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IMPACT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICES

The purpose of this study is to assess the influence of Governance indicators on the socio-economic development of the country. Human development index and GDP per capita were selected as indicators of socio-economic development. The indicators cover years 2002-2022 and are taken from World Data Bank and World Bank Group. Nonlinear NARDL and linear ARDL methods were used as research methodology. For Human Development index: The lack of violence or terrorism, political stability, voice and accountability, and the rule of law all have detrimental long-term effects. Effective government has been shown to offer both immediate and long-term benefits. It's amazing that HDI is unaffected by corruption control. There is no causal relationship between GDP per capita and political stability, the absence of terrorism or violence, the rule of law, or the control of corruption. Effective government has a short-term negative impact but a long-term good one. Regulatory quality, voice, and accountability all have short-term detrimental effects.

Keywords: *governance indicators, economic development, ARDL, NARDL, Kazakhstan, GDP per capita, human development.*

Кілт сөздер: *басқару көрсеткіштері, адами даму, экономикалық даму, ARDL, NARDL, Қазақстан, Жан басына шаққандағы ЖІӨ.*

Ключевые слова: *показатели государственного управления, развитие человеческого потенциала, экономическое развитие, ARDL, NARDL, Казахстан, ВВП на душу населения.*

JEL Classification: CO1, H83, J24

Introduction. The Quality of governance is one of the most important factors that influences social and economic development. Economic development generates the environment for the accumulation of high-quality human capital if human development results in societal prosperity. We can see how a state can support both economic and human development in this way.

A fundamental prerequisite for human development such as Equal rights and access is regulated and controlled by a general force, that force is "government." Investing in health and human capital could transform the dynamic system and lighten the balanced growth trajectory, decreasing the poverty trap's attraction basin and facilitating the transition to sustained growth. Azimi (2022) concluded that quality of the institutional governance of a country plays a major role in national development [1].

In the research paper, we will review the literature in search of answers to the following questions: *How much weight do governance indicators have for socio-economic development?*

The authors of this study seek to examine how the governess indicator affects the nation's socioeconomic progress. To fulfill the study's objective, the authors assessed the impact of Governance indicators on the "Human Development Index" and "GDP per capita" based on the results obtained using ARDL models estimated using the Eviews econometric software package. Data from Kazakhstan for 2002-2022 were used.

Literature review. Human development and human capital .Science has long focused on topics related to human development. High-quality human capital will not be accumulated if the state does not focus on human development and expand human potential. It is well known that the establishment of institutional, socioeconomic conditions for human development is a necessary condition for the nation's continued economic growth. Khalaf & Faraj (2025) state that one of the universal metrics for comparing countries is the UN's human development index, which assesses the three main elements of life expectancy, educational

attainment, and population quality of life and other studies on human capability. Human development is a more expansive idea than human capital [2].

Human capital is a driving force of poverty eradication and sustainable development. Human capital is a set of knowledge, skills, and abilities used in the process of production to meet the needs of the individual and society. Human capital can be defined as the ability of individuals to produce goods and provide services. Expenses on education, healthcare, and relocation in search of better job opportunities are considered investments in human capital. The growth of human capital is viewed as a key determinant of economic development, as without it, the economy would rely solely on manual labor, and only property owners would receive an adequate income. Masud (2024) assessed the cost-effectiveness of an employee's education; he described the firm's human capital as the sum of the employee's skills and knowledge. Human capital is, in fact, a dynamic factor of production that promotes economic growth, human development, and the development of society. Expenditures for the education, health, and free education of government officials are investments in the development of society and economy. Human capital consists of two components: innate or acquired early abilities and skills acquired through education and on-the-job training [3].

Collectively, they lead to the formation of intellectual capital, labor capital, social capital and entrepreneurial capital. High-quality labor force is a prerequisite for economic development, and people who accumulate knowledge and pass it on from generation to generation determine the role and place of nations in the world arena. Therefore, Li & et al. (2023) showed in their works that knowledge expenditures accumulate human capital, which will be the driving force of economic development [4]. The development effectiveness of the national economy, its competitiveness in the context of globalization and international integration, are largely determined by the human capital accumulated and realized in the country [5].

Good governance indicators

Since 1996 Daniel Kaufman, Aart Kray and Pablo Zoido-Lobotan and Massimo Mastruzzi have developed 6 governance indicators referred to as World Governance Indicators (WGI). Authors, in a word, define WDI as follows [6]:

– Voice and Accountability: evaluates the degree to which citizens can choose their government and the freedom of the press, association, and expression;

– Political stability and absence of violence: views of the possibility that the government would be overthrown or destabilized through violent or unconstitutional tactics, such as terrorism or political violence.

– Government effectiveness: the quality of public services, the civil service and its level of independence from political constraints, the quality of policymaking and execution, and the legitimacy of the government's commitment to such programs are all eventually captured by these.

– Regulatory quality: reflects opinions about the government's capacity to create and carry out sensible laws and rules that allow and encourage the growth of the private sector.

– Rule of law: captures opinions about how much agents trust and follow social norms, especially the standard of property rights, contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the probability of crime and violence;

– Control of corruption: collects opinions about how much public power is used for personal benefit, encompassing both small and large [7].

Human development index and governance indicators

The relationship between the human development index and public administration indicators has been examined by many scientists who have considered their influence on various social, economic, and political issues [8]. Both human and economic development benefit greatly from the formation of institutional environments. The role of the state is important in sustainable economic growth, human well-being and development. Banik et al. (2022) conducted in-depth analysis of how governance impacts the effectiveness of healthcare expenditure to ensure higher human development in example of 166 countries [9].

Nugraha et al. (2023) investigated the nexus between HDI, good governance indicators and export in ASEAN countries. In the panel data regression model, Three governance indicators—Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, and Rule of Law—had substantial positive coefficients [10], according to the authors. Stylianou et al. (2023) examined the function of governance in inclusive human development in 24 chosen Asian nations using panel data spanning 2010 to 2017.The authors' findings indicate that the variables have a strong causal relationship [11]. The use of the OLS method was utilized

by Kharel & Pradhan (2024) to investigate the correlation between human development indices and six governance indicators. Human development indices were found to have a positive correlation with two aspects of governance, which are government efficiency and political stability [12].

Governance indicators and economic development

Positive relationship between quality of institution on economic growth is well-established in Golmohammadi et al. (2024) study. They showed that low level of Corruption is beneficial for economic growth. By examining panel data of Chinese provinces from 2001 to 2015, they also analyzed the impact of government regulators on growth [13].

The study results indicate that governance quality positively influences economic growth and that good governance will strengthen the “helping hand” or weaken the “grabbing hand” of power. Using ARDL approach, Oyetade et al. (2024) examined effect of governance indicators on economic growth of Nigeria. Based on the study's findings, the authors recommend that the nation enhance institutional quality in order to support political stability, the rule of law, and the fight against corruption. This will boost economic growth. [14].

The main part. Data.This study looks at how Kazakhstan's HDI and GDPPC are affected by six governance indicators. The World Data Bank and World Bank Group provided the data used in the study, which spans the years 2002 to 2022. The study's explanatory factors are Voice and Accountability, Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, Government effectivness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption.

The definitions and measurements of all indicators are given in Table 1 below:

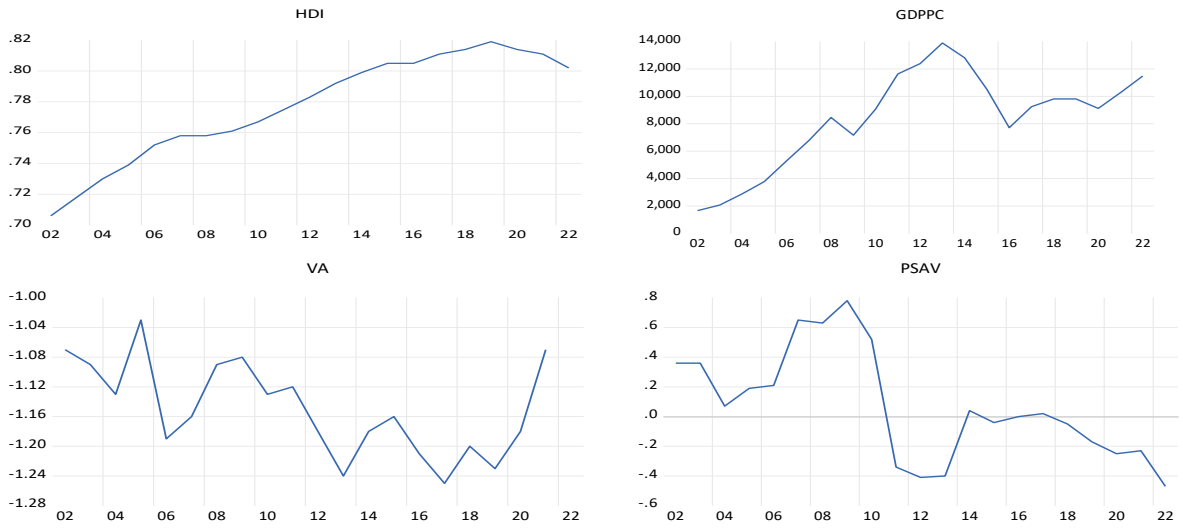
Table – 1

Applied Variables and Sources

Variables	Definitions	Sources
HDI	Human Development Index	World Data Bank
GDPPC	GDP per capita (current US dollars)	World Data Bank
VA	Voice and Accountability	World Bank Group
PSAV	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	World Bank Group
GE	Government effectivness	World Bank Group
RQ	Regulatory Quality	World Bank Group
RL	Rule of Law	World Bank Group
CC	Control of Corruption	World Bank Group

** compiled by the authors*

The dynamic changes in all of the table's metrics from 2002 to 2022 are depicted in Figure 1 below. The graph analysis in Graph 1 makes it clear that the variables under investigation are suitable for examination. The clear, steady, and consistent time patterns on the graph indicate that changes in the variables warrant further investigation.



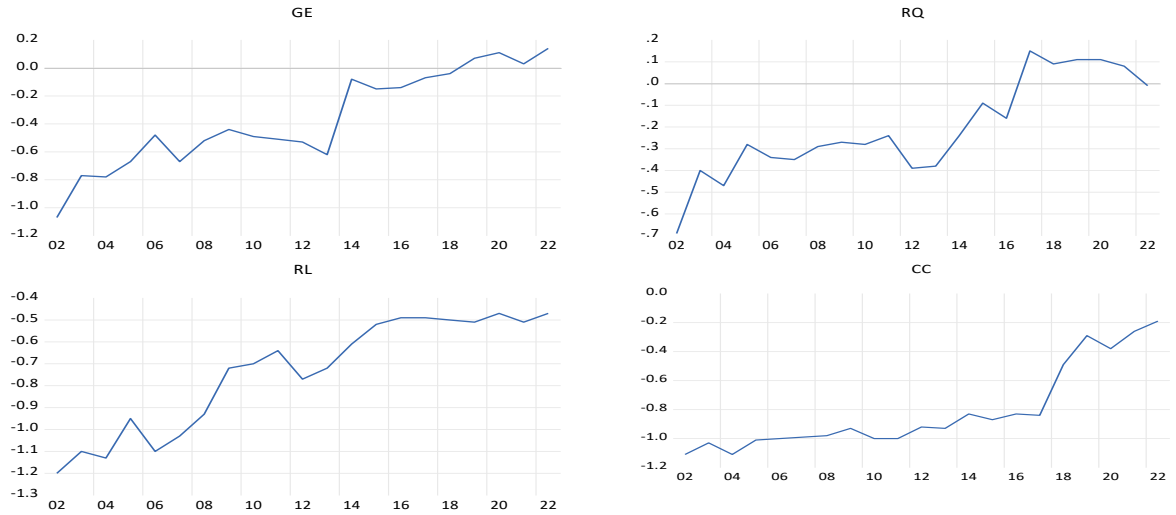


Figure – 1. **Evolution of all variables for Kazakhstan (2002–2022)**

** compiled by the authors*

Methods

Considering the results of the evaluations covered in the previous section, we investigate the connection between the Republic of Kazakhstan's governance indicators and the years 2002–2022.The following formula defines the HDI:

$$HDI = f\ (VA, PSAV, GE, RQ, RL, CC) \quad (1)$$

where Table 1 provides all of their definitions and measurements.

Additionally, GDPPC is evaluated using the regression model that follows:

$$GDPPC = f\ (VA, PSAV, GE, RQ, RL, CC) \quad (2)$$

The nonlinear NARDL model and linear ARDL models were estimated using the log HDI and first difference, respectively, and long-run and short-run analyses of the relationship between the variables.

Two main models were compiled. Thus, the NARDL structure of model 1 is expressed in a non-linear form 3:

$$\Delta LOG(HDI_t) = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \beta_1 \Delta LOG(HDI_{t-k}) + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta_2 \Delta VA_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{p} \beta_3 \Delta PSAV_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{q} \beta_4 \Delta GE_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{r} \beta_5 \Delta RQ_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{s} \beta_6 \Delta RL_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{t} \beta_0 \Delta CC_{t-k} + \gamma_1 VA_{t-i} + \gamma_2 PSAV_{t-i} + \gamma_3 GE_{t-i} + \gamma_4 RQ_{t-i} + \gamma_5 RL_{t-i} + \gamma_6 CC_{t-i} \quad (3)$$

where, operator Δ represents the differencing operation.

An ARDL structure of model 2 is expressed in equation 4:

$$\Delta GDPPC_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \beta_1 \Delta GDPPC_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta_2 \Delta VA_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{p} \beta_3 \Delta PSAV_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{q} \beta_4 \Delta GE_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{r} \beta_5 \Delta RQ_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{s} \beta_6 \Delta RL_{t-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{t} \beta_0 \Delta CC_{t-k} + \gamma_1 VA_{t-i} + \gamma_2 PSAV_{t-i} + \gamma_3 GE_{t-i} + \gamma_4 RQ_{t-i} + \gamma_5 RL_{t-i} + \gamma_6 CC_{t-i} \quad (4)$$

It is crucial to ascertain whether the series are stationary before looking at their long-term interactions. The levels or differences of time series variables were tested for stationarity using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests. While certain variables should ideally be stationary at first difference I(1), others can be employed at level I(0). The unit root results support the key hypotheses that necessitate the application of the ARDL model test in order to validate the presence of long-term correlations between the GDPPC and governance indicators mentioned in the study and the Kazakhstani HDI.

Outcomes of both short- and long-term relationships

In order to do both short-term and long-term analysis of the relationship between the variables, the study's non-linear NARDL1 and linear ARDL2 models were assessed using the ADF test's first difference. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

The cointegration F-test findings for these models show that the derived F-statistics (33.25564 and 4.715870) are statistically significant at 1–10 percent significance levels and exceed the upper bound of 4.65 (Table 2). The results show that the selected variables in the Kazakh instance are cointegrated and have a long-term relationship.

Table – 2

Results of cointegration test

Model	F Statistics	Critical Bounds	Decision
NARDL 1	33.25564	2.87-4.65	Cointegration
ARDL 2	4.715870	2.87-4.65	Cointegration

Critical bounds are reported at 1% (***) and 10% (**) level of significance
**compiled by the authors*

We can proceed to the following stage, which entails estimating the long-run and short-run coefficients, since the chosen variables are cointegrated over the long term. Since first difference was used to estimate the ARDL model, we can estimate the short- and long-term effects of altering the explanatory factors on the dependent variable.

In Kazakhstan, in the long term, PSAV negatively correlates with LOG(HDI) with a coefficient of 0.030777, ceteris paribus (Table 3). The results indicate that GE is positively correlated with LOG(HDI) with a coefficient of 0.078613, all other things being equal. VA also negatively and RL positively influence LOG(HDI) in the long run with the corresponding coefficients of 0.095730 and 0.026643.

The obtained empirical data (Table –3) indicate that in Kazakhstan in the short term the number of Voice and Accountability (VA) is negatively and significantly correlated with LOG(HDI) also in the short term with a coefficient of -0.002736.

In addition, if the lag variable LOG(HDI(-1)) in period t in the short term is proved to be negative (-0.028582), GE(-1) ΔGE Government effectiveness indicator is positive (0.002247 and 0.001309) dependence was confirmed. PSAV(-1) ΔPSAV Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism is negatively associated with the level of LOG(HDI), respectively, with coefficients of -0.000880 and -0.000490.

Regulatory Quality is positively and significantly correlated with GDP per capita (current US dollars) in the short run with a coefficient of 17496.90.

Changes in Rule of Law, Government effectivness have a negative impact on GDP per capita in the short run, respectively, with coefficients of -14028.92 and -10874.63.

In addition, the positive effect of GDPPC(-1) lag variable in period t-1 on the level of GDPPC in period t in the short term is proven (0.364457).

Table –3

Results of NARDL and ARDL Estimation (2002-2022)

Model 1- results of NARDL estimation ΔLOG(HDI)			Model 2- results of ARDL estimation ΔGDPPC		
Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic (Prob.)	Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic (Prob.)
Short Run					
LOG(HDI(-1))*	-0.028582	-8.648(0.0000)***	GDPPC(-1)*	0.364457	1.740(0.1098)
GE(-1)	0.002247	4.887(0.0009)***	PSAV**	833.5237	0.773(0.4556)
PSAV(-1)	-0.000880	-6.925(0.0001)***	RQ**	17496.90	3.144(0.0093)***
RL**	0.000762	1.700(0.1233)	RL(-1)	-2212.184	-0.589(0.5677)

RQ**	-8.55E-05	-0.219(0.8314)	VA**	4784.759	1.504(0.1607)
VA**	-0.002736	-3.246(0.0101)**	GE(-1)	-13889.96	-3.382(0.006)***
Δ(GE)	0.001309	4.062(0.0028)***	Δ(RL)	-14028.92	-2.593(0.0250)**
Δ(PSAV)	-0.000490	-3.719(0.0048)***	Δ(GE)	-10874.63	-3.481(0.005)***
Long Run					
GE	0.078613	5.981(0.0002)***	PSAV	-2287.029	-0.812(0.4339)
PSAV	-0.030777	-7.918(0.0000)***	RQ	-48008.13	-2.655(0.0224)**
RL	0.026643	1.995(0.0772)*	RL	6069.810	0.707(0.4944)
RQ	-0.002992	-0.221(0.8303)	VA	-13128.46	-3.802(0.0029)***
VA	-0.095730	-3.737(0.0046)**	GE	38111.39	2.110(0.0586)*

*1) coefficients are statistically significant at ***1%, **5%, *10% level of significance.*
2) compiled by the authors

Conclusion. The authors of this study evaluated six governance indicators—specifically, voice and accountability, political stability and the absence of violence or terrorism, rule of law, regulatory quality, government effectiveness, and control of corruption—with the goal of examining the relationship between HDI, GDP per capita, and good governance indicators. The Data of 2002-2022 years period were taken from World Data Bank and World Bank Group. For evaluation both NARDL and ARDL models were used and their results are as follows:

Voice and Accountability has negative impact on HDI on both short and long run terms and the same with Political Stability and absence of violence/terrorism. The factor of Rule of Law has impact only on long run and its impact is negative, Regulatory Quality found to have no effect on both terms. Government Effectiveness has positive effect on both short and long terms. Finally, results of Granger test evidenced that Control of Corruption has no causal relationship with HDI.

As far as the GDP per capita is concerned, Governance indicators have following results:

Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality indicators have negative effect on long term. But on short term Regulatory Quality have positive effect on short term. The coefficient for VA is insignificant.

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism and Control of Corruption indicators found to have no effects on both terms. The growth of the Rule of Law have a negative effect on the short term.

Government effectiveness has negative effect on short run and positive effect on long run. As we see, governance indicators have heterogenous impact on socio-economic development of the country. Nevertheless, their influence still exists, so the government should implement programs aimed at improving good governance indicators.

Previously, in the introduction section, authors nominated for discussion three research questions. Based on the results of the analysis, these questions can be answered as follows: governance indicators are very important for the socio-economic development of a country. However, as this is a very complex system that combines many indicators, a thorough infrastructure analysis is necessary in order to know how accurately they reflect the whole essence.

To improve HDI Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and absence of violence/terrorism, Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness indicators should be prioritized. To improve GDP per capita, Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality and Government effectiveness should be prioritized.

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ТИІМДІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАСҚАРУ КӨРСЕТКІШТЕРІНІҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУ ИНДЕКСТЕРІНЕ ӘСЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты мемлекеттік басқару көрсеткіштерінің елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуына әсерін бағалау болып табылады. Әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамудың көрсеткіштері ретінде адам дамуының индексі және жан басына шаққандағы ЖІӨ таңдалды. Көрсеткіштер 2002-2022 жылдарды қамтиды және Дүниежүзілік деректер банкі мен Дүниежүзілік банк тобынан алынған. Зерттеу әдістемесі ретінде сызықтық емес nardl және сызықтық ARDL әдістері қолданылды. Адамның даму индексі үшін: дауыс беру және есеп беру құқығы, саяси тұрақтылық және зорлық-зомбылық/терроризмнің болмауы қысқа және ұзақ мерзімді перспективада теріс әсер етеді, ал заңның үстемдігі ұзақ мерзімді перспективада теріс әсер етеді. Мемлекеттік басқарудың тиімділігі қысқа мерзімді және ұзақ мерзімді перспективада оң әсер ететіні анықталды. Сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күрес ЖІӨ-ге әсер етпейтіні таңқаларлық. Жан басына шаққандағы ЖІӨ-ге келетін болсақ, саяси тұрақтылық пен зорлық-зомбылықтың/терроризмнің болмауы, заңның үстемдігі және сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күрес оған себеп-салдарлық әсер етпейді. Мемлекеттік басқарудың тиімділігі қысқа мерзімді перспективаға теріс әсер етеді, бірақ ұзақ мерзімді перспективаға оң әсер етеді. Дауыс, есеп беру және реттеу сапасы қысқа мерзімді перспективаға теріс әсер етті.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НА ИНДЕКСЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация

Целью данного исследования является оценка влияния показателей государственного управления на социально-экономическое развитие страны. В качестве показателей социально-экономического развития были выбраны индекс человеческого развития и ВВП на душу населения. Показатели охватывают 2002-2022 годы и взяты из Всемирного банка данных и Группы Всемирного банка. В качестве методологии исследования использовались нелинейные методы NARDL и линейный ARDL. Для индекса человеческого развития: Право голоса и подотчетность, политическая стабильность и отсутствие насилия/терроризма оказывают негативное влияние в краткосрочной и долгосрочной перспективе, а верховенство закона оказывает негативное влияние в долгосрочной перспективе. Установлено, что эффективность государственного управления оказывает положительное влияние как в краткосрочной, так и в долгосрочной перспективе. Удивительно, что борьба с коррупцией не влияет на ИРЧП. Что касается ВВП на душу населения, то политическая стабильность и отсутствие насилия/терроризма, верховенство закона и борьба с коррупцией не оказывают на него причинно-следственного влияния. Эффективность государственного управления негативно сказывается на краткосрочной перспективе, но положительно - на долгосрочной. Голос, подотчетность и качество регулирования показали негативное влияние на краткосрочную перспективу.