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The Theoretical Framework Of Good Governance And Its Relationship To Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The topic of good governance is of great importance, as it has become a priority for decision-makers and stakeholders worldwide. It has become a fundamental condition for creating an environment that promotes economic growth, reduces poverty, and enhances individuals' living standards. Thus, the concept of sustainable development is linked to good governance, with the latter serving as the main guarantor of transforming growth into sustainable development. Therefore, this research aims to shed light on the general concepts of good governance and sustainable development and to study the relationship between them.

Keywords: Good governance – Sustainable development – Growth.

Introduction

With the onset of the 1990s, the idea and term of "good governance" became widely used in developing countries by international organizations, aimed at achieving sustainable development in these nations due to the shortcomings of the government sector in better realizing that development. There arose a demand for subjecting governments to greater scrutiny and for committing to improving management and following economic policies characterized by a greater sense of responsibility. This called for creating a more suitable environment for the private sector and a better balance between the state and the market. At the same time, there was an increased awareness of the need for greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness in the government sector, as these principles contribute to improving overall economic performance. Additionally, there were heightened demands from society for a more significant role in the decision-making process, which strengthened the presence and activities of civil society organizations. Thus, good governance encompasses the integration of roles among the government, the private sector, and civil society to devise a development strategy that responds to the aspirations and hopes of citizens, grounded in principles including transparency, accountability, shared responsibility, participation in policy-making, and strengthening the rule of law.
There has been a growing global consensus on the importance of good governance as a cornerstone of the emerging model for economic and social development in the twenty-first century and as the main guarantor of transforming growth into sustainable development. This necessitates further interaction among the state, the private sector, and civil society to determine the correct balance required for sustainable human-centered development. This requires these three parties to interact with each other and continuously adapt to ensure stability and long-term development.
As development and the achievement of economic and social stability have become threatened by the widespread phenomenon of corruption, especially in poor countries suffering from weak governmental institutions and legal frameworks, it has become essential for them to adhere to the principles of good governance to prevent and combat corruption. Evidence indicates that corruption and weak development are closely linked, with each reinforcing the other in the absence of a healthy governance environment.

This research will address good governance and its theoretical framework while discussing its relationship with sustainable development through the following two axes:
Section One: Good Governance: Its Concept, Parties, and Standards.
Section Two: Good Governance and Sustainable Development.
Section One: Good Governance: Its Concept, Parties, and Standards

First: The Emergence and Concept of Good Governance

1. Emergence

The term governance has Greek origins (kubemân) and was known in Latin as (gubernare). It was used in Old French in the thirteenth century as a synonym for the term "government" (gouvernement), referring to the "method and art of administration." It transitioned to the English language in the fourteenth century (governance) and was then used as a legal term in French in 1478, being widely utilized to describe the burden of government by 1679. With the rise of globalization, its purpose shifted to ensuring a good pattern of managing the social system to meet democratic demands. This concept then emerged in the literature on comparative political systems and was used in international documents of the United Nations and international financial institutions, where it was characterized as "good," thus becoming "Bonne gouvernance." In Arabic, it has been translated through several terms, the most notable being good governance, wise governance, or governance, but the most commonly used expressions are good governance or "الحكم الراشد" (al-hukm al-rashid), which was adopted by the Arab Initiative in 2005. Despite the widespread use of this concept, there is not much variation or significant disagreement in defining good governance, though some differences may exist regarding the historical context and location of the term's emergence.

2. Motivations for the Emergence of Good Governance:

The motivations for the emergence of good governance can be divided into the following:

2.1. Political Motivations:

With the end of the Cold War, there was a growing international focus on combating corruption. This issue gained wide attention among donor and recipient countries due to the beginning of the fading lines between their domestic and foreign affairs. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the adoption of predominantly liberal ideologies by Eastern Bloc countries, globalization surged, and democratic values infiltrated the borders of developing countries, especially after the revolution in information technology and electronic services. An international consensus emerged that corruption negatively impacts security and international stability.

2.2. Administrative Motivations:

These motivations arise from the changing role of the state from being a principal actor in public policy-making and a representative of civil society in determining policies, planning, monitoring implementation, owning, managing projects, and being responsible for income distribution and service provision to merely being one partner among multiple partners in managing state and societal affairs, represented by the private sector, multinational corporations, and civil society. These partners began to call for more oversight, transparency, and accountability and contributed to formulating the state's development policies. Thus, the state is no longer solely responsible for meeting development demands due to their increasing nature and its inability to manage economic activity independently. It has failed to achieve peace and maintain public order and protect public property, especially in Africa. This led to the emergence of the concept of good governance, which shifted governmental management from its traditional roles to a new position that involves engaging the private sector and civil society.

2.3. Economic and Financial Motivations:

These can be summarized in the following points:

- The dominance of a range of economic phenomena in the 1970s and 1980s revealed the weakness of the institutional environment in which development processes occur. This led to the idea of good governance becoming more defined and developed, with one of the most important phenomena being the rising budget deficits in both developed and developing countries.
- The speed at which globalization is advancing, characterized by the increasing liberalization of trade in goods and services, particularly financial services, and the interconnectedness of international economies on one hand and the contagious nature of financial crises on the other.
- The realization that global economic management over the past few decades has been unsatisfactory and that the rules, policies, and procedures governing this process no longer align with the changes brought about by globalization on the international stage.
- The failure of bilateral and multilateral aid from donor countries to developing nations to achieve their objectives (such as reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth), which is attributed to the managerial capabilities of the governments of poor countries, characterized by their weakness in managing these aids and development projects, along with widespread corruption.
- The setbacks of many structural adjustment and reform programs offered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in several developing countries.
- Additionally, there are social reasons for the emergence of good governance, which manifest in the low level of human development, increased poverty, illiteracy, diseases, malnutrition, and widespread unemployment, especially in Third World countries.

3 - The Concept of Good Governance

As an idea and term, good governance or governance has been given multiple meanings due to differences in interpretation, understanding, and connotation of the term among writers and thinkers. There has also been a blending of the terms governance and government, with some using it as a synonym for government, which may carry negative and misleading implications. The definition of this Arabic term has sparked heated debate and remains contentious due to various political, religious, linguistic, and regional considerations. Therefore, we will address both its linguistic concept and its technical definition by discussing the most important definitions provided by international development and financing institutions.

3.1 - The Linguistic Meaning of the Concept:
The word governance (GOVERNANCE) is an ancient term that refers to a set of processes associated with decision-making and its implementation. Governance is also a neutral concept that expresses the exercise of political power and its management of community affairs, resources, and economic and social development. Governance is broader than government because it includes not only the functions of the state's official apparatus, including executive, legislative, and judicial authorities and public administration, but also the work of all informal institutions or civil society organizations in addition to the private sector. The terms "good," "wise," or "proper," which are translations of the word "good," represent the quality or value attached to the first term to reflect the extent to which governments respond to the needs of the populations they serve. This implies that governance must possess this quality, which serves as an indicator of the quality of governance in a specific environment.
In this context, it is important to note that this concept remains relative for two reasons: First, governance — that is, the exercise of authority — takes various forms across countries and over time. Second, what one society may view negatively, or even criticize itself, another society may regard as "good."

3.2 - The Meaning of Good Governance in Development Literature
The World Bank, in its initial presentation of the concept of good governance, focused on the importance of two main dimensions: the administrative and the economic, without paying much attention to the political dimension. It first defined it in 1989 as "the exercise of political power to manage the affairs of the state." Subsequently, it began to give importance to the political dimension of the concept in the early 1990s, where World Bank experts attempted to provide more precise definitions. In its 1992 report titled "Governance and Development," it defined good governance as "the method by which national authority exercises political power to manage economic and social resources allocated for development." The bank identified three dimensions of this concept: the form of the political system, the method of managing the state’s economic and social resources to achieve development, and the extent to which governments can formulate, articulate, and implement policies and perform the functions assigned to them. This was developed in 2007 to become "the manner in which officials, institutions, and authorities acquire and exercise the authority to formulate public policies and provide social goods and services."
The Development Assistance Committee’s definition aligns with the World Bank’s definition, indicating that good governance means using political power to control the management of a community’s social and economic resources to achieve development.
United Nations agencies have used the term good governance for two decades to provide a value judgment on the exercise of authority in managing community affairs towards developmental ends. The United Nations Development Programme defines good governance as "the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority in managing the country’s affairs at all levels. Governance includes the complex mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups can express their interests and needs, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences. Good governance encompasses many attributes, including participation, transparency, accountability, effectiveness in ensuring optimal resource use, justice, and the rule of law."
From the perspective of United Nations agencies, particularly the UNDP, governance includes the state but also extends to encompass the private sector and civil society. These three parties are crucial for achieving sustainable human development, as the state creates the legal and regulatory environment, the private sector generates employment and income, and civil society facilitates political and social interaction and mobilizes groups to participate in economic, social, and political activities.
The United States Agency for International Development defines good governance as the government's ability to maintain social peace, ensure law and order, and promote conditions necessary for economic growth and a minimum level of social security. It is also defined as the government's capacity for public administration effectively and efficiently, ensuring accountability and openness to citizen participation, supported by a democratic governance system.
From a human development perspective, good governance is governance that enhances, supports, and protects human well-being and is based on expanding human capabilities, choices, opportunities, and economic, social, political, and administrative freedoms for managing state affairs at all levels, especially for the most marginalized and impoverished individuals. It encompasses the mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens can express their interests and exercise their rights and obligations. Good governance, according to this concept, ensures the prioritization of

political, social, and economic issues based on broader consensus in society, allowing the voices of the most vulnerable and impoverished groups to be heard in decisions related to the allocation of development resources.

Therefore, it can be said that good governance runs parallel to the concept of development, which fundamentally means expanding people's choices toward achieving their aspirations and capabilities. Thus, sustainable and comprehensive development cannot be realized without providing the foundations and principles upon which good governance relies, representing efficiency in utilizing resources and proper allocation while involving all active parties in society.

From the previous definitions, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The concept of good governance emerged as a natural result of the emergence and development of the theory of sustainable development, reducing the state's role by involving other active sectors in development and decision-making.
- The disparity in growth rates among countries, even if they possess the same material, natural, and human resources, is attributed to governance management and the effective exercise of authority in managing these resources, along with the existence of a professional and neutral government administration.
- Deepening accountability and oversight channels and ensuring their effectiveness is the foundation of good governance, guiding state resources towards development and strengthening governmental institutions of various types (financial, economic, political, administrative) through establishing the rule of law and adopting best practices in transparency and disclosure while achieving effective participation among all these institutions in managing state and community affairs.

Second: The Parties and Components of Good Governance

From the previous definitions, it is clear that to achieve good governance, the efforts of the state and its institutions must be complemented by those of the private sector and civil society institutions. These are the main parties that constitute good governance.

1. **The State, Official Institutions, and Local Authorities:** Despite the various definitions of the state, the minimum agreement seems to be on its three elements: people, territory, and sovereignty. The most significant and critical of these elements is the idea of sovereignty, which determines the nature of the contemporary state and its relationship with the other two elements—"the people and the territory." The idea of sovereignty defines the relationship between the state and its citizens on the one hand and the limits of its territorial sovereignty and thus its independence from other states on the other. Therefore, the state is the organization that defines the relationship between the ruling social classes and the ruled social classes, an organization that emerged with the beginning of the contradiction between private and public interests, encompassing the structure of the state and its economic, social, and political functions.

From these definitions, we conclude that the state is responsible for providing the appropriate legislative framework that regulates the relationship between it and the individuals in society, allowing them to participate in building their state as stakeholders. This includes laws that permit the formation of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, in addition to granting appropriate administrative and financial powers to local governance bodies to perform their functions. The state should also create dialogue frameworks among all these parties in an organized and formal manner, and it must provide public freedoms, respect human rights, enact legislation that ensures freedom of the press, and apply the rule of law.

Moreover, the executive authority in the government must provide the necessary level of management required to maintain the independence of governmental institutions without compromising judicial independence. It is also required to manage state funds and monitor the collection of resources without neglecting its responsibilities, as any flaw or gap in its operating systems distances the state from good governance.

As for local authorities, they are also tasked with engaging citizens, either through regular meetings with their representatives or by listening to their concerns, forming follow-up and supervisory committees. They should also be more transparent in disseminating information, budgets, and projects, and involve citizens in identifying needs and determining developmental priorities through follow-up committees or statistical surveys. Additionally, they bear the burden of working to involve local bodies and civil society organizations in local projects to avoid conflicting interests and to build trust between local authorities and civil society organizations.

2. **Civil Society:** The term civil society emerged in the 18th century and was introduced into political theory as a result of social contract theory. It refers to a society where patterns of cooperation are accepted and practiced by its members. Most who have used the term were influenced by the theory of the state of nature, which views the individual as the nucleus of civil society formed through contract or consent from this independent nucleus. This term has become closely associated with the concept of the modern state and has been widely used in political discourse and argumentative debates over the past three decades.

Despite its widespread use, the term civil society is one of the most controversial in terms of its origins and the meaning it aims to convey. Some attribute it to the Marxist writer Antonio Gramsci in the 1930s, while others trace it back to the German idealist philosopher Hegel in the 19th century. Interestingly, Gramsci was not clear in defining civil society; sometimes he considers it the opposite of the state and in conflict with it, while at other times he defines the state as the political society and civil society. Hegel was among the first to use the term civil society in his work "Philosophy of Right

and Law," where he distinguished between civil society and the state, warning against conflating the two concepts. In his view, civil society represents the private interests of individuals, while the state represents the public good.
Despite the widespread interest in this concept at all local, national, and international levels, there has been no consensus on a specific definition. Various researchers and stakeholders have addressed it, and among the definitions provided, civil society is characterized as all citizens organized voluntarily in structures governed by common rules, independent politically and financially from the state. It includes organizations that seek to promote the public interest and engage citizens in managing their country's affairs in various fields, including economic, political, social, cultural, human rights, and environmental issues.

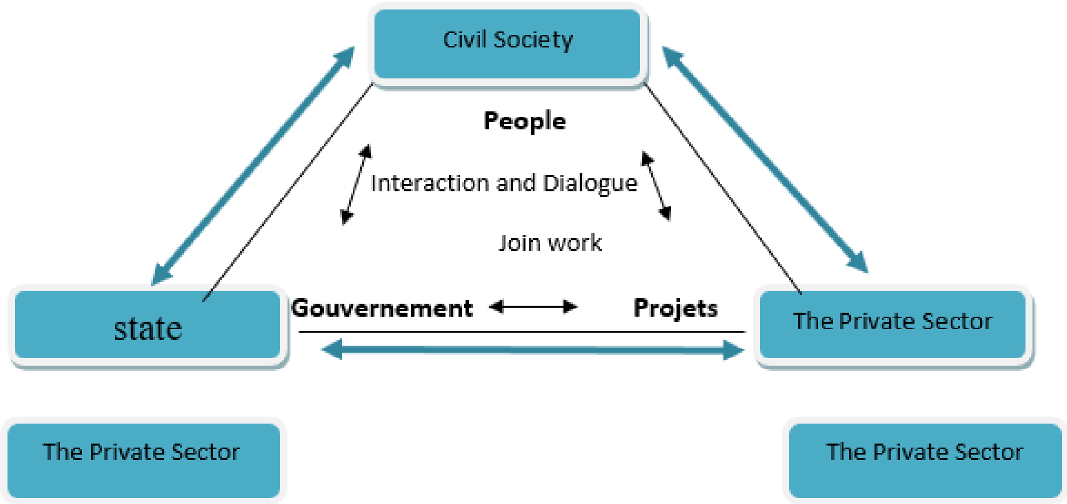
From the previous definitions, the characteristics of civil society can be summarized as follows:
- Civil society is a voluntary association that individuals join by their choices.
- It consists of a group of organizations and associations in various fields such as media, religious, educational, professional institutions, and labor unions.
- Civil society is based on the values of respect, cooperation, tolerance, and the concepts of citizenship, human rights, political and popular participation, and peaceful management of diversity and difference.
- Civil society organizations aim to achieve the public benefit for society as a whole or to benefit some marginalized groups within society.
- Civil society organizations do not seek power, except for political parties, and prefer to operate under pre-established rules of a civil nature.

As an important party in establishing good governance, civil society should work diligently to frame citizens' voluntary involvement in public affairs and in all values of civil participation and participatory development. Perhaps the most significant influence civil society has on governance includes:
- **Development:** This means strengthening individuals' capabilities toward independence, which can be termed the developmental impact on individuals through influencing public affairs by gathering information, acquiring administrative and political skills, training, and promoting values of participation and constructive criticism.
- **Legislation for the social infrastructure in the public domain through media, program development, idea examination, and representation of sectors, which represents the general social impact.
- **Development of democratic governance institutions through political representation, pressure, organizing collective activities, and providing alternatives, referred to as institutional impact.
- **Facilitating political and social interaction, and mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social, and political activities.

3. **The Private Sector:** There is a clear shift in most countries toward reliance on the private sector and market economies. Most countries have come to realize that the private sector represents the main source of opportunities that open economic avenues for employing labor at all levels. Additionally, it qualifies them to achieve positive results that contribute to economic development, raise citizens' living standards, and improve their level of services.

Thus, the private sector plays a significant role as a partner in governance and development, which aligns with its social responsibility. It can provide the expertise, capital, and knowledge necessary for development processes in partnership with local authorities and state agencies. It can also ensure transparency in many sectors by disseminating information and producing regular statistics. Furthermore, it plays a role in creating job opportunities, reducing unemployment, and combating poverty. All these roles contribute to establishing the foundations of good governance aimed at optimal resource utilization and achieving sustainable development.
From the presentation of the three parties of good governance, as identified by researchers, it remains only to create networks of interaction, dialogue, and joint work among these parties at all levels to achieve the desired good governance.

Figure 1: Parties of Good Governance.



Source: Abu Bakr Mustafa Bayira, Anas Abu Bakr Bayira, previous reference, p. 08.

Through the presentation of the three parties involved in good governance, it can be said that the implementation of the latter requires interaction among those parties. The necessity and inevitability of this interaction arise from the fact that any party lacks the knowledge, information, competencies, and sufficient resources to independently face the problems confronting society. Therefore, the establishment of good governance presupposes the existence of mutual links among the authorities participating in collective work.

Third: Criteria for Good Governance

Good governance is based on several criteria that differ from one country to another. It is not possible to generalize the foundations of good governance through the use of uniform criteria due to the uniqueness of each society's culture and the differences that exist in the level of economic, social, and political development among countries. For these reasons, these criteria should be adapted according to the history, heritage, culture, and level of development of these countries. This adaptation is necessary to transition from the theoretical concept of good governance to its practical mechanisms.

These criteria are divided into political, economic, social, and administrative standards. They encompass not only the performance of the government and its institutions but also the institutions of civil society, the private sector, and even the citizens themselves. These criteria vary based on the sources from which they originate. For instance, the World Bank has narrowed these criteria down to accountability and transparency, political stability and government effectiveness, the quality of economic organization, the rule of law, and control of corruption.

On the other hand, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) focused on four criteria: the rule of law, public sector management, control of corruption, and reduction of military spending.

The studies issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were more comprehensive and included nine criteria: participation, the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-oriented decision-making, equality, effectiveness, accountability, and strategic vision. We will focus on these criteria in our study due to their comprehensiveness.

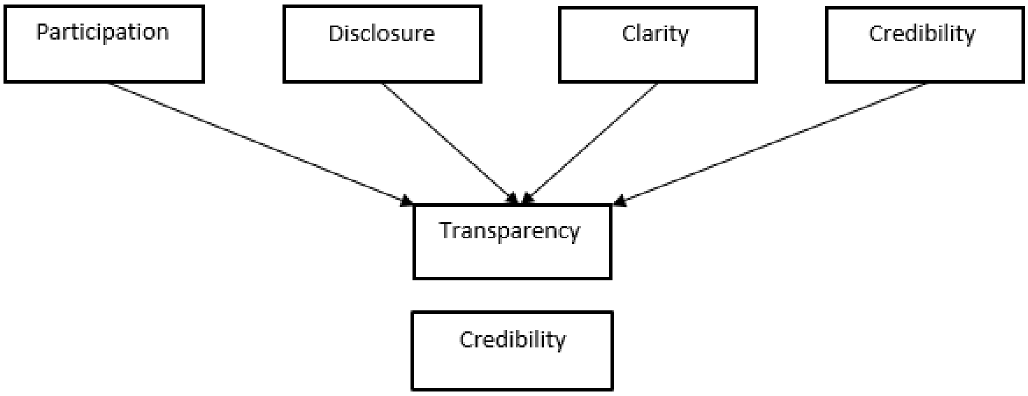
1. Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability are two fundamental and important pillars of good governance. They are interrelated concepts, each enhancing the existence of the other within a more effective approach to confronting the challenges of corruption that continue to threaten human development and human security in many countries around the world. Thus, in the absence of transparency, accountability cannot exist; and if there is no accountability, transparency will certainly hold no value.

1.1. Transparency: This concept is one of the modern administrative notions advocated by pioneers of administrative and political thought in the management process at all levels, due to the benefits that arise from it, particularly in terms of increasing competitiveness and combating corruption. Several definitions of transparency have emerged depending on the fields of its application, whether at the micro level (various types of institutions, banks, etc.) or at the macro level (the state and its structures).

Transparency is the opposite of ambiguity and secrecy; it means, at the level of the state and its institutions, the necessity of clarity in the relationship with the public regarding service delivery procedures and the disclosure to the public of the general policies being followed, especially the general financial policies, public sector accounts, and how the state is managed by its various officials. It also entails the timely and reliable flow of comprehensive economic, social, and political information. Transparency is defined as the clarity of legislation, its ease of understanding, its stability, coherence, objectivity, clarity of language, flexibility, and its adaptability to economic, social, and administrative developments in line with the spirit of the times. Furthermore, it involves simplifying procedures, disseminating information, and ensuring easy access to it, making it available to all.
There are three components of transparent information: first, the accessibility of information, meaning it should be available to all citizens; second, the information must be relevant to the subject, meaning it should relate to the issue at hand regarding a specific decision; and third, the reliability of the information, meaning it should be accurate, current, and comprehensive. The concept of transparency is closely linked to four terms: credibility, disclosure, clarity, and participation.

Figure 02: **Links of the Transparency Concept.**



Source: Faris bin Aloush bin Badi Al-Subaie, previous reference, p. 16.
In conclusion, it can be said that in order to enhance transparency in any society, it must stem from a high political will. When such will operates in an atmosphere of transparency and clarity, it seeks to ensure that all other levels function within the same environment.

1-2- Accountability and Responsibility: The concepts of accountability and responsibility in public administration raise many difficulties. Although they are commonly used concepts, they lack precise conceptual definitions. We will attempt to provide a comprehensive definition of this concept.
Accountability has several definitions from researchers and specialists, depending on their perspective. We will highlight the most important definitions from the standpoint of holding state officials and their affiliated structures accountable.
Accountability means the commitment of the state and its governmental institutions to account for the nature of their duties to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, providing explanations for their failures while gaining trust in cases of success. Government accountability can be achieved through internal systems (internal accountability) that govern the behavior of various governmental bodies to protect public interests. External accountability can also be achieved through direct means by questioning the government and its agencies regarding their actions, performance, and outcomes concerning individuals in society.
Accountability involves a set of processes and methods through which it is verified that matters are proceeding as planned and within reasonable limits. It is not an investigation or trial; rather, it aims to ensure that performance occurs within the frameworks set by objectives according to agreed-upon standards to elevate the system to a distinguished level of efficiency and effectiveness. This requires a good administrative system that includes internal controls to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in serving the public good, in addition to a set of institutions established by the government to directly respond to people's inquiries. It also requires establishing and reinforcing a system to combat corruption in the public sector.
The principle of accountability does not only encompass the public sector but also includes civil society institutions and the private sector, focusing on the principle of separating public from private and protecting the public good from the abuse and exploitation by politicians.
Responsibility, on the other hand, means that those who hold public positions are subject to legal, administrative, and ethical accountability for their decisions and actions. This is represented by the responsibility of those in public office to their direct superiors, extending even to the top of the hierarchy within the institution, including ministers and their

equivalents, who are in turn accountable to various oversight bodies within the political system, foremost among them the parliaments that oversee the actions of the executive authority.

The importance of accountability is evident through its connection to the values of transparency and democracy and achieving adherence to the correct and appropriate implementation of public policies by providing reasonable and acceptable clarifications for assuming responsibility for the outcomes of actions, meaning that these should be clear and specific, akin to an agreed contract containing defined standards.

2- Participation

Good governance emphasizes participation, which is an essential developmental goal in itself. The ability to participate in decision-making is a fundamental human right that increases the available options for individuals, especially regarding underrepresented segments of society, such as the poor, women, and minorities.

The concept of participation is closely related to democratic society and refers to the process that ensures all actors in society can actively participate in decision-making, guaranteeing freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the basic standards of human rights. Participation encompasses all mechanisms that enable citizens and the private sector to engage in governance processes, based on a set of activities through which these parties seek to influence government actions, either directly by influencing the formulation and implementation of public policy or indirectly by impacting the selection of official officials. Participation can take several forms, such as voting, joining civil society organizations, or contributing to the management of public service sectors.

3- Rule of Law

The concept of "Rule of Law" has gained global prominence as it is regarded as a fundamental means to achieve development and enhance democracy in any society, and even as an integral part of international legitimacy. The former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, stated, "The concept of the rule of law is at the heart of the mission of the organization." However, despite the significance of the rule of law and its widespread acceptance in political, economic, and legal circles worldwide, this expression remains somewhat ambiguous and vague, as its meaning seems to differ based on the entities advocating for its application.

The United Nations focuses on human rights in its broadest sense, while the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization concentrate on other aspects, such as contract enforcement, property protection, judicial effectiveness, and the alignment of laws with trade liberalization policies. This discrepancy in standards and definitions, formulated within the context of human rights globalization and economic globalization, enriches the concept and grants it new dimensions.

The rule of law implies the existence of a stable legal structure, a reference for the law, and its supremacy over all without exception, primarily starting from human rights. It is the framework that regulates relations between citizens on one hand and the state on the other, and it also organizes relations among state institutions, respecting the separation of powers and judicial independence. This upholds democracy and achieves justice and equality among citizens, all of which require the clarity, transparency, and consistency of laws in application.

The rule of law is characterized by its essential elements, which include: an effective, fair, and just justice system; a representative government; and the interdependence of effective legislative and judicial systems with the government that applies laws fairly and equitably to all individuals.

4- Inclusion and Equality

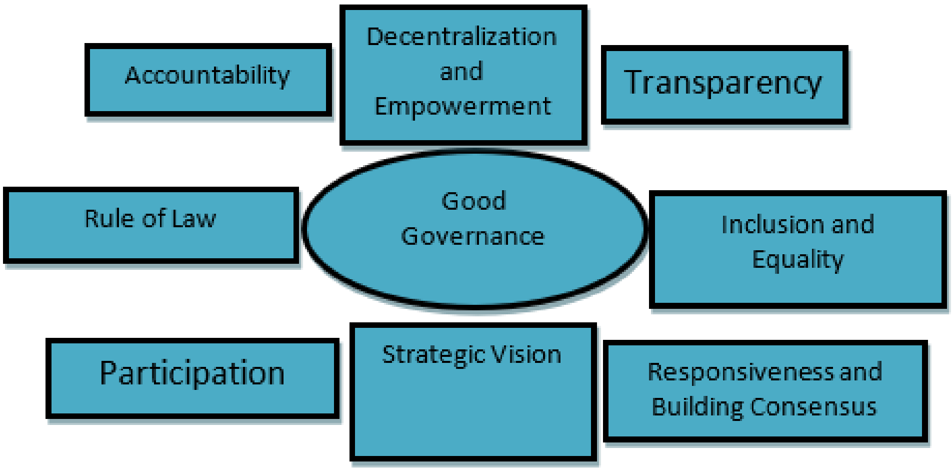
Inclusion and equality refer to mechanisms that define and respect the basic rights of everyone and ensure means of review and redress guaranteed by the rule of law. They require that citizens are equal in their rights before the law and that they have equal opportunities to exercise these rights and participate in governance. Inclusion means that everyone involved in governance and wishing to participate—men and women, the wealthy and the poor, rural and urban residents—can do so equally, through voting, contributing to consultations, or monitoring local public service agencies. It also implies that the state treats everyone equally, protects everyone’s rights with the same enthusiasm, and that there is no marginalization or discrimination in ensuring public services. Everyone enjoys the right to review and rectify in cases where officials distinguish between individuals. The first step to improving inclusion is to adopt laws and regulations that guarantee and expand the scope of basic rights and freedoms for everyone, as recognized globally. This includes the previously mentioned right to equal participation in governance and the right to equality before the law, and consequently the right to equal treatment by government agencies. The second step is to establish mechanisms that ensure respect for these laws and regulations.

5- Responsiveness, Building Consensus, and Strategic Vision

Responsiveness refers to the ability of institutions to serve and meet the interests of all within a reasonable timeframe and without exception. Consensus means working to reconcile differing interests to arrive at a broad agreement that represents the best interest of the community.

Building consensus requires long-term visions related to human development and achieving it, which arises solely from understanding the culture, history, and societal composition of these peoples.
As for the strategic vision, according to the concept of good governance, it is defined by the concept of development through partnership between state institutions and the private sector through long-term plans to enhance community work on one side and individuals on the other, and to work on human development. To achieve positive results in outlining plans within the framework of good governance, it is necessary to consider internal and external variables, study risks, and attempt to formulate solutions. The strategic vision also means that leaders and the general public possess a perspective concerning good governance and sustainable human development, with a sense of what is needed for that development, as well as an understanding of the complex historical, cultural, and social intricacies of this perspective. Alongside these principles, there are two other important principles related to the concept of good governance: empowerment and decentralization. Empowerment refers to enabling citizens to pursue legitimate goals and creating the necessary environment for them to enhance their level of well-being. Decentralization means granting sufficient executive powers to lower administrative levels, especially local governance, while limiting the role of higher administration to policy formulation, legislation issuance, and supervision.
A summary of the criteria for good governance can be provided through the following diagram:

Figure 3: **Criteria for Good Governance.**



Source: Prepared by the researchers.
From the above, it can be said that the transition from the concept of governance to good governance provides a normative dimension for addressing the quality of governance. The agenda for good governance imposes conditions on the processes of policy formulation and public decision-making, surpassing the public sector's ability to guide the rules that create the framework of legitimacy, effectiveness, and efficiency for directing public policy. It involves managing public affairs in a manner characterized by transparency, accountability, and justice, and calls for effective participation in public policy-making, adherence to the rule of law, an independent judiciary, a clear separation of the three powers in the state, and the activation of oversight agencies and bodies. This has made governance more inclusive, democratic, and participatory than it was in the past, and the state is no longer the sole actor in decision-making and service delivery; it now has partners in the private sector and civil society.
It is noteworthy that to measure governance management, there are two main components: an index of the quality of management in the public sector and an index of public accountability. The first index measures the effectiveness and efficiency of bureaucracy, the rule of law, the protection of property rights, the level of corruption, the quality of regulations, and internal accountability mechanisms. The second index, public accountability, measures the openness of political institutions, the level of participation, respect for civil liberties, government transparency, and press freedom.

Axis Two: Good Governance and Sustainable Development
There is a strong relationship between good governance and growth and sustainable development because good governance guarantees the transformation of growth into sustainable human development. Sustainable development cannot be imagined without good governance, just as governance cannot be considered good if it does not lead to sustainable human, economic, and social development.
Some research conducted on the relationship between good governance and development indicates a strong positive relationship between these two variables. For instance, a study by the World Bank concluded that a one standard deviation

improvement in a basic governance measure, such as the rule of law, results in an increase in per capita income ranging from two to four times, as well as a decrease in infant mortality by the same margin and an increase in literacy rates by between 15% and 25%.

First: Good Governance and Development, Concepts and Theoretical Trends

After discussing the concept of good governance and its components and standards in the previous section, we will focus in this section on sustainable development and its relationship with good governance.

1. **General Concepts of Growth and Development**

There is a fundamental difference between the term growth and the term development; they cannot be used interchangeably to denote the same thing. Thus, it is essential to precisely define each concept.

1.1 Economic Growth: This refers to the quantitative increase in real per capita income that is not necessarily linked to structural changes in the economy or society. The term economic growth also refers to the increase in national income or per capita share of national output. When production of goods and services in a country increases in any way, it is called economic growth.

1.2 Economic Development: The term development encompasses two meanings: the first can be used to refer to economic growth followed by improvements in the distribution of material well-being in low-income countries. In this context, economic growth leads to better nutrition, health services, and education for low-income families, resulting in a decrease in mortality rates, especially among children, and an increase in living standards.

The second meaning can be technically used to refer to all the complex effects of the intended or incidental growth, whether beneficial or harmful, as well as neutral ones, such as changes in the types of goods produced and their production methods or shifts in employment structures. Additionally, it can refer to changes in population growth rates, foreign trade, etc., as well as in the distribution of material well-being.

Thus, economic development is not limited to an increase in real income or average per capita share, but also involves significant changes in the structure of production, the economic framework of society, the development of production methods and techniques, changes in employment structures, and changes in the types of goods produced. It also includes changes in the social and cultural framework of society.

Human development is defined, as stated in United Nations reports, as processes that expand the options available to people. These options include living a long and healthy life, acquiring knowledge, and obtaining the necessary resources to ensure an adequate standard of living.

2. **The Three Core Goals of Development**

We can conclude that development is a tangible material reality, as well as a psychological state in which the community has secured means to obtain a better life. Regardless of the specific components of that ideal life, development in all societies must include at least one of the following goals:

- Increasing the availability and distribution of essential goods necessary for life, such as food, shelter, and security.
- Raising the standard of living, which includes providing more job opportunities, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanitarian values. This does not only enhance material well-being, but also fosters self-esteem on an individual level.
- Expanding the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by liberating them from bondage and dependency, not only in their relations with people and states but also from the forces of ignorance and human tragedy.

Development encompasses numerous variables, whether on the supply or demand side. Among the key changes on the supply side are: discovering new resources, expanding capital accumulation, population growth, introducing new production methods, improving skills, and developing administrative and organizational capabilities. On the demand side, the most important changes include population size and age structure, income levels and their distribution patterns, preferences, and other institutional changes. Economic growth is not an end in itself; it is a means to achieve sustainable human development. The Human Development Report of 1996 clarified that economic growth does not automatically lead to sustainable human development and the eradication of poverty.

Second: Sustainable Development: Its Concept, Elements, and Relationship with Good Governance

1. **Concept of Sustainable Development, Its Elements, and Goals** 1.1 **The Concept**: The term sustainable development was not widely known among the general public until the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which received significant media attention. Since then, the concept of sustainable development has garnered considerable interest from governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as from writers, thinkers, and researchers worldwide. Various definitions of this term have emerged, so we will focus on its scientific and economic concepts.

- **Scientific Concept**: According to the definition by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission), sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This report emphasized two underlying concepts: the first is the concept of needs, particularly the basic needs of the poor, who should be given the utmost priority. The second is the idea of the constraints imposed by the environment's capacity to meet current and future needs. Webster's Dictionary defines this development as that which utilizes natural resources without allowing for their partial or total depletion or destruction. William Ruckelshaus, the former Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, defined it as "the process that recognizes the necessity of achieving economic growth that aligns with the capabilities of the environment," based on the premise that economic development and environmental conservation are integrated processes rather than contradictory ones.

Therefore, it can be said that sustainable development, through its scientific definition, seeks to improve the quality of human life without compromising the environment. In its general sense, it does not deviate from being a process of using natural resources rationally, ensuring that this use does not exceed their natural renewal rates, particularly in the case of non-renewable resources. As for renewable resources, their usage should be optimized, along with efforts to find alternatives to these resources to prolong their availability for as long as possible.

- **Economic Definition of Sustainable Development**: Environmental economists have drawn the attention of traditional economists to ideas related to development in various ways that include the value of environmental assets and the importance of preserving essential environmental services and natural capital. Consequently, integrating the environment into development concepts has become essential. Some economic definitions of sustainable development focus on the optimal management of natural resources, emphasizing "maximizing net gains from economic development, provided that the services and quality of natural resources are maintained over time."

The renowned economist Robert Solow, who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1989, defined sustainable development as "the avoidance of harm to the productive capacity of future generations, leaving them in the state in which the current generation inherited it." He emphasized that when discussing sustainability, we must consider not only the resources we consume today and those we pass on to future generations but also direct sufficient attention to the quality of the environment we leave for the future, which encompasses the total productive capacity of the economy, including factories, equipment, prevailing technology, and knowledge structures.

According to this definition, the advantage of sustainable development lies in reconciling the environmental or natural element on one side with the social and economic elements on the other, meaning it seeks growth without neglecting the ecosystem.

The World Bank defined it as "that development which aims to achieve continuous equality that ensures providing the same developmental opportunities for future generations by guaranteeing the stability or continuous increase of comprehensive capital over time."

The United Nations defined it through the UN Development and Environment Program as "development that allows meeting the needs and requirements of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs."

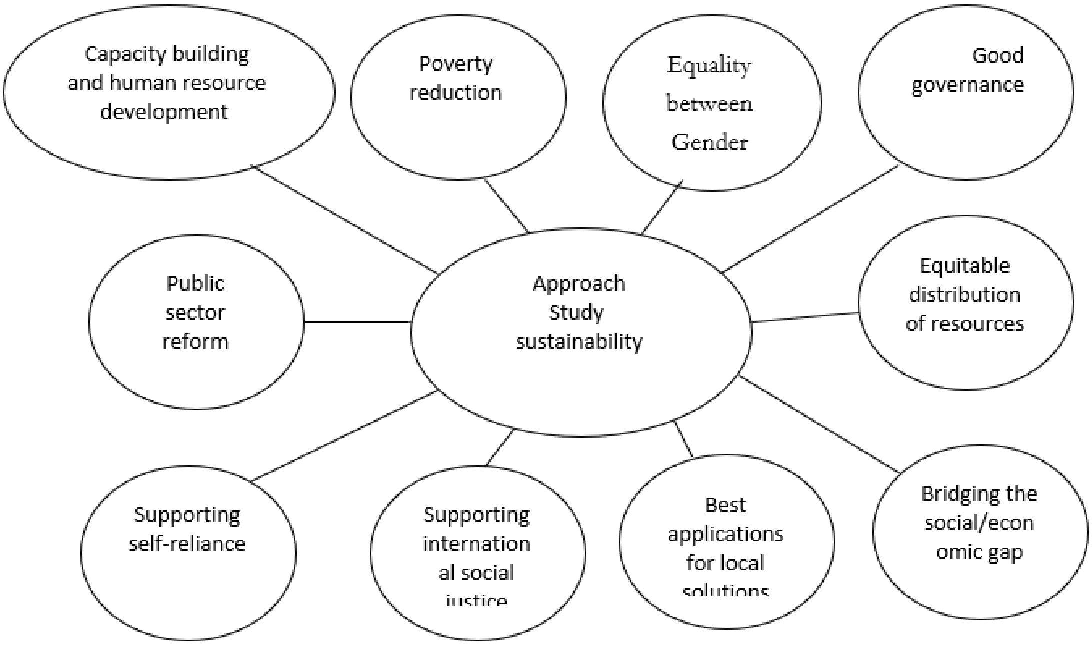
The UN Development Program provided interpretations of the concept of sustainable and continuous development, meaning the eradication of poverty, the enhancement of human dignity, the elevation of rights, and the provision of equal opportunities for all through good governance, which can guarantee all economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights.

1.2 Elements of Sustainable Development: From these definitions, it is clear that sustainable development encompasses all forms of social, economic, and cultural development. It is a continuous and ongoing development that meets the needs of all members of the current generation while preserving the right of future generations to develop. Sustainability includes elements that differ from one definition to another, and the reason for this is the different specialization of those defining it. Economists focus on the economic dimensions or development as a goal, while environmentalists highlight the environmental elements or criticize development as an enemy of the environment. The elements of sustainable development can be summarized in the following points:

- **Economic Element**: It is based on the principle of maximizing societal welfare and eliminating poverty through optimal utilization of natural resources and efficient use of human resources. Priority should be given to meeting the basic needs of the world's poor.
- **Social Element**: It refers to the relationship between nature and humans, the promotion of people's welfare, improving access to health, education, and basic services, meeting minimum security standards, and respecting human rights. It also emphasizes the development of different cultures, diversity, pluralism, and actual participation in decision-making for various segments of society.
- **Environmental Element**: It relates to preserving material and biological resource bases and ecosystems while promoting them. To achieve sustainable development, interaction among all elements is essential.

There are ten main pillars or elements constituting any framework for sustainable development, which can be summarized as follows:

Figure No. (04): Approach to Sustainability.



Source: Nuzan Abdul Rahman Al-Heiti, Sustainable Development: General Framework and Applications, previous reference, p. 23.

The figure shows that the concept of sustainable development has evolved over time; it no longer focuses solely on the environmental dimension but also emphasizes sustainable development as a process that includes economic, social, and environmental goals. It is evident that achieving sustainable development now requires following deeply impactful policies, implementing institutional reforms, and managing governance effectively based on the principles and foundations of good governance, which engage all active parties in society to achieve the developmental goals sought by the community, chief among them combating poverty. This is done through policies that support social justice, combat all forms of discrimination and inequality, and promote individual empowerment by building their material and human capacities, while opening doors for participation in development by supporting decentralization and good local governance.

2. The Relationship Between Good Governance and Sustainable Development

There can be no separation between good governance and sustainable development; there is a close interconnection between the economic, social, and political factors that influence growth and economic development. However, despite this, it is not possible to establish a precise causal relationship between good governance and development due to the interrelation among numerous variables. Nevertheless, it is now accepted that good governance plays a fundamental role in advancing sustainable development. It enhances transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, and the rule of law in public institutions at all levels. Additionally, it allows for the effective management of human, natural, economic, and financial resources for fair and sustainable development. Moreover, under good governance, there are clear procedures for decision-making at the level of public authorities, providing the capacity to enforce rights and obligations through legal mechanisms and the participation of actors from civil society organizations and the private sector in decision-making processes and development efforts. If these efforts are not implemented in partnership with individuals and local groups, they often fail. Therefore, adopting a democratic approach in the development process, both in planning and implementation, is the fundamental basis for sustainable development in the future.

The relationship between these two concepts can be summarized in four processes referred to as the governance management cycle: the process of distributing and allocating resources, the process of formulating policies and programs, the process of implementing those policies, and finally, the process of income distribution. These processes are not stages to be followed one after another but rather complementary operations. Initially, there should be an efficient distribution of available resources represented by development inputs (human, natural, financial, technological, etc.), which is crucial for achieving future development. The subsequent policies will be based on this distribution, and any disruption in this distribution will negatively impact the intended goals.

The second process involves formulating and drawing up policies and programs, which should avoid all forms of corruption and inefficiency due to their undermining of the development process and weakening efforts aimed at combating poverty. Therefore, the institutions responsible for developing these programs and policies must be characterized by transparency and clarity, and their officials should be accountable in case their policies and programs fail to achieve their intended objectives. They should also comply with laws and regulations in their management and operations and involve all parties in governance (the state and its institutions, the private sector, and civil society). Everyone is concerned with participating in shaping policies and determining objectives and putting them into action, even if this participation varies from sector to sector depending on the political and economic system applied in the state. The third process concerns the application of those policies and programs that have been established and how the implementation affects the outputs of development in terms of goods, services, etc., whose size, quantity, and quality depend on the proper application of policies and programs and their correct placement. The final process is the result of the previous processes, which involves the equitable distribution of development outputs among individuals in society in a way that ensures the rights of all individuals and meets their needs. Here, the state's fiscal policy plays an important role through public expenditure policy, which, under good governance, should focus on meeting the needs of the poor and achieving stability and growth in the state, avoiding all forms of wastefulness and extravagance.

From what has been previously mentioned, it is clear that the emergence of good governance coincided with a transformation in the concepts of development, which have undergone change and evolution, shifting from a focus on economic growth to economic development, to comprehensive development that addresses economic and social aspects, culminating in sustainable development that concerns all aspects of economic, social, and environmental life. The relationship between good governance and development is clearly evident through the principles and objectives of both. Sustainable development acknowledges the participation of the public, civil society, and residents in preparing and implementing its plans, which is a form of decentralization. The same applies to good governance, which requires the participation of the state, civil society, and the private sector. The participation of the latter (the private sector) in contributing more to development is significantly linked to the type and scope of governance, which directly affects the volume and nature of private investment in the state, which in turn (private investment) is a major source of growth through generating wealth and income, creating jobs, and thus contributing to poverty alleviation. Therefore, strengthening good governance will create opportunities for the private sector to contribute to development on one hand, and on the other hand, it provides a suitable environment for investment through increasing transparency, improving forecasting procedures, promoting better standards for delivering public services, as well as providing security, stability, and a legal framework that encourages investment such as streamlined administrative procedures, combating corruption and bureaucracy in public administrations, and establishing effective legal, judicial, and accounting systems. All these measures will help accelerate and stimulate the private sector to make investments that achieve development in the country, while also supporting the attraction of foreign investments.

In addition to this, good governance seeks to enhance the efficiency of state institutions, preparing an environment that can be economically and politically predictable, allowing for economic growth and effective public service performance. Sustainable development aims at the rational exploitation and use of resources, and good governance is, at its core, the good management of the various resources of the state, meaning the proper utilization and administration of these resources. In this context, good governance plays an important role in achieving development by increasing the effectiveness of local resources and aid and encouraging their better utilization. The environment created by a strong policy supported by public accountability institutions characterized by transparency and clarity contributes to ensuring that public funds, including aid funds, are not wasted or misused, leading to more efficient and effective use of public resources, achieving more economic development from that funding.

Additionally, sustainable development seeks to achieve a better life for residents, and good governance is the governance that enhances human well-being and supports and protects it, paying attention to the most vulnerable and impoverished segments of society by opening the door for all its groups, including the poor, to participate in making decisions that affect their interests and empowering them to contribute to achieving their welfare through decentralization and good local governance, which allows them opportunities for participation and enhances building their material and moral capacities by providing essential services for them (through long-term investments in health, education, etc.) and providing them with opportunities that enable them to improve their living standards by relying on themselves (for example, encouraging private investments through granting loans).

Moreover, sustainable development has as one of its principles the equitable distribution of resources among members of society without undermining the needs of future generations. This is a principle of good governance reflected in the equality of citizens in opportunities and rights and the absence of discrimination among them in benefiting from services.

3. Good Governance and Development in the Literature of International Financial Institutions

The emergence of the concept of good governance, with its implications indicating the necessary political dimensions for achieving development, reflects a natural evolution in the perspective toward the concept of development and theorizing it. There has been a shift from focusing on formulating development projects in the 1950s to an interest in integrated development programs in the late 1960s, to a shift towards restructuring policies through economic reform programs proposed by international donor institutions to developing countries in the late 1970s and the 1980s, to gradually focusing on the political conditions for development beginning in the 1990s, after development and politics had long been treated as separate fields. Consequently, there has been widespread advocacy for political reform, and international financial institutions have begun to demand the restructuring of the political system as a condition for granting developmental assistance.

In the 1980s, the term good governance emerged in the field of international relations, used by United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as a mechanism for achieving sustainable human development that assists countries in realizing it. Meanwhile, international financial institutions used it as part of their determination of the standards of good public administration in countries applying structural adjustment programs, thus becoming a conceptual tool in the hands of international donor institutions to assess the success of structural adjustment programs in implementing countries. Since then, international financial institutions have been calling on countries to introduce institutional reforms in the framework of good governance principles, which they see as essential for the success of reform programs and achieving development in those countries. Interest in this new concept has increasingly expanded, and views on it have varied. We will try to focus on studying the relationship between development and good governance from the perspectives of both the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, as they are the most interested in this aspect.

3.1. The Perspective of the United Nations Development Programme

“Building the capacity for governance is a central condition for sustainable human development, and we aspire to be a neutral partner to governments, civil society, and the private sector, thereby creating opportunities for interaction to find people-centered long-term solutions.” This is what "James Gustave Speth," the Director of the United Nations Development Programme, said in 1979. Through this statement, the United Nations Development Programme acknowledges that there is a close relationship linking good governance with development; the program believes that development cannot continue without good governance, just as governance cannot be good unless it leads to sustainable development. The program's definition of good governance emphasizes that it does not mean merely effective public administration but also reflects the principles of participation, accountability, and transparency.

The United Nations Development Programme clarifies that good governance is represented by effective and legitimate institutions that enable all groups to participate in the decision-making process and allows them to access information, advocate for their interests, and have a fair and equitable distribution of resources. This requires promoting the concept of good governance based on rights, which is reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The program affirms that the transformation of societies toward a state of development will not be achieved unless people are empowered, have the authority to influence decisions affecting their lives, and the right to participate in governance at all levels. Moreover, the program considers good governance as an essential requirement for ensuring that the development of the state is sustainable and equitable, especially for poor and marginalized groups.

3.2. The Perspective of the World Bank

The World Bank was one of the first international financial institutions to integrate the concept of good governance into its theoretical framework. It emphasizes that the quality of governance is a central factor in determining the effectiveness of aid programs aimed at promoting development. The Bank defines good governance as the process of decision-making and the manner in which decisions are implemented (or not implemented) in which it indicates that good governance consists of the following principles: legitimacy, accountability, transparency, predictability, and efficiency. In its 1994 report entitled “Governance and Development,” the World Bank indicated that the quality of governance and the extent of democracy are closely linked, emphasizing that “democratic governance is one of the most effective tools for economic development, poverty reduction, and achieving human development.”

The World Bank also notes that governance focuses not only on government institutions but also on the broader environment in which public, private, and civil society interact to address various issues in a society. Thus, good governance has been integrated into a framework aimed at creating effective, efficient, and accountable government institutions, which contributes to achieving sustainable development in the states.

The World Bank states that good governance plays a major role in achieving development through the principles of participatory governance that promote social inclusion and involve marginalized groups in the decision-making process, as these groups are usually excluded from this process. This highlights the importance of the participatory dimension of good governance, as participation enables communities to express their needs and aspirations and contributes to empowering them to advocate for their rights and interests.

Moreover, the World Bank clarifies that sustainable development cannot be achieved without effective participation from civil society, as it recognizes that civil society is an essential partner in development. The participation of civil society in the decision-making process is a critical factor for success, particularly when the civil society actors can hold governments accountable for their actions.

The United Nations Development Programme has focused on four critical elements of sustainable human development: eradicating poverty, creating jobs and sustaining livelihoods, protecting and renewing the environment, and promoting the empowerment of women. Achieving these goals is linked to the ability of countries to establish good governance based on participation, transparency, and accountability, characterized by effectiveness and fairness, providing opportunities for the poorest groups to voice their concerns and contribute to decision-making regarding the distribution of developmental resources.

Since achieving good governance is not solely the responsibility of the state but rather a partnership between it, civil society, and the private sector, sustainable development has also become a joint effort among these parties. The state is the authority empowered to exert control and exercise power, providing public services and creating an enabling environment for sustainable development. It also undertakes various initiatives that benefit the poorest groups, such as focusing on education, health, public services, and infrastructure, while the private sector, as a partner in governance, works to create jobs that generate income and improve living standards. The contribution of civil society, as a partner in governance, must also protect the rights of all citizens and enable them to participate in economic, social, and cultural activities. Civil society can impose checks and balances on government authority, record and monitor social abuses, and provide opportunities for people, especially the poor, to develop their capabilities and improve their living standards.

Ultimately, achieving sustainable development, from the perspective of the United Nations Development Programme, requires greater interaction among the three sectors to define a proper balance among them, possessing the capacity to achieve this interaction and adapt continuously. This facilitates long-term stability, making the relationships between government, the private sector, and civil society key determinants of whether a nation can create fair and sustainable opportunities for its entire population. Resources will be wasted unless the government operates efficiently and effectively and possesses legitimacy in the eyes of the people. If it fails to maintain the cohesion of the social fabric, society faces the risk of disintegration and chaos. Furthermore, if people are not empowered to participate in their own development, sustainability cannot be achieved.

3-2. The World Bank’s Perspective on the Relationship between Good Governance and Development

It can be said that the concept of good governance in institutions of neoliberalism, particularly the World Bank, has undergone a clear review of its indicators and content since the second half of the 1990s. However, it is essential to pay attention to how these institutions utilize the concept, as this utilization distinguishes their perspective from that expressed by other institutions, notably the United Nations Development Programme.

In the early 1990s, the content of good governance was limited to the technical administrative aspect. In the first comprehensive study, the World Bank expressed its vision of good governance and its relationship with development in the 1992 report "Governance and Development." This study considered good governance synonymous with good developmental management or successful management of the developmental process. The Bank identified four areas of good governance related to its functional role: public sector management accountability, the legal framework for development, information, and transparency. This was the first indication of the Bank adopting a limited, narrow concept of good governance confined to technical administrative aspects. On the other hand, the Bank was keen to emphasize that the concept is not linked to political dimensions and that discussions about good governance must take cultural specifics and differences into account, as the historical, geographical, and cultural specificity of each country reflects in its institutions and rules, and thus in the prevailing style of governance.

However, the World Bank's study recognized general features of good governance that relate to the political dimensions of governance. It highlighted failures to establish a clear separation between public and private interests, leading to the exploitation of public resources for private gain, the failure to establish a legal framework that supports development, the prevalence of bureaucratic rules and regulations that negatively affect market forces, and the establishment of priorities that do not align with development, leading to poor resource allocation and the absence of participation or transparency in decision-making processes.

The World Bank has remained cautious, at least theoretically, in dealing with the concept of good governance, ensuring that it is not discussed as a political concept. This is evident in the focal points of studies related to governance approaches issued by the World Bank during that period, which did not stray from the framework of issues related to civil service reform, improving the performance of the public and private sectors, and developing business management while referencing the economic dimensions and effects of participation and military spending.

In the late 1990s, the World Bank began attempts to develop the concept and its measurement indicators. The Bank's governance program identified six groups of indicators to measure it, with two main groups relating to government monitoring and change, further divided into indicators related to participation and accountability. This group includes various indicators measuring different aspects of the political process, political and civil rights, and how far citizens can participate in choosing their governments. It also includes indicators for the independence of the media, which plays a significant role in monitoring those in power and holding them accountable for their actions. Other indicators relate to political stability and encompass several indicators concerning the potential threat to government positions or their overthrow through unconstitutional or violent means (terrorism) and the possibility of introducing distorted or artificial reforms that affect policy continuity and constrain citizens' ability to choose and change those in power. Additionally, there are indicators in the other four groups measuring the government's ability to formulate and implement successful policies, respect for the state and citizens for the institutions governing their dealings, and indicators related to combating corruption and the rule of law.

Despite this development in the perspective on the concept, a fundamental reality remains that good governance and its indicators, whether limited to the administrative aspect or encompassing the political meaning, are not core values that institutions of neoliberalism seek to achieve in their theoretical studies or executive programs for their own sake. The primary motive for interest in the concept and its development is the view of these institutions regarding the relationship of the concept to development as defined by them. It is often linked to economic growth and sometimes to poverty reduction, thus transforming the concept from one referring to the economic administrative aspects, which are the primary concerns and specialties of these institutions, to another meaning in which policy merely serves development or economic growth.

The World Bank's concept of good governance also emphasized protecting human rights and enforcing democratic practices in form and substance, making freedom and participation part of people's lives and practices while serving as a basis for enhancing development, empowering communities, and asserting that freedom and the ability to participate are no less significant in their relationship with development than literacy or enjoying good health. This is because they are prerequisites for organized collective action in society and for forming and expressing opinions. It is known that the capacity for organized collective action is a fundamental requirement for building institutions, as effective institutions cannot be built without this capacity.

Conclusion:

Good governance has become an urgent necessity due to its role in establishing a sound environment for sustainable economic, social, and political development. It entails a collaboration of efforts among the stakeholders in society—government, private sector, and civil society—to work together for good management of various national affairs. Thus, it includes all the mechanisms, processes, and institutions that these parties use to manage community resources to achieve sustainable development, reflecting positive impacts on all members of society, including the poorest. This management should possess characteristics such as transparency, equality, rule of law, accountability, strategic vision, efficiency, and effectiveness.

There is a close relationship between good governance, growth, and sustainable development because good governance is the guarantor of transforming growth into sustainable human development. Sustainable development cannot be imagined without good governance, nor can governance be good without leading to the sustainability of human, economic, and social development.

Good governance enhances transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness, as well as the rule of law in public institutions at all levels, providing a suitable and secure environment for investment, thereby enhancing opportunities for development. Additionally, it allows for the effective management of human, natural, economic, and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development. Moreover, under good governance, there are clear procedures for decision-making at the level of public authorities and the capacity to enforce rights and obligations through legal mechanisms, with the participation of stakeholders from civil society organizations and the private sector in decision-making processes and development efforts.

Study Results:

These can be summarized in the following points:

- Good governance is indispensable for the public good to maximize the welfare of society and the economy in light of limited available resources. Adherence to its principles is a necessary condition for expanding the state's capacity to manage its resources, as participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, and good governance across all sectors of society are fundamental to achieving sustainable economic and social development focused on individuals.
- Good governance is not an end in itself but rather a means to achieve human development and prosperity. Ultimately, the goal is related to people and humanity, thus, human needs and security should not be sacrificed for the sake of good governance. It is not imposed or enforced, but succeeds when individuals, regardless of their levels and responsibilities, believe in a certain way of organizing governance that achieves the best results. Hence, good governance is, in fact, an extension of the principle of sound management, which is the best and most complete way to achieve the objectives pursued by both the government and society.
- To achieve sustainable development, good governance must prevail at all national, local, and administrative levels, based on transparency in management, citizen participation and civil society in decision-making, accountability in execution, and clear foundations regarding resource allocation, public fund usage, cost reduction, rational spending, and attention to social issues.

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