**Burnell, Randall & Rakner: Politics in the Developing World 4e**

**Study questions**

**Chapter 15**

1. Why should developing countries be expected to practice good governance?
2. How can corruption be substantially reduced in those countries where it is claimed to be rife?
3. Is good governance much more than a device to make developing world governments more accountable to the international financial institutions and global capitalism more generally?
4. Does the developing world show that good economic governance and good political governance need not go together?
5. Explain and critically review the governance indicators used by Kaufmann and Mastruzzi in their World Bank sponsored research.
6. With reference to the developing world, discuss the difference between government and governance.
7. What is “good-enough-governance” and is it a more realistic option than other conceptions of good governance?
8. Should good governance include measures of access (input) to power, or merely focus on the exercise (output) of power?
9. In what way does taxation influence governance?
10. Why is taxing the informal sector seen as so important?
11. Are some forms of unearned revenue worse than others?
12. What can be done to increase the efficiency of taxation and make it a tool for good governance?
13. Why should one use various popular measures of corruption with caution?
14. Is developmental patrimonialism a viable option for most developing countries today? Why/why not?
15. Should a developing country prioritize political or economic development?
16. What is the relationship between democracy and good governance?
17. What leads to what: corruption to low development or low development to corruption?
18. To what extent are the governance indicators mentioned in the text attached to pro-poor political empowerment?
19. The new Sustainable Development Goals now include specific goals on governance. Can this help developing countries achieve good governance?
20. What can explain the experience of Costa Rica (little grand corruption, but a lot of petty corruption) and Panama (a lot of grand corruption, but comparatively little petty corruption)?