

Good Governance Principles

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Description

With the influence of institutions like The World Bank, OECD, EU and the UN good governance has become widely spread in the political and bureaucratic reform initiatives and also in the academic publications in the recent years. Governance today; takes place on different levels of governing (local, regional, national and global), sectors (public, private and civil), disciplines (politics, economics, finance, public policy, environmental science...) and with different approaches (normative, descriptive and creative...) is at the heart of many research and discussion. Therefore, it is critically important to clearly understand this concept with historical, theoretical and thematical perspectives.

After the discussion on the ethimological history and different description of the concept of governance, the concept's different. In this matter, good governance processs and outcomes (democratization, public trust, sustainable development and increasing quality of life, increasing the competitiveness of economies and markets) will be discussed. Widespread discussions will be critically analysed and evaluated. And finally, principles of good governance will be discussed and debated.

Striking examples/Case Studies

WB-WGI, WJP-Rule of Law Index (Turkey's ranking)

Conceptual Framework

Even though there are differences in components and content about good governance principles, the importance will be given to; predictability, transparency, accountability, responsibility, justice, participation and effectiveness.

Good governance is more than just several principles and rules, it is more about how representatives and institutions perceive and implement these notions. At the same time governance is a culture that shapes the relationship between the ruled and the ruler, it is a roadmap for the mind; decision-making, choosing the political priorities and conflict resolution are the guiding methods.

Reading Materials

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