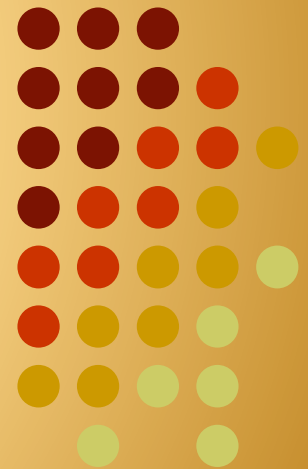


GOOD GOVERNANCE

**How it is needed for
healthy Society?**



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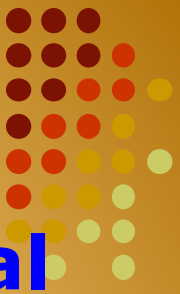
Main Points

- **Good Governance as a Concept**
- **Principles**
- **Main Policy aspects**
- **Practical implementation**
- **Good Governance is imperative for sustainable development and social welfare**

Welfare State and Bureaucratic Public Management



- **The welfare state was collapsed because governments were engaged too much with social problems and redistribution of GNP. Government required more taxes, more debts and more expenditure without reaching the welfare for all; as a result:**
- **Bureaucratic Public Management, shortcomings in changing world, monopoly power and inefficient governments.**



- a) New economic and political consensus: 1) growth and personal welfare, 2) social welfare through government, redistribution of social programmes.**
- b) Dichotomy faced: Increase and monopoly of private sector, it creates great pressure for change.**
- c) The emergence of New Public Management(NPM) concept- mixture of market approach practices from many countries (late 1980s).**

Public Management: Evolution and Changes



- **The old Public Management:**
Bureaucratic style, Ineffective management

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- **The New Public Management (NPM):**
Market driven approach, Effective management, Social disappointments

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- **Good Governance:**
New synthesis and maturity aimed to reach sustainable growth and public sector efficiency, as well as citizens' satisfaction and social welfare.

New Public Management (NPM) as concept and policy



- **Main goals of the NPM:** Increase efficiency in all government activities (value for tax payers money)
- **NPM model:** Squeezing size of government, privatizing government enterprises; transferring the supply of public goods to private companies; introducing competition where it is possible; learning from the management of mature large companies (change)
- **NPM became dominant political philosophy for government management during 1990s.**

Cont...

- **Positive Outputs:** Government institutions/management really became more efficient & professional. The companies got more space for market adjustment. Increasing part of public services have been delivered by private companies.
- **Negative Outputs:** Private institutions became more commercialized. Many people suffered from cutting of social programmes. PPP create some corruption practices, NGOs are not real partners.
- **General Impression:** Market driven changes contributed for more efficiency, but created dissatisfaction for many social groups.
- **Main Lesson:** The gap between Govts. and citizens did not bridge. People are not satisfied from management of their governments.



The change of concept: Re-inventing Government



- **In searching more adequate profile:** Govts. reject the bureauacracy, but also market as main driving force for public sector management.
- **Re-thinking the old questions:** What Govt. should do, how and for whom? The debate is not for large or small state, but for a bad or good management of government.
- **Good Govt. requires Good Governance:** It is a managerial approach, aimed to reach efficiency, sustainable growth and better satisfaction of citizens' needs.
- **Good Governance combines short and medium term policy:** a) more care and investments for solving the current needs of society (job, education, health), but also; b) coping with common society challenges (lack of resources, ageing population, pollution, climate changes, quality of life, intensive migration and so on).
- **Good Governance adjust country development towards the changing world:** dynamic technological advancement, openness of markets, global competition, Citizens expectations for better life.

Re-inventing Government: New Roles



- **Catalytic Government:** Steering (policy & regulation) rather than rowing (service delivery),
- **Community-owned Government:** Empowering rather than serving,
- **Competitive Government:** Injecting competition into service delivery,
- **Mission-driven Government:** Transforming rule-driven organizations
- **Result-oriented Government:** Meeting the needs of the customers, not the bureaucracy,
- **Enterprizing Government:** Earning rather than spending
- **Anticipatory Government:** Prevention rather than cure
- **Decentralized Government:** From hierarchy to participation and teamwork,
- **Market-oriented government:** leveraging change through the market;
- **Good Government:** Combination of all these new roles
- **Government vs Market: The old dilemma in new light:** Government has a driving force for society changes, including new opportunities for people participation in social life and competitive business development.

From concept to policy: Principles of Good Governance



- **Rule of the Law**
- **Openess and Transperancy**
- **Efficiency:** Results should reflect mission and goals
- **Efectiveness:** Inputs and outputs
- **Citizens are clients of the Government**
- **Accountability** (how we used tax payers money)
- **Predictability and Reliability**
- **Partnership with concerned parties**
- **Coherency in all Government actions**
- **Principles are drawn from good practices (evidence based)**
- **Principles are guiding rules and benchmarks for good governance for all over the world(UK, Italy, Bulgaria)**

Good Governance: Main Policy Aspects



- **Strategic Management: Mission, Vision, Strategy, Action Plans, Innovations and Changes**
- **Government Organizational Structure: Based on the principles- agent model (clear roles of all institutions)**
- **Bulding up capacity to manage according to the principles (the new vision for public administration)**
- **Professional policy making**
- **Improvement of regulatory policies for business development,**
- **Better administrative services for citizens,**
- **Public private partnership (win-win approach)**
- **Human Resource Management**
- **E-management (eGovernment)**
- **Innovations, identification and dissemination of good practices.**

Good Governance from Concept to Practice



- **How principles of Good Governance can become practice in short and medium term Govt. actions?**
 - a) set up legal rules and compulsory enforcement for all government actions (centralized approach)
 - b) launch innovations, describe good practices and disseminate among others (decentralized approach)
- **Both options are workable, depends from the national culture of politicians and bureaucrats, as well as NGOs development (start with voluntary approach and create legal base for all.**
- **International dimensions: Learn the best practices from advanced countries: UK, USA, Danmark etc.**
- **Key factors for success:**
 - a) Political decisiveness for changes- require educated and intelligent politicians.
 - b) **Professional, non-politically manipulated administration,**
 - c) Dialog and consultation with businesses and NGOs: always feedback from partners
 - d) **Active role of other stakeholders: Voters, political parties in oppositions, NGOs, pressure of civil society members.**

Good Governance Tools for growth and welfare of healthy Society



- **Good Governance:** now it is a dominant policy and practice in developed democratic countries.
- **Good Governance role:** though education, better business regulation and rational social policy, to contribute for sustainable economic growth and social welfare of citizens.
- **Good Governance:** It is not a fashion, it is an effective tool to manage country development and to serve citizens in a best way.
- **Good Governance in a Global context:** It is a concept, policy and practice without boundaries.
- **Specific experience-** China introduced almost the same concept and policy: **The role of government is to create harmonious society. Adjustment of global concept to local conditions and development plans.**

Good Governance in Global Context



- **Making public administration and governance more responsive to the needs of citizens is one of the most important aims of the country “Reinventing Government Programme”.**
- **Global Forum on Reinventing Government; international gathering of policy makers and experts; The forum is world wide laboratory for sharing new ideas and policy development (for every 2 years).**
- **The 7th Global forum, June 2007, Vienna declared- Strengthening trust, accountability and participation in government so that it can serve citizens more effectively, efficiently and responsively.**

Conclusion



- **New rational social ideas and concepts have led to innovative changes in government policies.**
- **Global impact: When new practices testified its efficiency, they became guidelines for changes in other countries.**
- **Good Governance as a policy options is based on the concept for re-inventing government, real policy changes and number of good practices in most developed countries (UK, USA, Danmark etc.)**
- **From the begining of 21 century we have intensive dissemination of Good governance principles and practices all over the world.**

Conclusion



- **Today, there is almost full concensus among social stakeholders: Modern Public Management requires implementation of Good Governance principles.**
- **Good Governance is a policy approach aimed to increase public sector efficiency and citizens' satisfaction from having responsible and committed government.**
- **Good Governance in Global context: Require learning and sharing knowledge and practices among scientists, policy makers, practioners, NGOs from many countries.**
- **The role of youth meetings like: Learn Today, Implement Tomorrow.**



THANK YOU