



Leadership Transformation and Good Governance: Architects of Sustainable Development in Africa

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Abstract

The problems of development require moral assessment or ethical reflection. Development has a definitional difficulty; it constitutes a multifaceted form and it aims at human improvement and economic efficiency. Development seeks to address global economic equality, hunger, human deprivation through a more viable alternative of policy components. Development requires economic growth, human well-being, scientific, technological and the existing possibility of the framework of political superstructure. This paper shall analyze the economic implications, policy components of development on the human well being in Africa. It will also appreciate and appropriate the many-sided processes of development which are aimed at better human living condition. And because development has been misconstrued to be an economic term, this paper adopts analytical method and with a critical eye examines and clarifies development as an economic, scientific, social, cultural, technological and a political term. The conclusion is that integral process of development indicates that human beings are determined to be architects of their destinies. Development is both personal and comprehensive. Good governance and development or sustainable development is inextricably linked. Without good democratic governance there would be no good dynamics of leadership structure. Development is borne out of the need for resolving the problems of human wellbeing.

Keywords Leadership; Transformation; Development; Good Governance; Corruption

1 Introduction

The fact is that development is fundamental to human improvement and it is based on human actions. Agbakoba (2003:31) reviewing Popper's view, asserts that "the goal of development and thus the direction of development are set by us. And it is incumbent on us to pursue its attainment. We shall love to use our good moral sense to arrive at these goals. There is the potential for universalizing those goals". Agbakoba (2003:28) contends also that "development has a holistic principle". For him individuals perform their conscience acts, but these are connected by some special casual mechanism to the realization of holistic goals, which have their own principle of development. Development is an all-embracing or all inclusive concept; it should not been seen as an economic term alone, but it is scientific, technological,

economic and the political structure of men in their existential relations in society. The integral process of development is that human beings take their destinies into their own hands. The problems of development in Africa are that Africa as a continent is predominantly an agricultural continent. Development is strongly dependent on political superstructure. Development encompasses the social, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, intellectual and political spheres. It involves a beneficial change; it also touches on both the socio-economic and political change. Development involves alleviating the plethora of human misery or suffering and the alleviation of environmental degradation of African countries. Development emphasizes a commitment to alleviating worldwide human and natural world outlook of the environment. Above all it must take



cognizance of earth ethics, an anthropocentric resource control to avoid the environmental crisis already ravaging almost all nations of the world and not only Africa.

The Global Biodiversity outlook 3 gave a very gloomy outlook of the environmental situation of the planet from a biodiversity perspective. The Biodiversity of the planet is being lost at a very high rate due to human development. The extinction rate is up to one thousand times higher than the historical background rate. The report notes that there has been a failure on the part of world governments to halt biodiversity loss. Biodiversity flourishing that is meant to contribute to poverty reduction and enhance life on earth is yet to receive the fullest attention. A proportion of the earth's planets are threatened with extinction, and natural habitats are in decline. Extensive fragmentation and degradation of forests, rivers and other ecosystems continue as a result of human activities on the natural world. Crops and livestock genetic diversity is on the decline, and according to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Biodiversity Outlook 3: Executive Summary (2010: 4-5) the "ecological footprint of humanity exceeds the biological capacity of the earth". The loss of biological diversity should be of serious concern for humanity. This is also evidenced by the same Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity Outlook 3: Executive Summary (2010: 4-5) when it observes that:

The loss of biodiversity is an issue of profound concern for its own sake. Biodiversity also underpins the functioning of ecosystems which provide a wide range of services to human societies. Its continued loss, therefore, has major implications for current and future human well-being. The provision of food, fiber, medicines and fresh water, pollination of crops, filtration of pollutants, and protection from natural disasters are among those ecosystem

services potentially threatened by decline and changes in biodiversity. Cultural services such as spiritual and religious values, opportunities for knowledge and education, as well as recreational and aesthetic values, are also declining.

The reality that humanity is facing a global environmental challenge due to development is attested to by many writers and scholars. Among whom are Holmes Rolston 111, Joseph R. DesJardins, Val Plumwood, Richard Sylvan (Routley), J. Baird Calliacot, Arne Naess, Karen J. Warren, Thomas Berry, and many others. It will suffice here to state the viewpoint of DesJardins (2006: 5) where he contends that:

At the start of the twenty-first century it is fair to say that human beings face environmental challenges unprecedented in the history of this planet. Largely through human activity, life on earth faces the greatest mass extinction since the end of the dinosaur age 65 million years ago. Some estimates suggest that more than 100 species are becoming extinct every day and that this rate could double or triple within the next few decades. The natural resources that sustain life on our planet-air, water, and soil are being polluted or depleted at alarming rates. Human population growth is increasing exponentially.

On a local level in the Niger Delta, Nigeria, there is a serious environmental challenge that is ongoing with dire consequences for the people of the region and the global community. Though the people of the Niger Delta from time immemorial have had contact and interacted with their environment, that interaction did little damage to the environment, compared with the environmental pollution that arose from capitalistic exploitation of the oil and gas wealth of the region. The exploration of oil and gas is causing untold damage to human lives, property,



and the environment of the Niger Delta. This is not to say that the only cause of environmental devastation in the Niger Delta is from the oil and gas industry. There is environmental devastation caused by difficult terrain and weather conditions of the Niger Delta and those caused by human pressures and impact on the environment. Regarding the environmental pollution and abuses as a result of the oil and gas industry activities Ukpak (2001: 27-28) observes and correctly too that:

The Nigerian ecosystem has been degraded not only by deforestation but also by oil spills, gas flaring and sundry activities deriving from oil production, as experienced in the Niger Delta. Oil spillage is a frequent major hazard to the Niger Delta. It often destroys farm crops and farmlands, aquatic life as well as the flora and fauna of the entire region. And as farmers and fishermen in the region depend essentially upon their land and water resources for their sustenance, destruction by oil spillage often spell doom to the people. Apart from their economic mainstay that is badly affected, the health of the inhabitants of the area also tends to plummet because once polluted and food is consumed, including drinking water, the consumers contact various diseases that sometimes lead to death. Often, those who suffer loss from these oil production activities are not adequately compensated or not compensated at all. The result of this nonchalant attitude of the oil producers and government is the seemingly unending chaos, rift or anarchy, as has been witnessed over the years in the Niger Delta.

To have a proper grasp of development therefore, we must conceive generally desirable social change, economic growth, social change,

industrialization, and modernization without excluding the undesirable degradation and subjugation of the natural world. Development strategies involve human well being and the overcoming of economic crisis and social deprivation. Development involves the maximization of economic growth, better human living condition, and the avoidance of human suffering. Development involves unalloyed commitment to public goods; it is geared towards social ends and means. Above all it flows from the overall tendency for preference satisfaction, basic human needs, respect for human rights, the existing possibility of democratic governance, social participation and a right to at least a minimum-level of human well being. Development is characterized by an ethical reflection or moral implications. Scholars such as Denis Goulet, Paul Streeten, and Amartya Sen have given a theoretical approach to some questions on human development. The moral dimension of development theory is as important as the technological, scientific, cultural, social and political superstructure or policy components. Crocker (1998: 39) believes that “development scholars recognize that social-scientific theories of development and underdevelopment have ethical as well as empirical and policy components. Development involves the collective responsibility of all human beings in society”. For Crocker (1998:39) posits that:

Development philosophers and other ethicists formulate ethical principles relevant to social change in poor countries, analyses and assess the moral dimensions of development theories and seek to resolve the moral quandaries which arise in development policies and practice, in what direction and by what means should a society develop? Who is morally responsible for beneficial change? What are the obligations, if any, of rich societies (and their citizens) to poor societies? The



theory and practice of development theory is characterized by a moral assessment.

Development aims at redressing the problems of hunger, poverty, international injustice. Development requires a more comprehensive, empirical and careful analysis of human commitment to better living. Good development is understood as the pursuits and the solution to the problems of economic inefficiency, global economic inequality, and human hunger and under development. Little wonder, social theorists believe that development is understood as the expansion of people's valuable capabilities and functioning. Development and good governance are inextricably linked. Good governance can lead to the existing possibility of development strategies.

2 Good Governance and Sustainable Development

Governance relies on a strong, viable, stable, significant and robust liberal or democratic tradition. Good governance implies policy dialogue and the strengthening of institutional framework. Good governance reflects on the need for comprehensive, reliable political reforms that are anchored in promotion of human right, the existence of civil society, transparency, accountability, and the principle of participatory government. The solutions to democratic governance must be factored or tailored around the individual human person. What fosters good governance is effective leadership and robust liberal democratic tradition. Good governance should or aims at heralding new level of international thinking or international integration. Good governance reflects on the exercise of political or administrative and economic management; it reflects on the effective management of a nation's natural and human resources and state of affairs. Good governance indicates the effective articulation of common interests, legal system, and managerial competency of a countries resource. Good

governance implies the sensitive nature to countries' resources through effective managerial skills, competency, and state of affairs in a way that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable, responsive, articulate, radical, and sincere to the needs of a people in a particular country's resources. Good governance demands viable, strong and pluralistic civil society. Good governance requires good institutional framework, rule of law or set of rules governing human thoughts and actions. Good governance requires dynamic leadership structure that is articulate, disciplined and organized. Good governance requires high level of managerial competence that is people focused, transparent, accountable and responsive to the people's needs. Good governance requires the promotion and effective implementation of economic policies and political programs; it requires people oriented policies to promote broad spectrum of a country's economic growth, a dynamic of social policies that will eventually lead to the reduction of poverty.

Good governance implies the maximization of economic and social advancement, human mass empowerment and improvement, a competitive market economic structure and a careful analysis and strengthening of a broad based national economy and national security. Good governance requires careful management of national economic resources. Good governance is an essential instrument for sustainable development in Africa. Good governance implies the precondition for sustainable national development. Poor democratic governance is an impediment to sustainable development in a country or continent like Africa. One fundamental element of good governance that is needed for sustainable development is a national economy that operates in a manner that is ethical, accountable, transparent, open and normatively regulated environment that is people-focused. There is an inextricable link between good democratic governance that is accountable, open and transparent that is accountable and the ability



to achieve sustainable economic and socio-cultural and political development that is broad-based. Good governance implies the emergence of a stable economy and the stability of any democratic nations. Good governance encourages greater or maximum human satisfaction; it encourages greater or maximum community participation in any democratic nation. Good governance promotes accountability, managerial competency, efficiency and effectiveness in the sustainable development of any democratic nation. Good governance can lead to the initiative of continuing human improvement, effective management capacity, and the eradication of conflicts of interests. Improved governance aims at effective government reforms or policy and practice.

Good governance aims at improving the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency of a nation's economic market structure (system); both at the public and private sector of the national economy. Good governance plays a pivotal role in ensuring social balance. Developing countries are currently facing challenges due to lack of reduced poverty and the inability of these developing countries to achieve sustainable development. Good governance requires ethical soundness, effective management practices of countries' natural and human resources. Good governance requires a harmonized system of taxes and the promotion of strategic public policy and accountability framework. Good governance lends credence, credibility and sustainability of economic and political reforms. Good governance aims at comprehensive approach and realistic or set targets that is fundamental and sustainable. Good governance aims at comprehensive approach and realistic targets that is fundamental and sustainable. Good governance aims at continuous human improvement, sustainable institutional framework, social structural change, effective organizational structure, and integrated program of human cooperation. Good governance requires

a dynamic leadership structure and dynamic or viable process that is desirable and indispensable

A careful analysis of good governance requires a process of continuous improvement of basic human needs. The promotion of good governance aims at functional, transparent, accountable and competent legal system and the effective implementation of the rule of law in a democratic nation. Good governance requires building a viable media institution, capacity-building, and community base organization. Good governance can contribute to innovative programs that provide assistances for the people or masses in society; this can lead to a stronger civil society. Good governance promotes effective economic planning, policy framework, improved economic system and financial management, resolving structural and institutional problems, strong operation of a liberal democratic, economic system or structural, and increasing public driven sector or effectiveness. Good governance can also constitute to the development of democratic processes.

3 Africa and the Questions on Development

Development in human society requires a dynamic process. Development has a multi-layered form and many sided process. For Rodney (1972:1):

Development in human society is a many-sided process. At the level of the individual, it implies increase in skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well being. Some of these are virtually moral categories and are difficult to evaluate depending as they do on the stage which one lives, one's class origins, and what is wrong. However, what is indisputable is that the achievement of any of those aspects of personal development is very much tied



in with the state of the society as a whole.

Development as a concept has a definitional difficulty. Development can be personal, partial and comprehensive. Development is geared toward human convenience or overall human betterment. Development is steeped in human social, political and economic relations. For Rodney (1972:1-2), “the relations which develop within any given social group are crucial to an understanding of the society as a whole. Freedom, responsibility, skill, etc. have real meaning only in terms of the relations of man in society. Development implies an increasing possibility of regulation both in the internal and external relations”. It is a well known fact that the relations between individuals in any two societies are regulated by the form of the two societies. Their respective political structures are important because the ruling elements within each group are the ones that begin to dialogue, trade or fight, as the case may be. At the level of social groups, therefore, development implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships. Development is a human phenomenon which is simply tied in political structure, fundamental material needs, non material needs, human survival and the independence of the social groups.

For Rodney (1972:2), “development in the past has always meant the increase in the ability to guard the independence of the social group and indeed to infringe upon the freedom of others—something that often came about irrespective of the will of the persons within the societies involved. Human beings are always engaged in the unique nature of developmental strategies”. Rodney also argues that men are the only beings which embarked upon a unique line of development because men have the capacity to make and use tools. Strictly speaking, real development involves usage of tools. For him also the very act of making tools was a stimulus for increasing rationality rather than the

consequence of a fully matured intellect. Rodney in his submission simply believes that development is anchored in the consequence of increasing human rationality. Development involves the usage of tools which will liberate men from physical necessity or unnecessary exertion or dissipation of energy. It is therefore arguable to say that the tools with which men work and the manner in which they organize their labor are both important indices of social development. The term “development” is often used in economic term. Rodney (1972:2-3) believes that:

More often than not, the ‘term development’ is used in an exclusive economic sense. The justification being that the type of economic activity in itself is an index of other social features. What then is economic development? A society develops economically as its member increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment. This capacity for dealing with the environment is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science), on the extent to which they put their understanding into practice by devising tools (technology), and on the manner in which work is organized.

Sustainable development involves the practical demonstration of the devices of tools. Development involves the importance of science and technology. Science and technology involves both the understanding of the law of nature and the application of tools which is geared towards human betterment or improvement.

Rodney (1972:3), rightly, observes the evolutionary tendency of development as far as human improvement is concerned. He posits that:

Taking a long term view, it can be said that there has been constant economic development within human society since



the origin of man, because man has multiplied enormously his capacity to win a living from nature. The magnitude of man's achievement is best understood by reflecting on the early history of human society and noting the following: firstly, the progress from crude stone tools to the use of metals; secondly, the change over from hunting and gathering wild fruit to the domestication of animals and the growing of food crops; and thirdly, the improvement in organization of work from being an individualistic activity towards being an activities which assumes a social character through the participation of man.

Development involves human active participation and the quest for human progress. Development as far as Rodney (1972: 3) is concerned assumes social character when he argues in no uncertain terms that:

Development implies human quest for progress, the dynamic interplay between human being and nature, it implies the collective participation of all men as a social group. Development assumes a social character through the aid of human participation. Development as a social character and human participation assumes the increasing capacity or ability of human beings to live a more satisfactory life through exploiting resources of nature.

Many sociologists and scientists trace the historical trajectory of development to a universal condition. Rodney (1972:3) in consonance with this view states that:

Every continent independently participated in the early epochs of the extension of man's control over his environment which means in effect that every continent can point to a period of

economic development. Africa, being the original home of man, was obviously the major participant in the processes in which human groups displayed an ever increasing capacity to extract a living from the natural environment. Indeed, in the early period, Africa was the focus of the physical development of man as such, as distinct from other living beings. Development was universal because the conditions leading to economic expansions were universal. Everywhere, man was faced with the task of survival by meeting fundamental material needs; and better tools were a consequence of the interplay between human being and nature as part of the struggle for survival. Development assumes the overall tendency to produce basic necessity and increased production.

He, (Rodney) observed that development implies the capacity to produce basic necessities and other service for the population. But the overall tendency was towards increased production, and at given points of time the increase in the quality of goods was associated with a change in the quality or character of society. Development implies or indicates what Rodney (1972:4) calls "the universal application of the principle of quantitative/qualitative change". Development involves the creation of greater quantity of goods and services which are based on greater skills and human inventiveness. Development involves the quality of life improved. Development as far as the world is concerned has been uneven. What is probably of more reference for early African development is the principle that development over the world, territories has always been uneven. What actually affects development in Africa as a continent is that the form of superstructure has been very weak and seems to be distorted due to lack of political will and ideological framework or institutional structure.



And as human beings battled with the material environment, they created forms of social interaction. Technological development involves an expanded economic capacity and the manufacturing of a wide variety of items.

Development should not be seen as purely an economic affair but rather as an overall social process which is dependent upon the outcome of man's efforts to deal with his natural environment. Development involves the increase in the quality of lives of a people which can give way to a new state of society. Development brings about change in the existing possibility of social relations. It has been also argued by Rodney (1972:5-6): that:

In human society it has always been the case that the expansion of the economy leads eventually to a change in the form of social relations, forms of government, patterns of behavior and systems of beliefs which together constituted the superstructure which was never exactly the same in any two societies. Political superstructures have marked negative impact on development among African states.

Consequently, the breakthrough to a new stage of human development depends upon man's technical capacity to deal with the environment; it is also to be borne in mind that peculiarities in the superstructure of any given society have a marked impact on the rate of development. Development indicates that human beings are self-conscious and determined to take their destiny in their own hands. This explains why workers and peasants in every part of the globe have become self-conscious and determined to be the architects of their destiny. Such a determination is also an integral part of the process of development. Workers and peasants have now become the most dynamic force in world history and human development. Development reflects on the fact that human life

is in the process of transformation. Development involves a system of social relations that is geared towards the overall planning of the economy and the society. Development as a goal of human relation is based on a combination of given features of production such as capital, land, labor and so on. And as defined by the average bourgeois economist, development becomes simply a matter of the combination of given features of production namely land, population, capital, technology, specialization and large scale production. The conceptualization of development can never be complete without looking at the issue of underdevelopment in Africa. Rodney (1972:19) concludes that:

The countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are called agriculture countries because they rely on agriculture and have little or no industry; but their agriculture is unscientific and the yields are far less than those of the developed countries. In several of the largest underdeveloped nations, there was stagnation and fall in agricultural output in and after 1966. African development has not really been the overall benefit of the African peoples.

Actually, Walter Rodney is of the view that African potentials in terms of natural endowments increases day by day with new discoveries of mineral wealth on the agricultural side. African soil is not as rich as the picture of tropical forests might lead one to believe; but there are other climatic advantages so that with proper irrigation, crops can be grown all the year round in most parts of the continent. The situation is that Africa has not yet come anywhere close to making the most of its natural wealth and most of the wealth now being produced is not being retained within Africa for the benefit of Africans. One fundamental problem facing development is the emergence of Western capitalist tendency; the rich get richer while the poor get poorer. There is continuous



exploitation of man by his fellow man. Right from the appearance of *Homo sapiens* on the planet earth, he has always exploited his natural environment in order to make a living. At a certain point in time, there also arose the exploitation of man by man in that a few people grew rich and lived well through the labor of others. Apart from the evils of Western capitalist tendency, another factor militating against the crisis of identity and the quest for development in Africa is the issues of economic woes or backwardness, and political instability. One can rightly argue with Walter Rodney that political instability is manifesting itself in Africa as a chronic symptom of the under development of political life within the imperialist context.

The development dynamics is basically based on the establishment of industries. The establishment of industries may attract other secondary activities in a cumulative factor. This self reinforcing growth may result in all other related activities of industries over the initial establishment of such industries in that areas like security, fire protection, police, prisons, telecommunication, hospitals, and electricity. The problems of development faced by the less developed countries include the interlocking vicious circles of poverty. Development in Africa is not feasible due to the difficulties of attracting capital resources and the problem of population explosion, the birth rate of less developed countries is very high and the problem of over migration which has resulted in the brain-drain syndrome. Brain-drain is a phenomenon; it poses a serious challenge to the third world countries because the concepts “drain” means to sire or draw out with intention to empty the source it comes from. Brain drain denotes a migration from human capital resources. The major cause of brain drain is when a particular country pays high and attractive wages for cheap labor, such a country is said to experience good political structure and working environment. The brain drain problem arises when Africans choose not to return to their nation or country. As a syndrome,

it indicates that Africa has been enmeshed in penury and degradation; it reflects on the bastardization and the retardation of the continent of Africa’s growing economy.

Brain drain is also the consequence of poor leadership structure, bribery and corruption. Africa should invest in human capital development in order to stem the tide of brain drain syndrome. Africa is faced with the battle of individual human rights, and the ideal of the common good. The national capital reserve has been the exclusive property of a selected few; the political leaders of governments in Africa are suffering from political ignorance and are not sensitive to the peoples’ needs. However, investing in human capital resources will result in the control of the negative effects of brain drain. Brain drain has resulted in the loss of skilled workers and this can wreck the chances of African countries sustaining the provision of goods and services which are essential for development in Africa. Brain drain implies the migration or mass exodus of our best brains to developed countries of the world. The best way to stem the tide of brain drain syndrome should reflect on the implementation of good policies that can make the less developed countries of Africa congenial and conducive for human development. Africa through the dynamics of good leadership should guarantee the basics of social cohesion and national security. Brain drain has a very negative impact on African countries as a whole. To make the matter worse, it has created a very adverse or negative implication to the quest for comprehensive development in Africa. In short brain drain is antithetical to Africa’s quest for development.

4 Recommendations

The indices of good governance should aim at developing better human living conditions and effective leadership. Effective leadership should aim at universal brotherhood, love and solidarity. Good governance and sustainable development should aim at economic growth and global economic equality. Sustainable development



should focus on correcting the abnormality of international injustice. A comprehension of development should, address not only the economic term but also the scientific, cultural, technological and the policy components of society. African transformation should be steeped in the dynamics of ethical cum effective leadership structure and development strategies. The emergence of leadership transformation and good democratic structure should aim at effective social justice, promotion of human rights, law and order, provision of health care delivery system, good democratic institutions, and equality of opportunity. The dynamics of African leadership structure should aim at human flourishing. Good governance, dynamics of leadership structure, and African transformation and development strategies should aim at the total reduction of human deprivation, hunger, abject poverty and drudgery. African transformation, dynamics of leadership structure, good democratic governance and development strategies should aim at scientific progression and assimilation and technological advancement; the increased production of goods and services vis-a-vis human relation in society. Good governance, African transformation, development strategies and the dynamic of leadership structure should aim at the universal condition of human flourishing or human development. Good governance and sustainable development should aim at enhancing higher standard of living, high life expectancy, increase in personal income and high productivity capacity. Good democratic governance and ethical leadership should pave the way for sustainable development to thrive in African society.

5 Understanding Sustainable Development in Africa

Development is replete with the existing possibility of human practical improvement or advancement. For Nnedum and Ezeokana (2009:205), “development is a state of positive advancement in the life of a people” which

cannot take place in a conflict situation. Nnedum and Ezeokana (2009:212) contend strongly that:

It is a truism that no meaningful development could be achieved in a conflict situation putting in view various conceptualization of development by different authorities. Development is a situation of improvement in the standard of living of a people. Development is a multi dimensional process that normally connotes change from a less to a more desirable state. Accordingly, development represents advancement in a state of affairs. It encompasses higher level of attainment in technology, standard of living, infrastructure, leadership structure, knowledge and health. Development involves human improvement, the acceleration of economic growth and the growth of production output.

Nnedum and Ezeokana (2009:213) therefore conclude that:

Development must therefore be conceived of as a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of abject poverty. Development implies a social construction, because it is not only the creation of material resources but the ultimate evolving of the human person. The ultimate development of the human person involves process and growth of a particular society and progress, event of change and progress. Development refers to the processes and events of change and human progress of any society.

Development is ultimately about the individual human person or society or both. Development



involves the harmonious progressive unveiling of the human person's potentials if we were to borrow from the wisdom of the psychologists like Ezeokana and Nnedum.

6 Conclusions

In this study of good governance, the dynamics of leadership and development strategies, our task has been to critically analyze the conceptualization of development and its economic implications and policy components to Africa. African transformation is embedded in rapid human and capital or physical development. It has been discovered that the conceptualization of development has been a universal phenomenon. Development could not be isolated from human existence, social interaction and reciprocal existential relations. This unique excursion into development strategies reveal that there is no generally accepted theory and definition of development. Rather development was theoretically conceived not only from an economic point of view but from the scientific, technological, socio-cultural and it is also characterized by a policy components or ideals of the institutional and functional framework of political superstructure. Development, rightly observed arises from the nature of man who struggles for survival in the face of opposing goals, interest and challenges which include: limited or scarce resources; limited information; limited intelligence; limited rationality and limited sympathies. Development can be experienced at the personal or individual level, or within social groups or interclass, societal, national or international levels. Democratic governance, which is people oriented is fraught with the prerequisite for development in a multitude oriented entity like African states. Good governance is an organ or instrument of human mass empowerment that engenders radical openness and sustainable development. Development refers to the processes and events of change and human progress of any society. It is therefore a well argued fact that development

is ultimately about the individual human person or society or both. Development involves the harmonious progressive unveiling of the human person.

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