

## Impact of Good Governance on Social and Economic Development in the State of Telangana

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### Abstract:

This study's objective was to evaluate the influence of effective governance on Telangana state's social and economic development. The specific goals were to ascertain the influence of good governance on social and economic development brought about by the Telangana state Governance Board, analyse the difficulties that good governance faces for social and economic development at the Telangana state Governance Board, and establish a link between good governance and social-economic development in Telangana state. A case study was defined as an analysis of the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Telangana state, assuming that the researcher gained knowledge about the subject under review from in-depth exploration of a single case. This study was designed as a case study of Telangana state Governance Board using the survey method. It was qualitative analysis, which entails meticulous situational observation.

All respondents who filled out research questionnaires from the population in various sectors. In terms of this study, the population consisted of 145 employees, administrators, and policy makers from Telangana state Governance Board, and the researcher employed questionnaires to collect data. a study's target population is the area of interest from which generalizations about the research findings were drawn. Consequently, a sample size of 60 respondents, including residents and employees from three different sectors, was deemed to be representative of the general populace.

**Key words:** Social and Economic Development-Good Governance- administrators and policy

### Introduction:

The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics after the data was obtained through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) in order to obtain all the information required for this study. Determine the impact of good governance on social and economic development brought about by the Telangana state Governance Board was the first research objective or research question. The study's findings showed that good governance significantly aided in the development of the rest of the nation's socioeconomic sectors. The study's findings, however, indicate that all civil servants participated in the poor governance that destroyed social development, and they have responsibility for those negative events. The study's findings revealed that there were numerous consequences of poor governance, including corruption, fraud, and embezzlement, as well as a loss of public confidence in governmental institutions. The second research objective, or research question, was to analyse challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at the Telangana state Governance Board.

Finally, the goal of the research was to understand the relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Telangana State. The nature and administrative requirements of good governance may not be well understood by top government organisations or civil servants, and challenges to good governance in RGB include most politicians' lack of accountability and transparency. In order to rebuild and develop for the nation and its people, the upcoming legislative body of the powerful as well as civil society should uphold and apply the ideals of good governance.

Second, in order to alleviate poverty and generate job chances, politicians and civil servants need to alter the way they think rather than fostering terrible governance in the nation. Thirdly, because there aren't any good governance principles in place, the government needs to create and implement quality control systems that guarantee efficiency and transparency. Additionally, in order to boost economic growth, the economic system needs to be improved, with a focus on updating mechanisms and regulations that will unleash radically new productive forces and expanding both domestic and international markets in order to improve infrastructure.

### **Review of Literature:**

Good governance is one of the pillars for the successful to the social and economic development of a country. Governance usually plays a key role in the area like health, education, infrastructure, capital market regulation, macroeconomic stability, safety net provision, the legal system, creation of a good business environment, all of which are preconditions and basic features of the developed economy (Brautigam, 2022). If government does these things well, the economy is likely to prosper. If government does them poorly or makes matters worse through inefficiency and corruption development is much more difficult to achieve and sustain (Clark, 2020). Good governance is about how the state and other social organizations interact, how they relate to the citizens, (Daly, 2016). In other words, it is a system or a framework within which the state and the other players operate. Modern development within the work of economics is the emergence to the new institutional economics, a body of examination generally identified as an attempt to extend the range of neoclassical theory by highlighting the importance of institutions that are fundamental to the effective performance of market-based economies, such as law and order, property rights, contracts and governance structures (Clark, 2014).

### **Policies for social and economic development:**

Telangana state Governance Board set different policies for social and economic development are there any laws governing the administration of government enhancement public consumption, the nature an administrative requirement of good governance maybe poorly understood both by the ministries and the members of civil servants besides that the general weakness of accountability and luck of transparency are the challenges of good governance which affect negatively social and economic development of the countries. But more importantly, the society is not received required services like education, health and

security to promote of socio economic development, due to poor governance that exist in local leaders, this negligence brought to led down socio economic development. That is why this study was intended to find out the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Telangana state with reference of Telangana state Governance Board.

### **Good governance**

The good governance as the exercise of authority through political and institutional processes that are transparent and accountable and encourage public participation. further elaborates that good governance makes institution to be democratic making them create avenues for the public to participate in policy making via formal or informal consultations. It also establishes mechanisms for the inclusion of multiple social groups in decision-making processes, especially on a local level.

The good governance in institutions is the key to successful and satisfactory efficiency and should thus be initiated and practiced within institutions in order to achieve better performance.

### **Socio-economic development**

For the purposes of this study, socio-economic development entails all development frameworks that may meet the social and economic needs of the nation and its general citizens as well as assisting them to deal with their current and future developmental challenges thus leading to attainment of sustainable development at large.

### **Social Development**

The social development is the one that gives access to all the population to contribute to the improvement of their life conditions. He/it must indeed, to be equitable, socially inclusive and therefore supportable. According to the World Bank he/it encourages the local, national and global institutions that are appreciable, responsible and inclusive enabling poor and the vulnerable people to participate efficiently in processes of the social development however, (World Bank, 2015).

### **Human Development**

It is a process of development oriented toward the satisfaction of fundamental needs of the human population. This development has for finality the improvement of conditions of life of the whole humanity and in particular the cover of the basis physiological needs.

### **Economic Development**

The economic development is a growth of income by head, lasting and distributed extensively in the different layers of the population. Thus, it is a process of long length and irreversible applied to the set of the economic structures. The economic development means the qualitative and quantitative improvement of conditions of life of households and collectivities.

Quite clearly, growth and development cannot be achieved in the absence of good governance. Among other things, good governance ensures the most efficient utilization of already scarce resources in the promotion of development; enhances participation,

responsibility, and accountability; and has the potential to emancipate people from poverty as state legitimacy is recognized and entrenched. As a matter of fact, any effort to reduce poverty and sustain development must start with and build upon good governance. Good governance can therefore be also regarded as governance on behalf of development-oriented policy.

### **Promoting Good Governance**

Recent economic and social developments have increased attention given to the role that good governance plays in achieving social and economic development. Public management reforms have been a key factor in improving capacities of commerce Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to address issues such as budget deficits; external pressures on competitiveness, not least as a result of growing globalization; perceived lack of public confidence in government; growing needs for services; and increasing demands for better and more responsive services.

There is also a growing recognition that the current world financial crisis stems from weaknesses in the institutions of governance, and that durable solutions to this crisis need to address these governance problems. Systems of governance affect the performance of the state in executing its core functions and through this, the performance of countries in meeting their major economic and social goals. Governments create the conditions for functioning of markets, operation of private firms, strength of civil society, and welfare of communities and individuals. The quality of governance is recognized as fundamental to ensuring the quality of life of citizens. In its own right, good governance is important as a determinant of the sustainability and strength of democracies.

Good government depends on an ability to exercise power, and to make good decisions over time, across a spectrum of economic, social, environmental and other areas. This is linked with the government's capacity for knowledge, mediation, resource allocation, implementation and maintenance of key relationships. There are many ways to define governance and good governance. However, there seems to be a general consensus that key factors include: Technical and managerial competence, Organizational capacity, Reliability, predictability and the rule of law, Accountability and Participation management Competence. Technical and managerial competence of civil servants is an obvious factor of good governance. This may be less of a constraint than it used to be, as access to education has improved, but rapid changes require ongoing development of skills,

The main findings of the study address the formal rules, regulations and policies officially adopted to improve solid waste management in Telangana. The official rules and regulations are compared with the findings of a detailed study of their adoption and implementation. The findings of the study showed that power and politics affect the way that solid waste is managed in Telangana and that the promise of good governance has fallen short of attaining the official goals and remained merely a matter of rhetoric. The Telangana Government has adopted good governance policies to suit its own interests and agendas but this has not led to any improvement in the management of solid waste in the city.

### **Relationship between good governance and socioeconomic development**

Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law. It 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 in decision-making over the allocation of development resources. According to the World Bank, governance is “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development” On this meaning, the concept of governance is concerned directly with the management of the development process, involving both the public and the private sectors. It encompasses the functioning and capability of the public sector, as well as the rules and institutions that create the framework for the conduct of both public and private business, including accountability for economic and financial performance, and regulatory frameworks relating to companies, corporations, and partnerships. In broad terms, then, governance is about the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies/officials.

By linking good governance to sustainable human development, emphasizing principles such as accountability, participation and the enjoyment of human rights, the resolution stands as an implicit endorsement of the rights-based approach to development. Good governance is built on the concept of socioeconomic development in its full sense of the term, which is about expanding capabilities people have, to be free and able to lead lives that they would choose to. The capability to be free from threats of violence and to be able to speak freely is as important as being literate for a full life. While the range of capabilities that people have is huge and almost infinite, several key capabilities The current focus on markets and exports helps to narrow the meaning of economic growth and the means to achieve it. Economic growth is thought to be generated by policies that are produced by governments, and, therefore, Good governance plays a central role in increasing economic growth through the policies issued and implemented by governments.

How market-friendly policies are produced and then implemented involves political processes not adequately captured by economics, theoreticians of democracy, and those who would link good governance to economic growth. Analysts tend to limit themselves to assessing the relationships among various quantitatively and qualitatively-based indices of economic growth, policy environments, government performance, democracy, and governance. The black box that helps explain how independent policy variables act on dependent growth ones is left unopened.

There are extensive studies that show strong correlation between long-term economic performance and good governance. In other words, the quality of governance fundamentally determines long-run developmental outcomes. The quality of governance is divided into six categories aimed at capturing how governments are selected, monitored, and replaced; a government’s capacity to formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens

and the state for the institutions that govern them.

The six measured indicators are: (a) voice and accountability; (b) political stability and lack of violence; (c) government effectiveness; (d) regulatory quality; (e) rule of law; and (f) control of corruption. It can be noted that good governance, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be positively correlated with the achievement of better growth rates, and particularly through the building of institutions in support of markets. Recent empirical analysis suggests a positive correlation between democratic governance and the levels of income, investment, human capital, economic liberalization, and distributive income growth in society.

### Target population and their duties

	Number of employees	Sample design
Employees	110	42
Administrators	4	2
Policies Makers	31	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>60</b>

The sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Sample design may as well lay down the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample. Sample design is determined before data was collected. There are many sample designs from which a researcher can choose. Some designs are relatively more precise and easier to apply than others. Researcher must select/prepare a sample design which was reliable and appropriate for the research study

### Sampling Technique

Stratified random sampling method was used for this study. This entailed dividing the population into mutually exclusive groups; in this case the various job cadres and random samples were drawn from each group. The researcher selected individuals from each job cadre representing senior management, middle level management and lower cadre employees. This saved time and cost of undertaking the study.

### Clusters Sampling

Cluster Sampling is an example of 'two-stage sampling'. First stage a sample of areas is chosen; Second stage a sample of respondents within those areas was selected. Population was divided into clusters of homogeneous units, usually based on geographical contiguity. Sampling units are groups rather than individuals. A sample of such clusters was then selected. All units from the selected clusters were studied

### Data Collection Methods

Data source refers to any material was consulted or used in the due course of the study. Both the primary and secondary data was used in the study.

### Primary data

Primary sources come straight from people or workers you are researching and therefore the most direct kind of information that the researcher can collect». That is the reason why primary data are firstly gathered by the researcher as a result of the researcher's investigation. In this research, the primary data was composed by information from questions (both qualitative and quantitative) of relevant staff involved good governance on social and economic development in Telangana state at Telangana state Governance Board.

### Secondary data

Secondary data was usually extracted from the original data and is often the examination of the study someone else was carried out on a subject or an evaluation of commentary, or summary of primary material; that these are one step removed from the original and are often an examination of a study someone else was made on a subject or an evaluation of commentary, or summary of primary materials, journal articles, critical reviews are the most common secondary sources. The secondary sources of data for this study were included by different views, good governance relevant documents that can be access by the researcher. Therefore, the secondary data was used toward documentation technique when the researcher collected the data related to the impact of good governance on social and economic development in Telangana state.

### Gender of the respondents

**Table 4.1: Gender of the Respondents**

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	32	53.3
Female	28	46.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Primary Data*

The findings in table 4.1 shows that 32 representing 53.3% of respondents are males and 28 representing 46.7% of the respondents are female. These shows that male and female are represented in this study and know how impact of good governance on social and economic development in Telangana state was implemented to both male and female families. It implies that the ideal for male dominates the ideal of female for good governance on social and economic development in respective families.

### Age of the Respondents

**Table 4.2: Age of the Respondents**

Age in years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 20years	8	13.3
21-30 years	10	16.6
31-40 years	13	21.6
41-50years	11	18.3

51-60years	10	16.6
61years and above	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

The findings in table 4.2 indicated that 8 representing 13.3% of the respondents are less than 20 years, 10 representing 16.6% of the respondents are between 21-30years old, 13 representing 21.6% of the respondents are between 31-40 years old, 11 representing 18.3% of the respondents are between 41-50 years old, 10 representing 16.6% are between 51-60 years old and 8 representing 13.3% are above 61 years old. These findings indicated that different categories of respondents are represented in this study.

### Marital Status of the respondents

**Table 4.3 Marital Status of the respondents**

Experience	Frequency	Percent
Single	17	28.3
Married	30	50
Divorced	3	5
Widow(er)	10	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

The table 4.3 shows that 50% of respondents are married while 16.6% of respondents are widow (er), 28.3%are single while 5% are divorced. The marital status of this study was considered important because it enables the recorders to make a qualitative judgment on the group of respondents being sampled during the exercise. It was also considered that different people are in a better position to give an informed decision and come up with strategy on how to execute certain tasks in order to understand the good governance on social and economic development at Telangana state Government Board. In this study it was observed that majority of the respondents are married.

**Table 4.4 Experience of the respondents**

Experience	Frequency	Percent
1 year & below	15	25
2-5years	17	28.3
6-9years	20	33.3
10 years andAbove	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

Table 4.4 shows that, 28.3% of the respondents have experience between 2-5, 33.3% between 6 – 9 years, 25% one year & below and 13.3% have experience of 10 years and above. This implies that the respondents are experienced with Telangana state Governance Board environment and the information they gave us can be relied on.



**Educational background of the respondents****Table 4.5 Educational background of the respondents**

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	4	6.6
Technical skills	6	10
Secondary	6	10
University	30	50
Others	14	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Primary data*

From the table 4.5, 4 of respondents with 6.6% have primary level, 6 of respondents with 10% have technical skills, 6 of respondents with 10% have secondary school level, and 30 of respondents with 50% have university bachelors while 14 of respondents with 23.3% have other qualification like masters and PhD. This implies that the respondents are able to comprehend and intelligently respond to the questions asked.

**Table 4.6 Impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board**

Statements	Frequency	Percentage(%)
To produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal	16	26.6%
Efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment	11	18.3%
It provides transparency in assignment of authority and responsibility in social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board	13	21.6%
It leads to the enforcement of Accountability and decision making in public institution	12	20%
It leads to attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals within institution	8	13.3%
Total	60	100%

*Source: Primary data*

From the findings with the respondents 16 of them with 26.6% said that it help institutions to produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal, 11 of respondents with 18.3% said that it help institutions efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that it provides transparency in assignment of authority and responsibility in social and economic development brought by

Telangana state Governance Board, 12 of respondents with 20% said that it leads to the enforcement of Accountability and decision making in public institution while 8 of respondents with 13.3% said that it leads to attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals within institution. This implies that all respondents know that there is a good governance on social and economic development at Telangana state Governance Board.

**Table 4.7 Perception of respondents on impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board**

Scale	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Strongly Agree	10	16.6%
Agree	30	50%
Neutral	11	18.3%
Disagree	7	11.6
Strongly Disagree	2	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Primary data*

From the findings show that 10 of respondents with 16.6% are strongly agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board, 30 of respondents with 50% are agree that there is impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board, 11 of respondents with 18.3% are neutral means that they are confused about impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board, 7 of respondents with 11.6% are disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board while 2 of respondents with 3.3% are strongly disagree that there is not impact of good governance on social and economic development brought by Telangana state Governance Board. This implies that good governance at Telangana state Governance Board has ranked good where majority of respondents recognize good governance on social and economic development.

**Table 4.8 The challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Telangana state Governance Board**

Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Delays, Corruption and Nepotism	20	33.3
Bureaucracy and Lack of funds	12	20
Lack of innovations and incompetence	13	21.6
Lack skills in technology	15	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Primary data*

According to the findings 20 of respondents with 33.3% said that the one of the challenges

facing good governance for social and economic development at Telangana state Governance Board is delays, corruption and nepotism, 12 of respondents with 20% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Telangana state Governance Board is bureaucracy and lack of funds, 13 of respondents with 21.6% said that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Telangana state Governance board is lack of innovations and incompetence, 15 of respondents with 25% said that that the one of the challenges facing good governance for social and economic development at Telangana state Governance board is lack skills in technology.

**Table 4.9 Relationship between good governance and social-economic development in Telangana state**

Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities act in the public interest at all times	25	41.6
Good governance in the public sector brings strong commitment to integrity and ethical values	20	33.3
Good governance in the public sector brings openness and comprehensive to the stakeholder engagement	15	25
Total	60	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the results above, 25 respondents (41.6%) said that good governance in the public sector ensures that organisations always act in the public interest, 20 respondents (33.3%) said that good governance in the public sector brings a strong commitment to integrity and ethical values, and 15 respondents (25%) said that good governance in the public sector brings transparency and comprehensive stakeholder engagement. This suggests that in the state of Telangana, social and economic progress are related to effective governance.

### Conclusion

The following are the research project's findings' relevant conclusions. According to the study's findings, good governance has significantly aided in the development of the rest of the nation's socioeconomic sectors. The first research objective or research question was to ascertain the effect of good governance on social and economic development brought about by the Telangana state Governance Board. The study's findings, however, indicate that all civil servants participated in the poor governance that destroyed social development, and they have responsibility for those negative events. The study's findings revealed that there were numerous consequences of poor governance, including corruption, fraud, and embezzlement, as well as a loss of public confidence in governmental institutions. The second research objective, or research question, was to analyse challenges facing good governance for social

and economic development at the Telangana state Governance Board.

### Recommendation

According on the study's findings and discussions, the following recommendations were made:

In order to rebuild and develop for the nation and its people, the upcoming legislative body of the powerful as well as civil society should uphold and apply the ideals of good governance. Second, in order to alleviate poverty and generate job chances, politicians and civil servants need to alter the way they think rather than fostering terrible governance in the nation.

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