

GOVERNANCE DILEMMA: A WAY FORWARD FOR THIRD WORLD STATES

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Abstract

This study examines the governance of third world states. As an academic concept it has a very broad outlook however its central idea is as old as human civilization. This has led to the continuous development of governance as a concept throughout history. Primarily it is understood as the communication between government, business partners, and non-profit associations through which the execution of strategic options is adopted. Naturally it comprises of every activity of a monetary, political, and authoritative nature undertaken by the government to address the problem of a nation at all levels to improve the personal satisfaction of individuals. Good governance connotes the processes whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights. This study explains the issues and challenges of governance faced by 3rd world states while determining the past and present status of good governance in 3rd world status and proposing appropriate recommendations and ideas for a successful future. This study adopted a qualitative approach with the help of secondary sources and a descriptive methodology. While all 3rd world states aspire to ensure good governance, the realization of such goals faces considerable difficulties. Nepotism, lack of accountability, mismanagement, political upheavals, and institutional failures must be tackled with effective legislation to ensure good governance in 3rd world countries. It is the need of the hour to adopt the vice-versa approach.

Keywords: 3rd world states, institutional theory, strength governance theory, political immaturity, institutional irresponsibility.

Introduction

The word governance is derived from the Greek word 'kybernan' which means 'to steer or direct-ship, however, its meaning and context has evolved continuously which is reflected by the use of the Latin word 'governmental' during the Roman era which means 'to direct, rule, and lead'. The idea of governance is old as human civilization. The term is generally used to describe the procedure of making and implementing decisions in in the context of corporate governance, worldwide governance, countrywide governance, and local governance. A failure to undertake or efficiently implement decisions is detrimental to the public interest and can lead to several problems regarding statecraft such as misuse of resources, increase in poverty, infringement of rights, bribery, fraud, and nepotism (Sam, 2000).

Governance involves the utilization of potential by authorized persons for the welfare of local folks and therefore is a complicated procedure. Effective policy formulation by political leaders as well as efficient enforcement of the same can enhance societal growth and propel economic development. A successful utilization of power in this way can bring about prosperity reinforcing public faith and respect for state institutions. Thus good governance ensures productive utilization of resources and preservation of human rights. Good governance aims to achieve these goals by eliminating dishonesty and fraud. It is usually gauged by the extent to which it fulfils the civil, economic, political and social rights of citizens. Identified a crucial factor in determining the relative success of states, the World Bank compiled the term 'crisis of governance' in 1989 to demonstrate the role of governance as the deciding factor for demonstrating political status of post-colonial and developing countries.

Currently third world states face a plethora of challenges regarding governance such as corruption, mismanagement, nepotism and complete or partial institutional failure in performance of designated functions. These challenges compromise prospects of good governance and prevent smooth and sustainable improvement of the country. These challenges of governance comprise numerous subsidiary domains of state activity that include taxation and, fiscal management, law enforcement, and devolution of power to the local administration. Ensuring good governance through effective legislation also remains a significant challenge for the bureaucracy and politicians. Contemporary perceptions of good governance seek to incorporate numerous concepts of statecraft such as citizen participation, state substance, state assimilation, government ancestry, organizational ancestry, and powerful base, independent the liberal judicial system, freedom of the press, and social, political, and economic progress to create a governance model that operates for the benefit of general public(Adnan & Fatima, 2018).

Originally governance as derived from Greek and Latin words referred to manipulation, control, and guidance. The term was popularized in the fourteenth century when it was used to describe way of ruling and manner of governing. It was used especially to indicate political and administrative activities regarding national public affairs. However western political scientists and economists gave it a new extended meaning in 1990s. Now it is used by different linguistic paradigms in multiples contexts including societal trade and industrial field.

Since the introduction of the term 'crisis of governance' by the World Bank, the term has been adopted enthusiastically by political development studies that have used it to connote political

developments of post-colonial and developing nations. The terms ‘governance’ and ‘good governance’ are being increasingly embraced by development literature in contradistinction with the concept of bad governance which is deemed as a core cause of societal inequity. That is one reason why grant of monetary aid or loans by international financial institutions are conditional on initiatives for achieving good governance.

The concept of governance has also been affected by rapid globalization in the past two centuries. The term has evolved from denoting simple interaction of state and society to the ability of a state to adjust to its external environment. Thus, while the term was originally used to indicate internal dynamics of government and statecraft, in the twentieth century the term has engulfed consideration of external factors as well. Resultantly, no modern state can afford ineffective, slow, dysfunctional and corrupt systems of governance. In this way, the term governance has acquired a double meaning in modern political studies by assimilating two interpretations. The first interpretation takes into account internal capabilities and the second interpretation revolves around the external posturing of states in an international world (Levi, 2012).

While there is no singular definition of the term good governance, the presence of certain identifiable features can help in the categorization of governance as good or bad. For instance a method of governance that focuses on the development efficient and answerable institutions, promotion of democratic values, adherence to electoral procedure, maintaining a positive image by projecting soft power and prioritizing accountability which can result in the creation of an open and symbiotic association between state and the society can be stated as good governance. In this context, the concept of good governance also includes government partnerships with private sectors, public initiatives, national and international measures in a framework of structured management designed to deliver optimum performance (Aberbach, Robert, Putnam, & Bert 1981).

As the concept of governance primarily concerns public management by state entities, it harbours an inherently political aspect. As a result factors such as political attitudes, political aims, fiscal priorities, defence initiatives, and international relations play a significant role in determining the effectiveness of governance. Although the concept holds relevance in multiple contexts, it is predominantly concerned with social management in the following seven ways;

- Public Administration
- Corporate Governance
- The New Public Management
- Good Governance
- International Independence
- Socio-cybernetic System
- The New Political Economy and Networks

It is also important to note the relevance of sub-cultural values and ideals such as principles of freedom of speech and thought, equality of citizens in eyes of law, equity in terms of rights, freedom from oppression and treatment by state structures on the objective parameters of justice, transparency and accountability. These abstract ideas form a concrete basis of good governance

and their importance is not only recorded by political thought but also by philosophical and religious traditions. These social traditions exhibit numerous instances of good and bad governance and document the connection of governance to the factors listed above. Even these primordial teachings iterated the purpose of governance as providing help to the public at an institutional level and regulating the public in the interests of public (Kaufmann, Kraay, & Mastruzzi, 2011).

Political science has built upon such traditional perceptions by assimilating the concepts of procedure, political management, legitimacy of authority, theoretical paradigms of political power and resource management in order to formulate a contemporary conception of governance that operates across multiple aspects of statecraft. However the crux of this theoretical evolution is still grounded in the maintenance of social order and exercise of administrative power for the purposes of such maintenance.

Theories of Governance

Approaches come and go in social sciences. Some concepts are beyond passing movements, become monotonically growing research areas and allure pedagogical notice. Some research domains are stabilized and coalesce and they are gradually becoming new standards that point to a scientific divergence and gives remarkable reorientation of pedagogical activities of researchers and notions of interpreters.

The research work on governance has currently progressed to such a paradigm. The concept of governance can be discovered far back in history though; the interest in governance burst in 1990s and has grown ever since. One of the most frequently used ideas about social sciences in the world is governance any research can confirm. A huge line up of researchers, research centers, journals and conferences are dedicated to the study of governance and many new theories of governance have been propagated to the study of governance over last two decades. These theories are logical, helping in interpreting the modern world. These theories have different bases as they may focus that how actors, authorities, levels and institutional realms negotiate to trade concepts and knowledge, correlate actions and corporate in making dependable decisions and produce collective results. Other theories bring to focus the role played by off public, civil society actors in governing process at different levels and in different countries. Some theories give analysis that how governance evolved over time and across kingdoms and how it is planned, structured and arranged. Other theories measure governance, its influences and high light that how different kinds of governance accord to more reliable democratic and innovative ways of combating social problems or supplying public services and synchronizing social and economic life (Ansel, 2016).

The following details explain the interaction of governance and other Public Administration theories especially the New Public Management (NPM). Mostly European governance literature and widening international scholarship on New Public Management explain two forms of public service which reflect a 'reproduced or reinvented' type of government that is well organized, and that takes its goals not from democratic theory while market economics. Whereas some apply the terms interchangeably, many of research work create distinction between two. Basically, governance is a political approach on the other hand NPM is an organizational approach. Stoker explains as

“Governance means the progress of governing method in which limitations among and within public and private departments have become faint’. The fundamental nature of it is the concentration on methods that do not rely on recourse to the power and restrictions of government. Governance for is about the prospective for contracting, authorization and new shapes of regulation. In short it is about what (few) refer to as the new public management. On the other hand governance is more than an innovative set of administrative tools. It is too about more than attaining greater effectiveness in the creation of public services.” (Keping, 2018).

Strength Governance Theory

Pollitt and Hupe, (2011) describe governance as a complex and appealing concept that is characterized by its broad theoretical scope and normative appeal. However, it is also a term that can obscure or deny conflicts among different logics. While the term governance is widely used, it is not always clear and straightforward. Despite these challenges, governance theory has the strength of encouraging a focus on addressing larger questions about changing conditions for effective rule, rather than just focusing on the specifics of policies, services, and rules. Ultimately, governance theory offers a valuable framework for understanding the complexities of modern governance and the challenges facing policymakers.

There are four propositions which high light the strength of governance.

1. It is appealing to see that concept regarding governance emerged nearly the same time in various intellectual disciplines. However sketching on various contexts and addressing various problems, these disciplines step by step met upon same ideas about new methods of governing. The multi-perspectives character of governance theory is a main strength, as it permits to explain the more or less institutionalized procedures of decentered governing by which public value is talked, explained and created using various but linked theoretical languages that capture significant aspects of the contemporary transformation of the terms of ordered rule.
2. Governance theory draws on classical notions from social sciences such as authority, legality, and responsibility, but has evolved to reflect new situations and issues. These traditional concepts have been modified, extended, and refashioned in order to better understand the complexities of contemporary governance. As governance increasingly involves multiple public and private actors, a rethinking of these concepts is essential to make sense of the changing landscape of governing. This theoretical rethinking is a major achievement of governance theory, as it allows us to better understand and address new challenges facing policymakers. By elevating traditional social science concepts, governance theory offers a comprehensive framework for understanding modern governance and its complexities.
3. Governance theory benefits from the intersection of different disciplines and conceptual traditions, leading to cross-fertilization of ideas and approaches. This allows for the comparison, contrast, and correspondence of different theoretical contexts, leading to a more nuanced understanding of governance. By promoting crosscutting dialogue across sub-disciplines of social science, governance research has become a key site for interdisciplinary study. This

interdisciplinary approach is a fundamental strength of governance theory, as it allows for a more comprehensive understanding of complex governance issues.

4. Theory of governance has been described by a procedure of radial progress as researchers have started to insert diverse adjectives or prefixes to the concept of governance. This tendency has able governance researchers to relate the notion of governance to a wide range of experimental spheres, for example

- i. network governance,
- ii. economic governance,
- iii. collaborative governance,
- iv. regulatory governance and so on.

The addition of the empirical significance of governance theory in many areas facilitated through the theoretical flexibility of the concept of governance comprises a basic power of governance theory (Levi,2012).

Governance

Some leading scholars in the field of governance studies have briefly considered the following definitions of governance which are explored below;

The World Bank has explained governance in terms of the procedure of choosing solid (authoritative) political decisions; the capability of the government to efficiently arrange its assets and implement strong policies and societal esteem for government institutions.

This definitional strategy is confronted with multiple limitations. Firstly it portrays an overly rigid nature and betrays the basic concept of governance which governance involves problematizing the function and type of unit-centric kinds of government. However, apart from such limitations this definitional approach of World Bank firmly focuses on governance through the lens of institutionalism and procedure.

Categorizing governance as the ‘hierarchy of reflexive self-organization’ defines it as the sum of organized procedure in civil society. But this definition gives rise to an unnecessary normative approach, as it completely supposes that governance is more consensual, trust-based and meditative than ruling created by country and markets because it recreates the basic principles of civil society (Rhodes,1996).

SÃ,rensen and Torfing, (2009) try to associate governance with network-oriented types of governance that are explained either as a mixture of hierarchy and market or as a unique style of ruling that increases hierarchies and markets. The combination of governance and networks produces a very narrow explanation of governance that rejects those types of routing, control and management that or not provided by sound parallel networks, while networks are noticeably an important part of governance.

Bevir, (2013) viewed governance as a language game guided by neoliberalism that can be interpreted and institutionalized differently depending on cultural and political perspectives. However, there are challenges with the post-foundationalist concept of governance, as it is difficult to define and encompasses a variety of processes and modes without any specific procedures, styles or institutions of ruling. As such, governance is shaped by normative expectations of

involved actors who address specific problems within processes that are contingent on particular customs. Effective governance requires interaction and collaboration to exchange and combine ideas, skills and resources needed to produce desirable outcomes.

Hyden and Bratton, (1991) made a significant contribution to the idea of governance by bringing clarity to its meaning. They viewed comparative politics as an approach that elevates governance to an umbrella concept, filling an analytical space left by other approaches and emphasized the innovative potential of politics, particularly in the ability of leaders to challenge the status quo, change the rules of the game, and motivate others to participate in moving society forward in new and dynamic directions. This approach encourages a forward-looking perspective on governance, recognizing the role of leadership in promoting positive change.

Hyden's views on governance can be summarized as follows:

1. Governance can be studied comparatively in macro-politics as a theoretical approach.
2. Governance addresses "giant" constitutional questions that establish the rules of political behavior.
3. Governance involves innovative interventions by political actors to transform structures and unlock human potential.
4. Governance implies socially authorized relationships among political players, rather than uninformed or arbitrary associations.
5. Governance is a concept based on reason, emphasizing the nature of relationships between the state and social actors, as well as among social actors themselves.

Overall, their framework for governance recognizes the importance of constitutional foundations, political agency, social legitimacy, and rational analysis in shaping political processes and outcomes.

Rhodes (1996) describes the characteristics of governance as following:

1. Interdependence among organizations.
2. Ongoing relations among all types of public, semi-public and private players at multiple societal domains at various ranks.
3. Game like relations embedded in reliance and enforced by laws of the game negotiated and discussed by the players concerned.
4. An important level of independence from the state.

However by concentrating on Rhodes's governance characteristics there are three prominent factors that give details about the fundamental nature of governance.

The concept of self-enforcement in policy system is the first factor. Government is unable to direct society as well as societal advancement from one single, super-ordinate place due to the organizational division of society as well as its complexities. Governance entails that although government can exercise organizing capabilities, it submits to the reality of its circumstances. Self-regulations by negotiations, exchange and communication act in a combined manner in policy sectors.

The second significant characteristic of governance is cooperation. Governance can be defined as the way in which different players or institutions with varying interests, positions, and concerns are able to work together to create a shared purpose that produces collective outcomes. Governance measures can often be viewed as forms of cooperation-building. Governance is about promoting coordination and coherence among diverse actors with different goals and interests, including political players and institutions, corporate interests, civil society, and global organizations.

The third defining characteristic of governance is its capacity for collective decision-making, which can be understood as a political system or order. Through the harmonization and co-creation of various actors or organizations, collective decision-making leads to the allocation of public goods or values for the benefit of society as a whole. Despite its origins as a mechanism for managing public relationships or promoting political development, governance has evolved into a positive approach for enhancing the legitimacy of the public sphere. Governance has also become a structured theory for administration, comparative politics, and international relations.

Overall, governance represents a dynamic and evolving concept that emphasizes the importance of collective decision-making, political agency, and public legitimacy. As a framework for analyzing political processes and outcomes, governance offers a useful tool for understanding the complex interactions among various actors and institutions in society (Steffens, 1906).

Characteristics of good governance:



There are eight primary characteristics of good governance that have been identified and discussed hereunder;

- i. Participation
- ii. Accountability
- iii. Consensus Oriented
- iv. Transparency

- v. Responsiveness
- vi. Efficiency And Effectiveness
- vii. Fairness
- viii. Rule Of Law

Minimization of corruption and upholding fundamental rights of marginalized segments of society can also be used as key indicators of good and effective governance.

Participation

While governance refers to the operation of the state in regulating public actions and carrying out other essential affairs of state, it is wrong to assume that it is devoid of any public participation. On the contrary participation by the general public is an essential factor in determining good governance. The general public can participate by firstly acting as a feedback mechanism against government actions. In this carrying out this function the public must be vested with sufficient rights of freedom of expression to voice their concerns. Secondly the public can participate by abiding the rules and laws laid down by the government.

Accountability

Good governance necessities that governmental institutions vested with authority and power be subjected to appropriate checks and balances to minimize opportunities of misappropriation and corruption. An element of accountability must be incorporated into governance mechanisms to ensure good governance.

The basic requirements for the good governance can be summarized as follows;

- Adjusted dynamic as far as political approaches
- Fortifying in monetary assets
- Clear straightforwardness
- Satisfactory and trained acts of the standards and laws of Politics, Monetary and Social governance in 3rd world states
- Dynamic and sovereign legal executive
- Authentic and approved ascendancy
- Created and sorted out institutional associations
- Cultural sureness and security
- Correspondence in dispersion of capital and assets
- Efficient and organized official positioning
- Opportunity of articulation, discourse and freedom of media
- Very much built and even majority rules system
- Insurance of Fundamental Human Rights
- Open commitment and relationship in dynamic procedure

Consensus Oriented

Human societies are complex social entities made up of multiple players with different priorities. Good and effective governance demands a negotiation process among various interests to create a common interest that benefit all. Thus good governance requires the creation of a consensus driven

identification of priorities that can be achieved. These common interests can serve as blueprints for government objective regarding a plethora of matters such as sustainable human progress. This entire process requires a careful evaluation of all interest through social, political, economic, cultural and historical perspectives. Here public participation becomes highly relevant again as a feedback mechanism (Jessop,2008).

Transparency

Transparency in the context of governance means that decisions are taken through an objective process consisting of rules and regulations whereby the public is aware of the mode by which such decisions are taken. This element necessarily eliminates subjective discretion of the ruling powers and ensures that that information of decision making reaches those who affected by decisions as well as their implementation. Transparency in governance can be ensured through government initiatives as well as a proactive media.

Responsiveness

Good governance necessitates the operation of efficient institutions that are responsive to needs and requirements of the general public. Good governance demands the institution and procedures serve the society within suitable timeframe (World Bank, 1992).

Efficiency and Effectiveness

Good governance refers that institutions make the best use of resources to meet the needs of society. The idea of efficiency in the perspective of good governance requires that natural resources be used in a cost efficient, productive and sustainable manner.

Rule of Law

The concept of good governance is structured around a central idea that it entails the imposition of a neutral and equally applicable legal framework. This must be done to ensure that all are equal in the eyes of the law and are thus subjected to objective standards of behavior and penalization. While evading a singular definition, rule of law is undoubtedly a major factor in defining good governance as it aims to create a just and equal society where all persons are equal regardless of gender, caste, race or faith. The establishment of rule of law requires an independent judiciary and morally up right police force (Treib, Bähr, & Falkner, 2005).

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the governance issues and challenges that negatively impact the development of countries. To achieve this, a thorough examination of relevant research articles and books has been conducted. The study has found that governance gaps exist in many third world states, which are causing a range of negative effects. It has also been observed that governance issues are affecting the performance of provinces. Therefore, to assess the level of governance, it is essential to consider factors such as accountability, responsiveness, and participation. The gaps and deficiencies in governance that have been identified include financial gaps, executive issues, internal disputes, and issues related to the country's power structure. By understanding these governance issues and their underlying causes, it may be possible to develop strategies and policies that address these challenges and promote positive development outcomes.

Good governance is often considered the ideal form of governance in third world states, but achieving this goal can be challenging due to the complex and often difficult political and social structures in these countries. Governance involves the participation of the general public, who bring with them their own beliefs, perceptions, biases, and other human qualities, both positive and negative, that can impact policy decisions. It is crucial to understand these complexities and to take them into account when designing governance strategies and policies. While the ideal of good governance may be difficult to achieve, it is important to continue striving towards this goal, as it can lead to positive outcomes. Through consistent efforts to improve governance, it may be possible to overcome the challenges that stand in the way of achieving this ideal in third world states.

An overview of history of 3rd world states would reveal multiple political, financial and social conflicts that afflicted such states and reduced prospects of good governance. In such states, political instability and weakening of parliamentary norms have been observed as common factors that disrupted governance. Weakening democratic structures lead to rise of autocracy, tyranny, absolutism and despotism. These arbitrary tendencies lead to a weakening of legal system and rule of law which enforces the establishment of an authoritarian state, thus dispelling any prospects of good governance. Therefore in order to ensure good governance, third world states need to introduce political reforms and reinforce consensus oriented political values. Only then governmental structure capable of good governance can be formed.

To achieve great governance in third world states, it is essential to implement and strengthen the previously mentioned recommendations. This includes taking steps to address issues such as corruption, poverty, unemployment, lack of education, drug trafficking, terrorism, and the existence of state-like entities. The weak governance structures in many third world states are often linked to political instability and a lack of strong relationships between the state institutions and civil society. Similarly, the weak governance in these countries is closely tied to issues such as inadequate infrastructure, uneven political conditions, and poor organizational performance at the national level. Governance plays a critical role in providing solutions to the public sector's problems and ensuring that the needs of citizens are met. By addressing these issues and working towards stronger governance structures, third world states can promote stability, prosperity, and overall development.

Third world states often prioritize political investments, but these efforts may not lead to successful outcomes. In order to achieve success, these countries require strong and effective leadership that can make proper use of their abundant natural resources. This includes implementing strong laws, regulations, and policies, as well as adopting proactive approaches to political decision-making. In addition, the arms of these states must be strategically positioned to meet the demands of both national and international politics. Ultimately, effective governance and leadership are essential for third world states to achieve their goals and succeed in the global community.

To ensure effective governance in third world states, it is crucial to strengthen democracy and implement sustainable development strategies. This requires alignment and execution of strategies in accordance with strong administrative will. Key elements for good governance include citizen

participation, state legitimacy, government accountability, organizational efficiency, an independent judiciary, freedom of the press, and social, political, and economic progress. By guaranteeing fundamental rights, these countries can take the first steps towards greater civilization and political maturity.

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