Good Governance &
Human Rights &
The Future of Global Governance

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Thinkers of Good Governance

NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI’S POLITICAL THEORY

Prepared by Raizada P. Corpuz
• Machiavelli born in 1469 in Florence, Italy, is considered one of the main founders of modern political science.

• **His famous book The Prince,** sought to abolish religious or other emotional factors from political practice.

• He is an outstanding example of a “Renaissance man,” because of his work as a diplomat, political philosopher, musician, and playwright, but, foremost, a civil servant of the Florentine Republic.

• Machiavelli believes that politics should be argued from a strictly political viewpoint, *eliminating theological and moral arguments.*

• **He greatly opposed to the church,** believing that it causes men to be humble, and thus weakening their ability to lead.
• Machiavelli had little interest in spiritual matters, none in theological. His was a public, not a private philosophy.

• His interest in religion was solely political. A prince did not have to be religious, but it was important for him to appear so.

• Much of Machiavelli’s writing is considered with the need for a strong army, for a national militia, and the bringing to an end of the mercenary system.

• In taking a state the conqueror must arrange to commit all his cruelties at once, so as not have to recur to them every day, and so as to be able, by not making fresh changes, to reassure people and win them over by benefiting them.
Two Methods of Fighting:

One by law, and the Other by force.

Although he says “the first is of men, and the second of beasts,” moreover, he also says that “it is necessary for a prince to know how to use both.”

His beliefs require the prince, or leader, to be a public figure above reproach, while privately acting without moral standards to achieve state goals.
He who wishes to be obeyed must know how to command.

Niccolo Machiavelli
“Since love and fear can hardly exist together, if we must choose between them, it is far safer to be feared than loved.”

Niccolo Machiavelli
*The Prince*
Kautilya’s Arthashastra
Who was Chanakya?

- Born in 3 B.C.
- Vishugupta – Kautilya – Chanakya
- Pulled down Nanda Dynasty
- King maker – Chandragupta Maurya
- Responsible for the defeat of Alexander in India
- Kautilya’s Arthashastra & Chanakya Niti – Documented towards the end of his life
Good Governance

• “In the happiness of the subjects lies the benefit of the king and in what is beneficial to the subjects is his own benefit”
  – (1.19.34)
Selection of Employees

Appointment of trainees

A ‘trainable’ person is the one who has the following qualities:

1. Desire to learn
2. Effective listening ability
3. Ability to reflect (think from all angles)
4. Ability to reject false views
5. Intentness on truth not on any person

(1.5.4-5)
Handling Employees

- **Theory of Motivation**
- Sama (counseling)
- Dana (offering of gifts)
- Danda (Punishments)
- Bheda (creating a split)
SWOT Analysis of the Conqueror

- “After ascertaining the relative strength or weakness of powers, place, time, revolts in rear, losses, expenses, gains and troubles, of himself and of the enemy, the conqueror should march” (9.1.1)
Role of a Council of Ministers

• **Consultation**

• “All undertakings should be preceded by consultation. Holding a consultation with only one, he may not be able to reach a decision in difficult matters. With more councilors it is difficult to reach decisions and maintain secrecy” (1.15.2,35,40)

• Therefore sit and counsel with those who are matured in intellect (1.15.20-21)
Global Destruction

The world is facing with threats and challenges that no single country, no matter how powerful it is, can deal with.

• Terrorists:

• September 11, 3000 deaths, including 19 hijackers
• 2002 Bali Bombings: 202 deaths, 209 injuries
• 2004 Madrid Bomb Attacks: 191 deaths, 2050 injuries
• 2005 London bomb attacks: 56 deaths (including 4 suicide bombers), 100 injuries
In Germany they first came for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a communist.

Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew.

Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant.

Then they came for me — and by that time no one was left to speak up.

Pastor Martin Niemoeller
A German Anti-Nazi activist, 1960
Thomas Jefferson

• “The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only object of good government.”

• (Thomas Jefferson)
What is the purpose of government?

- Defence
  - To protect a country from invasion which would destroy a people’s way of life and prevent them from being happy

- Justice
  - To maintain the laws necessary to create a realm of freedom so that people can live a moral and meaningful life and thus be happy and fulfilled
Role of government

- Support traditional family
  - Family and marriage law
- Tax system
  - Favour marriage and children
- Inheritance
  - Build up generational wealth and responsibility
- Social security system should not subsidise unmarried mothers
- Social services should be voluntary sector
Role of government

- Establish and maintain simple legal framework for free market.
- Law of contract, laws against theft, fraud
- Maintain independent judiciary
- Independent central banks
- Limited taxation
- Government should not be involved in finance or the economy.
- Minimise bureaucracy and corruption
Governance

- Accountable government
- Solid Institution
- Political system
- Socio-Economic Growth
Governance is the process of decision making and the procedure by which the decisions are implemented.

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.
Relationship

GOVERNANCE  HUMAN RIGHTS  DEVELOPMENT

People are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, human rights and governance.

“Human rights and human development share a common vision and a common purpose – to secure, for every human being, freedom, well-being and dignity”  -UNDP Human Development Report 2000
How are good governance and human right linked?

Good governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing. Human rights principles provide a set of values to guide the work of governments and other political and social actors.

They also provide a set of performance standards against which these actors can be held accountable.
What is governance?

• To meet the people’s needs through managing whatever resources that are available.

• Gov has to gain the people’s confidence that they would be able to lead them and ensure their needs are met.

• Obama’s presidential campaign 2012: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cAmRqg7i-ZQ
Governance Problems: Some Examples

- **Grand Corruption: State Capture**
  - Leaders plundering state assets (Mobutu, Abacha)
  - Powerful “oligarchs” buying state officials (CIS)
  - Corrupt leaders colluding with corrupt investors: non-competitive, non-transparent award of contracts (oil & gas)

- **Nepotism and Patronage in Public Service**
  - Political pressure for award of contracts, appointments
  - Politicized transfers (South Asia)

- **Administrative ( Petty) Corruption & Inefficiency:**
  - Bribes for licenses, permits, government services
  - Diversion of funds for public programs
  - Inefficient and ineffective service delivery
Thank you for Listening

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