Polity, policy and good governance

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Abstract

This study concentrates on the polity and good governance of a country in the developing world. The concept of democracy has changed the scenario of every nation in the modern world. Nations which have adopted democracy have designed their policy in such a way that, they meet the existing world demands in globalization without affecting their culture. Asian countries like India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, China, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, etc., are the best examples for describing the growth of culture parallel to globalization.

A nation's fate purely depends on a good policy. The law-makers, policy designers are the pillars of a nation in the globalized world. Critics argue that, globalization in the modern world affects the native culture of a nation. But, I argue that, though globalization enables countries to share and explore human and technological resources, it's the policy of the nation which protects the native culture. A strong and healthy policy of a nation creates good relationship between citizens and markets, people and culture, legislators, executives and judiciary. Policy is dependent on polity and thus leads to good governance. Therefore, culture, globalization in the modern world depends on the nation"s polity, policy and good governance.

Key words: Asian countries, Policy, Polity, Good governance

Introduction

Culture is the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular people or society. Civilization and Culture though have a greater difference but go along. Civilization is a tree which has many branches (Cultures). The Concept of Culture matters a lot in History and Sociology. It explains the man's life, behavior and activities in the past. Languages, Ethics and Sciences were evolved from Culture and Civilization. But, in the Contemporary World People hardly find time for native culture.

The study of Culture is a continuous process and has no official record of its origin. Bible shows Culture in the Middle East and Middle West while other Manuscripts explain the Indus Valley Civilization and Asian Cultures.

Globalization is a Climatic process of international integration arising from the interchange world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of Culture. Growth

of transport and communication, infrastructure and the rise of Internet are major factors of globalization.

History of the European Age of Discovery and voyages to the New World traces the origin of Globalization. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectedness of the world's economies and cultures grew very quickly.

Culture is a platform, where Globalization is an engine of the station of Developing World.

Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations, defined a developed country as *"A developed country is one that allows all its citizens to enjoy a free and healthy life in a safe environment."* But according to the United Nations Statistics Division, there is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries. It is the economic and political standards of a country which decide the growth and development.

The designations "developed" and "developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process, because it causes disparities and might bring about an economic war among the developed and developing.

The Culture and Globalization of the developing world can be understood from two main approaches the Social Sciences' and the Technical Sciences' approach. But, studies say that the influence of the Social Sciences on the study of Culture and Globalization is greater than any Sciences, because of its subject to methodology. The Theme of 'Culture, Globalization and the Developing World' can be far understood with reference to the subjects of Social Sciences like Social Work, Economics, Political Science, Law, Sociology, Public Administration, Psychology, History and Religious studies.

This paper works on the theme with reference to 'Polity, Policy and Good Governance'. The reason to take these concepts to explain Culture and Globalization of the Developing World is because "politics and economics influence the society, no matter how?" Politics is inter-related to Economics and on the other hand, Economics cannot survive without a Policy (Politics). The discoveries and inventions in the society must be approved by the political bench of a Country. Man discovers to invent and invention lasts for Money. Therefore, any acts in the society are subject to the approval of Politics. Hence, the paper concentrates on the Politics and its avenues towards the Culture, Globalization and the Developing World.

Political Science is the oldest Social Science discipline concerned with the study of the state, nation, government, and politics and policies of government. Political science intersects with other fields; including economics, law, sociology, public administration, history, anthropology, public policy, national politics, international relations, comparative politics, psychology, political organization and political theory. It has originated more than 2500 years ago. Aristotle is considered to be the father of Political Science and Plato is considered to be the grate philosopher of Politics. Many Classical and Modern Political Scientists and Economists contributed for the research of Political Science.

Political scientists study matters concerning the allocation and transfer of power in decision making of the roles and systems of governance. It is considered as the divine study and the highest degree. The history of politics is reflected in the origin and development of economics in society.

Polity

A polity is a state or one of its subordinate civil societies, such as a province, country, district, municipality or city. It is generally understood to mean a geographic area with a corresponding government. Thomas Hobbes considered Polity in the sense in 'Leviathan'. In previous centuries, Politic was also understood to mean "the physical person of the sovereign:" emperor or king or dictator in monarchies and despotisms, and the electorate in republics. In present times, it may also refer to representation of a group, such as ones drawn along the ethnic or the gender lines. Cabinets in liberal democracies are chosen to represent the body politic. The Social Contract Theory has beautifully explained the origin of State and its growth. Thomas Hobbes an English Philosopher, John Locke a Political and Economic Philosopher and Jean Jacques Rousseau, a French Philosopher clearly mentioned their ideologies and future prospective of a State in the Social Contract Theory of State. Most of the States have evolved from the World Wars and the British Rule. Though there are various Cultures of various States they all are united with the Civilization of (cooperation) and United Nations (peace and humanity)

Policy

A **policy** is a principle or protocol for decisions to achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. Policies are generally adopted by the Board, Company and the Government (governance body) within an organization. Policies can assist in both subjective and objective decision making. Policies to assist in subjective decision making would usually assist senior management with decisions that

must consider the relative merits of a number of factors before making decisions and as a result are often hard to objectively test for example, work-life balance policy. In contrast policies to assist in objective decision making are usually operational in nature and can be objectively tested for example, pension policy, and anti-child labor policy.

A sound and functional policy of State stagnates the growth of ongoing erosion of Culture and thus leads to development of sound and healthy Globalization.

Good Governance

Governance is the act of governing. It relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance. It consists of either a separate process or part of decision-making or leadership processes. In the modern nation-states, these processes and systems are typically administered by a government to hold accountability.

Good governance is a common and determinant term used in national politics or polity. Governance is "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national, local governance or to the interactions between other sectors of society. The concept of "good governance" often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies.

The concept explains the responsibility of governments and governing bodies to meet the needs of the masses as opposed to select groups in society. The governments of democratic states treated as most "successful" in the contemporary world because of the concept of 'Good Governance'.

The term good governance can be focused on a developed economy which helps under-developed economies develop. Making "good governance" imply many things in various contexts. It emphasises on creating good relations which is clearly shown in the following chart.
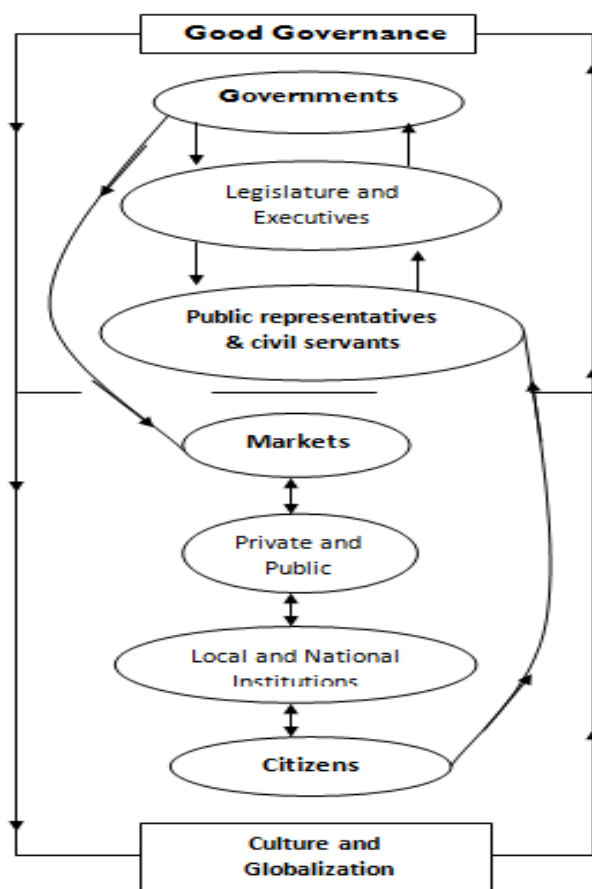
Figure 1: Good governance

The flow chart shows the first part i.e. the political part and the second shows the economic (business) part, which together shaped and shared Culture and Globalization of the Country in the Developing World.

The Polity, Policy and Good Governance approach to Culture and Globalization of the developing world.

The 'e'- commerce, banking, trading, transfer, transport, calling, chatting, conference, mailing, governance, billing, working, business, market, education, and programmes have rapidly developed and greatly influenced the citizens' of the world. Since man has invented technology and made things to make life luxurious, the flow of economy (money) has been on a fast track. The new 'i' generation (next generation) computer technologies have made the trade and other general works easier and affordable. All these were undoubtedly accepted by the Parliament or the Senate or the Congress or Duma, etc; if there is a

strong and good relation between the administrative (bureaucratic body) and Political body, the era of Good Governance takes birth.

Strong bureaucracy but poor political body makes globalization influence culture, but an efficient bureaucracy and a strong political setup (law makers) makes a sound Polity and thus functional Policies and therefore a good governing system.

Influence of Policies on Culture and Globalization

The Fundamental Rights are the basic rights for citizens in a country. "If a Man wants to live outside the Political influence, He must either be God or Devil". Therefore, every individual is liable for Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, which were derived from the historical background of a country's Culture and Tradition. The National governance and International policies must framework the growth of globalization not by substituting culture but by sustaining it. Only the Political stamp would either create a Law or destroy it. Hence, the influence of Politics is more on Culture, but on Globalization it is once and for ever.

For example, Indian Government made a policy on Liberalisation, Privatization and Globalization in 1991, which boosted the economy of the country, as the Government introduced and allowed Globalization it enabled many private firms to invest in India and thus led to Exports and Imports. Therefore, the influence of Politics on Globalization is a necessary feature.

But, its impact is high on economic and political spheres. Although, the Indian Culture is at risk since its economic development, the western culture has covered the Indus Civilization of the Sub-continent. But, NGOs and other peer groups try to bring pressure on the policy makers to reform the globalization policy of India which doesn't affect the Culture.

Discussion on preserving culture in the developing world:

- Education systems must be prepared for a plethora of cultures, their priorities and their values.

- People should not be "prisoners of culture". Civic and cultural education needs should go together at all ages and levels, and this includes appropriate education on human rights and social justice beginning at an early age.

- People need to teach 'today': in other words, to teach the current political and social contexts so that at all levels of children and adults

are aware that they are part of an explicit, specific, historic moment in time.

- Citizens of the World shall be tolerant towards the economic and political developments but not towards the extinct of native Culture.

- People must be interested to know their culture before someone comes and transforms it.

- Community based social research is essential to achieve growth of native Culture and to cope up Globalization.

- Government has to consider employment opportunities in order to drag students' interest for Social Sciences studies.

- Value to Social Sciences like Cultural studies, Philosophy, Economics, Politics, International Relations, History, etc; must be increased.

Students view on Culture and Globalization in the present World (A case study research on the opinion of students of various streams)

People shall abide with the policies of a nation in order to protect Culture, as it is the People who are workfolks towards strengthening Culture but not soil. State means not Soil but People; hence People must understand the essence of native Culture and help sustain it. On the other hand, a healthy and non-interfering Globalization is essential.

– Mounika, student of Electronics Science, Visakhapatnam.

Globalization enables Cultural mixture by laying bridges and filling gaps among the nations. People of various civilizations tend to know other Cultures and some even take up the Culture, if they like so. Politics play a vital role in shaping Globalization but not in shaping Culture. They only help to promote safeguards to protect heritage and Culture of a Nation but don't insist any cultural rules. It is the people who decide their Culture and its activities. Choosing a culture is a freedom guaranteed by the Policies of any Nation in the Democracy, hence, people are given rights to follow a culture irrespective of boundaries.

 - Mili, student of Commerce, Ahmadabad.

It is due to globalization I bought my cell phone from abroad and that makes me feel international. I think Globalization has enabled trade to break its boundaries and extend services globally. The internet, mailing and other agents

of globalization makes a local village global and helps knowing cultures and places around the world.

-Jason, student of Medical Science, Visakhapatnam.

Globalization might affect the religious culture. Presently, globalization is on fast track and the rich are easily enabled but poor are left behind. The Cultural sentiments are at higher risk and its impact will be on the under-developed economies. Hierarchy and domination of the Developed economies will rise significantly. People must adjust with the local nativity by electing a good politician, who brings a good policy and thus good governance

 - Uttam, student of Social Sciences (BA), Visakhapatnam.

Globalization definitely does affect the culture. Sometimes, the other way round too. For example, global companies adopt local culture for ease of trade. Politics also influences policies in the business envy a great deal. Culture must be protected but not to the extent of deterring growth.

 - Surya, student of Economics and Political Science, Bangalore.

In Globalization, cultures would certainly mix and it is natural to have a homogenous culture. We live in a materialistic society and find the need for preserving a culture, because of the various monetary benefits. And on the other hand wouldn't let Globalization go. Look at the Amish people, they still live like they're in the 18th century. I guess the main reason why a certain section of native cultures is still present is because people haven't found ways to exploit them. The day we find a benefit of exploiting them, the native cultures wouldn't stand a chance against Polity of a State.

 - Pratheek, student of Computer Science, Hamirpur.

Globalization has some advantages and disadvantages. It is extremely helpful in our daily works and on the other hand culture is being regenerated into new forms and technology is updating day to day which is for our luxury.

  - Sampath, student of Civil Engineering, Visakhapatnam.

Globalization makes local cultures global and enables global culture reachable to locals. The British Rule bought many changes in the Indian society. It is because of their globalization (Colonization Policy) Trade and Transport, Education was introduced in India. Globalization is acceptable as long as it doesn't affect and interfere into the native culture and policies of a Nation.

- Gandharv, student of Commerce and Accounts, Secunderabad.

Globalization does affect culture of a nation. Under the roof of globalization, countries of the world come together as one village. Exchange of culture and traditions take place. Economies of the world change the trade policies according to the benefits of their personal welfare.

 - Sushma, student of Educational Studies, Vizag.

Globalization is a need. Once it was a prestige dream, but now it has been made available to all, but Politics do play a major role in determining the Cultural globalization. Nevertheless, globalization is considered to be a good factor for the development of the world.

- Jerusha, student of Commerce and Accounts, Secunderabad.

Globalization being an international integration has an immense and diverse impact on culture as it allows us to exchange ideas, cultures and beliefs and harmonizes them. It exposes customs and ethics of country which are now easily accessible through our wired network (TV, phone etc) it plays a vital role in shaping and structuring the corners of our rigid economies. And Political decisions play a key role in determining Globalization and Culture.

 - Rohi, student of Political Science, History and Economics, Vizag.

Globalization has bought a new Culture, a culture for our benefit and to ease the works. People are happy for the present technology. It is due to globalization and of course it transforms culture but doesn't affect it roots. People shall have a strong spirit for their culture and as long the spirit exists among the people nothing can affect culture.

- Kishan, student of Computer Science, Hyderabad.

I enjoy my life because of the Globalization, but sometimes I feel irritated and show sympathy for the poor who hardly can make out the differences (changes) in the world, i.e developing. Though, the World has overcome many problems and has witnessed many technological changes the issue of poverty and un-surplus remains still.

- Kamal Das, student of Civil Engineering, Vizag.

The basic culture would always remain the same while we are upgrading ourselves to the next step on the same base improving our own culture and society. Politics does play a role in globalization. Every country does give their best in preserving their own culture, but due to some unavoidable circumstances few countries fail to follow them.

- Roopesh, student of Mechanical Production Engineering, Secunderabad.

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- Jerusha, student of Commerce and Accounts, Secunderabad.

Globalization has updates Man's life but, has provoked major problems. Politics are being influenced by Globalization. People are being educated on various Cultures and its practises around the World. Strict Policies must be formulated in order to protect the native culture but not on the cost of freedom of citizens.

- Surya Adari, student of Mechanical Engineering, Cyberabad.

Conclusion

Cultural globalization has increased cross-cultural contacts but may be accompanied by a decrease in the uniqueness of once-isolated communities. For example, *Sushi* is available in Germany as well as Japan but Euro-Disney outdraws the city of Paris, potentially reducing demand for "authentic" French pastry. Globalization's contribution to the alienation of individuals from their traditions may be modest compared to the impact of modernity itself. Globalization has expanded recreational opportunities by spreading pop culture, particularly via the Internet and satellite television.

Religious movements were among the earliest cultural elements to globalize, being spread by force migration of missionaries, evangelists, imperialists and traders. Christianity, Buddhism, Islam and more recently Mormonism, have taken root and influenced endemic cultures in places far from their origins. However, Polity, Policy and Good Governance are a great deal to study the Culture and Globalization, the concept of deteriorating Culture on the account of Globalization is not justifiable.

The term globalization implies transformation. Cultural practices including traditional music can be lost or turned into a fusion of traditions. Food culture has changed. People cook continental dishes by watching the recipes through t.v's and internet, etc; these likes and tastes are greatly influenced by culture as this is the most basic cause for a person's wants and behaviour. The concept of one's own culture is now in a period of change due to globalization. Also, globalization has increased the interdependency of political, personal, cultural and economic factors.

A 2005 UNESCO report showed that cultural exchange is becoming more frequent from Eastern Asia but Western countries are still the main exporters of cultural goods. In 2002, China was the third largest exporter of cultural goods, after the UK and US. Between 1994 and 2002, both North America's and the European Union's shares of cultural exports declined while Asia's cultural exports grew to surpass North America. Related factors are the fact that Asia's population and area are several times that of North America. Americanization related to a period of high political American clout and of significant growth of America's shops, markets and object being brought into other countries.

So, globalization, a diverse phenomenon, relates to a multilateral political world and to the increase of cultural objects and markets between countries. The Indian experience particularly reveals the plurality of the impact of cultural globalization.

Multilingualism is becoming a social phenomenon governed by the needs of globalization and cultural openness. Thanks to the ease of access to information facilitated by the Internet, individuals' exposure to multiple languages is becoming more and more frequent, triggering, therefore, the need to acquire more and more languages.

English is the dominant language on the Internet. About 35% of the world's mail, telexes, and cables are in English; approximately 40% of the world's radio programs are in English. But People are used to it and therefore prefer that language and some seek it as a prestige issue. The influence of Western Languages made a bad affect on regional and ancient languages.

Increasingly, NGOs influence public policy across national boundaries, including humanitarian aid and developmental efforts. As a response to globalization, some countries have embraced isolated policies. For example, the North Korean government makes it very difficult for foreigners to enter the country and strictly monitors their activities when they do. Aid workers are subject to considerable scrutiny and excluded from places and regions the government does not wish them to enter. Citizens cannot freely leave the country.

Best example to describe the spirit of preserving Culture is Israel. It was formed by the unification of migrated Jews. The interest and spirit of culture among the Jews bought them together nearly after many decades and formed a Nation. It is a Nation of Unity in Culture and people's divinity and spirit of Nation. In spite of their strong Culture, it because of their sound Polity and Policy and Good Governance Globalization prevails in Israel, but not on the cost of Culture. Hence, an efficient Polity, sound Policy and Good Governance lead to a global-cultural state.

Lastly, I suggest my fellow Citizens of the World to understand the concept of Peace in other sense of the developing world and act accordingly.

 P-E-A-C-E: *P- Pollution, E- Ecological Imbalances, A- Accidents, C- Corruption an   E- Economics.*

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