

A 360 DEGREE OVERVIEW ON GOVERNANCE

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marcela_mitrita@yahoo.com***Abstract**

This paper represents a scientific overview of the idea of governance and its influence in the global economy, in social policy and in the way the political framework is developed by using the concept and its near by equivalents. During this paper we will try to emphasize how governance emerged and how it improved during time and also how it accentuated some differences when it comes to implementing some of its key features.

Key words: *governance, government, economic development*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The term governance is a concept generally being associated with contemporary sciences: economics (corporate governance) and of policies of social (public governance) which relates to the behavior of economic and political decision-making process and being reported to organizations, at executive and judicial level.

The concept of governance comes from the Greek "kubernan" means a rule, lead and is wipe it to play the ambiguity feature contemporary automated processes, neutralization, fragmentation and formalize the processes of public decision and transforming classical models of legitimacy.

The difference between the word 'governance' and the word 'government' is the distinction between exercise control over an institution, following the implementation of a set of rules and the modality to use mechanisms specifically controlled to lead to increased performance of an institution or entity .

The doctrine of constitutional form of government is analyzed from three aspects: the form of the state structure, form of governance, political regime. The shape of the state structure: federal or unitary state can be. The leadership function of the state can be employed, depending on the form of government, the Monarchy or Republic and methods of government can be: politically authoritarian, politically democratic and autocratic political.

Management function of a state is through a popular referendum where they voted, this leadership is influenced by the large rate of involvement of citizens. Depending on the form of government, states are divided into two categories: republics and monarchies.

Republic is a form of government where the body which acts as head of state is elected for a period of time. The monarchy is a form of government in which the body carrying out the duties of head of state, it is especially life, either by crediting succession.

Republic can be of three kinds:

- Parliamentary - Where the prime minister is head of government is the executive authority in the state, the president (or monarch) having symbolic functions with few exceptions. Ex: Albania, Germany and Italy.
- Semi-presidential - Where the first minister is head of government, but shares executive power with the head of state, i.e. Romania, France, Russia.
- Presidential - In this case the president has the function of head of state and head of government, i.e. USA, Cyprus, Mexico.

The monarchy can be of two kinds:

1. Absolute: monarch holds absolute power in the state. Parliament does not exist and the executive is satisfied entirely by the monarch, i.e.: Vatican

2. Constitutional: head of state is the monarch, who has all the powers of government because the executive has the Prime Minister, i.e.: UK

No form of governance is not the same, but it is possible to analyze the similarities and differences in terms of political, economic and this way they can identify forms of government.

II. ROMANIA'S GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Romania is a semi-presidential system is a national, sovereign, independent, unitary. State is organized according separation and balance of powers (legislative, executive and judicial) in a constitutional democracy.

In Romania, the president is elected by the citizens by single vote it having a term of five years, during which represents the Romanian state to upholding the Constitution and the proper functioning of the public authority. President elect a candidate for Prime Minister and appoint the Government on the vote of confidence of Parliament.

The legislative power is exercised by the Parliament, which is the supreme representative body and the sole authority of the country's legislators. Government power is ensuring achievement of domestic and foreign policy of the country, where the general management of public administration.

The Romanian Parliament is bicameral and consists of Board Members and Senators room. He has a legislative role, discussing and voting organic and ordinary laws. EU governance system gives the European Commission powers in the field of taxation and jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice strengthens the implementation of regulations in the Member States.

European governance for the organization of networked power is needed so creating supranational bodies working in the EU and the proper functioning of Member States. The existence of a type of organization would be of particular importance because it gives an opening to cooperation, not only in the public and private sectors.

Member States of the EU experiencing differences in development institutions. This has repercussions in communication, cooperation, compatibility and decision making. States with weak institutional development cannot will agree to the decisions taken at the supranational bodies. Weak institutional development decisions by EU bodies will suffer with problems of an institutional nature that maintain information asymmetry. By "Euro Plus Pact" and "Fiscal Treaty" Development Department policy aims to attract financial capital, human and information. Through the two, each Member State is in competition with other states to attract capital. State on the territory cation regulating competition by developing its own policy.

The concept of networked adopted by the EU is a disadvantage because the biggest being the neglect of institutional variables. This role of institutions was revealed by the initiators of unconstitutional followers, they consider that institutions play an important role in setting the rules and regulations in the economic and social development.

Multi-level governance is a political strategy and involves the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity, which avoids decisions in one central power, ensures policy development and implementation at the most important decision-making level.

The principle of subsidiarity concerns the powers of the different levels of powers, while governance interaction. This multi-level governance is a process of integration of the objectives of national and EU strategies not only transforming the European remit and objectives and national and regional local actions.

The two phenomena of globalization and regional integration, reduce state national authority playing an important role in national governance. On the basis of the five principles of good governance are traits that establish the democratic system and the rule of moneywort specific EU Member States. The five principles are: transparency, citizen participation, responsible in front of third parties, efficacy and efficiency in using human and financial resources and policy consistency.

The most important functional categories which are found in any political system and reflect good governance are: civil society, political society, government, bureaucracy, society economic, judicial system.

Romania should be a powerful state, able to reach their potential, and this can happen only through a relationship between state and society based on mutual trust.

"Governance involves the management of political rules of the game, formal and informal. Governance refers to those measures which involve establishing rules for the exercise of power and conflict resolution with these rules." (Hyden, 1999)

"The government refers to the self-organizing networks and inter-characterized by independence, resource exchange, rules of the game and significant autonomy to the state." (Rhodes, 1997).

The concept of governance falls within the scope of contemporary science because it follows especially economic development (corporate governance), applying social policies (public governance), describing the behavior of economic agents and policy actions reported to organizations in decision-making, executive and judicial.

Governance has several action areas such as corporate governance, local governance, national governance and global governance. To have good governance there are eight main features with which we can measure the effectiveness of decisions, namely: accountability, transparency, degree of responsiveness, effectiveness, efficiency and fairness. European governance principles are: openness, participation, accountability and consistency.

The application of these principles is that of proportionality and reinforces the hierarchy. To implement policies, you first choose the level at which action is taken the EU to the local level, then selecting tools used, however remit and objectives should be proportionate to that aim.

When we talk about good governance we take into account the existence of regulations to ensure the quality of local governance and how these rules are respected. In addition to these regulations, and take into account the use of best practices that go beyond law enforcement and show real desire of the authorities to "govern well".

Governance is a means to implement and follow possibility of economic policies. A governance structure can promote the transition to a market economic order or to prevent systematic transformation of the economy.

Governance structures are based on a series of formal and informal institutional mechanisms that identify different dimensions of governance. This structure is reflected in the quality of the institutions of a country and thus starts from a set of rules to improve the quality of policy.

Politicians and businesses have to know and understand the rules of force and be able to recognize whether or not they are respected.

The rules adopted must be flexible enough to be able to make institutional change where technological conditions, preferences, specific social changes occurring over time.

Corporate governance is a set of relationships between the company's management, Board of Directors, shareholders and some interest groups in society. It has a structure through which company objectives are set and performance supervision.

Standards and practices of corporate governance are instruments designed to address specific problems arising from the separation of ownership and control.

"Corporate governance is the means by which providers of financial resources of a company ensures that they receive the benefits to which they waited for making this investment." (Shleifer, Vishny, 1997).

"Corporate governance specific distribution of rights and responsibilities between the different categories of persons involved in the company, like sons: Board of Directors, directors, shareholders and other categories and lays down rules and procedures for making decisions on a company's activity." (Cadbury Code, 1992).

Governance a combination of processes and structures implemented by the Board of Directors for information, direct, control and monitor your organization's activities in order to achieve the purpose objectives. Criteria from the above that governance is an attempt to persuade top managers to fulfill their obligations in a way more correctly, so as to protect the interests of stakeholders in the organization.

This concept of governance besides that shows how an organization is managed and controlled, and it shows the system by which it interacts with stakeholders and how they protect their interests.

Equitable governance involves respecting the rights and interests of all fairly and without favoritism. The four principles of corporate governance are:

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Responsibility
- Accountability

III. THE EVOLUTION OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA

The form of government is a concept in political science referring to the way it is organized executive power in the state, mainly in the way is called the legitimate head of state. It is thus distinguished two forms of government: monarchy with a hereditary ruler with mandates handed the leadership of the republic is elected by state.

The evolution of the form of government in Romania expressed throughout the historical evolution of the Romanian unitary state formation (1859) until now. We remember the reign of Cuza I (1859) were public powers were given by the "Lord, an Assembly-weighted and elective Assembly", facts that characterize the institution head of state.

The Constitution of 1866, under Section I "About the gentleman" that regulates monarchy form of government, establishing the principle of heredity in direct descending line, masculinity, removing female followers. The 1866 Constitution retained as head of state calls all "gentleman". After the proclamation of the Kingdom in 1881 Lord "for himself and his heirs, the title of King of Romania". Monarchy is maintained and the

constitutions of 1923 and 1938.

Monarchic form was replaced by republican form of government by Law no. 363 of 30 December 1947. Republic was enshrined in the constitutions of 1948, 1952, 1965.

After the revolution of 1989, Decree Law no. 2 reaffirmed republican form of government, under the law, to the President of Romania established by Article 1 states that the form of government of the Romanian State is the republic. The president is elected by universal suffrage and is not accountable to Parliament. Under the constitution, Romania is a national, sovereign, independent, unitary and non-dividable. The form of government of the Romanian State is the republic.

IV. THE INFLUENCE OF POLICIES ON GOVERNANCE

To sum up this paper we'll explain the ten points summary on public policies:

The first meaning of public policy is to label the areas of governmental activity (i.e. social policy, economic policy, foreign policy).

The second meaning is the expression of a general purpose or purpose of government activities.

A third proposal would specify that certain political organizations - interest groups, political parties, government itself - they would like made.

Fourth sense of the concept refers to decisions that government takes (i.e. Government policy for privatization of former communist enterprises).

The fifth sense of the concept refers to laws passed in parliament or government decisions that allow or require the conduct of an activity. In other words, there is the belief that when certain legislation in the field came into effect, the policy has already been implemented.

Sixth sense of the concept refers to programs run by the government: regulations, organization and resources. For example, staff retraining program for laid off in a particular field.

The seventh sense is to define policies that product. We mean, what the government provides, unlike what was promised or authorized by legislation: the supply of goods and services, applying the rules or collection of taxes.

Meaning the number eight of the concept of public policy make direct reference to results. This policy approach in terms of results, allows us to evaluate the stated purpose of the policy is reflected in what they actually get from the implementation.

Number nine meaning of the concept of public policy refers to the existence of a theory or theoretical model. All policies involve certain assumptions about what government can do and what are its consequences starting from actions. In this context, any public policy involves a theory or a theoretical model on the causal relationship between phenomena and processes involved, or significant correlations between them.

Finally, meaning the number ten on the concept of public policy can play in this approach, the policy involves a process stretching over a long period of time (in education reform policy). We can see, covering the 10 meanings of the concept, that the notion of public policy presents a varied content identity.

According to Krane and Marshall (2005), by public policy means *what the government chooses to do* complicated complicated *or chooses not to make* complicated.

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