

THE ROLES OF LEADERSHIP AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE SECURITY OF ANAMBRA STATE

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Abstract

Leadership as a process involves the interaction between the leader and the followers such that the leader influences the actions of the followers towards the achievement of certain objectives. It is in this light that leadership will be appreciated as a function of followership. There is always a synergy between purposeful leadership and good governance. Security of lives and property is often times a product of good governance. This paper examined the roles of leadership and good governance in the provision of security in Anambra state. The cross sectional survey design was adopted using the multi stage sampling technique for selection of study participants. 900 participants were drawn from the three senatorial zones of the state using the multistage sampling procedure and collated data were analyzed using frequency counts and percentages. However, relationships between variables were determined by the application of inferential statistics (chi square and regression analysis). The study found significant relationship between leadership roles and security of lives and property in Anambra state. Furthermore, good governance as a predictor of security was also found to be significant at $p=.033$. The study therefore recommended among others that leaders should be accountable, transparent, selfless and patriotic in the discharge of their duties.

Key Words: Leadership, Governance, Security, Corruption and Anambra state

Introduction

Nigeria needs the services of responsible and purposeful leaders to pilot the affairs of the nation. Leadership in every facet of life must be purposeful and goal oriented. Good leaders may not be enough to see the nation through her present ordeals; we need visionary/charismatic leaders. These are the kinds of leaders who leave their imprints in the sands of time. If Nigeria is to make any meaningful progress in this century, the services of visionary/charismatic leaders will be very indispensable. What then is leadership? Simply put, leadership could be described as demonstration of a disposition to solve or address a common problem. Leadership according to Terry cited in (**Ufuoma, 2013:30**) is the “activity of influencing people to strive willingly for a group objective.” However, (Yusuf, 2010:5) see “leadership is a process in which the leader and followers interact such that the leader influences the actions of the followers towards the achievement of certain aims and objectives.” Furthermore, Ufuoma (2013:30) defines leadership as “a process of influencing, directing and coordinating the activities of organized groups towards goal setting”. The authors further stated that leadership involves goal achievement, problem solving, which necessarily involves initiating new structures and new procedures and that is imperatively a function of the leader and the situational variable. Leadership therefore could be said to be like a coin with two sides; on the one side is the leader who dictates the direction of action while on the other side is the follower who is influenced to act in a particular way.

It is interesting to note just as Ufuoma (2013:30) puts it that “the leader is more involved in the leadership process than the followers”. This is a statement of fact because most actions taken to influence the followers were done by the leaders themselves. However, there are situations where the actions or reactions of the followers determine the actions taken by the leader. Leadership is a non-coercive capacity and followers willingly consent to be influenced or directed by the leader (Yusuf, 2010). Leadership could

further be understood from the words of Omolayo (2005) cited in Lawal and Owolabi (2012:5) “as an essential oil that keeps the wheel of government working without any difficulty”. According to him, leadership makes the difference between success and failure in a country. It involves giving direction to citizens who are the critical assets of the nation. Leadership is a bundle of attributes including knowledge, vision, courage, imagination, determination, transparency, decisiveness, motivation, patriotism and nationalism deployed by occupants of strategic positions to lead their citizens and or followers towards profound and positive societal transformations. Profound changes in society require extraordinary leadership exemplified in transformational policies and actions (Lawal and Owolabi, 2012).

Statement of Problems

Leadership deficit has been a recurring decimal in the Nigerian political landscape. Lack of purposeful and visionary leadership has impacted negatively on governance in Anambra state in particular and Nigeria in general. This shortcoming in leadership has therefore weakened the potency of governance which could partly be blamed for the non provision of the needed security for the people of the state. This paper is therefore poised to examining the roles of leadership and good governance in the security of Anambra state. This is against the backdrop that purposeful and visionary leadership is a very veritable ingredient for the provision of good governance and security for the state. Lack of purposeful leadership and good governance could lead to serious security problems. These problems could be due to the inability of government to provide jobs and sense of belonging to the teeming youths who expect a lot from the leadership of the state. Some of these youths may be forced to take to crime such as kidnapping, robbery; drug peddling etc to survive. This therefore will threaten the security of the state. Visionary leaders will more often than not make the desired difference in any given moment. Leaders are expected to play certain roles in their domains. These roles are the distinguishing factors which make a leader what he is. Yusuf (2010:17) highlighted

roles of leadership in governance to include “leading by example, taking of visible/consistent and supportive roles, creating enabling environment and having moral values by being accountable and responsible”. Leadership in Anambra state should not be an exemption. It is expected that leaders in the state should lead by example in all its ramifications. Leadership involves accommodating and tolerating diverse views and opinion if they will work for the good of all. Purposeful leadership will most certainly lead to good governance. However, it appears that leadership roles exemplified by selfless service and goal oriented decisions are almost nonexistent in Anambra state. Purposeful leadership entails carrying everyone along with the view to making the society better. This is not always the case in reality. Most often, leaders tend to be self centered and misappropriate public funds thereby making their followers to either lose interest in government or devise means of surviving the non pleasant situation either through legitimate or the illegitimate means. When these youths take to crime, the security of lives and properties could no longer be guaranteed in the state.

Review of Relevant Literature

Yukl (2006:8) defines leadership as “the process of influencing others to understand and agree about what needs to be done and how to do it, and the process of facilitating individual and collective efforts to accomplish shared objectives”. Similarly, Northouse (2010:3) defines leadership as “a process whereby an individual influences a group of individuals to achieve a common goal”. These definitions suggest several components central to the phenomenon of leadership. Some of them are as follows: (a) Leadership is a process, (b) leadership involves influencing others, (c) leadership happens within the context of a group, (d) leadership involves goal attainment, and (e) these goals are shared by leaders and their followers. The very act of defining leadership as a process suggests that leadership is not a characteristic or trait with which only a few certain people are endowed at birth. Defining leadership as a process means that leadership is a transactional event that happens

between leaders and their followers. Viewing leadership as a process means that leaders affect and are affected by their followers either positively or negatively. It stresses that leadership is a two-way, interactive event between leaders and followers rather than a linear, one-way event in which the leader affects the followers but not vice versa.

Purposeful leadership goes hand in hand with good governance. It is extremely difficult to divorce purposeful leadership from good governance. It is therefore safe for one to assume that good governance is an attribute of purposeful leadership. According to Okeke (2010) governance is the process of exercising political, economic and administrative authority, especially over a state. Embodied in governance are also mechanisms, processes and institutions put in place through which citizens articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences (Okeke, 2010). The distinguishing features of good governance according to Okeke (2010:4) include the following,

(i) Accountability; (ii) Inclusiveness; (iii) Equity and Social Justice; (iv) Observance of the Rule of Law and Due Process; (v) Legitimacy of Political, Economic and Administrative Authority; (v) Effective Institutions; (vi) Purposeful Leadership and (vii) Security and Order. Governance effectiveness is also predicated on effective coordination of sectoral interventions which are critical to the objectives and targets of the Government. This requires the right blend of persons, at various levels of authority, with the right mix of technical, conceptual, political and administrative skills and competencies, to effectively drive the engine of governance.

However, Akpam (2011) cited in **Beetseh and Chiba (2012)** views governance as the manner in which power is exercised by governments in managing a country's social and economic resources. In that sense good governance is the exercise of power by various levels of government in a manner that is effective, honest,

equitable, transparent and accountable. Good governance according to the scholar, involves absence of abuse and corruption and the existence of the rule of law and the extent to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civic, cultural, economic, political and social rights. This is not exactly feasible in the Nigerian society where impunity by public office holders and corruption have not only discredited all efforts to move ahead but crippled the Nigerian nation in all its ramifications. It is in this light that Akpa (2011) defined good governance as basically bordering on issues of integrity, efficiency, effectiveness and economy of government in the management of public affairs and meeting government's expectations of the society. Furthermore, Beetseh and Chiba (2012) maintained that good governance is development oriented. Interestingly, Beetseh (2011) submitted that good governance involves being responsible, accountable, responsive and transparent. This is summed up in Beetseh and Chiba (2012) who stressed that good governance requires that governments or the leadership should be politically and financially accountable. It becomes unambiguous that accountability is a vital ingredient needed for good governance to thrive in any given human society. When leaders are accountable to their followers, there is the tendency that basic needs of the followers will be met at least to a reasonable extent. Prominent among these needs is the security needs of the people.

Purposeful leadership and good governance will most often lead to provision of security of lives and property to a reasonable extent. It has to be stated however that security of lives and property is most probably a good determinant of purposeful leadership and good governance. Terriff (1991) cited in **George-Genyi (2013)** opined **that** security is the condition of feeling safe from harm or danger; the defence, protection and preservation of values, and the absence of threats to acquired values. Simply put, security is about survival and the conditions of human existence. Security is not necessarily solely military in nature. Security is broadly viewed as freedom

from danger or threats to an individual or a nation. It is the ability to protect and defend oneself, cherished values and legitimate interests and the enhancement of wellbeing (Mijah, 2009). Scholars like McNamara (1968) and Mijah (2009) see security as tantamount to development. Security is not just about the presence of a military force; however, military force is one of the vital elements in the provision of security in a society.

There can be no development without security. The nonconventional conception of security lays emphasis on human security. Security according to Fayeye (2011) implies the maturation of the structures and processes that can engender and guarantee political space and sufficient conditions for the realization of among other things, personal, group or national aspirations. Kofi Annan (1998) cited in **George-Genyi (2013:60)** had emphasized on the human perspective of security when he posited that

Security means much more than the absence of conflict but also that it includes lasting peace, an inherent ingredient of security. Security encompasses areas such as education, health, democracy, human rights, the protection against environmental degradation and the proliferation of deadly weapons. Indeed there can hardly be security amidst starvation, peace building without poverty alleviation and no true freedom built on the foundation of injustice.

Furthermore, security of lives and properties of a people entails more than this. For instance, Onifade, Imhonopi & Urim (2013:54) holds that;

The security of a nation hangs on two important pillars which are (1) the maintenance and protection of the socioeconomic order in the face of internal and external threat and (2) the promotion of a preferred international order, which minimizes the threat to core values and interests, as well as to the domestic order.

*It is consequent upon this assertion that Aligwara (2009) cited in **George-Genyi (2013)** submitted that security of the individual citizens is the most important thing. He also argued that security is for the citizens and not citizens for security. To him, security involves provision of the basic necessities of life which invariably will make people live in peace with one another. However, security as used in this study will cover mainly the physical aspect of security which deals with protection/safety of lives and property. From the above discussions, it becomes obvious that to guarantee the security of lives and properties of the citizenry, several factors must be brought together to work harmoniously for the survival of the nation Nigeria. It is from this perspective therefore that one will appreciate the roles of purposeful and visionary leadership in the governance of a nation.*

The problem of leadership and governance as it pertains to Anambra state cannot be over emphasized. Much of the contemporary problems in the state could be traced back to many years of negligence by successive governments in the state especially during the military era. The military dictators who ruled the state and the nation as a whole in the past were not mindful of providing the basic needs of the people. Several years of neglect during this era led to collapse and dilapidation of the limited infrastructure which were put in place from the colonial to early post colonial eras. The major factor which led to decay in the already existing infrastructure is corruption. Corruption was taken to its highest level under the several military regimes in the country. Public enterprises were looted and mismanaged paving way for commercialization and outright privatization of most of them. The problems which were created under the different military regimes in Nigeria however continued even several years after the restoration of civil rule in the country. It is safe to state to a reasonably extent that the contemporary situation in the Nigerian nation is a carryover from the military administrations. The most disturbing aspect of all these is that several years after the exit of the military from governance of

this country, the crippling and destructive effects of corruption remains unabated. It appears that accountability and transparency which should be the guiding light in this democratic dispensation were thrown to the dustbin. Nigerians wake up each passing day to hear stories of misappropriation of public funds by both the elected and appointed individuals who man positions of authority in the country.

The scenario at the national level is not different from what happens in the states. In Anambra state for instance, failure in leadership and governance exposed the state to several problems. On the one hand, there is the unending upsurge in criminality especially the violent ones, while on the other hand people have taken their fates into their hands. One of the basic functions of the state is to guarantee the protection of lives and properties of its citizens. One could emphatically argue that this basic function of the state is actually lacking in Anambra state. The state ranks high among the most crimes infested states in the country. Kidnapping and armed robbery occupy a prime position in the state. No wonder the incumbent governor of the state is bent on eradicating kidnapping from the state. It appears from the above discourse that security of lives and property is seriously threatened by lack of purposeful leadership and good governance by successive governments since the inception of Anambra as a state in Nigeria. The inability of the government of Anambra state to provide responsible and purposeful leadership in terms of provision of the basic security needs of the people led to the emergence of vigilante groups in different communities in the state (Ukiwo and Chukwuma, 2012). The authors are of the view that governance deficits and pervasive insecurity in the region are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. The nexus between governance and security in Anambra is to say the least intriguing and disturbing. For instance, *Iwuamadi (2012:68) found that;*

Anambra state was among the first in the southeast region to experience the gradual take-over of security by vigilante groups following the failure of the formal state security

agencies to provide security as armed robbers and other criminal activities virtually took over control of key commercial centres and towns like Onitsha, Nnewi, and the state capital Awka.

This is without mincing words a product of bad governance and maladministration by successive governments in the state. Virtually every community in the state has one form of vigilante service or the other. When the state could not provide security for its people, the people found alternative by providing security for themselves. This paper is therefore focused on determining the roles of leadership and good governance in the provision of security to the people in Anambra state.

Theoretical Framework

The Marxian theory constituted the theoretical anchorage for this work. The Marxian theory was propounded by Karl Marx (1818-1883) and his basic assumption is that the ruling class are there to oppress the masses. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles (Marx and Engels 1848). Marxists argue that the state serves the dominant classes in society. They see the state as "the executive committee of the bourgeoisie". In capitalist society like Nigeria, the state rules primarily in the interest of the capitalist class. For example, the state takes as its top priority increasing economic (i.e., business) activity, when it is clear that this is now accompanied by a falling quality of life and by environmental destruction. The state's most important characteristic is that it has the power to coerce members of society; e.g., to jail, fine or execute, and to make war. It is in this light that the Marxian theory will be appreciated in explaining why governance in Anambra state has not exactly provided the needed security for lives and property of the inhabitants of the state. Political office holders use the office to enrich themselves by implementing programmes which will benefit them. The masses benefit minimally from the policies of those in power. This is consequent upon the fact that people who occupy positions of authority are

often times self centred; the policies they implement are most often beneficial to themselves only. This therefore leaves the masses with the only option of taking care of themselves through which ever means that is available to them.

Consequent upon the above discourse, this paper is focused on achieving the following objectives:-

- i) To examine public perception of leadership in Anambra State.
- ii) To ascertain the roles of roles of leadership in the state.
- iii) To identify the problems of governance in the state.
- iv) To determine the factors responsible for the security situation in the state.
- v) To suggest measures to be taken to improve on the security situation in the state.

Methodology

This is a cross sectional survey design conducted in Anambra state. The state has a total population of 4,177,828 according to the 2006 National Population Census. The target population is comprised of persons who are 18 years and above in the state. Persons 18 years and above in the state according to the 2006 census is 2401594. This represents 57% of the total population of the state. It is from this population that a sample size of 900 respondents was drawn. For the purpose of clarity, a sample of 300 participants was drawn from each of the three cities in the state; Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha using the multi stage sampling procedure. The choice of the three cities was based on the premise that they are the major cities in the state and they are chosen from the three senatorial districts of the state. The major source of data for this study is the structured questionnaire which addressed the specific objectives of the study. Collated data were analyzed using descriptive statistics while the chi square statistics and the regression analysis were used for testing relationship between variables. Out of the 900 hundred questionnaires administered to the respondents, the researcher was able to recover 856 of them which represents (95.11%) return rate.

Data Analysis

In this study, the age distribution of respondents has a mean age of 36.94 years, a standard error of mean of .373 and a median age of 35 years. Furthermore, the distribution has a modal age of 34 years, a standard deviation of 10.91 years, a minimum age of 19 and a maximum age of 67.

Table 1: Respondents' views on the leadership of the state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Very good	52	6.1
Good	148	17.3
Fair	359	41.9
Bad	171	20.0
Very bad	126	14.7
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that (41.9%) of the respondents perceived political leadership in the state as being fair, (20%) of them were of the view that it is bad, (17.3%) believed it is good while (14.7%) and (6.1%) of the respondents maintained that leadership in the state was very bad and very good respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents see political leadership in the state as being fair. The researcher then sought to understand whether or not leadership is purposeful in the state and the responses are shown in table 2.

Table 2: Respondents' views on the purposefulness of leadership in the state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Very purposeful	61	7.1
Mildly purposeful	209	24.4
Not purposeful	586	68.5
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

In table 2, (68.5%) of the respondents were of the view that leadership in the state is not purposeful, (24.4%) of them believed it is mildly purposeful while (7.1%) of them said it is very purposeful. It then implies that leadership in Anambra state is not purposeful. Furthermore, respondents were requested to identify the roles of leadership and they responded as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Respondents' views on what constitute the roles of a good leader

responses	Frequency	percent
Having the ability to solve problems when they arise	74	8.6
Taking appropriate decisions at the right time	89	10.4
Leading by example	191	22.3
Having the ability to influence and coordinate people to perform maximally	176	20.6
Being selfless, accountable, tolerant and responsible to the people	326	38.1
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 3 indicates that (38.1%) of the respondents maintained that a good leader has to be selfless, accountable, tolerant and responsible to the people, (22.3%) of them argued that a good leader should lead by example, (20.6%) of the respondents stressed that a good leader should be able to influence and coordinate people to perform maximally while other responses are as shown in the table. The researcher then inquired to ascertain whether or not political leadership in the state performs these roles and the responses to this question is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Respondents' views on whether or not political leadership in Anambra state is performing the above stated roles

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	76	8.9
No	502	58.6
I don't know	278	32.5
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

It is shown in table 4 that (58.6%) of the respondents were of the view that political leadership in the state is not performing the roles of a good leader, (32.5%) of them said they do not know while (8.9%) of respondents stated that they perform the roles of a good leader. It implies that political leadership in the state is not performing the roles of a good leader. Respondents were asked to assess governance in Anambra state and their assessment is shown in table 5.

Table 5: Respondents assessment of governance in Anambra state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Good	93	10.9
Fair	442	51.6
Bad	246	28.7
Don't know	75	8.8
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that (51.6%) of the respondents perceived governance in Anambra state as being fair, (28.7%) of them see it as being bad; (10.9%) of the respondents said governance in the state is good while (8.8%) of them said they do not know whether or not governance is good in the state. It implies that governance in Anambra state is fair in its performance. The researcher tried to ascertain the most serious problem working against good governance in Anambra state and the responses from the respondents are shown in table 6.

Table 6: Respondents views of the problems working against good governance in Anambra state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Corruption	350	40.9
Lack of security	308	36.0
Maladministration	142	16.6
Incompetence	56	6.5
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

In table 6, (40.9%) of the respondents stressed that corruption was the most serious problem working against good governance in Anambra state, (36%) of them stated that lack of security was the problem working against good governance in the state while (16.6%) and (6.5%) of them said maladministration and incompetence respectively were the most serious problems working against good governance in Anambra state. The researcher then asked the respondents to assess the state of security in the state and their responses are shown in table 7.

Table 7: Respondents' views on the security situation in the state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Very poor	438	51.2
Poor	334	39.0
Good	61	7.1
Very good	23	2.7
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that (51.2%) of the respondents perceived the security situation in the state as being very poor, (39%) of them said it is poor while (7.1%) and (2.7%) of them said good and very good respectively. It therefore implies that the security situation in the state is very poor. Respondents were further asked to state factors responsible for the state of security in the state and their responses are as shown in table 8.

Table 8: Respondents' views on the factors responsible for state of security in the state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Bad governance	255	29.8
Insensitivity to the plight of the masses by public office holders	223	26.1
Corruption	205	23.9
Unemployment	173	20.2
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

It is shown in table 8 that (29.8%) of the respondents perceived bad governance as the factor responsible for state of security in the state, (26.1%) of them maintained that insensitivity to the plight of the masses by public office holders is responsible for the state of security in the state while (23.9%) and (20.2%) of the respondents stressed that corruption and unemployment respectively are the factors responsible for the security situation in the state. Finally, respondents were asked to state how the security situation can be improved and their responses are shown in table 9.

Table 9: Respondents views on how to improve the security situation in Anambra state

Responses	Frequency	Percent
By entrenching good governance	269	31.4
By provision of employment opportunities	190	22.2
By empowering the youth through skill acquisition programmes	79	9.2
By provision of necessary infrastructure	190	22.2
By having purposeful and visionary leadership	128	15.0
Total	856	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

In table 9, (31.4%) of the respondents believed the security situation in the state could be improved by entrenching good governance, (22.2%) of them stressed it could be improved by the provision of employment opportunities and by the provision of necessary infrastructure while (15%) and (9.2%) of them said it could be improved by having purposeful and visionary leadership and by empowering the youth through skill acquisition programmes respectively. The researcher further tested relationship between leadership roles and good governance in Anambra state and the details are shown in table 10.

‘Table 10: Relationship between leadership roles and security of life and property in Anambra state

What is the greatest role of a good leadership?	Do you feel that the safety of your life and property is guaranteed in Anambra state?				$X^2 = 23.672$ $df= 8$ $P=.003$
	Ye s	No	Don't know	Total	
Having the ability to solve problems when they arise	4	59	11	74	
Taking appropriate decisions at the right time	7	66	16	89	
Leading by example	34	129	28	191	
Having the ability to influence and coordinate people to perform maximally	16	144	16	176	
Being selfless, accountable, tolerant and responsible	57	236	33	326	
Total	118	634	104	856	

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that a significant relationship exists between leadership roles and security of life and property in Anambra state at $P=0.003$. It follows therefore that there is a significant relationship between leadership roles and security of life and property in Anambra state. This implies that leadership roles influence the provision of security of life and property in the state. Relationship was also tested between good governance and security of life and property and the details are shown in table 11.

Table 11: Relationship between good governance and security of life and property

How would you assess governance in Anambra state?	Do you feel that the safety of your life and property is guaranteed in Anambra state?				X ² = 55.112 df= 6 P=.000
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	
Good	12	81	0	93	
Fair	69	311	62	442	
Bad	15	205	26	246	
Don't know	22	37	16	75	
Total	118	634	104	856	

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that a significant relationship exists between good governance and security of life and property in Anambra state at P=0.000. It therefore follows that there is a significant relationship between good governance and security of life and property in Anambra state. This implies that good governance influences security of life and property in Anambra state. Finally relationship was tested between leadership roles and good governance in Anambra state and the details are shown in table 12.

Table 12: Relationship between leadership roles and governance in Anambra state

What is the greatest role of a good leadership?	How would you assess governance in Anambra state?					X ² = 34.036 df= 12 P=.001
	Good	Fair	Bad	Don't know	Total	
Having the ability to solve problems when they arise	8	36	23	7	74	
Taking appropriate decisions at the right time	12	53	19	5	89	
Leading by example	19	78	62	32	191	
Having the ability to influence and coordinate people to perform maximally	19	85	59	13	176	

Being selfless, accountable, tolerant and responsible	35	190	83	18	326	
Total	93	442	246	75	856	

This study found that majority of the people in the state see leadership in the state as being fair. This implies that leadership of the state is has not performed enough as expected of it by the people of the state. The study also found that leadership in the state is not purposeful. It therefore means that more still needs to be done to improve the quality of leadership in the state. Furthermore, most of the respondents affirmed that political leadership in the state is not performing the roles expected of a good leader. In view of this finding, leaders in the state are expected to improve on their present performances so as to meet the needs and aspirations of the people in the state. Yusuf (2010:17) highlighted roles of leadership in governance to include “leading by example, taking of visible/consistent and supportive roles; creating enabling environment and having moral values by being accountable and responsible”. Leaders in the state are expected to exhibit these roles with a view to transforming the state positively.

It was found in the study that majority of the respondents see governance in Anambra state as being fair. The study also found corruption, lack of security, maladministration and incompetence as problems working against good governance in Anambra state. The security situation in the state was found to be very poor. Furthermore, several factors were found to be responsible for poor security in the state. These factors are bad governance, insensitivity to the plight of the masses by public office holders, corruption and unemployment. These findings agrees with Ukiwo and Chukwuma (2012) who had earlier argued that the inability of the government of Anambra state to provide responsible and purposeful leadership in terms of provision of the basic security needs of the people led to the emergence of vigilante groups in different communities in the state. The authors are of the view that governance deficits and pervasive insecurity in the region are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. These findings are further corroborated by Akpa (2011) who stated

that governance is basically bordering on issues of integrity, efficiency, effectiveness and economy of government in the management of public affairs and meeting government's expectations of the society. When this is lacking, there seem to be public distrust to affairs of government. Furthermore, Beetseeh (2011) submitted that good governance involves being responsible, accountable, responsive and transparent. This appears to be missing in Anambra state.

The study found that the security situation in the state can be improved by entrenching good governance, provision of employment opportunities, provision of necessary infrastructure, having purposeful and visionary leadership and by empowering the youths through skill acquisition programmes. In this study, a significant relationship was found between leadership roles and security of life and property in Anambra state. Relationship was also found between governance and security of life and property in Anambra state. Leadership roles were found to have significant relationship with governance in Anambra state. Lastly but not the least, governance as a predictor of security of life and property was found to be significant at $p=.033$. This is supported by Ukiwo and Chukwuma (2012) who stated that governance deficits and pervasive insecurity in the region are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. They affirmed that the nexus between governance and security in Anambra is to say the least intriguing and disturbing. This is against the background that when leadership is purposeful and responsible to the people, good governance is bound to ensure which will eventually lead to provision of basic needs of the people including their security needs.

Conclusion

Purposeful leadership is a very vital aspect of good governance in a state. When leaders play their roles as required, security of lives and property may be taken seriously and may lead to development in the state. Purposeful leadership is exemplified by selflessness; goal oriented actions and decisions; people centred programmes and

policies and can lead to massive transformation of the state. When purposeful leadership is complemented with good governance, the society will most likely be better positioned to guarantee the basic security needs of the people. This could be more in the area of the physical security which entails safety of lives and property. In this study, leadership roles were found to be statistically significant in the provision of security in Anambra state. The implication therefore is that purposeful leadership which is needed for good governance to prevail in the state must be entrenched. This will go a long way in providing the needed security of lives and property in the state.

Recommendations

Based on the findings made in the study, the following recommendations were made:-

Political office holder whether elected or appointed should be accountable to the people. Leaders must lead by example and maintain the highest level of transparency in the discharge of their duties. Policies and programmes which will impact positively on the people should be implemented. This could be by creating enabling environment for small and medium scale businesses to thrive. Necessary infrastructures should be put in place with a view of stimulating economic growth in the state.

Employment creation must be emphasized and youth empowerment schemes should be made viable. Job opportunities must be advertised and employment should be by merit and performance. Skill acquisition centres should be revamped and made accessible to youths in the state. Micro credit schemes should be put in place to encourage small scale enterprises. Youths should be encouraged to go into farming so as to keep them meaningfully engaged.

Prosecution and conviction of corrupt officials is necessary to forestall increasing incidences of corruption. In this regard, the anti-corruption agencies must live up to the expectation of the people

and bring to book corrupt officials whose actions or inactions have contributed to the seemingly lack of transparency and accountability in governance in Anambra state.

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