

Leadership, Governance And Public Policy

Dr. Ouarda Belkacem Layachi

Faculty of Business and Management,
University of Princess nora bint AbdulRahman,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Riyadh.

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ABSTRACT

Administration deviations, resort to deception, corruption and many unethical practices exercised by leaders to exposing State capabilities to risk, and loss and depletion of resources and have a negative impact on the process of achieving sustainable development based on the use of political power and the exercise of control and governance In the community to apply the principles of good governance on its resources.

Also to draw attention to focus on the study of the concept of governance as a mechanism to combat corruption and activating the role of leadership in determining public policy to face challenges (constraints) calls to support new intellectual trends adopted by governments and their effects are reflected in the development policies and programs seeking participation and include all segments of society in the making of public policy based on accountability and transparency and bearing responsibility for the waste of public money and depletion of State resources and ignoring the demands of the poor.

Keywords: leadership, governance, public policy, corruption, accountability and transparency.

The Problem: To achieve this purpose, the study had to answer the following questions:

- What is the concept of governance? What are the most important reasons behind adopting the concept by developing countries?
- To what extent the attention of the international institutions in supporting political reforms that can contribute in achieving the role of leadership in determining public policy to meet the challenges of governance?
- Does applying the principles of governance help effectively to achieve development in developing countries?

Objective of Study

The main objective of this study is to map the evolution of governance concept, and the theoretical trends it addresses, and then take advantage of theoretical experiences in developing countries, through presenting successful models in leadership activation and application to the concept of governance.

Research Limits

By recognizing the problem of the study and its importance, the focus will be on the importance of identifying the concept of governance as mechanism to fight corruption and the role of the leadership in determining public policy to face the challenges of governance.

Research Methodologies

The researcher will depend on library study style, and link between the Arab and Western thoughts to apply the methods

of good administration (Governance) through fighting corruption and safeguarding impartiality.

In this paper we will try to shed light on the new concept of leadership, governance and politics through regional and international changes which play a big role in building the nation and achieving sustainable development in various fields, in accordance to the following study plan:

First/ the concept of governance as mechanism to combat corruption

1. The historical development of emergence of governance.
2. Definition, characteristics and goals.
3. Subjects of good governance.
4. Principles of governance and their role in the application of societal reform.

Second/ leadership role in determining public policy to face the challenge of governance.

1. Identify obstacles of building governance and followed strategy to establish criteria.
2. Factors to strengthening governance and anti-corruption.
3. The importance of the role of leadership in the activation of mechanisms to eliminate corruption in its various forms.

Conclusion: Results and Recommendations

The concept of governance as a mechanism to fight corruption:

First/ The historical development of the emergence of governance:

▪ In nineties the World Trade Organization adopted standards to help organizations achieve cross-border growth and expansion, in light of this officials of international accounting systems developed principles and norms that help to achieve the objectives of the organization. (Al Abed- George, 2004, p82).

▪ The collapse of some international companies (US ENRON) and the Asian crisis have led to make sure that governance is a key requirement to attract investments and promote competition at the international level through the formation of committees and bodies urging this issue for example:(Fukuyama. Francis, 2004, p43).

- Cadbury Committee in the UK.
- Fino Committee in France.
- Economic Cooperation and Development Organization. (Mohamed. Hassen. Yousef, 2007, p30).
- King Committee on Corporate Governance in South Africa.
- In 2003 the European Institute was established to provide assistance to companies in order to apply governance.

▪ Also in the same year, 2003 Asian Association was established to support the application of Corporate Governance.

▪ In 2004 principles Economic Cooperation and Development Organization have been modified, which was developed in 1999.

▪ In spite of this, work is still in its infancy because the developed rules are not enough, and this confirms the following: (Litha. Robert, 2002, p49).

- Financial scandals still ongoing.
- Smuggling of capitals abroad.

So, considering the rules established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as a necessary component but not sufficient. (Leila. El-Baradei, 2001, 51).

Secondly-Governance: definition, characteristics and objectives: (Riley Thomas, 2003, p23)

Definition: the United Nations program defined it as: "Administrative, economic and political exercise of power to manage all affairs of the country, and it includes mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens express their interests, and exercise their legal rights and fulfill their obligations"(Global Corruption Report, 2006).

Characteristics: (Monkid. Mohamed. Dagher, 2003, p213). flexibility in the application, human access, self-dissemination, continuous process, expresses strategic access or trend, associated with short-term benefits,clarity of direct benefit, preventive monitoring (before performance- during the performance) and subsequent monitoring (corrective monitoring).

Governance objectives: (Maged. Shawky, 2002, p30).

1. Re-definition of the role of the State in the management of public interests.
2. To promote new policies and programs of partnership within states, that have the support and patronage of

international organizations, within the context of a society based on democracy, accountability and respect for human rights.

3. Strengthening the capacity of citizens to participate and take initiatives. (Pope Jeremy, 2000, p32).
4. Enable various community organizations to share with the government in economic and social development activities, whether it s at macro level (private sector, NGOs and trade unions) or at the micro level (citizens).
5. Improve the level of economic performance and increase companies ability to produce wealth.
6. Improve the level of security investment in the investment climate. (Matheson. Alex, 2004, p23).
7. Increase the level of performance in various activities and areas at the national level.
8. Prevent abuse of position (the exploitation of company's funds, or even ill-managing).
9. Building standard for judging investments (to ensure the integrity and health of the investment performance environment).
10. Support the national economic and develop sectors competitiveness for sectors and thus increase competitive capabilities of state.
11. Instill confidence and support the taking of investment decision at the company, shareholders and stakeholders levels.
12. Improve the process of decision-taking and decision-making.
13. Develop investment citizenship through increasing investment competitiveness of the national economy.
14. Building a vital regulatory standard based on self-censorship (censorship based on the value, principles and ideals of individuals in various Administrative levels. (Williams. Ed, 2006, p45).

Third- Subjects and the dimensions of governance: (political dimension,economic dimension, administrative dimension , social dimension, financial dimension, institutional dimension of governance).

Subjects of governance can be determined from the UNDP perspective as follows: (Mohamed. Ahmed. Saleh, 2003, p23)

- Stimulating political participation for all members of society.
- Supporting companies between the private and public sectors.
- Facilitate participatory planning.
- Ensuring accountability and transparency in all institutions.
- Separation between political and economic power in the community.
- Freedom of access to information.
- Developing an effective legal framework.
- Support civil education. (Youssef. Khalil. El-youssef, 2002, p23).

Fourth: Principles of governance and their role in the application of societal reform: (United Nation, 2003).

The United Nations Development Program noted eight (8) indicators for good governance, namely: (efficiency,

effectiveness, inclusion, equality, accountability, transparency, participation and the rule of law).

A lot of researchers in Africa also confirm five (5) key indicators for good governance in Africa as follows: (safety, the rule of law, transparency, corruption, participation and human rights, sustainable economic development, human development).

In comparing with the indicators of the world bank, A number of indicators have been developed for good governing (governance) at the UNDP namely:

"Rule of law, Prudence in decision-making processes, decentralization, transparency, accountability, equity, and effective strategic vision". (Hocine Ayach, 1418, p50).

Leadership role in defining public policies to face the challenges of governance

The question here is what are the roles that the state identified as leadership in determining public policy for good management of governance?

To answer this question, we can say that the World Bank studies have identified the main roles for the state as a leadership in determining of public policy represented in the following: (John slvian, 2003, p54).

1. The task of developing plans and policies: (developing ability to making policies, developing services delivery methods, rehabilitation of officials and workers, activating ties and relations between public sector institutions and others).
2. The economic function of state: (they developed application for legal rules that govern market work, maintaining market stability and dealings, continue work in services, the required social infrastructure, providing protection for the environment and those vulnerable to risks. (Zuhair. Kayed, 2003, p68).

First: identifying obstacles to building governance and strategies taken to establish standards:

Through the study and analysis of the process of building governance and application to protect the impartiality and anti-corruption, we can extract the most important impediments and obstacles that can stand in front of the impartiality and anti-corruption,we can extract the most important impediments and obstacles that can stand in front of the implementation of the national strategy, and impair its performance, the most important factors are embodied in the following: (Salwa Shaarawi, 2004, p65).

1. The difficulty of implementing awareness and cultural programs (negative social norms).
2. Economic difficulties in community (immunize senior staff from bribery and temptations of local and foreign businessmen).
3. Not updating and activating mechanisms monitoring role.
4. Increased numbers and types of foreign workers.

5. Failure of the media to its effective role.
6. Employees get used to disrupt the business in all its forms.
7. Inactivation of accountability principle.

As confirmed by the director of governance and public sector for the Middle East and North Africa at the World Bank, Mr Gunter Hyden Hov that of having a lot of obstacles and problems facing the governance notably the following: (Eid. Faleh. El-Adouani, 2009, p68).

1. Administrative and political corruption.
2. Loss of access to information.
3. The weakness of institutional structure.
4. inefficient spending.(Center for International Private Enterprise, 2002).

Also he identified six major themes of governance, namely: (political accountability, balance and control system, effective management for public sector, management of civil society and the media communication with the private sector, decentralization and local participation). (Obaid. Al-Mutairi, 2003, p54).

Second: The foundations and factors strengthening governance and anti-corruption: (Abdul-Rahman. El-Haijane, 1418, p60).

Construction and development of institutions with credibility.

Accountability Enhancement in the public sector.

Support reforms toward transparency, improving the rule of law,anti-corruption,protection of impartiality, through the application of a national strategy , because the corruption in its various forms considered the greatest and most serious crimes, its consequences expanded to include political, economic, social, Humanitarian dimensions, they threaten the security and national interests, and moral values in the country.

Third: The importance of the role of good leadership in activation mechanisms of anti-corruption in all its forms

Achieving reform and the eradication of corruption in all its form, in each country require proper implementation of administrative processes with precision and mastery because they represent the sound basis for administrative reform, as follow: (Fayza Fawzi, pp.155-157).

- Administrative planning.
- Organization.
- Guidance.
- Monitoring.

It is worth mentioning that whenever mastered these processes with good application management, it means the application of administrative reform sought by governments with regard to public administration (government administration) and sought by the private sector (profitable business management). (Imad. El-Sheikh, 2004, p43).

The achieving of reform and the disappearance of corruption in each country requires the implementation of administrative processes accurately, and this requires the implementation of administrative processes with precision and mastery, and this requires effort, work and cooperation with the three authorities in each country to achieve the interests and reform in all states political administrative, economic and educational affairs, and the three powers that protect the reform are as follows: (Hossine Ayash, 1418, p50).

- Legislative Authority: the most important function enactment of rules (Laws) that governs state internal and external affairs, where it is carried out by the Shura Council, or what is known as Parliament or the Council of the people or national assembly.
- Judicial Authority: its function in all countries of the world are the administration of justice and characterized by independence and not subject to political ruling system. (Abdul-Aziz. El-Marsoug, 2012, p98).
- The Executive Authority: functions to implement the laws and regulations laid down by the legislative authority or judged by the Judicial Authority. The Executive Authority is known as the political function and carried out by the Council of Ministers in each state. (Karim. Hassen, 2004, p74).

Based on the foregoing, leadership to apply governance in its principles and dimensions has an effective role in societal reform through the following basic rules:

1. Maintaining the state funds through accountability and transparency.
2. Application of governance system.
3. Decentralization as a method of administration resulting from activation of good governance, democratic reforms, growing demand for economic development and principle of accountability before the local and foreign stakeholders, the local institutions of the state are facing new responsibilities that are very different from their traditional roles, but dealing with concepts such as governance, economic development and regional competitiveness, sustainable and comprehensive development require capabilities that fit local and regional integration approaches for development, which are not always available.

Recommendations

1. All organizational units in the state have to adopt comprehensive quality systems and create approaches to get international specifications.
2. Conduct periodic evaluation to the principles of governance depending on changes in each stage.
3. Support monitoring systems through the following procedures:
 - Ensure independence.
 - Strengthen the powers granted to it under the relevant laws of each.
 - Adopt its works output as a departmental assessment tools.

4. All state agencies have to specify the requirement of governance and pursue their application and implementation.
5. Adoption of the (principle of results-based management), which represents departments assessment based on achieving their goals.

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