ASSESSMENT OF MIDDLE-CLASS LIBYANS ON THE QUALITY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

By

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Abstract

The purpose of this study to assess the level of Good Governance Indicators (Political stability, government effectiveness, and control of corruption) in Libya, to analyze the differences between perception’s of each of (Job Categories, Job Positions, and Job Experience) of Middle-Class Libyans on these Indicators in Libya, and to recommend some improvements of Good Governance in Libya. Numerous hypotheses and questions were adopted for achieving to the study objectives. Survey instrument were distributed to the respondents (N = 400) comprising of Middle-Class in the governmental sector, private sector, civil society, and academics. Data analysis started with evaluating data reliability, and ANOVA test to assess the hypotheses. For the assessment the Good Governance level, the respondent’s answers on the questions of each of Good Governance Indicators which assessed by the mean for aiming to reach to assessment the level of Good Governance in Libya. Besides used the interviews with some of who are responsible in the Libyan government, private sector, and civil society for getting their perceptions about Good Governance situation in Libya. World Bank reports about Good Governance in Libya during (1996-2010) also used for supporting the findings which obtained by the survey and the interviews. However, the study found that, there is agreement on the weakness of Good Governance of adopted indicators of this study in Libya, and there are some differences in the perceptions of respondents about the application of indicators of Good Governance in Libya. Finally, several recommendations and implications were drawn from the study.

Keywords; Good Governance, Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Control of Corruption, and Libya.
Abstrak


Kata kunci: Pentadbiran yang baik, Kestabilan politik, Keberkesanan kerajaan, Kawalan rasuah, dan Libya.
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Ibrahim Noureddin Kamba
Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia
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# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Number</th>
<th>Section Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title Page</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certification of Thesis</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission to Use</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstrak</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Table of Contents:</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of Figures</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of Abbreviations</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter One

### Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction. .......................................................... 1
1.2 Problem Statement. ..................................................... 9
1.3 Research Questions .................................................... 18
1.4 Research Objectives.................................................... 19
1.5 Research Significance. .............................................. 20
1.6 Conceptual Definition.................................................. 21
1.7 Operational Definition................................................ 22
1.8 Research Conceptual Framework................................. 24
1.9 Research Hypotheses. ................................................... 25
1.10 Scope of Research...................................................... 26
1.11 Limitation of the Study .............................................. 29

## Chapter Two

### Libya Modern History
2.1 Introduction. ........................................................... 31
2.2 King Idris Period (1951 to 1969)........................................ 32
2.3 Qaddafi Period (1969 to 2011)....................................... 33
2.4 Post Qaddafi Period (2011 to present)............................ 43

Chapter Three  Literature Review
3.1 Introduction. ............................................................... 46
3.2 Definition of Governance............................................. 46
3.3 Definition of Good Governance..................................... 48
3.4 The need of Good Governance...................................... 52
3.5 Good Governance structures........................................ 61
3.6 Good Governance indicators ....................................... 65
3.6.1 Political Stability.................................................. 65
3.6.2 Government Effectiveness........................................ 69
3.6.3 Control of Corruption............................................ 73
3.7 Islamic Perspective for Good Governance........................ 81
3.8 Chapter Summary.................................................... 92

Chapter Four  Research Methodology
4.1 Introduction. ............................................................ 93
4.2 Research Design....................................................... 93
4.3 Population and Sampling............................................. 95
4.3.1 Population......................................................... 95
4.3.2 Sampling.......................................................... 95
4.4 Methods of Data Collection.......................................... 98
4.5 Structure of the Questionnaire................................. 99
4.6 Pilot Study............................................................ 102
4.7 Data Analysis......................................................... 103
4.8 Statistical Analysis.................................................. 104
4.8.1 Descriptive Data Analysis................................... 104
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>Descriptive Data of Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Described the Response Rate from Respondents</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>Response Rate from the Questionnaire</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2</td>
<td>Categories of Institutions of Respondents</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>Respondent’s Positions in the Institutions</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.4</td>
<td>Job Experience of Respondents</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Descriptive Data Analysis for Answering the Questions of the Study</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1</td>
<td>The Answer of the First Question on the Political Stability</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2</td>
<td>The Answer of the Second Question on Government Effectiveness</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.3</td>
<td>The Answer of the Third Question on Corruption Control</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Chapter Summary</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>First Hypothesis (H1.1) Testing</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Second Hypothesis (H1.2) Testing</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Third Hypothesis (H1.3) Testing</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Summary of hypotheses Testing.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Chapter Summary</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Discussion of the Results of Hypotheses Analyses</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1</td>
<td>First Research Hypothesis (H1.1)</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>Second Research Hypothesis (H1.2)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.3 Third Research Hypothesis (H₁₃)........................................... 167
7.3 Chapter Summary. ................................................................. 174

Chapter Eight Implications, Recommendations, and Future Research

8.1 Introduction ........................................................................... 175
8.2 Implications of the Research................................................. 175
8.3 Recommendations. ............................................................. 182
8.4 Future researches................................................................. 187
8.5 Chapter Summary. ............................................................... 188
References. ................................................................................ 189

Appendix 1 List of The Interviews.
Appendix 2 Questionnaire of Research.
### List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number</th>
<th>Table Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Structure of the Libyan government from 1977 to 2011</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>The instability in the division of the administrative apparatus of the Libya (1951 to 2005)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Libya’s rank in the Quality of Life Index for selected years.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>The rank of Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, and Control of Corruption indicators as conceived by the Middle-Class Libyans in Libya 2010</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Conceptual definitions of independent variables and dependent variable of study........</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Operational Definitions of Independent Variables and Dependent Variable of Study….</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Political Stability for Libya 1996-2010</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Effectiveness of Libyan Governments 1996-2010</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Corruption Control of Libya 1996-2010</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Definitions of Governance</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Definitions of Good Governance</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Difference between the good governance and bad governance</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Good Governance Indicators as adopted by some of International Organizations</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>The meaning of mean score of each item of good governance</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Reliability Analysis for each variable</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Response Rate of the questionnaires</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Categories of institutions of respondents</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Respondent’s positions in the institutions</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Frequency distribution analysis of job Experience of respondent</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Descriptive Statistics for respondent’s perception on Political Stability</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Descriptive statistics for respondent’s perception about the causes that led to</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
does not exploit the political stability in the implementation of development programs.

5.7 Descriptive statistics for respondent’s perceptions on Government Effectiveness

5.8 Descriptive statistics for respondent’s perceptions on Control of Corruption

5.9 Descriptive statistics which explained the respondent’s perceptions on the factors that led to spread in the corruption in Libya

5.10 Descriptive statistics which explained the respondent’s perceptions on kinds of corruption in Libya

5.11 Descriptive statistics of respondent’s perceptions on the requirements needed by the government to combat corruption

6.1 ANOVA test of difference in Job Category mean perception’s scores towards Political Stability in Libya

6.2 Post-hoc Tests of Political Stability

6.3 ANOVA test of difference in Job position mean perception’s scores towards Political Stability

6.4 ANOVA test of difference in job experience mean perception’s scores towards Political Stability

6.5 ANOVA test of difference in Job Category mean perception’s scores towards Government Effectiveness

6.6 ANOVA test of difference in Job position mean perception’s scores towards Government Effectiveness

6.7 ANOVA test of difference in job experience mean perception’s scores towards Government Effectiveness

6.8 Respondents’ perception about the quality public services in Libya

6.9 ANOVA test of difference in Job Category mean perception’s scores towards Control of Corruption

6.10 ANOVA test of difference in Job position mean perception’s scores towards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>ANOVA test of difference in job experience mean perception’s scores towards Control of Corruption</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>The results of hypotheses analysis</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Libya’s rank in Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (2003-2010)</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Comparison of Democracy, Corruption and Press freedom between Libya, Tunisia and Egypt during selected years</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Libya’s rank of Quality of Life Index for selected years</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Difference between perception’s mean of Job Categories on Good Governance Indicators in Libya</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Difference between perception’s mean of Job Position on Good Governance Indicators in Libya</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Difference between perception’s mean of Job Experience on Good Government Indicators in Libya</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure Number</th>
<th>Figure Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Research Conceptual of Framework</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Qualitative methods are used to help explain quantitative finding...........</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>The rank of Good Governance Indicators in Libya 2010............................</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**List of Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI</td>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Council of Public Planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>Good Governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter One

Background of Study

1.1 Introduction

The discourse on good governance is not contemporary; it is as old as humanity itself. The application of good governance indicators in administration of human society is the foundation of civilization. The civilizations that have thrived are based on solid governance foundations. The representation of societal organization and administration bases in fundamentals of good governance had been the bastion of progress of many civilizations in the ancient times. These successful ancient civilizations were a result of the efforts by too many of individuals who have had a role in the construction of these civilizations through their ideas and aimed at construction of successful communities. For example, the ancient Chinese civilization built on the ideas of the philosopher Confucius, who urges rulers and people to work on the construction of a perfect state (Legge, 2002). His advices were the foundation on which the Chinese civilization was anchored. Drawing from Confucius’s teachings is one of the fundamentals that any ruler should follow. Confucius was quoted to have said that:

In leading a state of thousand chariots, respect the office and trustworthy, economise in the use of resources and love the people, and employ the people when it is timely (Confucius, 551BC- 479BC) Legge, (2002).

In the period spanning 1792 BC to 1750 BC, the great Hammurabi also formulated a number of laws called the laws of Hammurabi. These laws were aimed at
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198


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