is described in a comparable way in the United Nations Human Development Report (1990)-the growth of the experiences of people has been the most effective way to have a long, stable life, gain users with access to the services necessary to ensure adequate housing.

There are many definitions for progress, such as: income progress, systemic reform, independent industrialization, free market capitalism, self-refreshment and self-sufficiency in human, global, regional as well as maintain flexibility (Harrison, 1988). Initially, economic growth was the word "production," but later social, legal, ethical and ecological aspects were added. The accompanying creation description established by Sharpley is applied in this study (2002).

The theory of progress, thus, is dynamic, multi-dimensional, that not only promotes financial growth, historically the 'political including culture dignity and equality of all people in our social life, as well as 'traditional social metrics, for example medical care, schooling and housing.

2.1.4. Sustainable Development

According to Ayre G. and Callway R., (2005), sustainable development is development which 'complies with requirements of the current without undermining future generations' ability civilizations to fulfill the needs.' Needs require hospital coverage, adequate accommodation, food including sewage. Furthermore, consumers are seeking for the greatest available quality of life and it has to be done so as not to hurt or abuse others. The pursuit of democracy, literacy as well as engagement in the surrounding area discusses such conditions of stable growth (Ayre G. and Callway R., 2005).

2.2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1. Theoretical perspective

Some government as well as growth ideas derive across diverse areas in the humanities as well as from experiences gained. There are also already many (vaguely organized) philosophies and many some modern ones (Bloom et al., 2004). This section of the paper still describes the philosophy and the hypotheses of leading scholars. The three basic financial think tanks (with many post-schools from each college) mostly on position of democracy for growth seem to be:

-The "good business"

- The development education governance, that has currently arisen as a 'cautionary leadership for growth' (what I call);

-The academy of "global hierarchy."

The initial group of thinking focuses on defining the Policy and Growth Agenda, focusing on core attributes of a 'stable society' – through certain words, which main policy elements might be mimicking, emulating or adapting to developing nations in advanced countries. The study undertaken by Bloom et al. (2004) on core governing concepts on socioeconomic growth (and with particular relevance to Asians) indicates that effective communities have the below core 'good governance' including global growth attributes as follows: (2) the capacity of institutional arrangements through rules-based management – effectively, adaptably, stably, by legislative yet appeared alongside as necessary to the sustainability of growth; as well as (3) social capital – for productive, flexible, healthy or responsible organizations. 1) the strength of the productive country is competition. In addition, three factors to grow the economy are required in such core features in government: specific roles for organizations as well as other actors; reaction to current forms of power and resilience to alter; more massive consumer benefit emphasis. It is essential to reflect regarding government through growth throughout this context that wide legislation or reforms are often sought (Bloom et al., 2004).

The second system of reflection, known as 'the safeguarding college for governing for development' (Knack and Keefer, 1995; Easterly, 1996; haemann and al., 2004) - this is, 'good' governing nations provide greater levels of urban development than those of bad management - originated through studies which revealed a correlation among effective leadership with dynamic growth. In reality, the key hypotheses of reform and management are thus contained in the analysis of the complexities of the ties among economy and political progress for several policymakers especially public analysts. In addition, several experts' per capita rise as well as prosperity are sometimes seen as the cause of prosperity, but the subject of the defines project is also political reform. A prominent economist has also said that growth itself is "good governance" (Ayeni, V. O., 2008). Integrate it with structural goodness, or we reach what Rodrick has called the developed society's Nirvana (Rodrik 2008).

The writing on development leadership in latest days has, nevertheless, adopted an extreme polarized approach, stressing threats, drawbacks and restrictions. This transition represents the various obstacles faced in search of democracy for development by advanced nations. A further hypothesis is that, mostly during period following surrounding the ongoing business and monetary crisis, the legitimacy of this concept opened up to challenge the overall optimistic rates of growth. Additionally, Rodrik (2008) offers a considered yet careful response to his most prominent report on governance by stating that policymakers do not know anything to suggest regarding 'good governance.' Acemoglu (2008) argues that perhaps the connection among better leadership as well as growth leadership is not explicit and therefore cannot be followed as a strategy with all confidence. It gives a further five suggestion basically humorous statements, firstly aimed at economic experts of the World Bank: a) there is no typical method for the enhancement of organizations; b) structural back draw changes should not be ignored as well as the restrictions of politics of the market viewed; The third system of philosophy – possibly the much more innovative, rigorous as well as fascinating idea overall. They split the 200 nations of the globe through dual parts: 175 nations comprising 85% of the world's populace provide a societal framework that emerged in ten million years earlier and actually remains, in different ways or phases, that constitute kind of a 'normal society.' The other 25 nations, accounting for around 15% of the world's population, being distinguished through a third societal order, first appearing in a few cultures in the late 18th and early 19th centuries—the 'open access' culture (World Bank, 2003).

Failing to accept this results in existing social models which are less productive than any of those they substitute; particularly while large regulations representing open-access agreements, involving lower permissible limit, lack of monopoly power, safer ownership of land and better distribution of services items, like schooling, and much more full economies, are recommended (World Bank, 2003). Thirdly, the likelihood of crime and chaos should be minimized by institutions and organizations. These are all the critical perspectives in this study on government, advancement and financial organisation. Management and Growth. In such three strategies, nevertheless, the key pattern is whether establishments are significant. The main variations for each philosophy, however, are also in terms of the structures, cultures as well as complexities of growth, social organizations and also the new regulation. The neoliberal concept steadily

originated at the end of the 1980' s so at the beginning of the 1990s, alongside political stability as well as a capitalist program (World Bank 2003).

After all, the World Bank Group (WBG) had been an important cornerstone, and in 2000 the UN (UN) had been a key factor. Through social and political-economic purposes UN Member States have implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which is to say, because of the relationship among social - financial powers that formed the MDGs (World Bank 2003). But this sort of international agreement gave leadership a significant boost as a key growth component. of course, neoliberal philosophy was also instrumental in forming and implementing the MDGs, particularly in the larger foreign aid (in general, the United States and the United Kingdom) (World Bank 2003). This has contributed to the formal acceptance, along with several of its allies (legislature throughout specific), by large development agencies – intergovernmental care product – by democracy as a core structure and organizational push (World Bank 2003). Besides the WBG, the UN Development Plan (UNDP) focuses on government, positions the regulation at its Heart for Function and Developed countries, considering democracy as a central factor of strategic plan, and is the subject of policymaking (UNDP, 2007). While governance, civil liberties as well as the legal system be viewed as international aid legislative priorities throughout the wider context, so the strategy is more conventional. In theory, this method does not rely on objective connections, but on an expectation for human evolution (World Bank 2003).

Usefulness in all situations is from the degree initiatives as well as organizations could be enforced or promoted through outside funding, inside this concept of personal-important humanitarian assistance, or through reducing poverty (World Bank 2003). There could also be a variety of technical and theoretical issues. Secondly, the broad-based association of the benefits of effective government and what is the essence of this correlational (World Bank 2003). If, for instance, a group is established among wealth and social progress, so liberalization would not immediately boost the economy, so urbanization may also be a prerequisite towards modernization (World Bank 2003). The second point is if there are conceptual or scientific signs that good governance is a "structuralism": is it feasible for governing organizations to be set up intentionally with the outside encouragement or is the creation simply a "endogenous" primary pathway? (World Bank 2003).

2.2.2. Principles of Good Governance

Ayeni, V. O. (2008) argued that free and equitable voting, open justice system, as well as the legal system, political thought to media freedom, countering bribery, openness and integrity, including engaging throughout the citizens seem to be the main values of good rule. The efficient application of these principles has ripple effect on the people and economic growth and development is bound to occur. Ayeni, V. O. (2008) said that good governance is a strategy in the fight against underdevelopment and poverty. "Progress could not thrive unless the opinion of citizens is not understood, civil liberties not upheld, knowledge flows, democratic institutions as well as the justice fragile" (Paula Dobriansky, 2003).

Ayre G., Callway R. (2005), argued that strong government encourages equal opportunities that are basic and inclusive. It encourages individuals to maintain their life in an equal, equal and egalitarian manner. It also allows for the efficient building up of the human capacity to harness the country' s resources. Good governance offers minority groups the ability to end inequality which contributes to equitable justice and free, universal distribution to executive and judicial structures (Ayre G., Callway R., 2005). Good governance in order to uphold the dignity of governance, the world should aim to get out of bribery, as bribery hurts job creation and hampers the creation of government systems and the potential of the advanced nations to draw private capital. Best ever, throughout the possession of several other brutal rulers, it constant amplitude. In order to follow the values of democratic government, a fair and democratic state encourages individuals to join their goals and aspirations without barriers (Ayre G., Callway R., 2005).

2.2.3. Major components of Governance

The leadership has been measured towards four key elements, that are:

2.2.3.1 Accountability

Azfar (2012). Argued that accountability facilitates two-way locational productivity. Next, it allows municipal public sector agencies to rely on the quality of programs that represent residents' priorities. Secondly, transparency breeds corruption being minimized. In principle, the sub - state stage seems to be more relevant to specific people than at the state government, although it can track their structure works. City councils also ought to include sufficient and accurate info mostly on standard, availability, costs and other details available for municipal

essential services (Azfar 2012). As defined by Azfar (2012) a system will ensure that participants who are participants throughout the provider's network maintain a clear transparency partnership. It is mostly politicians, users of services and suppliers of services. Main transparency tools may include polling, municipal forums, help lines and community events, relying on the nation's preferences.

The distant additional effective means of development slide is the direct confrontation of communities and, in specific, liberal democracy organizations through private entities in the implementation of programs, campaign preparation as well as leadership (Goldsmith, A. A., 2007). In the utility supply chain, where the utilities are focused on achieving, the transparency structure is clear. Throughout this situation, the municipal council is the only policy angle responsible. Side responsible. But for restricted transition, the task of obligations becomes much more difficult (Goldsmith, A. A., 2007). In this situation, progress as well as liability are exchanged by municipal authorities with the local state in case of loss, and the duties are not restricted to the establishment of selected authority. It also includes other elements, particularly legal and institutional structures (Government of Rwanda, 2017).

2.2.3.2. Transparency

From the other hand, communication is an important factor throughout administrative governance, including having all financial budgets and audit results publicly available review (Government of Rwanda, 2017). Transparency defends towards official mistakes, money reallocation and abuse. Internal stakeholders have been working to encourage accountability and encouraging governments to improve efficiency of expenditures and government procurement systems (Government of Rwanda, 2017). Capital investments in the private industry rely upon broad information of federal policies and faith in policy priorities including details on investment and monetary factors granted by the state (Patrick Chabal 1992).

The quality of the use of resources as well as the therapy of bribery as well as wastes is also crucial for accountability in decision-making, especially in expenditure, policy and acquisition phases. Energy protection and then all aspects of contracting are some other fields where transparency is important for the reason of efficiency and the regulation of bribery (Government of Rwanda, 2017). Throughout this region, the press may have considerable impact. The state spending Monitoring Survey (PETS) methods is adopted to improve oversight and integrity in

Rwanda. PETS seems to be the structured analysis of assets by multiple administrative levels, which demonstrates the degree to which all of the money initially assigned and circulated hits each tier as well as how long it takes to do it (Government of Rwanda, 2017).

2.2.3.3. The Rule of Law

Chabal (1992) pointed out that it is necessary for companies and citizens, with little threat of unreasonable intervention or proprietary action, to have equal, reliable and secure corporate frameworks (Government of Rwanda, 2017). This calls for the laws to be identified at an early stage, for their successful and standardized implementation, for disputes to be settled via an impartial judiciary and also for processes for overturning and abrogation to be openly recognized. Unbiased yet efficient judicial framework guarantees the supremacy of a rule of law. Rule of law implies no person or private entity is over the legislation (Government of Rwanda, 2017). Liberal regimes exert power by statute yet are subjected to the limits of the constitution itself. Laws does not represent the interests of rulers, army personnel, holy men and self-elect national candidates. this should reflect democratic will of the people. Nevertheless, recently large number breakthroughs in interpreting judicial system mostly from perspective of theocracy; states that the democratization phase is being enforced (involves common citizens in decision-making), that unconstitutional arrests as well as imprisonment are being abolished and that the supposedly democratic and normal polls are being encouraged (Government of Rwanda, 2017).

2.2.3.4. Participation

Ayeni, V. O. (2008) Argued that good government includes the involvement of public sphere in designing policies, and the engagement of populations and specific individuals faced in the planning and distribution of programs and initiatives. And if initiatives have a side effect on certain regions or community organizations, a comment period should necessarily reflect the opinions. This management aspect is important in order to secure attention and funding for initiatives and increase the consistency of development execution (Patrick Chabal 1992).

Good governance is now part of the discourse among European societies and advanced nations in the past few years, relating to either the existence and capabilities of regimes and their interactions with their governing populations (Ayeni, V. O., 2008). Clauses for political participation, legal system and democracy involve human rights growth with a powerful financial market within the field, but also protection for human rights are critical for charitable

organizations like capability for state with a view to successful performance of public service and capacity to make products, retain legal rules and regulations, ensure protection of contracts including assets; Participation of citizens in decision making process is a precondition for development (Ayeni, V. O., 2008).

The decision to determine who governs is the domain of the entire citizenry and it is done through national presidential, parliamentary and local council elections. Such elections must be free from violence, intimidation and exclusion (Ayeni, V. O., 2008). This is manifested in the 2007 and 2012 Presidential, parliamentary and local elections respectively. This element therefore, makes the government that is development-oriented, accountable to its people. This has promoted development in agriculture, education, health and security (Goldsmith, A. A. (2007).

2.2.4. Community development

Good Governance of 2020s has contributed to the community development in different areas of community development with its indicators like construction of schools, hospitals, road, water sanitation, modern markets, small projects and modern agriculture rather than governance of 1980' s where the level of community development was very low based on indicators of community development (World Bank, 2012). It is complicated and nuanced to describe the idea of group growth inclusively. Expansion was originally formed as the transformation of Western styles accomplished by job creation (Redclift, 1987). Socio-economic progress, from a western point of view, implies modernizing socio-economic structure through wealth creation (World Bank, 1996). Wealth and prosperity increases domestic output and the per capita wages, thereby growing the populace's cost of life. It stresses efficiency and productivity rate, however if accomplished, its advantages would subtract from the community overall. Although in practice this often doesn't seem valid, as the wider community hasn't had opportunity and ability to benefit from the advantage of growth in most nations (World Bank, 1996).

Ray (1998:56) claims though that in order to compute, and perhaps more accurately, sustainable advancement developments are productivity growth metrics properly considered. The International Development Committee (ICIDI) has also opposed the globalization sustained growth paradigm. "genre is not just a method of global progress, ICIDI states" (1980:49). The core aspect of social security, of human freedom, of ideals that are not calculated by money is

omitted by quantitative account of growing demand. «Many authors (Todaro, 1989) contend whether prosperity could not be defined as a market economy as well as oppose job creation as a target for global progress while the main purpose of prosperity has been ignored. In many nations, economic development was hardly unresolved but also caused and increased by socioeconomic and cultural challenges (Seers, 1969). Several nations accomplished their goals for industrial prosperity, however the housing standards of the thousands of citizens stayed relatively stagnant. In this respect, Dudley Seers (1969) points out certain particular issues (World Bank. 1996). Consequently, the concerns to be raised upon this growth of a nation are: what about poverty? What led to joblessness? What was the injustice occurring? When all three have reduced by high expectations, this is without question a time of growth for the nation in question. It'd be unusual to call the outcome "growth," when one or two of such biggest flaws were worsen, particularly if they all had both three, although if per average spending had increased (World Bank. 1996).

The 1970s gave rise to a wider perspective of organizational growth, including reducing inequality, wage growth formation, the significant decrease in inequalities between income gap including self-reliance (World Bank. 1996). Sen (1994:220) notes that development "is really significant, since it is due to the subsequent gains that come out of the mechanism of wealth creation. throughout this relation, development is important.

As per Todaro (1989:45) growth is a multistep phenomenon, which entails not only increasing the revenues and production of whole economies and societies and moreover fundamental changes in the market, societal including overall plan as well as practices. The mechanism is indeed a resources provided as well as the reconstruction through reconfiguration of whole economies and societies. Todaro (1989) describes a multifaceted mechanism providing major changing social systems, common perceptions and international norms and raising the standard of living, decreasing inequalities and eradicating utter deprivation as the overarching objective of progress. Important to growth really is the overall process of transition where a people approach is shifting away from a state of life commonly viewed as unsatisfying to a circumstance or state of existence deemed to be functional and fundamentally ideal, depending on the different specific values and wants personal and society classes well within framework.

Thus the growth of the financial health-being of citizens of a specific country requires not just to prosperity as well as the spirit and the aspiration for a decent life. Economic growth is described in a comparable way in the United Nations Human Development Report (1990:123)-the growth of the experiences of people has been the most effective way to have a long, stable life, gain users with access to the services necessary to ensure adequate housing.

There are many definitions for progress, such as: income progress, systemic reform, independent industrialization, free market capitalism, self-refreshment and self-sufficiency in human, global, regional as well as maintain flexibility (Harrison, 1988:154). Initially, economic growth was the word "production," but later social, legal, ethical and ecological aspects were added. The accompanying creation description established by Sharpley is applied in this study (2002:27).

The theory of progress, thus, is dynamic, multi-dimensional, that not only promotes financial growth, historically the 'political including culture dignity and equality of all people in our social life, as well as 'traditional social metrics, for example medical care, schooling and housing.

2.2.5. Community development in the Rwanda mainly in Ruhango District

Scientific data in Rwanda showed substantial success in implementing the anticipated effects of charitable work (Government of Rwanda, 2017). The influence of capacity building emerged in the 1970s but was not very successful operating in a highly organizational system (Government of Rwanda, 2017). In the post-genocide era the majority of projects were effectively initiated, introduced and achieved via charitable work due to Rwanda's relational process. Even so, Vision 2020, sustainable growth and the plan to reduce inequality, gender equality and men education, public health insurance, reconciliation workshops, Girinka initiative and the thrift and loan collectives promoted the above-mentioned accomplishment(Government of Rwanda, 2017).

2.2.6. Implementation of Performance Contract in Rwanda

The government recognizes that during the decades, the government sector has experienced bad showing, particularly in the delivery of public services, that has inhibited growth in the economy (GoR, 2005). In this respect, reforms of Rwanda's public sector can be tracked back to freedom shortly after 1963. The changes were planned to overcome the then administration's various keys: illness, inequality and analphabetism. The emphasis was on social sector and property changes to enhance the quality of services and efficiency. Additional changes to increase

efficiency and compensation in improving the service quality were later implemented (OECD, 2014).

The changes were to promote an equitable system needed to reduce inequality and to establish a favorable economic outlook and increase development of the private sector. What the government sector wants to flee from is more readily identified than specifically suggested on the route. In 1990, in the part of government institutions, the State endorsed the implementation contracts. Some state-owned companies were trying to create versions of performance targets which were not enforced. In 2013, the Government committed to introducing the contract award approach as a mechanism for controlling the control of responsibility of public resources through openness. To this end a Steering Group on success agreements (GoR, 2014).

2.2.6.1. Outcomes of Performance Contract

In overall speed procurement has contributed to a more customer-oriented public sector without jeopardizing the delivery of critical government services. As a result: excellent product arrival; increasing asset use effectiveness; establishment of a quality environment throughout the social sector; quality assessment and evaluation; decreasing or eliminating public sector dependence on public purse are likely to result in the implementation of a quality agreements. Current performance support and development. The fundamental principle of the performance contract definition is that steps should be taken to resolve the disparity once output can be assessed and quality cutbacks established (even non performers) (OECD, 2015).

Therefore, performance measurement and extension contracting are based on the assumption that what is evaluated is accomplished. The use of agreements based on results has led to an increasing knowledge of costs. Therefore, if the outcomes of its output meet set goals, there is a significant monetary benefit for the nation. Although these positive associations depend on changes in the government's successful cost position but are consequently minimal. The contracts on results have led to the implementation of tools to track service quality from state businesses and government departments. Instances of such tools are the customer service desk throughout all foreign embassies, open web-based grievance harnessing, and regular process management including community issues (OECD, 2014).

2.2.6.2. Performance Contracting and Service Delivery

Most organizations are poorly managed, and it has not been easy for them to achieve the basic needs. For instance, most, companies have faced a tremendous challenge in paying employees' salaries and wages. Submission of statutory deductions has left many retirees in great pain and unable to sustain themselves after retirement. Okech (2006) contended that performance contracting positively influences performance, productivity and service delivery. He then advocated for effective and competent monitoring agency with vast skills.

2.2.7. Relationship between Good Governance and Community Development

The World Bank's Human Development Index and the Ibrahim Leadership Index illustrate the complicated ties among effective governance throughout general and specifically through the African setting. Knowledgeable men and women have put forward nuanced reasons to prove the functional relationships democracy in growth and prosperity (Joseph S. et al., 2011).

Governance as correctly pointed out by Patrick Chabal (1992) world history, particularly in Rwanda's emerging regions. The transmission loss may be framed by extreme stress, disagreement and inconsistency in the sense of pluralist democracy. Some crucial elements may eventually dictate how much government would be able to successfully handle the mechanism, the strength of civil society and the dynamics of the global political economy Cohabit effective leadership, and if these would thrive. ' Governance ' is at the centre of the African Union/New Partnership for African' s Development, (AU/NEPAD) System not only for the purposes of sustainability as being one of the values as well as tried utilizing but also being one of the predetermined objectives. Accounts that African countries have dedicated to developing and integrating fundamental governance mechanisms and activities with NEPAD / s Democracy as well as Political Stability action plan (Chibba, M. 2007).

From the other hand, "good" governance is made an essential part of the MDGs, since the "good" government provides the structure required to tackle oppression, inequalities, and most other disciplines. This has inspired scholars to try to analyze democracy, which is an endeavor to summarize the outcome of the growing literature (Goldsmith, A. A. 2007).

2.3. Review of Existing Literature

The literature on governance and development is essential to be reviewed, because related research work have been done in the past, this will provide a theory base survey of published works that pertain to this investigation of this study.

According to Nzongola-Ntalaja (2002), Governance, for example at the home, village, community or country, area or world, seems to be a very wide term that functions at all stages. The survey the discourse explores as applicable to a nation-state the principle of government with an emphasis on evidence and methods. It also incorporates the diverse views on government policy in order to explain this topic in depth.

Governments must play a part in maintaining a favourable economic climate. Policy measures around the globe might target at fostering budgetary liability, eliminating market hurdles, providing a legislative structure for land ownership and administrative supervision, including maintaining the integrity of laws and policies. The three components of governance interdepend in such a society ought not be limited to state. In reality, community governing constitutes a moral basis, while financial governing offers a normative framework and constitutional regulation ensures social justice stability (Nzongola-Ntalaja 2003).

The variations throughout the value of these three players, nevertheless, inevitably lead to some complexities in support agent. In the one hand, the idea of government becomes impartial as we regard all three players in a team. Governance is also the mechanism by which a corporation chooses importantly, chooses whom and how everything cares for it (Graham, Amos, Plumptre 2003). Quite specifically, management involves dynamic systems, procedures, ties and organizations in which individuals and entities are concerned. Exercise certain role and obligations, express their desires and violent conflicts (Cheema 2005). Classifying variations in the function and meaning of community, political and social policy contributes to the recognition of urban administration as the supremacy. The Government performs a much more vital role than society or the corporate industry because of the initiate actions and legislative and judicial structures for social and economic leadership. Thus, Graham, Amos, Plumptre (2003), said governance does not only refer to the relationship between a Community and other groups, but also to the capacity of the State to represent the people and other agencies as well as to how

essential services work. Public services are controlled and the authority are practiced in legal issues (European Commission 2003).

Kebbay, (2010) describes government in the operation of nation, formal or informal sector social, political, economic and organizational / administrative power as a multidimensional structural, mechanism, framework, policies, processes, interactions, and management behavior.

Governance can be seen in this analysis as customs and structures through which the sovereignty of a government for the better welfare is exerted. This involves choosing, controlling and substituting those in power, the country's power to adequately control its finances and execute reasonable policies, and the confidence of the public through establishment by the financial and cultural engagement structures amongst them (World Bank).

As per Rotberg (2004) and Besancon (2003), Good governance is like a way to provide a general welfare since it can be attributed to the willingness of the community to support its people to attain personal happiness through economic stability. The administration, distribution, and distribution of urban services to residents of a nation-State may also be linked to government. Governmental services are complex but include public welfare, the legal system, democratic and civil rights, welfare, infrastructure and education, communications infrastructure, the finance and business system, the economic and social context, help to the Civil Society and the protection for the exchange of the natural resources Rotberg (2004). Therefore, the value and value of government products purchased to residents should be measured by the Countries Cheama (2005) reiterated the values of human liberties, liberalization and equality, openness, engagement and democratic shared responsibility, efficient government services, responsibility, the legal system, efficiency, justice and a strategic outlook of policies delivering public services. Nzongola-Ntalaja (2002) shared the opinion that the 2002 social progress Study focuses on "good" governance as a duty of democracy in particular to "clean communities of inequality, provide the freedom, motive and opportunity of citizens to be member of life-affecting decision-making and make their regimes responsible for what they are doing." Cheama (2005), "Good" government, from the other hand, encourages equity for women and men, protects the atmosphere, allows people to exercise their own liberties, and offers opportunities to mitigate vulnerability, injustice, terror and abuse. The United Nations finds good government to be

collaborative, open and responsible. It concerns public agencies and the activities and involves organizations of the non - government sector.

These values can, in reality, translate into democratic, democratic and equal elections, serving the parliament, certain courts and the media freedom, ensuring human rights, open and responsible structures, independent municipal governance and a civic society that sets goals and protects “the necessities the most insecure” Nzongola-Ntalaja (2002) and Cheema (2005).

Strong government also encompasses good governance collective action. The basis for effective and durable societies is massive consumer governance. The public governance values are also relevant in its Strong Corporate Governance standards (Ayeni, V. O., 2008).

According to the ninth African Leadership and Growth Cooperation Framework; Subject: Design leadership, Algiers, Algeria, and 12-13 November (2007) the government problems are also overwhelming for several African nations recovering from war. Though many of the features of the reconstruction countries may be comparable in terms of conflict-related effects, the triggers may be context-specific, and responses to the issues should be context-specific. In general, the feature of social rights is one of the biggest problems, females and minority rights in general (Ayeni, V. O., 2008). Abolishment of bribery; poor quality of services; transparency and reliability of supervisory roles of regulatory authorities; Sustainability, transformation of established businesses into new corporate governance; internal corporate governance needs of civil societies; capability gap proliferation. It is urgently important to deal with governance institutions, particularly election structures, the judiciary, the legislature, public services and news organizations (Ayeni, V. O., 2008).

2.4. Conceptual framework

As Balchander and Soy (2003), a conceptual structure relates to a conceptual community that is structured regularly to provide an emphasis, argument and mechanism for knowledge analysis and incorporation. Typically, this is done in pictures. Likewise, the performing proper work is a description of the potential causal relation among variable that is thought to be correlated with a perceived issue. The parameters seem to be in the squares, whereas connections are identified throughout the following arrowheads:

Figure 1: Conceptual framework diagram



Source: Dollar 1997

The diagram above represents the conceptual framework concerning the current study. It shows the independent variable which is the main components of Good Governance that are: Accountability, participation, rule of law, consensus oriented, respect for human rights, judicial Independence, transparency, abuses of corruption, freedom of information, administrative competence and administrative neutrality: merit- based public service.

This diagram indicates also the dependent variable that the impact of good governance on community development of today and 1980' s with the indicators below: Empowerment, cooperation, equity, sustainability, security, literacy, health, income and economic welfare, participation, technology electricity access and developed education.

The barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango District are: Corruption, bureaucracy, political interference, delays, incompetency, nepotism, lack of funds, misuse of fund, poor management and low technology.

Summary of the chapter

The findings on the effects has very little and significant room good governance and community development in line of accountability, rule of law, participation as well as performance contract. The product of strong state reforms and empirical studies both are robust research analyses which rely upon medium or large assessments for a clinical screening of dangerous guns. The lack of statistical data may help to explain this, but other problems also affect the accuracy of quantitative and quality experiments conducted. This implies that existing regulatory research must enhance the productivity and productivity of democratic republic to resolve the obstacles to economic development in the Ruhango district i.e.: Corruption, bureaucracy, political interference, delays, incompetency, nepotism, lack of funds, misuse of fund, poor management and low technology.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Analytical approach is the direction that investigators can pursue. It represents the way in which these investigators are problem-formulating as well as impartial, and report the results from their study data. The following sections also include survey methodology, demographic goals, survey and sampling procedure, methodology and data, confirmability of research tools and the moral implications which have been taken and used to improve the performance of this testing.

3.2. Research design

In accordance with equal data gathering, the present analysis utilizes only statistical techniques. The research will use quantitative approach, because numerical, large quantities of data, interviews, interview questions and measurable data structures were discussed and focused on tough data. The primary research method requires many sensible choices and it is an extremely evolving procedure in which standard procedures are continuously taken into account in the context of landmark judgments (Krishnaswami, O.R. 2002). The selection of the method based on the location of study you plan to do. This includes collecting data from the participants through a survey, an interrogation and an examination of their answer to the subject and the course of study. The researchers use quantifiacial forms of data gathering.

3.3. Population of the study

In order to assess the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s. Knowing the mother group included in this research was quite useful. Thus, according to Ruhango District' s report, 2020, the entire peopple of Ruhango District is valued on 319 885 persons that are in 60809 households and old people

3.4. Sample size

Sampling is the selection method for individuals or instances for studies. Sample is a set of people that only comprises a part of the population. In attempt to do this study, this method was used to select the limited number of participants. The formulation of Alain Bouchard has been

used for choosing the corresponding sampling: whenever the world is limitless, that is, 1000,000 participants, a sample is taken of 96 individuals while assuming 10% error (Bouchard, A, UNR, 90 individuals) as the world of 319,885 individuals in Ruhango District has been completed in our study. The following equation: NC: Sample which is correct

N: population

n: Size of the corresponding sample to 96.

The researcher considers the following when evaluating this method for our situation:

$$NC = \frac{(n \times 96)}{(n + 96)}$$

$$NC = \frac{(319\,885 \times 96)}{(319\,885 + 96)} = 95.97 \approx 96$$

This survey then uses a sample size of 96 peoples and chooses the components for the sample, using the random sampling method, intentionally selected by the researchers, with the Personality traits and predicted outcomes of this analysis of the whole populace.

3.5. Data collection methods and tools

After choosing the sample of this study, important techniques and method have been selected and explained. Among different techniques, the documentary technique, interview technique, questionnaire technique, sampling technique and observation technique. Synthetic method, analytical method and statistical method were used in this study.

3.5.1. Techniques

Technique can be defined as “ tools arranged for research, and organized by the methods in that aim as it reinforces the stages of limited operations, it relies to concrete practices and adapted to define aims” (Lokesh, 2010:232). The appropriate techniques used in this research are the following:

3.5.1.1. Documentation

The study analyzes knowledge about the subject under review from secondary sources. Kenneth D. (1978:266) concluded that documented studies are a thorough reading, interpretation and review of all records providing knowledge about the phenomenon to be

researched. This intelligence gathering method was used to gather an overview of the literature, history as well as other needed research material.

3.5.1.2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is an important technique that the researchers use to collect primary data. According to Kenneth D. (1978:93), A survey is a collection of queries that the participant has answered without the support of the respondent as well as taken out by them. This is a series of basic comments for the compilation of a participant's knowledge. This information gathering approach was chosen for this study since it is simple to handle and time-saving. Here the pretested questionnaires were printed and distributed to the respondents who could afford to read, write and interpret questions with a nearest supervision of the researcher. The pretested questionnaire has been distributed to the sample chosen. This technique is advantageous to the researcher in order to collect the primary data or field data from the respondents.

3.5.1.3. Interview

According to (Lokesh, K. 2010:325) Argued that the methodology of interviews consists of interviews with a specific number of participants to provide a broad interpretation of the scope. It is a face-to - face interaction seen between refers to an interaction for intelligence purposes. This technique helped the researcher to get more information by asking the respondents directly.

3.5.1.4. Observation

Observation is a vital way to explore the environment within us. As people, we are very well prepared to collect accurate knowledge from our senses. However, perception seems more than merely gazing or hearing as a tool for data gathering for scientific purposes (Stenhouse, M. 1975:45). In surveys or after journeys across the field of study, the researcher shall track. Field comments are often stated in the researcher showed – detailed, non - confrontational explanations of what was found. The investigator tracked the Ruhango district 's development and programs.

3.5.2. Methods

A method is an entire intellectual operation knowingly coordinated by which science seeks to achieve the realities that it strives towards. According to (Lokesh, K. 2010), The way the investigators integrate, interpret, analyze and describe empirical knowledge proof is an analytical

activity with criteria or laws. In this chapter, this review was carried out using the program utilizes, analytical design, methodological methodology, deductive approach and artificial technique.

3.5.2.1. Analytical method

According to Grawitz. M., (2001:389), “ Analytical method allows analyzing the information systematically as well as data collection. It placed great emphasis on each case of each element of a whole.” This approach allows the ground knowledge to be evaluated and gives updates mostly on overall attitude of the existing information.

3.5.2.2. Statistical or quantitative method

According William, T., (2001:45) Statistic method or quantitative method gives priority to searching statistic regularities. It helped the researcher to present data using graph, tables or charts. It gave give to readers a synthetic view about research work.

This method allowed the researcher to quantify, to measure and interpreting data through the presentation of tables or charts, in order to make a good comprehensive attention of the result gotten on field.

3.5.2.3. Comparative method

As suggested by Jones, C. (1985).It is consists to seek for differences and similarities existing between situations which call for comparison. At the same time, I should interpret the meaning of this resemblance and difference, and to start out regularities through them especially by comparing the socio-economic development of people in, Ruhango district. By this method the researcher concluded whether or not the tourism industry brought the changes to socio economic development of in Rwanda comparing the situation before and after improvement of tourism industry in, Ruhango District.

3.5.2.4. Synthetic method

This method helps to synthesize or globalize the element into unit. The synthetically aspect is complementally to the analytical one (Williamson et al., 1987: 39). This method enabled the researchers to synthesize the research findings.

The synthetically aspect is complementary to the analytical one. This method also helped to summarize this work.

3.6. Validity and reliability tests

Effective study should achieve the quality and reliability of a test evaluation instrument which is most critical in assessing it.

3.6.1. Validity of research instruments

According to Cyze, E., (2005:43) the degree whereby an device genuinely calculates what it is supposed to test is the authenticity of the instrument. The nature of the questionnaire is concerned with the reliability of this report.

The reliability of a query is the calculation and gathering of information on what should be measured and obtained by the question. The survey elements involve the factors to be tested. The testing tools were tested by the counselor to assess their accuracy in order to evaluate the content validity.

3.6.2. Reliability of research instruments

Reliability refers to how accurate the findings from multiple testing or management of the system (similar to a measurement device or a data analysis method) are provided under the same circumstances (Kumar, R.2008).

It is similarly so as to obtain the same outcomes twice as an examination, a measurement or other calculation process. It also applies to the sum of outcomes obtained under similar conditions by autonomous implementation of same experiment. To do so, the researchers formulated the population survey for the District of Ruhango.

3.7. Data processing

It has been analyzed since data processing. Hypothesis and research goals were taken into consideration and translated into concrete knowledge to be quickly interpreted and understood.

The researchers clustered and observation shows together like a number of ways to explain what it means and promote their analysis in order to evaluate them and process them. In order to be easy to understand the computation, original data can be analyzed.

3.8. Methods of data analysis

Nachimias and Nichimias (1976) maintain that "data handling and analysis requires the translation of field measurements into upper middle - income and the translation of those classes to keys that permit statistical analysis, tabulation, and classification of data obtained in a practical way for easy understanding and comprehension. In order to get valuable details, data processing is a method wherein the original data are arranged and sorted. This data is stored, analysis and interpretation of data through the analysis of primary and secondary data. Any formatting encoding and apportionment methods have been used to help interpret captured data.

3.8.1. Editing

Daniel and Gates, (1978), "describes editing as a survey procedure to help the trends of skipped were respected and questionnaires were completed. The research conducted the same protocol to see if the survey questions contained inconsistencies or if any of the queries were omitted so that the expected answers could be obtained.

3.8.2. Coding

Churchill (1992) states: 'Codeing is a technological approach where data are categorised, whereby alternate divisions or classes are defined and where the answers are to be given and the class allocate address numbers.' Coding is the way to organize queries into groups that are meaningful. For eventual tabulation and interpretation of results, coding is required. If coding is not completed, several diverse reactions cannot be simplified into different segments with findings and data processing is poor, unsuccessful and unsatisfactory.

3.8.3. Tabulation

It involves the grouping of data from various classes and the list of instances in each classification. The aim of apportionment is to make it simpler and easy to grasp the significance of knowledge. The best way to measure parameter numbers is, though depending on the sample size the quantity of answering questions.

3.9. Ethical consideration

This refers to universal principles that should be taken into account in all the techniques of study, at all levels of study design. If people are used to be study subjects, precautions must be taken to

defend the safety of those people (Polit and Hungle, 1999). The code of ethics contained in this analysis is secrecy, informed consent, confidentiality and personal rights.

Privacy means people. Participants were invited to withhold some details about oneself from the media. Private information is assured because citizens are able to decide who has details and anyone who can intervene with their life. Privacy refers to an arrangement between entities which restricts confidential information by others. Who had access to resources is worried (Willis, Y. 2005:47). In this report, the constitutional rights were protected since every participant was granted confidentiality by the researchers by specific interviews with people in a private setting and through the confidentiality of data obtained. Confidentiality has been observed in order to guarantee that all particular parties cannot have a completed formal application plan. Just the scientist and statistician could handle the final interview schedules and the scientist was closed. For the purpose of this review, the data obtained were used. The study report includes information, statistics, diagrams, and graphs however this analysis does not provide names of institutional entities. Both information must be held in absolute confidentiality by the investigator and no regulatory standards between anyone else and no entity would be disclosed.

The informants (all participants or questioners) have to vote to engage with their approval in order to perform an investigation on the basis of sufficient research information. Consent form includes advising the test subjects of the protocols of an experiment in which they've been invited. This thesis gained permission to administer the research from each university's school assembly. Each researcher was completely briefed and invited to engage in the study. The participants agree to join and aim to protect secrecy and privacy using a Kinyarwanda questionnaire. In order to collect data in authorized manner, the research permission letter approved by UR for field work was presented and explained to the local Government authorities of Ruhango District.

Summary of the chapter

The chapter 3 marked 'Methodology' on the tools and processes that are used to compile, evaluate and analysis the information. Which involves study architecture, demographic surveys, screening and sorting of samples, techniques used for data such as reporting, questionnaire, interview and evaluation. The predictive analytics approaches shown in this chapter include

historical, analysis, mathematical, computational and comparative methods. The researchers identified the convergent validity of test instruments to evaluate the survey instrument. The study analyzed field data in order to classify them by editing, coding and placing the values in the table.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

The outcomes of the thesis based on the various test questions are covered in this section. The data provided in this section were compiled and interpreted using quantitative and qualitative conjunctions. The chapter presents a description of the attributes of the participants to address the conclusions from their observational study.

4.2. Profile of the participants

First of all, I provided the identity of those surveyed, such as gender, age, employment status and accomplished standard of knowledge. I subsequently discussed the findings relevant to the research targets.

4.2.1. Sex of the participants

The following table represents the sociological theories of the participants. As per the report, the demographic of the Ruhango district in this sample is more decided by the amount of men than women, around 52,1% are males and around 47,9% women.

Table 1.4: Gender of the participants

Sex of participants	Responses	%
Male	46	47.9
Female	50	52.1
Total	96	100

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above reveals that 47.9% was male and about 52.1% was female. The explanation for this is the fact that in Rwanda many males fled to the nation and some were already in prison because of the time of genocide. So, females are seen in the population at a major amount relative to males.

4.2.2. Categorization of participants by age

Usually, our participants are located in different categories of age.

Table 2.4: Gender of the participants

Age of participants	Responses	(%)
[21-30]	16	16.6
[31-40]	50	52.1
[41-50]	25	26
Over 50	5	5.2
Sum	96	100

Source: Primary data, 2020

The above table shows the key classification which address our query. The findings show that a significant majority of participants were between ages of 31 and 40 (52.1%) and 26% were between the ages of 41 and 50. Around 16,6% were between the ages of 21 and 30 and 5,2% were over the age of 50.

4.2.3. Conveyance of participants by level of education

The information about education enables a researcher to know the level of education of our participants. The table given below demonstrates the education background of the participants according to their responses.

Table 3.4: Classification of participants by degree of schooling

Degree of schooling	Responses	%
Primary	44	45.8
Secondary	35	36.5
Vocational training	10	10.4
University	3	3.1
Master's Degree	2	2.0
PHD	1	1.0
Sum	96	100

Source: Primary data, 2020

From the table above, about 45.8% of the respondents were illiterate while about 36.5% have secondary level. About 10.4% have Vocational training level of education while about 3.1 have a university level. About 2.0% have Master' s Degree and about 1.0% of the participants has PhD. The higher group of people had the expertise to discuss this issue posed as well as the evidence supplied was helpful in achieving set targets.

4.2.4. Classification of participants by socio economic grades

The scientist controlled this this to distinguish the socio-economic grades of the participants and they provided their views as follow:

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by the socio economic grades

The socio economic grades	Frequency	Percentage
Higher managerial, administrative or professional	14	14.5
Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	22	22.9
Supervisory, clerical, junior administrative or professional	20	20.8
Skilled manual workers	10	10.4
Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	15	15.6
State pensioners, widows, casual and lowest grade workers.	10	10.4
Total	96	100

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that, about 14.5% have a socio-economic grade ranked at higher managerial, administrative or professional while about 22.9% of the respondents have a socio-economic grade ranked at intermediate managerial, administrative or professional. About 20.8% of the respondents have a socio-economic grade ranked at supervisory, clerical, junior administrative or professional and about 10.4% of the respondents have a socio-economic grade ranked at skilled manual workers. About 15% of the respondents have a socioeconomic grade ranked at semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers while about 10.4% of the respondents have a socio economic grade ranked at state pensioners, widows, casual and lowest grade workers.

4.2.5. Classification of respondents by their level and seniority of employment

The researcher carried out this thesis to distinguish the level and seniority of employment and they replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 5.4: Distribution of respondents by their level and seniority of employment

The socioeconomic grades	Frequencies	Percentage
Retired	14	14.5
Working full time (over 30 hours a week)	22	22.9
Student (full time)	20	20.8
Housewife (full time at home)	10	10.4
Working part-time (8-30 hours a week)	15	15.6
Temporarily unemployed (but seeking work)	10	10.4
Total	96	100

Source: Primary data, 2020

Abovementioned table shows that, about 14.5% of the respondents are retired while about 22.9 of the respondents were working full time (over 30 hours a week). About 20.8% of the respondents were student (full time) while about 10.4% of the respondents were housewife (full time at home). About 15.6% of the respondents were working part-time (8-30 hours a week) and about 10.4% of the respondents were temporarily unemployed (but seeking work).

4.3. The main components of Good Governance of 1980' s and 2020' s

I conducted this study to know the main components of Good Governance of 1980' s and 2020' s and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 6.4: Respondents' views about the main components of Good Governance of 1980' s and 2020' s

Question	Answer	Frequency	Percentage
What are the main components of Good Governance of 1980' s and 2020' s?	Accountability	91	94.8
	Participation	83	86.4
	Transparency	80	83.3
	Efficiency in deploying scarce resources	79	82.3
	Freedom of information	75	78.1

Source: Primary data, 2020

From the table above, a total of 91 respondents about 94.8% said that accountability is one of the main components of good governance in their district but they denied that governance of 1980' s used accountability in administration process. A total of 83 respondents about 86.4% said that participation is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of 1980' s could never use participation approach in administration process. A total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that transparency is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of 1980' s could never use transparency in administration process. A total of 79 respondents about 82.3% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of 1980' s could never use efficiency in deploying scarce resources. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that freedom of information is one of the main components of good governance in their district but in governance of 1980' s, freedom of information was prohibited.

According to World Bank (2010), “ Management needs to do with how transparency is published. It can be obtained by election; nomination or reelection to the state services or in the field of trade and internal controls” . As Kempe Ronald Hope Sr. (2003). Noted: 'good governance in this respect implies a prerequisite for the efficient, open yet accounting fulfillment of such duty while weak government in charge of duty is synonymous with maladministration.' As a researcher who has been on the field, really, the good governance components are very fundamental to the community development because when a leader is caught in fraud, he/she is directly punished by the law already established. Thus, these components are applied and obeyed by local leaders of 2020’ s while during the era of 1980’ s they could not be respected because recruitment was based on regionalism, corruption and emotions of authority officers of that period.

4.3.1. Extent of accountability of local leaders

I conducted this study to know the extent to which accountability of local leaders is ranked compared to 1980’ s and Current situation (2020’ s) and participants replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 7.4: Respondents’ opinions about extent of accountability of local leaders

Extent of the accountability	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that accountability was at very low level in 1980’ s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that accountability was at low level in 1980’ s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that accountability of today is at high extent while a total of 35

respondents about 36.5% said that accountability is at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that accountability is at fair extent in Ruhango District.

According to Government of Rwanda (2017), "Location performance is facilitated by openness in two ways. Firstly, it obliges municipal public service agencies to concentrate on providing programs that match residents' priorities. Second, the reduction in bribery contributes to transparency. Sub-national tiers are, in turn, more responsive to local people than centralized ones, though they can track their activities tightly. Local councils must also provide the standard, size, prices, and other required details on municipal utilities with the correct and accurate statistics" .

As a researcher who has been on the field, really, the accountability of local leaders of 1980' s and 2020' sare totally different in the way that local leaders of 2020' s are more accountable based on rules established. Furthermore, beside their accountability, they are supposed to hold their wealth to ombudsman. Contrary to local leaders of 1980' s where they were not accountable to their activities to the community and the community followed passively.

4.3.2. The perception of respondents about accountability of local leaders compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)

I conducted this study to know the perception of respondents about accountability of local leaders compared to 1980' s and current the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 8.4: Respondents' opinions about accountability local leaders

Efficiency of accountability	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020.

The table above indicates that a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly disagreed that accountability of the local leaders was resourceful in 1980' s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% disagreed that accountability was resourceful in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% agreed that accountability of today is resourceful while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly agreed that accountability is resourceful and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% were neutral about the efficiency of accountability of the local leaders in Ruhango District.

Devas and Grant (2003) quoted that “ responsibility is the procedure in which network operators end up making their intentions accessible and are accountable. In this case, the degree to which city authority leaders give people account of existing funds and how they've been aimed at providing services.”

As a researcher who has been on the field, really, the accountability of local leaders of 2020' s and 1980' s are totally different in the way that local leaders of 2020' s are more accountable based on rules established. Furthermore, beside their accountability, they are supposed to hold their wealth to ombudsman. Contrary to local leaders of 1980' s where they were not accountable to their activities to the community and the community followed passively.

4.3.3. The extent to which community participate in decision making compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)

I conducted this study to distinguish the level to which communal participate in decision making compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s) and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 9.4: Respondents' opinions about local community participate in decision making

Extent of the community participation	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% said that community participation in decision making was at low level in 1980' s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that community participation in decision making was at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that community participate in decision making actively at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that community participate in decision making at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that community participate in decision making at a fair extent in Ruhango District.

Patrick Chabal (1992) argued that “Good government includes the ability for democratic society to engage in designing initiatives, and the active involvement of impacted populations and organizations in policy planning and execution. Even if initiatives have a corrosion potential on some areas or demographic groups, a feedback procedure can incorporate the things into account. This governance dimension is an important factor in maintaining project engagement and cooperation and maximizing the efficiency of their execution.”

As a researcher who has been on the field, really, the community participates actively in decision making where during meeting they have a talk or a word and they their leaders. While durin era of 1980' s, community could not participate in decision making. It was only local leaders could decide what to do and the community could only implement decisions of leaders.

4.3.4. The perception of respondents about local community involvement in making decision about the planning and implementation of projects

I conducted this study to know the perception of the respondents about local community involvement in making decision about the planning and implementation of projects and the the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 10.4: Respondents’ opinions about local community involvement in decision making

Efficiency of community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30

participation	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3
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Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% disagreed that community could participate in decision making in 1980' s while an overall 30 respondents about 31.3% strongly disagreed that that community could participate in decision making in 1980' s in Ruhango district. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% agreed that the community participate actively in decision making while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly agreed that the community participate actively in decision making and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% were neutral about participation of the community in decision making.

4.3.5. The extent to which transparency of local leaders is ranked compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)

I conducted this study to know the extent to which transparency of local leaders is ranked compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s) and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 11.4: Respondents' opinions about transparency of local in delivering services

Extent of transparency	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an entire of 35 respondents around 36.5% said that transparency was at low level in 1980' s while an overall of 30 respondents around 31.3% said that transparency was at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that transparency of today is at high extent while a total

of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that transparency is at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that transparency is at fair extent in Ruhango District.

Chibba, M. (2007) noted that “ The quality of system performance and treatment of wasteful spending are also critical to accountability in decision making, especially in policy, legislation and procurement. Sustainable development and all aspects of contracting are also fields in which honesty plays an important role to increase productivity and encompass bribery.”

As a researcher who has been on the field, really, the local leaders of 2020’ s manifest transparency of decision-making, particularly in budget. While transparency particularly in budget, local leaders of 1980’ s could not care.

4.3.6. The perception of respondents about local community involvement in making decision about the planning and implementation of projects

I conducted this study to know the perception of the respondents about local community involvement in making decision about the planning and implementation of projects and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 12.4: Respondents’ views about local community involvement in decision making

Efficiency of transparency	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall 35 respondents around 36.5% disagreed that community could participate in decision making in 1980’ s while an overall 30 respondents around 31.3% strongly disagreed that that community could participate in decision making in 1980’ s in Ruhango district. From the same information, an overall 31 respondents about 32.3% agreed that the community participate actively in decision making while an overall 35 respondents around 36.5% strongly agreed that the community participate actively in decision making and an overall.

20 respondents around 20.8% were neutral about participation of the community in decision making.

Patrick Chabal (1992) argued that “Good government includes the capacity for civilized society to assist in designing policies and the opportunities to express in the planning and execution of plans and actions of the societies and organizations that directly impact them. Even if initiatives have a growth factors on some areas or demographic groups, a feedback procedure should take the points into consideration. This management dimension is an important factor in maintaining project engagement and cooperation and maximizing the efficiency of their execution.”

4.3.7. The extent to which efficiency in deploying scarce resources to the community

I conducted this study to know the extent to efficiency in deploying scarce resources is ranked compared to 1980’ s and Current situation (2020’ s) and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 13.4: Respondents’ opinions about local community involvement in decision making

Extent of efficiency in deploying scarce resources	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall 35 respondents around 36.5% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources was at low level in 1980’ s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources was at very low level in 1980’ s in Ruhango District. From the same information, an overall 31 respondents around 32.3% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources is now at high extent while an overall 35 respondents approximately 36.5% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources is now at very high extent.

4.3.8. The perception of respondents about efficiency of local leaders in deploying scarce resources

I conducted this thesis to distinguish the perception of the respondents about efficiency of local leaders in deploying scarce resources and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 14.4: Respondents’ opinions about efficiency of local leaders in deploying scarce resources

Efficiency in deploying scarce resources	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% disagreed that the local leaders were efficient in deploying scarce resources in 1980’ s while an overall 30 respondents around 31.3% strongly disagreed that local leaders were efficient in deploying scarce resources in 1980’ s in Ruhango district. From the same information, a entire of 31 respondents around 32.3% agreed that local leaders deploy scarce resources efficiently while an overall 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly agreed that the that local leaders deploy scarce resources efficiently and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% were neutral about the way of deployment of scarce resources within the community in Ruhango district.

4.3.9. Rank of freedom of information

I conducted this study to know the extent to which Extent of freedom of information is ranked compared to 1980’ s and Current situation (2020’ s) and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 15.4: Respondents' opinions about rank of freedom of information

Extent of freedom of information	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall 35 respondents about 36.5% said that freedom of information was at low level in 1980' s while a total of 48 respondents about 31.3% said that freedom of information was at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango district. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that freedom of information is now at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that freedom of information is now at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that freedom of information is at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.3.10. The perception of respondents about freedom of information

The scientist directed this thesis to distinguish the perception of the respondents about freedom of information and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 16.4: Respondents' opinions about freedom of information in the local community

Efficiency in freedom of information	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents about 36.5% disagreed that the local community had no freedom of information in 1980' s while an overall 30 respondents around 31.3% strongly disagreed that local community had no freedom of information in 1980' s in Ruhango district. From the same information, an overall 31 respondents around 32.3% agreed that local community have freedom of information while an overall 35 respondents around 36.5% strongly agreed that local community have freedom of information and an overall 20 respondents around 20.8% were neutral about the way of local community have freedom of information within the community in Ruhango District.

4.3.11. Dimensions of good governance and community development in Ruhango-Rwanda

I conducted this study to know the extent of which good governance empower the community is ranked compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s) and they provided their views in this table:

Table 17.4: Respondents' views about good governance in empowering local community

Extent of which good governance empower the community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall 35 respondents around 36.5% said that good governance empowered the community at low level in 1980' s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said good governance empowered the community at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango district. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that good governance empowers the community at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that good governance empowers the community at very high extent and a total of 20

respondents about 20.8% said that good governance empower the community at fair extent in Ruhango district.

4.3.12. Respondents’ views about good governance in empowering the community

I conducted this thesis to distinguish the perception of the respondents about good governance in empowering the community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 18.4: Respondents’ opinions around good governance in empowering the community

Good governance in empowering the community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% disagreed that governance could empower the local community in 1980’ s while an overall of 30 respondents around 31.3% strongly disagreed that governance could empower the local community in 1980’ s in Ruhango District. From the same information while a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% agreed Good Governance of 2020sempowers the local community while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly agreed Good Governance of 2020sempowers the local community and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% were neutral about the way of governance of today empowers the local community in Ruhango District.

Goldsmith, A. A. (2007) quoted that “Strong government offers a structure to tackle injustice, racism and several other disciplines. These inspired scientists to try to test government, an endeavor to summarize the outcome of the ever-growing array of writings”

4.4. Dimension of good governance on community development of today and 1980' s in Ruhango-Rwanda

The current thesis aims to analyze the dimension of good governance on community development of today and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

4.4.1. Levels of Services delivery of today and 1980' s in Ruhango-Rwanda

I sought to conduct this thesis because I wanted to know levels of services delivered in Current situation (2020' s) and in period of 1980' s and the respondents provided their views in the tables below:

4.4.1.1. Extent of which service is delivered in Ruhango-Rwanda

I conducted this thesis to distinguish the extent of which service is delivered is ranked compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s) and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 19.4: Respondents' opinions about service is delivered to the local community

Comparison of service delivery	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% said that service was delivered at low level in 1980' s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% service was delivered at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that service is now delivered at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that service is now delivered at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that service is now delivered at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.4.1.2. The perception of respondents about service delivery in Ruhango-Rwanda

I conducted this thesis to distinguish the perception of the respondents about service delivery and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 20.4: Respondents' opinions about service delivery to the local community

Efficiency in service delivery	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 35 respondents around 36.5% disagreed that service was well delivered in 1980' s while an overall of 30 respondents around 31.3% strongly disagreed service was well delivered in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% agreed local leaders deliver quality service while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% strongly agreed local leaders deliver quality service to the local community and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% were neutral about the service delivery to the local community in Ruhango district.

4.4.1.3. Readiness and availability of health to your community in Ruhango-Rwanda

I directed this thesis to distinguish the perception of the readiness and availability of health to your community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 21.4: Respondents’ opinions about readiness and availability of health facilities to the community

Readiness and availability of health facilities to your community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that **an overall** 35 respondents around 36.5% said that readiness and availability of health to the community was at low level in 1980’ s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that readiness and availability of health to the community was at very low level in 1980’ s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 36.5% said that readiness and availability of health to the community is now at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that readiness and availability of health to the community is now at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that readiness and availability of health to the community is now at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.4.1.4. Readiness and availability of education to your community in Ruhango-Rwanda

I directed this thesis to distinguish the perception of the readiness and availability of education to your community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 22.4: Respondents’ opinions about readiness and availability of education to the community

Readiness and availability of health to your community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980’ s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that **an overall** 35 respondents around 36.5% said that readiness and availability of education to the community was at low level in 1980’ s while a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that readiness and availability of education to the community was at very low level in 1980’ s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that readiness and availability of education to the community is now at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that readiness and availability of education to the community is now at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that readiness and availability of education to the community is now at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.4.1.5. Readiness and availability of economy to your community in Ruhango-Rwanda

I directed this thesis to distinguish the perception of the readiness and availability of economy to your community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 23.4: Respondents' opinions about readiness and availability of economy to the community

Readiness and availability of economy to the community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s	5	8	18	35	30
	Current situation (2020' s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that a total of 35 respondents about 50% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community was at low level in 1980' s while a total of 30 respondents about 50% said that readiness and availability of economy] to the community was at very low level in 1980' s in Ruhango District. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 42.7% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.4.1.6. Readiness and availability of economy to your community

I directed this thesis to recognize the perception of the readiness and availability of economy to your community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 24.4: Respondents’ opinions about readiness and availability of economy to the community in Ruhango-Rwanda

Readiness and availability of economy to the community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980’ s	5	8	18	30	35
	Current situation (2020’ s)	35	31	20	7	3

Source: Primary data, 2020

The table above indicates that an overall of 30 respondents around 31.3% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community was at very low level in 1980’ s while **an overall** 35 respondents around 36.5% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community was at low level in 1980’ s in Ruhango district. From the same information, a total of 31 respondents about 32.3% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at high extent while a total of 35 respondents about 36.5% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at very high extent and a total of 20 respondents about 20.8% said that readiness and availability of economy to the community is now at fair extent in Ruhango District.

4.4.1.7. Readiness and availability of infrastructure to the community in Ruhango-Rwanda

I directed this thesis to recognize the perception of the readiness and availability of infrastructure to the community and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 25.4: Respondents’ opinions about readiness and availability of infrastructure to the community

Readiness and availability of infrastructure to the community	In 1980s		Current situation (2020s)	
	Response	Frequencies	Response	Percentage
Schools	30	31.3	80	83.3
Hospitals	27	28.1	75	78.1
Clean water	21	21.8	68	70.8
Feeder roads	18	18.7	68	70.8
Electricity	10	10.4	85	88.5

Source: Primary data, 2020

From the table above, an overall 30 respondents around 31.3% said that readiness and availability of schools to the local community was at very low level. An overall of 27 respondents around 28.1% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community was at very low level. A total of 21 respondents about 21.8% said that readiness and availability of clean water to the local community was at very low level. An overall of 18 respondents around 18.7% said that readiness and availability of feeder roads to the local community was at very low level. An overall. 10 respondents approximately 10.4% said that readiness and availability of electricity to the local community was at very low level.

From the same situation, a total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community is at better level. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community is at better level. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that readiness and availability of clean water to the local community is at better level. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that readiness and availability of feeder roads to the local community is at better level. A total of 85 respondents about 88.5% said that readiness and availability of electricity to the local community is at better level.

4.5. Barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango-Rwanda

I conducted this study to know the perception of the respondents about the barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango district and the respondents replied their opinions in the succeeding section:

Table 26.4: Respondents’ opinions about barriers for effective good governance in Ruhango-Rwanda

Barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango district	In 1980s		Current situation (2020s)	
	Response	Frequencies	Response	Percentage
Corruption	80	83.3	30	31.3
Bureaucracy	75	78.1	27	28.1
Political interference	68	70.8	21	21.8
Nepotism	67	69.8	18	18.7
Misuse of funds	70	72.9	10	10.4
Poor management	68	70.8	30	31.3

Low technology	85	88.5	27	28.1
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Source: Primary data, 2020

From the table above, a total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that corruption was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that bureaucracy was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that political interference was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 67 respondents about 69.8% said that nepotism was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 70 respondents about 72.9% said that misuse of funds was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that poor management was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 85 respondents about 88.5% said that low technology was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s.

From the same information, in Current situation (2020s), the barriers that hinder good governance have been reduced considerably where a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that readiness and availability of schools to the local community was at very low level. A total of 27 respondents about 28.1% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community was at very low level. A total of 21 respondents about 21.8% said that readiness and availability of clean water to the local community was at very low level. A total of 18 respondents about 18.7% said that readiness and availability of feeder roads to the local community was at very low level. A total of 10 respondents about 10.4% said that readiness and availability of electricity to the local community was at very low level. A total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that poor management was at very low level. A total of 27 respondents about 28.1% said that low technology was at very low level.

Goldsmith, A. A. (2007) quoted that “Sustainable development champions basic as well as equal civil rights. It allows people to pursue In a fair, free and transparent manner, the existence. It also allows for the efficient building up of the human capacity to harness the country’s resources. Good governance creates the opportunity to eradicate corruption and Enables equality and accessible as well as equitable entry to the legislative and technical process for minority groups.

To preserve the integrity of democracy, the country must strive to rid itself from corruption, as Justice harms income activity as well as facilitates developed worlds' potential to recruit private capital and prevents state systems from increasing. Worst still, it focus control in some very brutal rulers' eyes. Putting the principles of good governance into practice demands egalitarian democracy in which people can live unfettered goals and expectations.”

As a researcher who has been on the field, there still few barriers in Good Governance of 2020sand the government continues to combat and establish rules, regulations and punishments to inhibit or discourage frauds, corruptions, nepotism, poor management, misuse of funds and bureaucracy in line of quality service delivery.

4.6. Discussion of findings

Data interpretation where related to the findings and were analyzed based on the views of the respondents. The research topic aimed to assess the contribution of good governance to community development in Rwanda a comparison of governance strategies of 2020’ s and in the 1980’ s. The specific objectives of this work were to ascertain the components of Good Governance in Ruhango District; to assess the impact of good governance on community development of today and 1980’ s and to identify the barriers that affect Good Governance in Ruhango District.

As a researcher who has been on the field, these findings of this work have been interpreted and analyzed in a comparative manner. The respondents proved that the main components of Good Governance include: Accountability, participation, transparency, efficiency in deploying scarce resources and freedom of information. This statement has been confirmed by various authors including Azfar (2012); Chibba, M. (2007); Goldsmith, A. A. (2007) and (Patrick Chabal 1992) where they were in the same lines of the respondents of this study. However, both respondents and other authors didn’ t discover that beside laws, rules and regulations already established must be accompanied be follow up, monitoring and evaluation. These facts have been justified by difference between governance strategies of today and in the 1980’ s where in 1980’ s, a local leader who could assure poor management of funds or materials could not be accountable

for that fault but governance of today requires all leaders to be accountable of their responsibility.

Furthermore, there is a clear difference about quality of services delivery; cooperation with other internal & external organizations); transparency; policy implementation (efficiency & effectiveness); control of corruption. But the governance of 2020' s requires that for any leader who offer bad service to customers or nepotism, should be called upon in justice and should be accountable for that and offering bad service seems to be a crime. Basing on the research findings via the respondents' views, both research objectives were verified and confirmed.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter summarizes the outcomes of the project on successful governance's relation to the growth of communities in Rwanda, contrasts existing and 1980 control activities with research priorities, also offers a debate about the effects and recommendations of all the scientific studies and potential fields of the report.

5.2. Summary of findings

In the fourth chapter, the key data are used for the verification of hypotheses. Table 8 was the first statement about community officials in the District of Ruhango that about 47 percent believed that community officials in the District of Ruhango were egalitarian, authoritarian, participant and charismatic.

The first hypothesis concerned with the key elements of good government in the District of Ruhango as indicated below:

A total of 91 respondents about 94.8% said that accountability is one of the main components of good governance in their district but they denied that governance of 1980' s used accountability in administration process. A total of 83 respondents about 86.4% said that participation is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of

1980' s could never use participation approach in administration process. A total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that transparency is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of 1980' s could never use transparency in administration process. A total of 79 respondents about 82.3% said that efficiency in deploying scarce resources is one of the main components of good governance in their district. They denied that governance of 1980' s could never use efficiency in deploying scarce resources. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that freedom of information is one of the main components of good governance in their district but in governance of 1980' s, freedom of information was prohibited.

The second hypothesis dealt with the services delivery in 1980s and Current situation (2020s) to the local community development in Ruhango District where a total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that corruption was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that bureaucracy was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that political interference was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 67 respondents about 69.8% said that nepotism was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 70 respondents about 72.9% said that misuse of funds was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that poor management was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 85 respondents about 88.5% said that low technology was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s.

A total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that readiness and availability of schools to the local community was at very low level. A total of 27 respondents about 28.1% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community was at very low level. A total of 21 respondents about 21.8% said that readiness and availability of clean water to the local community was at very low level. A total of 18 respondents about 18.7% said that readiness and availability of feeder roads to the local community was at very low level. A total of 10 respondents about 10.4% said that readiness and availability of electricity to the local community was at very low level.

The third hypothesis dealt with the barriers that affects Good Governance in Ruhango District and had the following indicators: a total of 80 respondents about 83.3% said that corruption was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 75 respondents about 78.1% said that bureaucracy was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that political interference was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 67 respondents about 69.8% said that nepotism was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 70 respondents about 72.9% said that misuse of funds was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 68 respondents about 70.8% said that poor management was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s. A total of 85 respondents about 88.5% said that low technology was a big hindrance for good governance in 1980s.

From the same information, in Current situation (2020s), the barriers that hinder good governance have been reduced considerably where a total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that readiness and availability of schools to the local community was at very low level. A total of 27 respondents about 28.1% said that readiness and availability of hospitals to the local community was at very low level. A total of 21 respondents about 21.8% said that readiness and availability of clean water to the local community was at very low level. A total of 18 respondents about 18.7% said that readiness and availability of feeder roads to the local community was at very low level. A total of 10 respondents about 10.4% said that readiness and availability of electricity to the local community was at very low level. A total of 30 respondents about 31.3% said that poor management was at very low level. A total of 27 respondents about 28.1% said that low technology was at very low level.

From the above results, I ascertained that, presented a case study from the district of Ruhango, local leaders had a major influence on the social benefits of rural residents.

5.3. Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s. The specific objectives of this work were to ascertain the components of Good Governance in Ruhango District; to assess the impact of good governance on community development of today

and 1980' s and to identify the barriers that affect Good Governance in Ruhango District. The analysis also used a cross-sectional model template for the quantitative testing approach. Survey results is focused primarily on survey data and the overall population of the survey in Ruhango District has been estimated at 319 885, with the poll taken utilizing random sampling techniques for 96 respondents. Then a sample sized 96 individuals, with the features of the native community and which provides the results predicted by the author, is collected using the random sampling technique. Tables with percentages displayed results. The empirical information is based on a descriptive study and the investigator tabled the answers. The findings of the study revealed that Good Governance of 2020s has contributed to the community development in Ruhango District with the indicators of development like construction of schools, hospitals, road, water sanitation, modern markets, small projects and modern agriculture rather than governance of 1980' s where those indicators were ranked on low level. In short, based on the field findings, as a researcher who has been on the field, I attest firmly that in comparison, there is a clear difference between governance strategies of today and in the 1980' s as the study results have been found via the respondents' views. Refereeing to the outcomes of the research the following recommendations/suggestions were made; some to the government of Rwanda and other to the local community:

To the Government

The researcher is recommending to government to:

- Identify and encourage and defend the different components of nationalism;
- Strengthened domestic defense;
- Guarantee that law-and - order security allows all people to love harmony instead of a subgroup;
- Consistency in monetary and other risk management;
- Guarantee that polls are administered routinely and also that the power balance in the country is equal; as well as examine the political structures of the community in order to eliminate the win-lose and promote the win-win ones to a great extent.
- The results further depend mostly on state to create and/or improve universal primary education at the start of the high school and then at the university level.- The finding urged government to

reconsider the 30% quota for women in political leadership and decision-making based in their competencies.

- Government to continue facilitating a meaningful dialogue between government and the civil society and the people especially through the Open Government Initiative(OGI) address critical national issues.

To the individuals

The results really should inspire citizens themselves:

– be courageous and selfless, amid difficulties in African nations, including the lack of leadership;

· Therefore, strive very hard – resist carelessness – rather than expect that "the state does it for them;"

- Adopt a structural survival mentality for the long term;

- Decline to be procured to public bodies by hypothetical leaders;

- Request to produce or leave legislators.

To further researcher

This research was performed in Ruhango, Southern Province of Rwanda, a geographically different region. The research size was also minimal because of the short amount of time and economic center. This is why a general analysis to analyze the benefits of positive government to group growth in broader studies proposes:

- The effect of good management as a main factor in Rwanda's socio-economic development.

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APPENDICES

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX: A letter to respondent

Dear respondents,

My names are **Alphonsine MUSENGIMANA with Registration Number: 215037745 and phone number 0788581671**, finalist in Masters of Local Governance Studies at College of Arts and Social Sciences of College of Rwanda UR. I' m carrying out this research on “ the contribution of good governance in Rwanda, a comparison of government strategies on community development of the 1980' s and 2020' s in Ruhango District in South province, I would like to ask you a help in filling those questionnaires. I promise you that your answers will be kept confidentially and only use for academic purpose. Thank you in advance for your support.

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❖ Answer freely to question given below.
- ❖ Put (X or V) sign in the box corresponding to your choice.
- ❖ For other types of questions, give answers in your own words.
- ❖ Your answer will be kept under strict secret.

SECTION A: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. Place of residence:

Sector:

Cell:

2. Sex:

Male

Female

3. Age:

Just Age:

4. Marital status:

Single

Married

Widow

Widower

Divorced

5. Occupation:

Occupation:

6. Level of education:

None

Primary

Secondary

University

Vocational training

7. The socio economic grades are:

A	higher managerial, administrative or professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
C1	supervisory, clerical, junior administrative or professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2	skilled manual workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	state pensioners, widows, casual and lowest grade workers.	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. The level of employment of the respondent

Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working full time (over 30 hours a week)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student (full time)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housewife (full time at home)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working part-time (8-30 hours a week)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporarily unemployed (but seeking work)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>

Questions testing the first specific objective

1. How long have you been living in this area?

- Before 1994

- After 994

2. What are the main components of Good Governance of **1980's and 2020's**?

- Accountability

- Participation

- Transparency

- Efficiency in deploying scarce resources

- Freedom of information

3. Were local leaders accountable in their attributions?

- Yes No

4. If yes, at which extent the accountability of local leaders is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020' s)?

Extent of the accountability	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

5. Do you agree that accountability of local leaders of 1980' s differ from the Current situation (2020' s)?

Efficiency of accountability	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

6. Were local community involved in making decision about the planning and implementation of projects?

- Yes No

7. If yes, at which extent community participation is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Extent of community participation	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

8. Do you agree that participation of 1980' s differ from the Current situation (2020' s)?

Efficiency of community participation	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

9. Have local leaders characterized by transparency in your community?

- Yes No

10. If yes, at which extent transparency is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Extent of transparency	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

14. Do you agree that transparency of 1980' s differ from the Current situation (2020' s)?

Efficiency of transparency	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

11. Do you think that local leaders manifested efficiency in deploying scarce resources in your community?

- Yes No

12. If yes, at which extent efficiency in deploying scarce resources is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Extent of efficiency in deploying scarce resources	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

13. Do you agree that freedom of information of 1980's differ from the Current situation (2020's)?

Freedom of information	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

14. Have local community exercised freedom of information in your community?

- Yes No

15. If yes, at which extent of freedom of information is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Extent of freedom of information	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

16. Do you agree that freedom of information in deploying scarce resources of 1980's differ from the Current situation (2020's)?

Efficiency of good governance in	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980's					

empowering the community	Current situation (2020' s)					
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17. Do you think that which extent Good Governance empower local community?

- Yes No

18. If yes, at which extent Good Governance is ranked compared to 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Extent of which good governance empower the community	Period	Very high extent	High extent	Fair extent	Low extent	Very low extent
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

19. Do you agree that Good Governance of 1980' s differ from the Current situation (2020' s) in empowering local population in Ruhango?

Good governance in empowering the community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly agree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

Questions testing the second specific objective

20. What is the impact of good governance on community development of today and 1980' s?

- Education

- Health

- Economy

21. How do you compare the services delivery from government by 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Service delivery	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

22. Are these services accessible and affordable in your community?

- Yes

No

23. If yes, how do you compare their accessibility and affordability compared to 1980's to Current situation (2020' s)?

Accessibility and affordability of services	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

24. Explain whether the services stated above are readily available to community members of your area?

.....

25. Explain how are they being communicated to your community?

.....

16. How do you compare their communication to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Communication of service delivery to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

27. How do you compare their redness and availability to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Readiness and availability of service delivery	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

28. How do you compare the redness and availability of health to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Readiness and availability of health to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

29. How do you compare the redness and availability of education to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Readiness and availability of education to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

30. How do you compare the redness and availability of economy to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Readiness and availability of economy to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

31. How do you compare the communication of health to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Communication to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

32. How do you compare the communication of education to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Communication to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980' s					
	Current situation (2020' s)					

33. How do you compare the communication of economy to your community compared to 1980' s and Current situation (2020' s)?

Communication to your community	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

34. How do you rate the governance structure of Ruhango district to promote services delivery?

- Very likely
- Quite likely
- Neither likely or not likely
- Not very likely
- Not likely at all

35. How do you compare the current governance structure to 1980's in your community?

Governance structure	Period	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

36. Are public officials accessible to your community?

Yes No

37. How often public officials are accessible in your community?

- Never

- Rarely

- Frequently

38. How do you compare public officials accessible in 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Accessibility of public officials	Period	Rarely				
	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

39. Are community members involved in services delivered to meet their basic needs and expectations?

- Yes No

40. How do you compare the community participation in services delivery in 1980's and Current situation (2020's)?

Community	Period	Rarely				

involvement	1980's					
	Current situation (2020's)					

41. Mention and explain the developments that have taken place in your area since 1994?

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Clean water
- Electricity
- Feeder roads

42. In your view, what Ruhango District has to do to improve governance and service delivery in your area?

.....

Questions testing the third objective

43. What are the barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango District?

- Corruption
- Bureaucracy
- Political interference
- Delays
- Incompetence
- Nepotism
- Lack of funds
- Misuse of funds

- Poor management

- Low technology

44. What are your suggestions and recommendations to improve good governance in your district?

.....
.....

SECTION B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What are services do local leaders offer to the local community of Ruhango District?
2. What are the main components of Good Governance of **1980's and 2020's**?
3. What is the impact of Good Governance on community development in Ruhango district?
4. What are the barriers for effective Good Governance in Ruhango District?
5. What are your suggestions and recommendations to improve good governance in your district?

.....
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