From good governance to Human rights development

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ABSTRACT

One of the issues which have now days gained importance than before is the matter of good governance and its consequence on human rights. Good governance is rooted in institutionalism theory and is product of three institutions of governance, civil society, and private section. In an interactive atmosphere replete takes place with confidence and cooperation between government, civil society, and the private section, good governance. The human rights committee since 1997 assumes the responsibility of such approach under United Nation Development Program. A powerful civil society in cooperation with a strong and developmental government would set the stage for good governance and consequently develops the human rights. Adopting an over viewer approach, this paper believes that without creation of good governance the human rights development might not be possible and adopting appropriate approach to fortification of good governance can be the best model for human rights development the result of this paper would pave the way for the policy-making related to human rights development.

Key words: Good Governance, Human Rights, Government, Civil Society, Private Section

Introduction

Good governance, including new issues that have focused in the past two decades, according to the international scientific community. After many ups and downs in the evolution and development of ideas, the idea of good governance and the management style and interaction between people and the government has been developed as a basis for decision making. Good governance, not only in terms of new concepts such as democracy, human rights, accountability, participation and rule of law, however, the framework provides a gathering place for all the goals and values and human development goals should be followed such as economic, political, social, cultural and people-oriented. Good governance, democracy and transparent and accountable management in partnership with governments, civil society and the private sector can be a model for the development of human rights.

One of the most fundamental human rights and basic rights that every person is a natural, instinctive and just enjoys it is to be human. Human Rights and the inherent rights in its vertices equality include justice and freedom of speech and thought. The outline should be a firm foundation for empathy and solidarity in civil society and a measure of accountability and responsibility to all citizens and groups, and the general state of good governance and outstanding. Given the importance of improving the lives of people is one of the concerns of the UN Human Rights Council the Council is working to improve the quality of human rights in the world. The present study sought to answer a question of whether a system is the realization of good governance will lead to the development of human rights?

2. Previous Research and Conceptual framework:

Previous Research:

Good governance for the first time used in 1979 by Williamson in the economics literature, and since 1980 was more explain onward the term. In the viewpoints and previous studies, are presented different interpretations of the concept of good governance and have regarded some international organizations and scientific research aimed at economic development the ruling. For example World Bank (1992) and the Union of Europe (2002) have emphasized on economic aspects of governance
and management such as efficient allocation of resources, poverty alleviation, economic growth, effective public governance and eradication of corruption. Some have defined it for the purposes of policy development. They focused on various aspects of democracy, such as elections, systems of representation, decision making, decentralization, citizen participation, civil liberties and that is important promoting civil society. For example, the Institute for International Development, United States of America and Sydney Technology University, are assume that good governance and the politics of Qrardadhand. On the other hand, good governance, UNDP has explained both the political and economic development.

Rodra&Sanian (2011) in a study entitled “Good Governance and Human Development” examined good governance and human development in India over the last two decades studied. The results show that good governance and human development in earlier periods were set the current human development in India.

Kamsa&Mbech (2004) in the their paper, survived the role of institutions in the development process of African countries made and concluded that weak law enforcement, corruption, poor management, lack of a strong civil society and political involvement in the development of these countries have the largest deterrent.

Such previous studies in Iran can be cited (Midri 2005, Gholipour2008, Sameti, Ranjbar, Mohseni2001) studies. Sameti, Ranjbar, Mohseni studied the impact of good governance on the Human Development Index in Southeast Asian countries for the period 2000-2009 by using data from the combined effect of the Human Development Index that were indicators of good governance. The results shows that a significant effect on the quality of good governance and human development index. It should be mentioned, definitely, issues of good governance and human rights scholars and researchers is very considerable, but so far has not been seriously investigated the relationship between these two variables.

**Conceptual framework:**

**Good Governance:**

Meanwhile one of the most important new developments proposed in the literature since the early 1980s, is the issue of good governance. Being new to the concept of good governance has been faced with different interpretations. Some of the features that have defined institutions (World Bank experts), and are introduced some of its elements. [1]

World Bank as one of the leading international agencies in a report in 1989 well reign first is defined as a public service efficient, reliable judicial system and administrative system response. [8].

As well as good governance is proposed in order to sustainable human development that emphasized on Eliminating poverty, creating Jobs and livelihoods sustaining, protecting and regenerating the environment and growth and development of women issue.

Three pillars of good governance and partnership between governments, civil society and private sector participation in activities that are sometimes beyond.

These partnerships are displayed in Figure 1, allows the public affairs to be managed properly and more efficiently.

In partnership funding required to achieve good governance in various forms, in order to provide these funds, each of the partners must share a special role to play [4]. Contribution of each of the three sections is shown in Figure 2. Interactive activities of the three facilitator’s subjects will play in good governance.

**Good Governance indicators:**

Define and identify some of the factors that contributed to the identification of good governance to good governance, could use indicators to measure and assess the different communities that have been proposed different views on good governance indicators. For example, UNDP, NEPAD, UNESCAP consider taking the following eight characteristics of good governance, which is shown in Figure 3.

![Fig. 1: Relationships between Civil Society, Government, private section in good governance](image-url)
Participation:

Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.

Rule of law:

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

Transparency:

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

Accountability:
Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

Consensus oriented:

There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community.

Equity and inclusiveness:

A society’s wellbeing depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing.

Effectiveness and efficiency:

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

Responsiveness:

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

Good Governance functionalities:

A good rule is use the model to provide a better use of existing capacity in the community to achieve development goals. Accordingly, some of the important functions of good governance as follow:

- Empowerment
- Collaboration and partnership
- Equality and Justice
- Continuity and sustainability
- Security
- Reduce Poverty
- Environmental protection and revitalization
- creating sustainable jobs and prosperity
- Protecting the rights of women and promote women's advancement
- strengthening the Capital
- Promotion of Democracy
- reduce corruption and increase administrative health

Human rights:

Human rights, innate rights of all human beings without distinction of color, sex (gender), language, religion, property, national origin or other situations. All rights, including civil and political rights such as the right to life, equality in front of law and freedom of expression, economic and social rights such as the right to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as rights to development and self-determination, into non-related with the necessary and interdependent. Improving one right facilitates advancement of other rights.

After World War 2(ll) the horrible crimes that occurred in these two wars, necessary formation declaration of Human Rights recognizes the whole world was sorely felt. So on December 10, 1948 in Paris, by partnership with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights published in many countries. Declaration of Human Rights declares the rights and dignities of all human beings, are born free and equal. All are equal before the law and entitled to its protection.

Human rights are universal, inherent and cannot be denied that human beings because they are equal as human are received. It defines the concept of universality, cross-cultural concept of theinherent human dignity of being alive, of being deprived and non-significant universal means that it is rooted in legislation or administration. Human rights, since it is located just on the basis of being human, universal, equal and inalienable.

Human rights and rights-based approach to development is a procedure, especially over the past few decades in various international declarations and instruments developed thus, is emphasized human rights principles and standards in projects and policy development.

For example, in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations Millennium Summit in New York in 2000, adopted the following eight goals:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduction of child mortality
5. Improving maternal health
6. Fight against AIDS virus HIV, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental protection
8. Develop a global partnership

The Declaration primarily focuses on international relations and the fundamental values of
freedom, equality, solidarity, take time, respect for nature and shared responsibility, then focuses on the concept of freedom and equality as a fundamental value adds:

**Freedom**: Men and women have right to live in their own and their children with honor and dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice grow. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people, the rights to supply the best.

**Equality**: to benefit from the development of the individual and no nation must be denied equal rights and opportunities are ensured for men and women. Then main objectives of the Declaration state that is one of the goals of human rights, democracy and good governance.

**Conceptual models:**

The Human Rights Council is trying to improve the quality of human rights in the world. Therefore, governments should reform its policies. (United Nation publication, 2007).

In order to reform, the government is responsible, but also there is still interact with government, civil society and the private sector together to reform is necessary in order to achieve good governance. [7]. Since each of these areas, there are strengths and weaknesses good governance as a bridge builder between the areas it operates. Well reign of the interactive relationship between the public sector and civil society thinks mechanisms can be used to maximize the potential of these sectors offers. [6].

According to the resolution, human rights, good governance, human rights and reinforce each other. It will lead to improve strengthening good governance and human rights. (United Nation publication 2007).

As noted above, the realization of good governance requires the participation of the governmental sector, the private sector and thereby raised indices can be found in Figure 4. A simple formula for improving standards of good governance is:

Deepening public awareness × Political will + Capacity Consensus

The starting point for understanding and recognition of the problems of governance reform and the rule of adverse effects by stimulating public opinion in favor of reform. The second step is the formation of the political will rule in favor of reform. This factor is considered as the most important precondition for governance reform. At this stage, the public commitment and political have to increase competitiveness enhance accountability and transparency in government develops. The third step is that capacity creation is done by committees that lead to highest levels of leadership. Finally, the fourth step is a collective consensus through participation at all levels of society; especially can be done at low levels.

**Approaches to improving participation indicators:**

- Mechanisms of consultation and public participation in government decision-making • attitude of the government, civil society and private sector participation
- The government, civil society and the private sector in favor of the person seeking
- Production of educational programs to promote collaboration
- Promote a spirit of cooperation and partnership
- Development NGOs • Promote the culture of the community

**Approaches to improving accountability and transparency indicators:**

- Respect for human dignity and become the servant of the ruling bureaucracy
- Administration tasks focus by creating closeness between people and government
- Efforts to establish civil society organizations to monitor the implementation activities of state and government responsiveness to citizens and their legal representatives
- Provide a legal guarantee for any awareness of the civil society and the press office of the country and seeking answers from administrators
- Establishing clear criteria for classifying statutes and correspondence confidential to avoid unnecessary administrative information

**Approaches to improving equality and justice indicators :**

- Creating a transparent and accountable judicial system
- Establish the equality of all persons before the law and society and political groups
- Create a healthy legal system and laws and regulations in order to satisfy justice and equality
- Equal opportunities for citizens to participate in social activities, education and employment

**Approaches to improving consensus-oriented indicator:**

- Develop strategies to enhance the relative consensus among different political groups on the rules and procedures
- Coordination and consensus among the political elite, civil society and political groups with widely
- Attempting to create norms and shared values among government, private sector and civil society
Approaches to improving law enforcement indicator:

• Create a healthy legal system and laws and regulations in order to satisfy justice and equality

• New mechanisms for public participation in the creation and enforcement of laws and civil regulations to resolve disputes and disagreements

• Consistency in the rules and regulations set by the government and trying to fulfill the law

• Clarifying and streamlining legal

Approaches to improving efficiency and effectiveness indicator:

• Strengthening the administrative capacity of government institutions and the private sector

• Simplification of methods, procedures and work processes in order to satisfy customers and reduce government spending

• Reducing the level of corruption in the light of national health administration at all levels

• Provide professional development requirements for all

• Use programs, job rotation, job enrichment and career development to enhance staff skills

Approaches to improving responsibility indicator:

• Increased confidence in the individuals

• Promote a culture of social responsibility and strengthen the spiritual

• Promote a culture of accountability

4- Summary and Concluding Remarks:

According to the Human Rights Council that is trying to improve the quality of human rights in the world governments should reform their policies. In order to reform, the government is responsible for, but also interacts with government, civil society and the private sector together to improve the structure is necessary. Since each of these areas, the weaknesses and strengths have good governance as a create bridge between these areas operates. Good governance of the three sectors of government, civil society and the private sector together with their interactions and the characteristics of the eight partnerships has been established accountability, equality and justice, consensus-oriented, efficiency and effectiveness, rule of law, transparency and accountability. Good governance requires favorable conditions and opportunities as elite consensus, that focus on the development, civil society, cultural values and social cohesion, consensus on the fundamental goals of development, based on a
meritocratic elites, experts, owners and managers a good idea the political system, strengthen the regulatory mechanisms and above all a moral based on civil and human rights as an assistant state. In the interactive space occur full of trust and cooperation between the state and society, good governance. Since good governance, human rights and reinforce each other, strengthening good governance indicators will lead to improvement of human rights.

References

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