

Governance

In front of the big challenges of a political democratic order we come frequently appealing to the governance concept and its opposed one that of non governance.

The term derives of the capacity with which an old sea wolf and its crew or a modern commandant of air ship with its instrumental one and human team, they go driving the ship and the passengers successfully to its arrival port (airport). Referred to the conduction of the State, it means the capacity and the quality of the acting government, had bill of the requirements and will of those governed. The governance makes it not only indexes to the public institution, but to the relationships between the State and the civil society. It refers to the handling of government's instances, but also to the social demands, to the mechanisms of legitimate power and the stability of the system.

The "democratic governance" according to Prats and Catalá "it becomes seen as the aptitude of the democratic system for auto govern and to face the challenges and the opportunities that show up positively". The authors of the work **Governance: a report of Latin America** pick up - in kind of a synthesis - the most influential factors in the governance, pointed out by its interviewees.

"Be because one doesn't assist the heap of demands or because they are assisted artificially in a principle - until they allow it the lack of competitiveness, the indebtedness and the inflation -, the certain thing is that the state limitation to solve the problem determines a loss of public trust in the capacity of the State; an eventual and consequent crisis of genuineness of the same one that was sustained in extreme situations that it could derive in a democracy crisis (in 1975) and, from already, in a political crisis manifested in the disenchant, the apathy and the malaise - of the

citizens regarding the political actors and the own State - the State of uneasiness" (p. 29).

According to them, the previous argument doesn't suggest - as Carlos Pereyra has written down it - that the democracy generates in itself the non governance, but simply that the democracy stimulates demands above the level that can absorb the size of the economic surplus and that, in consequence, the own democracy should produce governance mechanisms to manage the problem. We should then understand the governance like "the capacity of the political system and of the society in their group of introducing adjustments and innovations to give strategic viability to a national project and of to process and to respond appropriately to the governance demands".

The governance is not related only with the political stability of the system. It also approaches processes of social change and of control of the economy that they should be framed by a democratic purpose that allows most of the population to participate of the resulting benefits of those processes. Although the political transformations and the economic and social changes don't always respond to the same logic and the same rhythm in the time, yes they should be guided by a political common project. Indeed, the governance supposes a form of coexistence and consent, in the one that the economic, social and political different actors, publics and private, they play a particular part.

The governance should be understood as an appropriate combination of economic efficiency and of democratic elements. It allows to the government to offer a minimum of stability and of genuineness.

We should not only understand it like "government that governs", as a result of "rational" administrative agility in terms of "answers" and results, according to the precepts of the administrative science. The governance today, in democratic societies, has to assist to the other pole of the equation: the society, able to be more or less governable.

"If the governance decreased to a question of adjusting the machine of the State.. Everything would be summarized in things as finding the appropriate size of the State, to speed up their operational mechanisms in the grateful functions as characteristic of him [...] The crucial challenge resides in the obtaining in that specific way of articulation of the State with the society in which is recognized that the problem of the efficient administration cannot be dissociated of the political problem, that is to say, of the problem of also guaranteeing the democratic operation of the State"(Fabio W. Reis).

Among the three "perverse effects" that Bobbio observed they were giving in our representative democracies of West, the non governance is the first one. Before bigger demands of the current society, a smaller capacity of answer of the political system is given. The non governance is a "situation non functional that hinders the activity and the government capacity (Alcántara)". It is "the change of stage among the demands directed at your disposal to the authority and the resources (Pedro Santana)". It arises, of ordinary, for the inability of the juridical-formal logic of the government organization to respond in effective form, with traditional mechanisms, to the real expectations of those governed. But it can also happen that the society imposes new and demanding activities for those that the public power, even modernized, doesn't have in its moment an organization able to give enough answer. The non governance or governance crisis have intermingled some elements that refer to the sphere of the objective thing as they are the effectiveness, the efficiency of the political system. And other elements of subjective more look as they are the genuineness, the credibility and the support of those governed to the political system.

Everything indicates that "the non governance generates crisis of genuineness" and that fissure can be given between democracy and governance, like M. Coppedge suggests in **Democratic Governance in Latin America**. Because "the democracy and the governance are entirely antagonistic goals. Assisting one, some aspects of the other one are necessarily sacrificed. The democracy requires the citizens to send; the governance requires that these are sent."

The non governance, in conclusion, it is conceived as the sum of two simultaneous factors: first) the debility of the government's effectiveness and second) the debility of the consent of the citizens. Without *output* of efficiency in the public politicians and an *input* of genuineness in the economic adjustments, the situation overflows the political actors in a sand that has been denominated "bottled democracy" (Giovanni Sartori), in which "the demand is easy and the answer is difficult "(Norberto Bobbio).