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THE ROLES AND CHALLENGES OF DECENTRALIZATION IN BUILDING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF AMBO TOWN.

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The Roles and Challenges of Decentralization in building Democratic Governance: The Case of Ambo town

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The roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance: the case in Ambo town, Oromia regional state of Ethiopia.

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Approval by Advisor and Examiners

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DECLARATION

I, Undersigned, declare that this senior essay is my original work that has not been presented by institution or individual and that all of its sources are dully acknowledged.

Name of student: ----------

Signature: ----------

Date: ----------

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ACRONYMYS

EPRDF Ethiopian people's Revolutionary Democratic Front

FDER Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia

TGE Transitional Government of Ethiopia

SNNPR Southern Nation Nationality and Peoples of the Region

CSA Central Statistical Agency

USA United States of American international Development

ABSTRACT

Today most countries in the world are recommended to reorganize their government structure to been the decentralization. But it is not effective due to different challenges such as lack of awareness about concept of political decentralization. The financial constraints and corruption (power) concentration. This study aims to identify the roles, and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance. To investigate the problems, the study settles a specific objective of identify lack of awareness about decentralization in building democratic governance and roles, and challenges of decentralization to investigate the problem. The study used purposive sampling based on the subjective judgment of the researcher. To collect the data, the study used primary and secondary data. To analyses the data, the study used descriptive research. The study found that the level of decentralization in building democratic governance implementation is low due to lack of effective implementation decentralization and corruption officials [power} concentration. The recommends are that in order to improve the decentralization. Government and peoples should work together or hand to hand by practiced decentralization in building democratic governance.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Decentralization is the transfer authority and responsibility for a function from the central government to subordinate or independent government of organization concept (Taye, 2007:121).

Decentralization should be distinguished by the case of these have characteristics, policy implication and condition for success. Among different type of decentralization are administrative decentralization, fiscal decentralization, market or economic decentralization and political decentralization. Political decentralization refers to the territorial distribution of state power. It also popular governance arrangement aimed at achieving complete devolution of decision-making power and transferring political responsibility to sub national governments in Federal system. The independent and autonomy of the constitutional units are so important that authorities and responsibilities are constitutionally shared between central government and other subsidiary units of government (Ibid).

Political decentralization aims to give citizens elected their leaders or making power in public decision and also more influence in the formulation and implementation of police. Advocate of political decentralization assume that decision made with greater participation will better informed more relevant diverse interest in sleety than those made any by nation political authorities (Bahiru,2006:133).

In the last decade decentralization has gained acceptance as expressed goal or as an actual pursuit in several Africa country. Historically African countries have personalized and highly centralized governance system: In pre-colonial period immediately the African countries governance system was structured and practiced in highly centralized manner. But, starting in the 1980, most African countries started to transfer of power, resource and responsibility to their sub- national government. However, the political decentralization in African still not developed as much as possible. Decentralization was in the recent phenomenon in Ethiopia political land scope. The first move towards institutional decentralization in Ethiopia state in imperial era when Hailesselassie submitted to Parliament, the draft proposed to grant administrative autonomy to awraja(zone) government. But the program was implemented in selected

awrajawotch(zone) on an experiment basis. Eachawrarja(zone) economic potential to become a self-sufficient administrative areas as a critical consideration in the selection process. However, the policy could be considered a typically administrative measure aimed at easing bureaucratic controlled at center rather than a serious decentralization experiments to bring about effective self-government. In addition, the policy did not have much positive impact on decentralization in Ethiopia. It was unlikely that the policy has promoted genuine local self-government.The Dreg had no better record than its predecessors on decentralization in Ethiopian state. The regime established a peasant and urban dweller associations. That was empowered to carry out social, economic and judicial functions. These mass organization enjoyed significant autonomy and served as popular institutions of governance. However, latter these institutions were stripped of their autonomy and independent. Because of the regime converted them in to political instrument (Chen, 2005).

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Following the dawn fall of the dreg, the transitional government of Ethiopia (TGE), established in 1991. During the TGE Ethiopia was divided in to12 self-governing regional states and 2 special autonomous administrative cities. But latter the number of regional states reduced in to 9 following the controversial merger of the number ethnic and nationality groups. Ethiopia was declared a federal republic following the adoption of the 1995 constitution: However, current regime have a number of short falls, resulting from in adequacy of resource (humane power and finance) in experience lack of awareness, poor coordination and low level of institutionalization etc. (Kasahun,&Tegene, 2004).

1.2. Statement of the problem

Today countries in the world are recommended to reorganize their government with structure of a decentralization system of government. This is because of the fact that its role of effective and efficient services delivery to their two tiers of government (Tegene, 2004). According to African organization, the developing countries in the world most powers coroner by European power and not lead their tradition. Decentralization in building democratic government has advanced considerably in Africa in the last two decades, since 1990, many African central governments such as Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa,

Tanzania, and Uganda have initiated or deepened process to transfer of authority, responsibility, and resources to sub national levels (USAID, 2010).

Ethiopia is one of developing nations administrated by dictatorial government for a long period of time. The transitional government organized and established in Ethiopia was in 1991(Bahiru, 2006:136)

Today, there is a formation of a good policies and laws. But, lack of policy implementation is a problem for administrative decentralization and development of democracy. Though there are few studies conducted on role of decentralization in building democratic governance for development of democracy in different area. They largely focus on division of power between federal and regional government. For instance, Girmayhaile (2003), and Haile SellasieAbay (2003), in that year conducted on the study the division of power in the federal and regional government.

The roles decentralization in building democratic governance encourages development of local government as principle of democratic to tolerance of diversity, Accountability and transparency. The challenges here was population survival and officer have weakness for self-confidentiality, active, thought people, luck of reading books of proclamation and constitutions text and did not separated very well right and duties for them.

Ethiopian decentralization in building democratic governance is some way it is a new phenomenon. Particularly in Ambo Town have many problems regarding decentralization in building democratic governance such as very complex bureaucracy process, lack of awareness about concept of decentralization in building democratic governance, financial dependence on regional state and federal, the way of represent council's corruption and power concentration in the hand of officials. Then the researcher tries to investigate the above problem.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective of study

The general objective of this study was to investigation the roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance: the case of ambo town.

1.3.2 Specific objective

* To assess the main roles and challenge of decentralization in building democratic governance the study area

* To assess the roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governances of studies area.

* To analyze the measure taken by the Ambo town to extent decentralization in building democratic governance in study area

1.4. Research question

What are the main roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance in the study area?

What are assessing the roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance of studies area?

What measures that taken by the Ambo town to extent decentralization in building democratic governance on the study area?

1.5. Significance of the study

The major aim of the study has been to examine the roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance Ambo town. This study also had important to be examines by other researchers who have interested to conduct further study on the subject.

1.6. Limitation of the study

In the process of the study, the researcher has been detailed various challenges. Such as, lack of computer access, shortage of relevance reference, shortage of time, shortage of finance, unwillingness of respondent and conditional or weather etc.

1.7. Scope of the study

It is known that the all type of decentralization in building democratic governance plays, a mandatory roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance. However, investigation the whole aspects of decentralization in building democratic governance were very difficult due to number constraints. Therefore, this research has limited on the roles, and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo town area.

1.8. Organization of the study

The research has contained five chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction, background, statement of the problem, research objective, research question and scope of study. The second chapter deals review related literature. Third chapter focuses on research methodology. The fourth chapter focuses on data interpretation and presentation on analysis. Finally, the fifth chapter deals with conclusion and recommendation.

1. 9 Description of study the area

Ambo town is one of the towns in Oromia regional state of Ethiopia, parts of western shewa zone. It is distance from the town from Addis Ababa capital city of Ethiopia 94 km, Ambo is bordered on the South by Tikur, on the west by Cheliya, and on north by the Jelduworeda.Town in Meti , and Gorosole part this Ambo town. Based on 2007 census the town has total population of 108,406 of whom 54,186 are men and 54,220 and 865 population who urban dweller. From this total population 15.9% are Protestant were Orthodox Christianity 51.82 and 32% are traditional practice religion. Those are lives with harmony and sharing their precious moral, cultural and social assets (HCE, 2007).

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2. **Concept of Good governance:** good governance was the process of the control and district the officials government to adhering by the rules and regulation of the government office as decision. Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society. Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand (Sheng, K, 2013).

1. Rule of law:-good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

2. Transparency: - Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

3. Responsiveness: - Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame.

Consensus oriented There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

4. Equity and inclusiveness: - a society's wellbeing depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing.

5..Effectiveness and efficiency:- Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

6. Accountability: - Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

7. Consensus oriented:-There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community

8. Participation: - by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.

2.2. The concept of decentralization

Decentralization covers a wide range of concepts, although it mostly refers to the transfer of responsibilities, power and function from central government to sub national units of governments. This definition stands only to denote decentralization in the public sector of organization. The term, used or refers the transfer of authority and responsibility from central government to subordinate or quasi-independent government and voluntary organization or the private sector (Eshetu, 1994).

Decentralization refers to the distribution or transformation of power for two tiers of government such as federal government and regional constituent. In the last quarter of the 20 century many in the world have engaged in the role of decentralization by transferring of responsibilities of the state to lower tier of government. Such transferring of power is believed to bring not only political stability and democratic governance. But, also improve service delivery and to attain equity. The significance of decentralization drive to local and grass root level empowerment in the fact that different level of sub national units of government is constituted on basis of citizen participation in the political process by way of exercising electoral right. Local self - government encourage the rights and abilities of local authority, which the limits of law, to regular and

mange a sub national share of public affair under their own responsibility and in interest of local population (ibid).

Business [dictionary. Com/.] Administrative decentralized the development policy making agrees that is necessary to the empowerment of local community to be response for their development. Furthermore, decentralization is directly and indirectly link with aspect of good governance in coding consensual decision making. Inquiry, representation accountability and responsiveness of public institution to community concern (Taye, 2007:121).

And to regionally and locally elected leaders it provides opportunities for access to service. There was right of ensuring the behavior and action of the state institutions of function, participating in a decision-making process with regarding to their spheres. There resource, and expenditure management, etc. Are complemented other sets of policies such as poverty reduction, capacity building programmed and city administration (Taye, 2006:6)

2.3. Forms of decentralization in building democratic governance

Major form of decentralization includes the following. These are:-

Decentralization administrative:-Decentralization administrator is for distributive authority, responsibility and it forms an important aspect of political decentralization. It refers to the transfer of powers and resources from higher levels of government to local government situated in different territorial of regions with in the country depending on the on the nature of the decentralization unit, decentralization administrative has delegation.

A.1.Delegation: -Delegation is more extensive form of decentralization. Through delegation central government transfer responsibility for decision and administration of public function to semi- autonomous organization not wholly controlled by central government, but ultimately accountable to it. Government delegate responsibility when they create public enterprises, housing authority's transportation authorities, special service districts, semi-autonomous school districts regional development corporation, or special project implementation units (Tegegne, 2004).

B. **Fiscal decentralization:** the fiscal decentralization is expansion of revenue and expenditure under the context of sub- national government and administration unit. It is the establishment of

effective and transparent financial management at the core any efforts to perform the public sector to be genuinely supportive of decentralization process. The basic characteristics of a system of decentralized financial management should be including: the public transparency of allocation, predictability of the amount of available to local institution, and local autonomy of decision making on resource (Eshetu, 1994).

C. Political decentralization: - political decentralization is transfer of political power and decision-making authority to sub national level such as elected village council, district council and state level bodies. It is usually referring to sharing and granting and surrounding, or otherwise, established power to across outside its usual frame or jurisdiction. Political decentralization gives more power in decision making to citizens or their representatives and can be described, as transfer of legitimacy. This is the primary object of political decentralization is to push decision making down to lower level of government and empower communities to exercise self -rule at the local level (Olsen, 2007).

2.4. The Effect of Administrative Decentralization on Democratic Process

Administrative decentralization can create more transparent political intuition in calculate strong citizen support for government and improved democratic participation. There giving the growing and dissatisfaction with democratic among many citizens of developing country around the world. It has become increasingly evident. By allowing for greater citizens involvement in such national government decentralization offers citizens stake in democratic process or stake on success. Citizens who value their participation national sub government are less likely to support non democratic regime changes at national level because authoritarian democratic typically deny sub national governments significance independent (Connery, 2009: P 53)

2.5. Decentralization in Ethiopia

When we come to Ethiopia policy of decentralization governance is relatively a new phenomenon throughout most of its recent history Ethiopia has been higher centralized unitary state because of the politics of nations building that has be anchored in the creation of strong centralist state that guarded its central power (Bahiru,2004,154).The process of political decentralization in the reorganization of the Ethiopia state from unitary to federal government and from the highly centralized to decentralized structure (Bahiru, 2006, 134).

The federal form of state structure sharing power is in the inherent to them by creating opportunity for absolving the contenders for power in the political process. According to, (Asefa, 2007) after the fall of Dreg the transitional government of Ethiopia (TGE)was established in 1992 under the leadership of Ethiopia people revolutionary democrat front (EPRDF).In which country has divided in to fourteen (14) self -governing ethno - linguistic and two special autonomous administration area (Bahiru, 2006,135).The number latter reduced to 9(nine) regional state following the controversial merge of numerous ethnic and nationality group encompassing many regional in South to one regional government (ibid) .Ethiopia was declared federal republic following the adaptation of other new constitution in 1995.At present Tigray, Afar, Amhara, oromia, Gambella, Benshangul-Gumze, south nation nationality (SNNPR), Harare, Somali, as well as two city administration namely Addis Abeba and diredawa. Each regional state has been given considerable degree of self- rule include an elected regional council and executive administration of their own affair each region can also considered as having semi sovereign state because it has constitution and flag (Bahiru, 2006:135). According to article 50 FDRE constitution regional state can establish their own government and create other administrative level that ate found to necessary and appropriate that level unit of government deposed to be provided with adequate lower of manner that could enable the power to participate in the exercise of self - rule (The 1995 FDRE constitution) .The current Ethiopia state has five tier of government regional, Zone, Woreda, City administrative and Kebele level (Ibid).

2.6. Local Government and Democracy

There is crucial role of the local self- governing in the enhancing democracy in federal system. It brings government close to the people through both representative and participation democracy. In addition to this, it is important for the development of democracy the promoting participation of minority and disadvantaged group (Kinaidand & Chattopadthay, 2008:21).

2.7. Local Level (Woreda) Decentralization

Measure of decentralization introduced in immediate after of may 1991regime change brought about situation where by two levels of government federal and regional become operational (Tegene and Tallahun,2004), devolution an initiative was limited to self - governing region in the sense of exercise developed power and function as stipulated in the provision of federal constitution and other law . This was expressed by the established of elected bodies of

governance such as regional unicameral legislative (council) Executrices organ (cabinet) and judicial unit in manner that resemble the structure and organization as federal level. Regional states governments are empowerment to base their own constitution without violating the provision of constitution. Similarly branch of government were also instituted at lower level such as woreda and Keble, with specified power and function. As mentioned in earlier, zones are initiatives to coordinate administrative activities, prepare development and budget plan and extend technical assistance to the woreda under them. However, zonal administration exercises wide range of regulator power over woreda as all of which is reorganized by constitution as basic unit of local government. A system of dual countable under pins the operation of regional and woreda council where by each accountable its respective constructional and crown in nest upper tired. Regional council is answerable to the electorate and prerogative of the federal government (Tegne and kassahun, 2004).

2.8. Impact of Decentralization

A. Positive impact

Decentralization has a number of merits, such as enhance the effectiveness of the local leaders, ensure the responsibilities and accountability of each individual and high level of official in general unit mobilize citizens to participate effectively.

B. Negative impact

On the other hand, decentralization has a number of short coming. Some of them are lack of favorable condition and commitment on sides of government and lack of transparency and accountability, Etc.

2.8.1. Advantage of Decentralization

According to (Bahru,2006) decentralization had multi :- fold advantages first: decentralization helps to improve the quality of decision making at the top level management decentralization of all authority among other executive at all level in organization relieves the top executive of executive of exclusive burden saving his valuable time , which can devote to more important and long term problem.

Second: Decentralization makes decision: making quicker and better divisional heads are motivated to make such decision s that will create the maximization profit because they are held responsible for effect of their decision on profits

Third: Decentralization provides positive climate where is freedom to make decisions, freedom to use engagement and freedom to act- it gives practical training to middle level managers and facilities management at enterprise

2.8.2. Disadvantages of decentralization

The following are some of demerits of decentralization arrangement

1. The total workload of office cannot be distributed among the personal of different departments

2. Decentralization creates problem of coordination of work among different

3. Decentralization is costly as it raises administrative expenses on account of requirement of trained personal to accept authority at lower level.

Notwithstanding the many, and substantial, advantages and benefits of decentralization, this is the model of governance does not come without some potential disadvantage or risks, so that appropriate safeguards or preventive. Measures can be taken or put in place. Among such disadvantage or risks are the following.

1. Inter-regional inequalities may increase, and thus widen international poverty gap and foster politically destabilizing forces. Since different regions and differently endowed in terms of natural resources, level of economic activates, land values, etc. some local jurisdictions will generate more revenue than other and afford their citizens more or better-quality services than is provided in poorer jurisdiction. The heed for equitable distribution of available resources, to avoiding such disparities, is frequently advanced to justify centralization. That argument fails to recognize the significant incentives that are created, and development benefits derived when the regions cannot be over looked. The challenges of decentralization programs are therefore to devise arrangements with allow each region to undertake such initiatives as they see fit, and to benefit from these, which putting in the place mechanisms to safeguard against extreme disparities between the region.

2. Decentralization can bring higher risks of resources/power capture by local elites or special interest groups. Without adequate safeguards, there is a risk that powerful or well-placed local elites may be able to capture resources/powers allocated or conferred on local authorities, and use these resources/powers for their own benefit. It was therefore essential that in formulating the decentralization arrangements. Provisions are included to prevent the process being high-jacked by any single group or small elite.

3. A frequently advanced argument in support of centralization is that of economies of scale. The burden of this argument is that central delivery of most services is usually more efficient, particularly in the relatively small state, because of likely saving arising from reduced over heads, bulk purchasing, and other areas of cost saving. To extents that this is valid, it would represent disadvantage of decentralization. However, such claims increased efficiency and cost saving are usually proven to more imaginary than real, as factors such as elongated chains of command/supervision, remoteness from the scene of action, inability to apply solutions which best fit the local situation, all lead higher cost which offset and savings realized. Furthermore, the values of local involvement are cost that also carries a price.

On balance, it seems that decentralization is more likely to greater efficiency and is more cost-effective. However, there are situations in which some degree of centralization will lead to greater efficiency. There ideal approach may be to identify these aspects of any activity which could benefits from centralization.

4. Misuse of authority due to inadequate supervision/weak accountability mechanisms constitutes a real risk of devaluation. This can happen if central government supervision/accountability functions are removed due to the new autonomous status of local government, but no alternative mechanisms for accountability in conferring greater autonomy on local governments. This is could include legislation to ensure transparency and openness in the conduct of local affairs, and new mechanisms for accountability, such as the empowerment of civil society entities to undertake watchdog functions. It should be noted however, that were devolution is within the framework of participatory local governance, the risk of weak accountable is minimized, because invariably the civil society partners will insist on and provided such mechanisms.

5. Decentralization represents a more complex form of governance. Creation of several level of government brings complexities as to role and function, relationship, and revenue and power sharing. The most controversial issue is usually related to finance of and relationship between the different level of government or operation, is critical to successful exercise.

3. CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY OFTHE STUDY

The researcher has used qualitative research approach. Because the qualitative research method enables the researcher to get more information which is non-numerical data from key informants. Based on social science researcher method was social meaning.

3.1. Research Design

To conduct the study, the researcher used descriptive type of research. When it used descriptive design obtains pertinent and precise information covering the current state phenomenon, and to draw valid general conclusion from the real information discovered.

3.2. Sampling Technique and Size

There searcher use purposive technique is the one which helps to find out the people who have knowledge and experience about the issue. Then the researcher selects from the total number of Ambo town employer 1680 to select two offices of Ambo town. It selects to civil servant offices and political administration offices in order to obtain relevant and credible data from the respondents asked to face contacting interview. The researcher may not include the whole population in his study. So, the researcher selects 5 people from the two offices because of their responsibility and those have knowledge the essences of decentralization in building democratic governance.

3.3. Data Source

The primary data source used to gather relevant information of the study area were interview; in order to gather valuable information, the researcher used to face contacting interview with the official worker in different offices issue. In addition to primary source of the data the researcher collected secondary source of data from book, internet, and magazine**.**

3.4. Data Collection Instrument

The data collection instrument had used by the researcher is interview.

3.5. Data Analysis and Presentation

This study had employed qualitative research method of data analysis. Qualitative method used to describe the primary data analysis, one to one interview with key informants in the town office.

3.6. Ethical consideration

The research had followed all ethical principles of scientific social service research throughout the interaction with people directly and indirectly participates and affected by of study. All informants of this research have been informed about the purpose of the research and issue of confidentiality before the process of the interview proceeds has been considered. Before the data collection started at the site of the study, the researcher had submitted a letter to select the institution to introduce the purpose and aim of the research and they're by obtain permission to conduct the field work. The researcher had also informed the informants of the study that their participation in the research is based on full consent to develop an informed consent form, which has read before each interview proceeds. This mainly done because the researcher believes that this from acknowledges the participants rights are protected during data collection process. Furthermore, some elements of consent form which include: identification of the research or clarification of purpose of research, guaranteed of the confidentially of the participation.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: DATAANALYSIS ANDPRESENTATION

This chapter deals the data analysis and presentation. The data collected from respondents through interview with key informants. It also describes the roles and challenges of decentralization in building democratic governance: case of town administration offices

4. 1. Decentralization in Ambo Town

Decentralization was the share power between two governments. These are federal and regional government based on constitutional grant of their power and function. This impels decentralization good for ensure the separation power to improve common way based on the situation to decided their own vision and mission develop our culture and language use as primary to administer their inspiration for instances evidences of southern nation nationalities of the people more develop their own economic, social, political aspect to decided their own constitutional principle. Present decentralization for the building of democracy is not enough. We should do different an improvement; it need building democracy. It is not an easy task. It need effort from the community and also political body much requirement. Generally, the above all respondent decentralization in building democracy is not enough the majority of the respondent to said because to develop democracy as know more of Ethiopian laws and declaration set on paper value not value practiced ground level. So, the future we need improvement most thing laws and declaration such thing on paper not applicable rather it works on practiced. Decentralization by itself values it's good for the building of democracy but particularly Ambo town context more of not applicable then we need additional to work capacity to develop decentralization in building democratic governance. However, the other respondent not agrees the above idea for the existence of decentralization building democracy governance in Ambo town is enough to actualize for the building of democracy because of based on free fair periodic election a freedom of thought it can improve the democracy become trust.

4.2. The way of representing council in Town

The employer's respondent in ambo town offices to say that the way of representing council in town, it elects directly from town community. The member of Ambo town council shall be electing for term of five year free and fair election through community participation. For instances in Ambo town their area around six (6) kebele town found totally set as record on

document list and also the town structure of in administrative part 35 sector to be covered. To ask the respondent implies. However, the town council represent by almost present delegate thirty-five (35) from these five (5) is male whereas five (5) female number. The head council shall hold at least three sessions per year annually. The war head council is highest authority of the town. It accountable to the elected people and our mind believes.

4.2.2 The Implementation of Decision-Making Strategies in Ambo Town

The respondent to said about the implementation of decentralization in Ambo town strategies and polices making process and planning different things first start at community voluntarily and active participation in the community and government official. For the instances in Ambo town there were one to five groups to make. This group works at many issues. Political, social, economic associated with directly to discussion to develop the community interlinked. As indicate, on the first day of the Monday distribution the paper to manage the group leader and also on the last Friday collected the paper and took which one is done in week and not done in the week controlled by each group leader. Whereas the other implies added it participated in the country issue.

4.2.3. The Relation Ambo Town Policy and Strategies with region

The respondent participation the administrative and worker issue of office body say that similar answered, to said the war head and zone have the relationship are two ways of communication, it implies the planning process that become from region up to zone and wereda towards grass root level implemented any kind of issues besides mutual existences equal burden town. Generally, this implies that although majority of political power of relationship had made through combined efforts of two and offices. The relation between town and warhead administration that forms sub national level of government formulate execute economic, social and development polices, strategies plan administrator and other natural resources, levy and collect taxes fueling under the revenue sources establish and administrator state policy force. Town are accountable to their respective regional government in were as. Town charged with the responsibility of coordinate the activities of the rereads. Ensuring preservation and protection of cultural heritages and minting laws and order in their areas and monitoring, implementation of polices laws enacted by regional government. Town they are also

responsible for overseeing socio- economic and developments activities in the Keble's under their judicator Kebele dependence on administration town units with regard to technique support and administrative facilitation financial labor and martial.

4.2.4. The role of decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town

Regarding the role of decentralization in building democratic governance, almost all of key interview responded that decentralization has many role;- it helps grass root level community to gain justifiable service, to ensure self-administration, to create democratic and participatory society and also it helps to promote and achieve socio economic and political aspects of the society. Whereas other respondent to said deals the role of decentralization in promoting socio economic development in Ambo town a decentralization system of government helps to the security of socio-economic development additionally bringing each individual socio economic was to ensure food security. Generally to conclude the above the respondent to implies the role of decentralization it ensure the equality of male and female in all aspects of places where equal status of the participation and also it very essential to elected their own representative and to participate their own issues directly engaged to speak free and to reflects flow based own ideological concusses and also to improve their own culture, language to know without discrimination and it bring power sharing , protection of minority right, diversity is accumulated and finally it create large degree of governance.

4.2.5. Benefits Decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town

Regarding the section of society who are most benefited from decentralization almost participants of the interview responded the most beneficial all community in decentralization way of process. It uses all community very essential at whole town lives. Whereas the other key informants responded that many benefits of helps majority of poor society in the town. It helps delegate political power to lower level of societies whereby it helps them to gain or acquire many advantages through participated in all process made. Implementation and evaluate decision. In other words, decentralization helps to make easy high workloads. And also ensure the ability of people to express and reflect their own opinion, norm, identity, believe, argument, decision their wants and need nearly. Additionally, the above concluded that other respondent to implies, political decentralization plays greater role ensuring check and balance in all activity's lower

government of town, so there are many roles of decentralization in the town a participant of interviewer said.

4.2.6. Challenges of Decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town

The challenges not only in Ambo tow but also for all Ethiopia for building of democracy. According to key informant of interview say that decentralization by itself it good but most of laws and strategies, principals set on paper not applicable on the ground practiced level. Whereas the other implies say very challenged of decentralization building particularly in Ambo town had challenge of decentralization such thing, lack of infrastructure like access of transportation, water , electric power of potential scarcity, giving private interest than public interest , insufficient capability of governmental official of where did to perform their responsibility properly, lack of skilled man power, lack of efficient subsidiary from higher to lower level of government.

4.3. Major Challenges of Decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town Administration

Economic Challenge

According to town official respondent's economic problem absence of budget Sources is challenge decentralization building democratic governance luck of resources implies of incapability administration.

Political challenge

According to Ambo town civil servants, in Ambo there is grass root level people not actively participation in decision made process and their alsogap of employer to responsibility sometimes it happens delay their own work to finished on time low.

4.3.1 The Measures taken to reduce the challenges of Decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town

As the town works to measurement to reduce challenges of political decentralization in Ambo town is to promote free and real decentralization of among the power owners and local units. In addition to this great enhance about important of political decentralization and how to participate

in the decision-making process to grass root level of people use as effort of powers to change the mind of society invited different places to giving awareness education regarding what will done became to achieved this result.

4.3.2 The Level of Implementation of Decentralization in Building democratic governance in Ambo Town

According to the interview of respondent find out the level of administrative decentralization in Ambo town administration is getting low due to different faced challenge these are, lack of accountability and transparency, low participation of society building of democracy exercise leadership and also low level of confidentiality. Then it implies due to these reasons the level political decentralization is low. Whereas other said that primary cause is complexity bureaucratic institution and disagreement between them.

4.3.3 Solution to Enhance Decentralization in building democratic governance in Ambo Town

According to the respondent interview of simply way to enhance decentralization, it tends enhance transparency and accountability in local community, to participation past discrimination like women in all-inclusive system and also it increase effectiveness in services delivery reduced absenteeism among governmental employee, Additional self-help to improve our language, cultural background and identity of our role to develop such thing sake of local units, Whereas the other implies in order to improve political decentralization all parts of society political particular officials and government stakeholder should be active participation in promoting decentralization and support local economic development, transformation prose of the economic and political decision are made at living condition of the local society in all manner, it takes place through organized negation process between local actors and private sector that seeks to address consultation faced challenges, generally the success of solution to improve decentralization building democratic governance strategies depend to a large degree on existence of appropriately federal and regional intuition system and on the availability of the necessary framework works and skill levels at all governmental level and put strong commitment leadership.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The investigation on practice of decentralization in building democratic governance presentation as well as analysis of data on the matter of decentralization building for the grows of democracy in which Ethiopia has data to practice this system as main and with including empowers local com-minute. Therefore, based on the finding of the study the researcher drawn the following conclusion in Ambo town administration.

The finding of the study revealed the decentralization in building democratic governance had its own negative influences local democracy of Ambo town due to lack of skill man power, lack of capital, lack of equipment and seeking personal interest, Lack of community awareness about their right, and duty as well as low capacity thinking participation in political economic social issue. Additionally, it has negative effects on the local democracy development in terms of creating secession, unwillingness of some officials to perform their given tasks properly hence, it leads to the decrements of the promotion of local democracy of the town. In contrast the above, the study indicated that decentralization in building democratic governance had its own positive effects on the development of local democratic. The positive effects including, it saves time and energy, gives freedom for grass- root level community to elect their leaders nearly, it gives chance for the community to communicate with their officials face to face on their town problem and it helps to solve their local problems by working together

5.1. RECOMMENDATION

The researcher would be like to mention the following recommendations with regards to the roles and challenges of decentralization building democratic governance to promote grows of democratic in Ambo town political administrations offices and civil servant offices.

- The town administration should create completing and supplementary situation to increase decentralization participation of society made favorable condition.
- The power and responsibilities of Kebele town political administration should be clearly described by federal constitution, unless the economic and decentralization participation of the grass root peoples minimized and the process decentralization building democratic is very difficult.

- The town political and civil servants' offices administration should address the community question such as the infrastructure issues like water, road and electric power.
- The government officials should perform their activities based on the basic principles of good governance and is advisable to reduce the low thinking of female participation in social, economic and political activity.
- The officials try to reduce the complex bureaucracy in the service delivery and also push each official worker to work hard without suffrage their basic need
- The town political and civil servants' administration to accommodate in order to accommodate ethos linguistic, religious difference, political deference and top graphic and economic difference. They are difference ethnic opinion and political ideology we have per-mutated established organization it preserves status and institutional structure that retained the difference.
- The town political administration and civil servants should avoid very complex bureaucracy process for provision of session and for this they should implant principle and polices of business process re-engineering in correct way. Unless the issue of democracy and good governance will remain principle.
- The town political administration and civil servants should give chance for community participation of grass root People in the formulation and implementation of polices and strategies.
- The town political administration and civil servants should develop and trained its own experts for policy formulation rather than making policy by regional government in designing and approved different development projects.
- The town political administration official and civil servant offices should give emphasis on accountable for local people for the realization of local democracy.
- The establishment of decentralized institution and participation of the whole selection of society is the main requirement for building democratic; in this system the poor and the mass should participation in the decision-making process.

Generally, the researcher finding indicated that only interview gives them some result the, because respondent and participant responded the concept of decentralization and level of decentralization in building democratic governance is low in Ambo town. Due to corruption, lack of commitment of town official to improve decentralization and society has no sufficient

knowledge and the concept of decentralization building. And also, the town has to made discussion forum however the active participation is remained silent situation way, because of reputedly asked question not gives immediately the feedback rather it responded after towards some back again to give irrelevant.

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APPENDIX-1

Wolkite University

College of social science and humanities

Department of civics and ethical studies

Interview question;

This interview questionnaire is conducted be Abebe Birhanu for the partial fulfillment of bachelors of art (BA) degree in civics and ethical studies. The aim of this interview question is to collect ground information on the role and challenge of decentralization for the building democratic governance. Dear respondent this interview does not affect your personal privacy rather it is for academic purpose. So, you are kindly requested to answer relevant information.

1. What is decentralization in building democratic governance for you?
2. Do you think that the present Ethiopian decentralization is enough to building of democracy?
3. How officials represented in the study area?
4. Is town administration is going to improve decentralization in building democracy governance for the sake of local units and proper implementation of strategy?
5. How the decision, policy and strategy are made and implemented at local level in the study area?
6. What are the main challenges for the decentralization building democratic of governance in the study area in
7. What extent decentralization empowers the local units in the study area?
8. What are the major challenges for decentralization in building democracy your area administration?
9. What is the role of decentralization in bringing town socio economic development?
10. What are the most benefitted parts of society from decentralization in building democratic governance?
11. What could be the possible mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of decentralization for the building democracy?

12. Do you think that you freely perceive your culture in the area
13. What is negative effect of decentralization in building democracy for the development of local democracy?
14. Do you agree that decentralization have vital role for the building of local democracy your area?
15. What are the mechanisms applying to reduce the challenges of decentralization in for you?