

# Chapter 1

## Introduction, the Plan

## and Previous Studies

## 1.1 Introduction

Interest in Good governance has increased over the last few decades. there is a great interest in this term especially by global economic institutions , Analysts , and international economists who tried to examine the impact of indicators of good governance ,on the path of economic development within both developed and developing countries.

Moreover, positive peace is becoming increasingly important in the contemporary world, especially for developing countries, where they suffer from economic, social and political crises, and wars that do not end, resulting in low national and individual income, poor exploitation of available resources, weak technical and technological knowledge, Foreign economic dependence increased indebtedness, and other crises. Most of the perceptions of the causes of conflicts suggests multiculturalism and ethnic diversity as a major cause of conflicts but that does not explain the emergence of the insurgency. Civil disobedience, the civil wars, military coups, one of the highlights of the political characteristic of the Africa .Concepts have changed after the emergence of the term good governance .Such as The concept of peace has undergone major transformations, shifting from the classical concept that focused on stopping violence to the concept of positive peace, which focused on preventing factors that make war possible . The change included the aspirations of the world towards positive peace\* Galtung insists on positive peace, where society is characterized by democracy and absence of structural and cultural conflict.

One of the countries that tried to escape poverty and unemployment, low standards of living and ethnic and racial conflicts, Singapore sought to gain a place among the industrialized countries and the major economies by supporting their institutions and official organs with good governance to achieve stability and positive peace .

## **1.2 The Problems of the Research**

From the foregoing, it is clear to us the importance of the study, what witnessed the modern societies of development led to the increasing demands and pressures in order to put these demands within the policies of successful and effective decisions to achieve stability and positive peace can be summarized the importance of the study that we are going to address in the following point :

1- The rule of the good governance and its characteristics and principles have become a philosophy of governance in our modern world and all developed and developing countries seek to realize it, and use it as a way for achieving economic development, stability and positive peace .

2- Positive peace is the basis upon which states adopt in their policy objectives, which is an integrated framework that guarantees the welfare of individuals and the progress of societies .

3- The adoption of good governance as a way to promote positive peace is a rational choice adopted by conscious nations .

## **1.3 Reasons to choose a topic**

Objective reasons :

The scientific importance of the subject and the attempt to enrich it with the various studies and analyzes presented to this subject and to know the negative consequences of the absence of good governance on positive peace

Self-reasons :

1 - Personal interests of the researcher on the subject of good governance, and positive peace.

2- Trying to reveal the factors of the success of global experiences in positive peace .

3- Admiring for experience of Singapore .

4- I wish I would offer a hope to my country .

#### **1.4 Objects of Research**

1- Provide study, Clarify the relationship between good governance and positive peace.

2- Clarify the relationship between the elements of good governance and positive peace.

3 - Open the way For further studies in this area .

4- Take advantage of the experience of the Republic of Singapore .

#### **1.5 Hypothesis**

The research hypothesis the follows :

1- Positively relationship between good governance and positive peace .

2- There is a link between the achievement of the principles of good governance and the performing of peace-building processes .

3- Singapore's adoption of good governance has been positively reflected on the development of its domestic economies, stability, and positive peace, despite the existence of ideological and ethnic variations.

## **1.6 Methodology**

This research required the use descriptive analytical methodology so that the researcher can reach the goals she seeks. The methodology adopted by the researcher in this study to allows for the creation of a framework that allows the characterization of past phenomena and the historical conditions associated with their origin and the developments that they have taken, by collecting data and scientific facts .

Through this approach we sought to monitor the most important conditions and developments accompanying the emergence of good governance and positive peace ,on the other, it follows the path of development, stability and positive peace that Singapore is experiencing and the most important historical factors that helped in accomplishing it .This approach enables the study of documents and reports in an objective manner to identify their content, which allows the use of real trends that reflect the viewpoint of the decision-making institution. This methodology has been used in the study of international reports such as World Bank , and UNDP , and used to analyze the principles of good governance and the peace-building process.

## **1.7 Research Structure**

This study is divided into four chapters

### **Chapter1 Introduction to Topic and Previous Studies**

Introduction

Previous Studies

### **Chapter 2 Conceptual Framework**

Good Governance

Positive Peace

### **Chapter 3 Analytical View and Case study**

Analytical View

Case study

**Results**

**Research Conclusion**

**Recommendations**

**Appendices**

## 1.8 Previous Studies

There are many different studies related to the subject of research

1- Indrakumaran Arumugam Naidoo in his A Thesis **"The role of monitoring and evaluation in promoting good governance in South Africa: A case study of the Department of Social Development "** Submitted in (2011) to University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy he was set out to examine the role played by monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in promoting good governance in South Africa. It examined how M&E, in promoting democratic and good governance deliverables, such as transparency, accountability and learning ,influences public administration practice , conducted, and tested against the performance of the Department of Social Development.

Naidoo's research suggests that whilst information has been generated through different forms of M&E, without effective follow-through by decision-makers, it generated transparency, and not necessarily accountability. Furthermore, administrative compliance cannot on its own tantamount to good governance. The thesis argues for methodological pluralism, stronger civic M&E, and confirms the assertion that M&E promotes good governance .

2- Hanan Hakkar and Eman Bovellesi in their research "The Role of Good Governance in Achieving Economic Development" Case Study – Malaysia" Submitted in (2014)to University 08 Mai 1945 Guelma for Master of Political Science , their study includes both good governance and economic development , and examines how governance affects economic development, through the most important elements of good governance .Their study covered an analytical framework for Malaysian development experience ,and the impact of reliance on good governance for development .

The study concluded with conclusions and recommendations , concerning the rationalization of governance to improve the development performance of States and meditation on the Malaysian development experience .

**3-** United Nations Development Programme in its report " **Governance for Peace** " The lead authors of the report are Robert Muggah , Timothy D.Sisk ,Eugenia Piza Lopez, Jago Salmon and Patrick Keuleers (2012) UNDP New York

### **UNDP'S APPROACH TO SUPPORTING GOVERNANCE FOR PEACE**

by Supporting governance to consolidate peace is about assisting national stakeholders to gain control of the recovery process in the immediate aftermath of a crisis in order to lay the foundations for long-term transitions from fragility. UNDP firmly believes that achieving governance results in fragile environments requires a renewed focus on capacity development that is guided by the principle of national ownership, and that this focus must be adaptable to the complex and dynamic context of fragility and conflict . Furthermore, these efforts must be targeted at a wide range of actors including vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g., women and youth) to bring them into the dialogue for peacebuilding and state building in the early stages. Te framework emerging from UNDP's work over the years focuses on strategic outcomes rather than sector-specific outputs.



# CHAPTER 2

## Conceptual Framework

### Good Governance and Positive Peace

In this chapter the research introduced the study conceptual framework by descriptive methodology , first defining the concepts which include in research ( good governance – Positive peace ) then found and descriptive the concepts in interventions with main concepts and research e.g. principles for good governance , Global Peace Index , positive peace values .....etc

## **2.1 Good governance**

All people throughout the world have faced the challenge of founding healthy governance system which capable of enhancing human development and sustainability Attention to Good Governance increased in the past decade ,in the nineties of twentieth century the countries which depending on free market economy had suffered from economic collapse and finance crises ( Number of East Asian countries, Latin America, and Russia) As well as it experienced by US economy from repercussions of finance collapse of numbers of international companies and stock exchanges ( Well street eg ) .This events prompted global institutions to study and analyze the concept Good governance such as the International monetary fund , World Bank and The organization for Economic cooperation and Development .

### **2.1.1 Good Governance Definition**

There are many definition

#### **2.1.1.1 The origin**

The first origin of the word good governance refer to Greek term (kubernane ) then passed to Latin language by the term (gubernare ) and it means style of managing or directing the ship.( Eyshwsh ,Nuri and Saed ,2007,p.4) .

### **2.1.1 .2 Term in French language**

There is no doubt the good governance is a origin word in French language.

IN thirteenth century the word good governance unfold in French language , synonym with the word government , then in1478 used in large scale as legal term expressing for running cost. and with the growing phenomenon of globalization Good governance in French was intended to ensure a good pattern in running of the system to achieve social democratic demand .(Zairi ,2005,p.91)

### **2.1.1 .3 Term in English**

The effective and responsible management of an organization, a country, etc. which includes considering society's needs in the decisions it make.(Cambridge dictionary ,2017)

" According to the philosophy of neo –liberal doctrine that has spread after the end of the cold war 1989 The term good governance in English its means combining metadata observation ( State and their various institutions ) and infrastructure observation (civil society and their various organization )"( Fred , 2014 ,p . 22)

### **2.1.1 .4 Term in Arabic**

Arab scholars have not agreed to identity one translation of the term good governance to Arabic language but many of them belonging to research centers have agreed with The Arabic language Academy in Cairo ,which adopted the translation of good governance as a synonym (Alhukm Alrrashid ) (Fred ,2014,p.22)

### **2.1.1 .5 UNDP definition of goodgovernance**

Good governance is among other things , participatory ,transparent ,and accountable .It also effective and equitable . And it promotes the rule of law .Good governance ensures that political , social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard on decision- making over the allocation of development resources. UNDP focus on relationship between good governance and sustainable development and emphasized good governance should be the primary means to eradicate poverty .(UNDP.1997.p.12)

### **2.1.1.6 World Bank definition of Good governance**

The 1989 study on Sub-Saharan Africa introduced governance without explicitly referring to the connotation "good". It was only in the foreword, that former World Bank president Conable used the term "good governance", referring to it as a "public service that is efficient, a judicial system that is reliable, and an administration that is accountable to its public". In following publications the Bank firstly avoided the frequent use of the word "good" in connection with governance. (World Bank .1989,p.12) .

A general definition of governance is the "exercise of authority ,control ,management , power of government "

Good governance for the World bank is synonymous with sound development management .

" Good governance is an essential complement to sound economic policies. Efficient and accountable management by the public sector and a predictable and transparent policy framework are critical to the efficiency of markets and governments, and hence to economic development. The World Bank's increasing attention to issues of governance is an important part of our efforts to promote equitable and sustainable development. "

Lewis T. Preston President The World Bank April 1992 .(World Bank.1992 p. 6 )

## **2.1.1.7 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**

### **Definition of Good governance**

Good governance is characterized by participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness, equity, etc.(OECD Glossary of Statistical Term .2007)

The Research has noted From previous definitions the follows :-

- 1- The Concept of Good governance has overlap with many of the sciences including Economic ,History .Law, social sciences, Political ,etc
- 2- Good Governance permanent stable condition
- 3- Good governance creates a responsibility relationship between the government and the people .
- 4- Good governance promotes the rule of law and achieves equality.
- 5-Good governance work for present and future generation .
- 6-Good governance regulates the consumption of resources.

And researcher focus on the importance of the point mentioned by former Secretary-General of The United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan in his view on good governance "Good governance is achievement and the result at the same time , good governance cannot be imposed by the state or international organizations, whatever the state has allocated of money and major funding ,and created highly sophisticated information base his efforts without state law , a strong and clear management ,and legitimate authority doesn't lead to development and . So the good governance required conviction and participation of the governed in their country's future and conviction of governor to established the rule of law which look at governor and governed as citizens "( Fred , 2014 ,p . 44)

## **2.1.2 Reasons for the emerge of the good governance concept**

Abradashh Fred was discussed in his Doctoral research in Political Science and International Relations , University of Algiers (2014) ,Many motives gave rise to concept Good governance and it can be classified into :-

### **2.1.2.1 Internal motives**

#### **Change of state role**

State which operates governing individual , become active with other partners , private sector and various civil society organizations and many international companies Multinational. Beate Kohler-Koch Said " The modern state must cede to play the role of partner and broker and limit their potential in The regulatory authority by Decrees ,and only to guidance Community act to the correct destination".

#### **Liberation revolutions that the world has ever known**

Most countries after their independence dominated by capitalist and Imperialism, and the relationship between the state and its citizens Separatist and vertical aimed to containing society and adjust his movement , This relationship obstruction all attempts at change and reform, resulting in it various crises which the third world still suffers from, and all this has pushed the issues of political reform and good governance to emerge with all strength.

#### **Spread of corruption and absence of accountability**

The spread of corruption which has become a global phenomenon.

**IN** addition to what Mr. Farid said in previously internal motives

The researcher adds the following:-

## **1-Changing the concept of security**

The emergence of political, social, economic, agricultural and other security

## **2-Conditions set by the World Bank and global institutions**

For assistance and funding (work on countries' adoption of good governance)

### **2.1.2.2 The international motives**

There are as follows :

#### **Information technology**

Ease and speed In the flow of information, as well as in improving competition methods and facilitate various obstacles facing the complexities of global markets .

#### **Globalization**

The researcher links globalization to information technology as a motivation.

1-The globalization of values such as human rights

2-Globalization of markets and movement of goods

3-The globalization of civil society and international organizations

4-Globalization of the need for stability especially after human and economic losses in World War II . Technology crosses the barriers of time and space, not only provides a more free flow of information, but also encourages the aspiration of individuals and groups to change and achieve what they perceive best.

### **2.1.3 principles for good governance**

UNDP has developed a number of principles for good governance (UNDP Governance and Sustainable Human Development, 1997).

#### **2.1.3.1 Participation**

All men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their intention such broad participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.

#### **2.1.3.2 Consensus orientation**

Good governance mediates differencing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.

#### **2.1.3.3 Strategic vision**

Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.

#### **2.1.3.4 Responsiveness**

Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders

#### **2.1.3.5 Effectiveness and efficiency**

Processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources.



### **2.1.3.6 Accountability**

Decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This accountability differs depending on the organizations and whether the decision is internal or external.

### **2.1.3.7 Transparency**

Transparency is built on the free flow of information Processes , institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them.

### **2.1.3.8 Equity**

All men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being .

### **2.1.4.9 Rule of Law**

Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights.

## **2.2 Positive Peace**

### **Peace**

#### ***2.2.1.1 Peace in languages***

##### **Arabic \***

The (Silm and the Salam) are names derived from verb ( salyeem) and it means security from all that harms or worries the mind and conscience .( Izzat.2016)

## \* English

Freedom from noise or anxiety / freedom from or ending of war (Soanes, 2001 , p.658).

### 2.2.1.2 Peace *in religions*

#### In Islam

Salam is the name of Allah Almighty, Muslims believe that all hearts find peace, in obedience to Allah Almighty .( Izzat.2016)

The worship of Islam is based on peace and security



3Source from THE NOBLE QURAN "( **Quraysh** )

For the accustomed security of the Quraysh, Their accustomed security [in] the caravan of winter and summer Let them worship the Lord of this House ,Who has fed them, [saving them] from hunger and made them safe, [saving them] from fear

#### In Christianity

Many Christians call Jesus "prince of peace"

,and they see him as the "Christ" who was revealed as the Son of God on earth to establish the kingdom of God for peace .( Izzat.2016)

Finally brothers ,rejoice ,be perfected ,be comforted ,be on the same mind , live in peace ,and the God of love and peace will be with you .( World English Bible)

### **In Buddhism**

Buddhists believe that peace can't be achieved until all kinds of suffering have ended In Buddhism.

Buddhists believe that peace cannot be achieved until all kinds of suffering have ended,they consider all suffering to stem from the intense desires of the organism (and, at the very least, greed)and in aversion (fears) or in illusions to eradicate this suffering and achieve personal peace , the followers of Buddha adhere to a set of teachings called the Four Noble Truths, one of the fundamental pillars of Buddhist philosophy.

### **In Hinduism**

Some Hindu texts talk about connection of the peace to the elements of nature (trees , water, plants and stars ).they believe that the goal of science and wisdom to have peace at anytime and anywhere to beings , not only human but also every being with spirit that need peace.( Izzat.2016)

Although all religions have called to peace, an extremists currents in religions is an old and modern phenomenon which express exploitation of religion . Because he religion was and will remain communicates and controls needs , feeling and human aspirations ,there are most profound which its impact constantly present and felt in individuals and groups .

#### **2.2.1.3 Michael Banks defining Peace**

Michael Banks, simplifies the exercise of defining peace by putting forward the popular conceptions of peace and critiquing them;

Peace is not merely the absence of war or manifest violence It includes something more than the absence of war (negative peace) –Johan Galtung

Galtung insists on positive peace, where society is characterized by democracy and absence of structural and cultural conflict.(Gour .2016)

### **2.2.2 Positive peace**

**John Galtung** a prominent founder of peace thinking ,and main figure in peace research in the 1964<sup>th</sup> founding edition of the journal of peace research ,came up with tow typologies of peace ,positive and negative peace .He conceived negative peace as absence of violence , absence of war . and positive peace as integration of human society . In relation to that he also introduced typologies of violence : Direct , structural and cultural violence .As to him , negative peace is the absence of organized direct violence , whereas the positive peace absence of cultural and structural violence and prevalence of justice , harmony and equality.

#### **2.2.2.1 Positive peace values:-**

Positive peace is concept beyond the absence of war ,it interpret human interdependence to meanings and acts which reflecting in human behavior toward himself , with other, and to surrounding Environment .

1- Freedom of action

2- Freedom from wont

3-Freedom from fear

4- Economic growth and Development

5- Justice

6- Equality

7-Absence of exploitation

8- Presence of cooperation

9- Pluralism

10 -Dynamism ( *Tilahun.2015.p.1.2*)

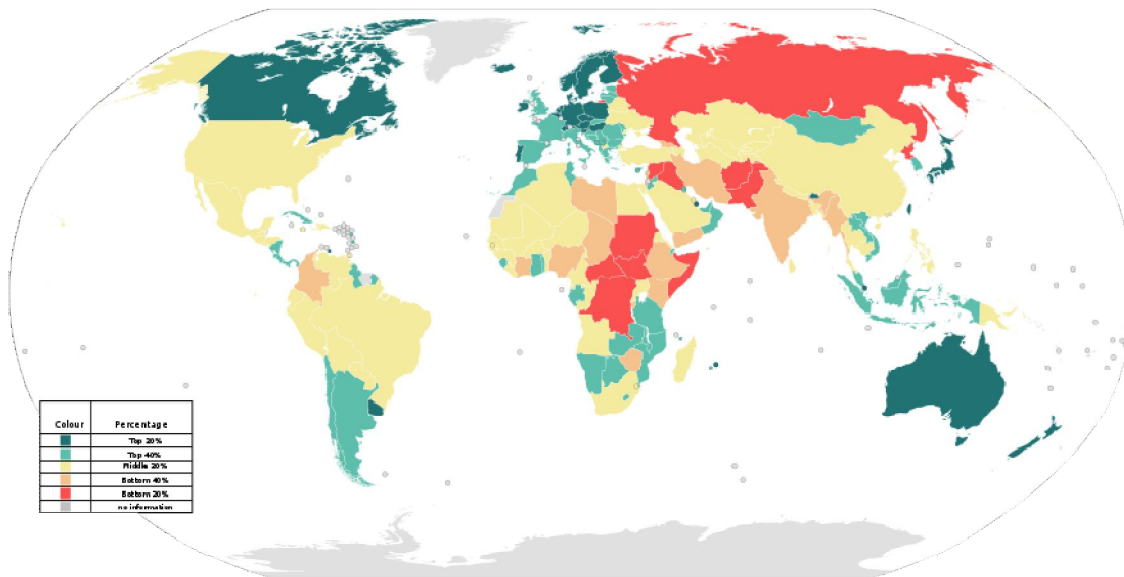
### **2.3 Global Peace Index**

The Global Peace Index (GPI) is an attempt to measure the relative position of nations' and regions' peacefulness.

GPI is the product of the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and developed in consultation with an international panel of peace experts from peace institutes and think tanks with data collected and collated by the Economist Intelligence. The list was launched in May 2007 and updates have been made on an annual basis since then. It is claimed to be the first study to rank countries around the world according to their peacefulness. In 2014 it ranked 162 countries, up from 121 in 2007. The study is the brainchild of Australian technology entrepreneur Steve Killelea founder of Integrated Research, and is endorsed by individuals such as Kofi Annan ,the Dalai Lama , archbishop Desmond Tutu Finland's President Sauli Niinisto , Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus, economist Jeffrey Sachs, former president of Ireland Mary Robinson , former Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Jan Eliasson and former United States president Jimmy Carter.

The index gauge global peace use three broad themes : the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflict and the degree of militarization

.Factors are both internal such as levels of violence and crime within the country and external such as military expenditure and wars. GPI has been criticized by Riane Eisler for not including indicators specifically relating to violence against women and children. The updated index is released each year at events in London. Washington, and at the United Nations Secretariat in New York .(Wikipedia .2017)



Global Peace Index Scores, 2014 (countries appearing with a deeper shade of green are ranked as more peaceful, countries appearing more red are ranked as less peaceful) .

**Figure 4. Source: GPI website**

# Chapter 3

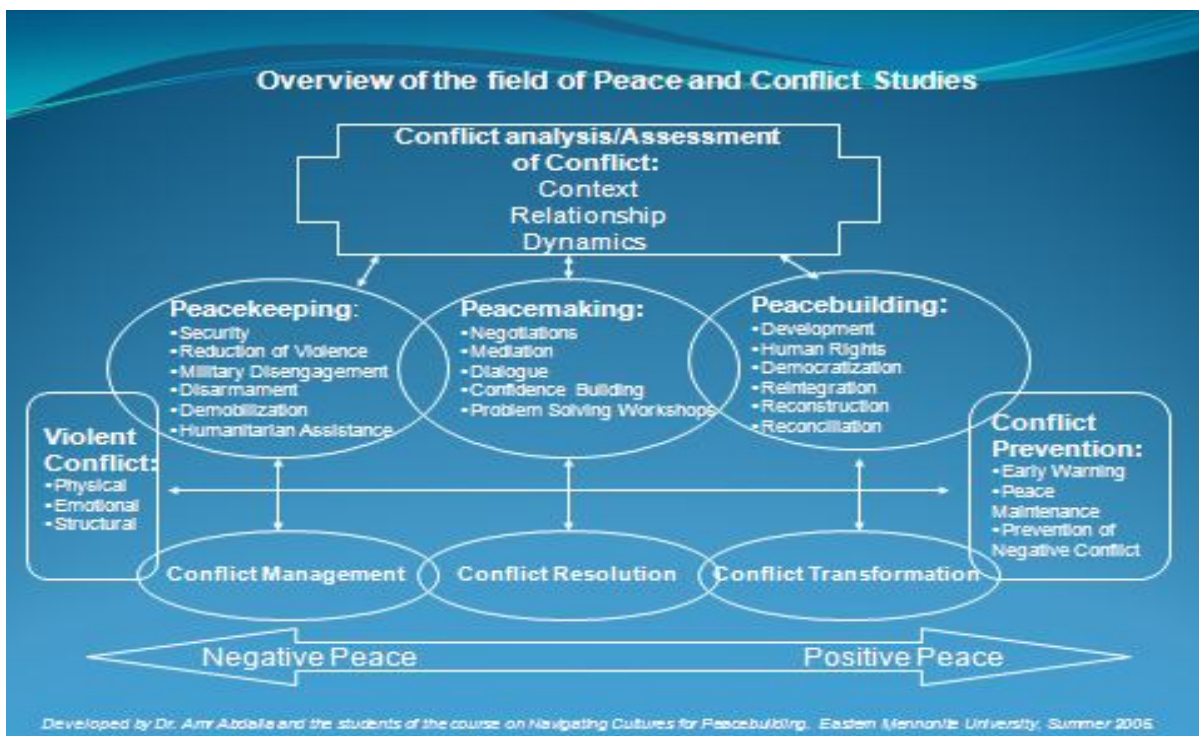
## Analytical View and Case study

In this chapter the research focus on Analytical Relationship between Good governance and positive ,and applied in Singapore as cause study ,this analytical view without any intervening to change the reality status positive or negative just analytical descriptive .

### 3.1 Analytical View

Analysis the relationship

#### 3.1.1 Building peace and Positive Peace



**Figure 5. Source : Developed by Dr. Amr Abdalla and the students of the course peacebuilding 2005**

\* Galtung; positive peace, where society is characterized by democracy and absence of structural and cultural conflict.



\*Boutros Ghali ; Peace building was action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict .( Ghali ,1995)

From figure2 above the peace processes has four areas of action which defining from Boutros-Ghali as following :-

1- preventive diplomacy was action taken to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the later when they occurred .

2- peacemaking was action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations .

3- peacekeeping was the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well — it was a technique that expanded the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace.

4- post-conflict peace building was action to identify and support structures which would tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.( **Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1995 p.2.)**

From Ghali definition of peace building ,central task of peace building is to create positive peace , so peacebuilding processes lead to positive peace .

**Research extract** ; peacebuilding is a process which is lead to society , characterized by democracy and absence of structural and cultural conflict.

Then positive peace include Development , Human Right .Democratization ,Reintegration, Reconstruction ,and Reconciliation.

### **3.1.2 Good Governance and Development**

The Nobel prize-winning economist Amartya Sen has a view on development now widely accepted "development must be judged by its impact on people, not only by changes in their income but more generally in terms of their choices, capabilities and freedoms; and we should be concerned about the distribution of these improvements, not just the simple average for a society" (Barder,2012)

Secretary General, Mr Kofi Annan stated, among others, that "good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development". (Diphofa.2011.p.1)

LewisT. Preston President of The World Bank April 1992 "Good governance is an essential complement to sound economic policies. Efficient and accountable management by the public sector and a predictable and transparent policy framework are critical to the efficiency of markets and governments, and hence to economic development. The World Bank's increasing attention to issues of governance is an important part of our efforts to promote equitable and sustainable development".(WB,1992,p.6)

Two of the most commonly cited definitions of governance are those of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, respectively. The UNDP has defined governance as "...the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences" It is assumed that if these processes and forms of authority are being exercised well, one can then talk of good governance. For the World Bank, governance is "...the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised for the common good. This includes the process

by which those in authority are selected, monitored and replaced, the capacity of the government to effectively manage its resources and implement sound policies, and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.” (Diphofa.2011.p.1)

Good governance, for the World Bank ,is synonymous with sound development management The Bank's experience has shown that the programs and projects it helps finance may be technically sound, but fail to deliver anticipated results for reasons connected to the quality of government action The Bank's experience has shown that the programs and projects it helps finance may be technically sound, but fail to deliver anticipated results for reasons connected to the quality of government action. Legal reforms, however urgent, may come to naught if the new laws are not enforced consistently or there are severe delays in implementation. Efforts to develop privatized production and encourage market-led growth may not succeed unless investors face clear rules and institutions that reduce uncertainty about future government action. Vital reforms of public expenditure may flounder if accounting systems are so weak that budgetary policies cannot be implemented or monitored ,or if poor procurement systems encourage corruption and distort public investment priorities. Failure to involve beneficiaries and others affected in the design and implementation of projects can substantially erode their sustainability.(WB.1992.p.8)

Research Extract The good Governance is necessary to complete the development process :

### 1- Participation

All categories of society, and activate accountability.

### 2-Equality and non- discrimination

3-The state should encourage investment, particularly investment in human resources.

4- Eradicate poverty and unemployment.

6-Transparency and accessibility of information

### 3.1.3 Good governance and Human Right

John Grahama ,Bruce Amos ,and Tim Plumptre in their Policy Brief (Principles of Good Governance in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century) they have discussed the relationship between good governance and human rights as the

No	UNDP Principles	United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
1	Participation	<i>f</i> "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression..."(Article 19) <i>f</i> "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association" (Article 20) <i>f</i> "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives" (Article 21) <i>f</i> "Everyone has duties to the community..." (Article 29)

2	<div data-bbox="347 323 548 457" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <b>Consensus Orientation</b> </div>	<p><i>f</i> "The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government: this shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage..." (Article 21)</p> <p><i>f</i> "In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society" (Article 29)</p>
3	<div data-bbox="347 1423 532 1493" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <b>Equity</b> </div>	<p><i>f</i> "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights..."(Article 1)</p> <p><i>f</i> "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color , sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin,</p>

		<p>property, birth or other status" (Article 2)</p> <p><i>f</i> "Whereas the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world" (Preamble)</p>
4	<b>Rule of Law</b>	<p><i>f</i> "Whereas it is essential ...that human rights should be protected by the rule of law" (Preamble)</p> <p><i>f</i> "All are equal before the law" (Article 7)</p> <p><i>f</i> "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal..." (Article 10)</p> <p><i>f</i> "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile" (Article 5)</p> <p><i>f</i> "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property" (Article 17)</p>

Table 1 resource Grahama,J , Amos,B ,and Plumtre, T

### 3.2.1 Good governance and Democratization

#### Definition of Democracy

Democracy can be understood as an ideology, a concept or a theory. It is an ideology in so far as 'it embodies a set of political ideas that detail the best possible form of social organization.

It can therefore be understood as an ideal. To be a democrat is to have faith in people, to believe that people have inalienable rights to make decisions for themselves, and to be committed to the notion that all people are equal in some fundamental and essential way .The meaning of democracy can be summarized according to Beetham, David as "A mode of decision-making about collectively binding rules and policies over which the people exercise control, and the most democratic arrangement is that where all members of the collectivity enjoy effective equal rights to take part in such decision-making directly- one that is to say, which realizes to the greatest conceivable degree the principles of popular control and equality in its exercise"

First of all, democracies allow populations to peacefully and regularly oust inept, inefficient and corrupt government administrations, while allowing people to keep more efficient, successful regimes, thus tending to make the quality of governance . On the other hand, authoritarian regimes may randomly provide high-quality governance, but if they do not, they can only be changed by force, which may take years or decades longer than under democratic institutions.

1- free, fair, and competitive elections do make it possible to remove bad or corrupt political leaders. Thus they encourage leaders to govern more effectively, in the public interest.

2- Democracy also gives citizens non-electoral means - associations, movements, the media - to monitor officials and participate in policymaking. In addition, leaders in democracies have stronger incentives (and more institutional means and obligations) to explain and justify their decisions and to consult a broad range of constituencies before making decisions. Such participation and debate give the public a stronger sense of policy ownership .

3- when governance is bad and undemocratic or only superficially democratic, the pathologies of development inevitably have regional and global consequences;

1- Poverty becomes entrenched, reflecting the resources wasted by corruption and distorted investment.

2- Chronic fiscal deficits drain and ultimately drive away international resources.

\*The great variability that electoral democracies display in effectively promoting grassroots, participatory decision-making .

### **Democratic governance: Good governance from a human development perspective**

At its core, democratic governance means:

1- People have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

2- People can hold decision-makers accountable.

3- Inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices govern social interactions.

4- Women are equal partners with men in private and public spheres of life and decision



making.

5- People are free from discrimination based on race, ethnicity, class, gender or any other attribute.

6- The needs of future generations are reflected in current policies.

7- Economic and social policies are responsive to people's needs and aspirations.

8- People's human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, allowing them to live with dignity. Abdellatif. (2003, pp. 6.7.10.11.12.13)

### **3.1.5 Reintegration and Good governance**

Good local governance is expected to impact on post-conflict recovery via local development (including improved services delivery and local economic development) and subject to a number of non-local opportunities and constraints . in some cases spontaneous repatriation, return under pressure or refoulement may occur to fragile societies. This often the case where displaced persons return after civil conflict, as in northern Iraq, Rwanda or Somalia. Under these circumstances, the state will face immense impediments to extending protection to all of its citizens .

"Effective reintegration" is treated as virtually synonymous with "sustainable return". Sustainable return implies a situation where - ideally - returnees' physical and material security are assured, and when a constructive relationship between returnees, civil society and the state is consolidated. The objective of sustainable return as thus defined will be difficult to achieve in most countries of origin. In many cases, return occurs to situations where security and state/civil society relations have been seriously undermined, or may always have been precarious. In such cases, it would be naive to expect the international community to achieve this ideal of sustainable return. Nonetheless, it is important to establish broad standards or goals which multilateral actors can work towards.

A well functioning state is - in the simplest terms - a state which is capable of performing the functions of protecting its citizens, levying taxes, and distributing services. It exercises these functions over a well-defined and internationally recognized territory, whose citizens accept the legitimacy of the state in exercising these three functions. Of these functions, it is the first, protective function which is crucial in the context of forced displacement. National protection includes the rule of law, good governance, justice and equity. In exchange for the protective function, the citizen accepts to comply with certain rules and obligations, and to cooperate with the state in carrying out its functions. The relationship between state and citizen therefore involves a complex web of rights and obligations. Forced displacement occurs when the web of rights and obligations breaks down, and the state is either unable or unwilling to extend national protection to all of its citizens. Whether this break-down manifests itself through persecution, or generalized violence or armed conflict, effective reintegration cannot occur unless this relationship is reconstituted.( UNHCR,1997,p.1.3)

It is ironic that post conflict reconstruction tends to focus on the restoration of physical infrastructure such as roads and tends to ignore the restoration of governance systems which were responsible for conflicts that led to the fighting that led to the breakdown of institutions of the state and the community. Violent conflicts opening the door to displacement in such a huge,

but extended its impact to kill and injure hundreds of thousands ,the destruction of many civil infrastructure ,the loss of progress over several decades ,it also enriched the welfare and safety of future generation ,as lives were lost ,and the network of social relation ,linking individuals , groups and communities ,has also become victim of these violent conflicts .

### **3.1.6 Reconstruction and Reconciliation**

In the AU report on the development of the reconstruction policy and development in post-conflict situation point to : The success of the reconstruction and development process depends on good political governance ,for this reason ,good leadership in societies emerging from conflict is a vital and decisive driving force in the development of good governance structures strategies for the equitable distribution of power ,the consolidation of peace and the state of emergency to the stages of development of the reconstruction process.

#### **General agreement formation**

1-Re-establishing a general agreement on governance through consultative processes Involving broad parliamentary participation and leadership, and the opportunity to be identified Community needs and priorities.

2- A fair and inclusive process for all sectors of society at all levels

national, regional and local levels to develop a national vision and identification Nationalism and the strengthening of a legitimate state.

3- Establishing a democratic constitutional framework of government that ensures periodic competition for political power based on the rule of law.

4- Establish realistic rules and timetables for the government and transitional authorities.

5- Accelerate capacity-building at both the formal and informal levels, including the promotion of the return of diasporas citizens with skills related to the promotion of good governance.

6- Ensure a civil area free from negative influences.

7-Promote the involvement of civil society organizations in democratic governance processes at all levels.

8-Ensure administrative justice

9-Developing the capacity of human resources

10-Participate in rebuilding the skills of the political process such as

11- Facilitate social transformation in a way that reflects the interests of women, meets the needs and aspirations, and supports any opportunities created to improve their living conditions .

Mediation, negotiation and the formation of a general agreement are essential

For the transformation of society.

The adoption of civic education and other public campaigns to promote awareness and understanding of the political structure and vision especially among young people.(AFRICAN UNION 2006.p)

### **The Elements of Reconstruction and Reconciliation**

In order to achieve reconstruction, the state will require the resources to meet the security and material needs of war-affected populations, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers; rebuild damaged infrastructures; and address the problems caused by land rendered unusable by land mines and other weapons of war. In the longer term, reconstruction requires a commitment to the expansion of production and trade, employment, education and social services. In the case of weak or failed states, it will also require the creation or strengthening of political institutions, administrative structures and police and judiciary systems. For contested states, these structures may have to be reformed on the basis of values and principles which are agreed upon by the parties to the

conflict. However, the state's capacity to perform its functions is essentially dependent on civil society and the process of reconciliation. It is therefore crucial for states emerging from violent conflict to secure the commitment and participation of all levels of society to a process of reconciliation. Reconciliation - in its widest sense -requires that the parties to the conflict develop a common understanding of the causes and nature of the conflict, and develop shared notions of responsibility. At the very minimum, reconciliation involves ensuring the peaceful co-existence of parties to the conflict. Reconciliation will require a number of components, including consensus building on notions of responsibility and justice, with, where appropriate, international tribunals, truth commissions or other mechanisms for implementing justice. It may also involve the promotion of human rights and minority rights through legislation and education, and some form of redistribution of economic and social goods. Finally, it will be vital to provide a safe environment for people to be able to invest in rebuilding social relations. .( UNHCR,1997,p.6)

### **3.2Case Study :( Singapore -1965-2000)**

Since 1965 this republic was suffering from delayed levels of development , especially in the field of education and high rates of poverty, the devaluation of the national currency against the US dollar, Inflation and high levels of public debt, both external and internal ,and weak growth rates, in addition to the problem of severe shortage of energy and the delivery of electricity to large areas of the country, , As well as the problems of the spread of organized crime and the extreme disparity between the strata of society.

it also suffered from political instability, and disturbance in their internal situation and regional environment.

What has the Republic done to become a role model for many countries that aspire to development and positive peace, and what are the developmental areas from which it started and focused.



**Figure 6:** Source: Wikipedia

### 3.2.1 Introduction

The Republic of Singapore is between latitudes 1 ° 09 'and 1 ° 29 north , and between longitudes 103 ° 36 'and 104 ° 25' east ,the island area is 710,3km<sup>2</sup> in 2009,Singapore some time referred to as The lion city or the Little Red Dot ,is a sovereign city- state in southeast Asia ,All the southern tip Peninsular Malaysia, with Indonesia's Riau Island to the south ,Singapore's territory consists of one main island .

In 1299, the Kingdom of Singapore was founded on the island by Sang Nila Utama. In 1613, Portuguese raiders burned down the settlement, which by then was nominally part of the Johor Sultanate. Thomas Stamford Raffles arrived in 1819 and signed a treaty with Sultan Hussein Shah of Johor, on behalf of the British East India Company. After the First World War, the British built the large Singapore Naval Base as part of the defensive Singapore strategy, and during the May 1959 elections, the People's Action Party won a landslide victory. Singapore became an internally self-governing state within the Commonwealth, with Lee Kuan Yew as its first Prime Minister. (Wikipedia, 2017)

Singapore has focused on good governance as a basis for renaissance and positive peace. Professor Tommy Koh, Ambassador at Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, described it "Good governance is a concept which, in my view, has helped Singapore to overcome many of its intrinsic challenges."

Since it began its journey toward self-government in 1959 and independence in 1965, Singapore was a poor country and had a low per capita income. It was thought by many people that an independent Singapore wouldn't be viable. (Professor Koh, 2009, 1)

### **3.2.2 Principles of Good governance in Singapore .**

#### **The principle of Meritocracy**

Every child in Singapore is entitled to good education. There are no barriers to upward mobility in Singapore. You are judged by your ability and by your performance. Race, religion, class, family are irrelevant.

#### **The Principle of Racial and religious harmony**

Singapore is a secular state. There are many religions. On certain state occasions, the ten major religions would be represented by one person, each representative would say



prayer . Furthermore ,Singapore's Maintenance of Religious Harmony Act limits the freedom of in order to prohibit attack on any religions. The Ministry of Home Affairs could issue a restraining order or prosecute those who violate the Maintenance of Religious Harmony Act . .( Professor koh ,2009,p,1,2)








Religion in Singapore, 2015			
No	Religion		Percent
1	Buddhism		33.2%
2	<a href="#">Christianity</a>		18.8%
3	<a href="#">Islam</a>		14%
4	Taoism and folk religion		10%
5	Hinduism		5%
6	Other religions		.6%
7	No religion		18.5%

Table 2. Source: [Wikipedia](#)

## The Principle of Clean Government

Singapore succeed in it is fight against corruption

1- Clean leaderships

2- The leader absolute commitment to cleaning up corruption.( Professor koh ,2009,p,2).

### 3.2. 3 Singapore in Global Index

#### Singapore in TI


Transparency International (TI) has published the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) since 1996, annually ranking countries "by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. The CPI generally defines corruption as "the misuse of public power for private benefit.

2016 Corruption Perceptions Index table

Rank	Country or Territory	2016 <sup>1</sup>		2015		2014		2013		2012 <sup>1</sup>
		Score	Change in score from previous year	Score	Change in score from previous year	Score	Change in score from previous year	Score	Change in score from previous year	Score
7	Singapore	84	▼-1	85	▲1	84	▼-2	86	▼-1	87

Table 3. Source: [Wikipedia](#)

### Singapore in GPI

Country	2016 rank	2016 score	2015 rank	2015 score <sup>1</sup>	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score
 <a href="#">Singapore</a>	20	1.535	24	1.490	25	1.545	16	1.438

2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score
23	1.521	24	1.585	30	1.624	18	1.439	21	1.465

Table 4. Source Wikipedia .2017

SINGAPORE /2106 ,1.535 GPI Score ,Country rank 20 out of 162

,Combined Major Factors ,2.1/5 , Militarization ,1.6/5 ,Society & Security

1.1/5 ,Domestic & Int. Conflict

## Results

The main findings of the research are as follows:

1- Analytical Relationship between Goodgovernance and positive Peace a prove that The good governance is the important factor that can create an environment conducive to achieving positive peace .

2- There is a link between the achievement of the principles of good governance and the performing of peace-building processes where society is characterized by democracy and absence of structural and cultural conflict , which can be achieved under a state of law , that attaches great importance to the issue of censorship, accounting , while ensuring the rights of all parties through the dissemination of the principle of the right to participate in the management of resources and equality of opportunity. This is what is guaranteed by good governance.

3- Singapore has managed to get out of the ranks of Third World countries into the first world by adoption of good governance has been positively reflected on the development of its domestic economies, stability, and positive peace, despite the existence of ideological and ethnic variations . It is at the top of the list in the rankings such as lists of countries less corrupt and more suitable for business, It is one of the countries that have achieved success in achieving positive peace ,its rank in GPI 20 out of 162 .

## **Research Conclusion**

This research deals with the study of ,relationship between good governance and positive peace , relationship between the elements of good governance and positive peace ,and take advantage of the experience of the Republic of Singapore as case study .The researcher followed in this study descriptive analytical method, and the study relied on the most important sources and references that dealt with the subject of this study, and included the conclusion on the results of the research and recommendations.

## **Recommendations**

- 1- Must adoption of good governance , because it positively reflected on the development its domestic economies, stability, and positive peace, despite the existence of ideological and ethnic variations .
- 2- Establish a democratic constitutional framework of government that ensures periodic competition for political power based on the rule of law.
- 3- The state should encourage investment, particularly investment in human resources
- 4- Promote the involvement of civil society organizations in democratic governance processes at all levels.
- 5- Economic and social policies must responsive to people's needs and aspirations.
- 6- People's human rights and fundamental freedoms must respected, allowing them to live with dignity.

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