

Political Effect in Economic Stability: Assessing Practices in Developing Nations during the Outbreak

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Abstract

Three leaders dominate the political life of Senegal. Foremost among them is Me Lamine-Guèye, senator, mayor of Dakar, old socialist activist and former secretary of state in the presidency of the council of the Blum cabinet. Doctor of political science, graduate in mathematical sciences, Me Lamine-Guèye taught for a long time at the École Normale William Ponty in Dakar where he had most of the African leaders as students. Coming later on the political scene, Mr. Mamadou Dia, president of the government council, is one of the most turbulent leaders of the P.R.A. Syndicalist, economist of the party, he wants to engage his country on the way of socialization, and handles with skill a deliberately brutal eloquence.

Keywords: *Political, Economic Stability, Outbreak*

Introduction

The P.R.A. has all the seats in the Territorial Assembly and all the government portfolios, but the R.D.A. controls the majority of the Grand Council of the A.-O.F., whose headquarters are in Dakar. The spectacular break that took place in 1948 between Mr. Lamine-Guèye and Mr. Léopold Senghor would in itself be enough to bear witness to the turbulence of the Senegalese leaders. And the reconciliation since then does not make us forget the noisy departure of Mr. Senghor who, supported by a few friends, was then to found the Senegalese Democratic Bloc.

The Union des populations sénégalaises, the territorial section of the P.R.A., is currently one of the most dynamic in the party, and its executives dissuaded Mr. Senghor from accepting a portfolio in General de Gaulle's cabinet last June. It is no coincidence that the most extreme African movement - the African Independence Party - was born a few months ago in Senegal. And it is not by chance either that neither Mr. Dia nor Mr. Senghor welcomed the Chairman of the Board during his visit to Dakar.

Countries Development Model

often corporate governance in developing countries compared to the American and English experiences or even Western experiences in general with regard to the performance of their development models. Thus, governance practices in African countries are often scrutinized against the criteria commonly used to assess corporate governance practices in the West (Tricker & Tricker, 2015). This trend is confirmed by the extent of globalization dominated and driven by

large Western multinationals which increasingly impose their governance practices (Cheese et al., 2007).

This idea has been chosen as a guiding principle by the Agency in recognition of the fact that variety fosters creativity and that diversity is a source of wealth. This feature is taken into consideration in the method of employing agents, which places priority on the degrees of knowledge applicants possess over any other qualifying requirements. As a result, the Agency does not participate in any kind of discrimination in the process of recruitment, which ensures that opportunities are open to candidates of both genders, in addition to candidates from all socioeconomic, ethnic, cultural, and religious categories. Because of this openness, it has been possible to create a workforce that is not just knowledgeable but also comprised of people from many different backgrounds.

Gouantoueu The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) congratulates the government of Senegal "for its internationally recognized leadership" in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, according to an announcement made on Wednesday by Robert Guei, the representative in Senegal and Coordinator of the FAO sub-regional office for West Africa. Guei was in Senegal to make the announcement. Guei was representing the FAO as it spoke through him.

According to him, the vaccination cycle for the population, which has just begun, is the missing piece to the puzzle that is the Senegalese government's efforts to support the economic and social resilience of the communities. This is as a result of the fact that the vaccination cycle for the population has just started.

Government and the Outbreak

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has provided assistance to the government of Senegal via the implementation of a COVID-19 response program as part of its overall response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition to the analysis and research that has already been conducted on the effects of the pandemic on a worldwide scale, this help will also be provided. targeted at mitigating the effects of economic instability, to be followed by a post-COVID-19 program with the primary objective of establishing local agro-silvo-pastoral value chains as the basis for the program's overall framework.

After two days of violent rallies on March 4th and 5th in the nation's capital of Dakar, the model democracy of West Africa is slowly finding its way back to its previous state of peace. The turmoil started on March 4 and persisted until March 5 without abating. A raucous throng caused mayhem across the city by running wild through the streets, robbing businesses, and fighting with security agents who were attempting to bring order to the chaos. Vandalism and civil disobedience on this magnitude had not been seen in the city of Dakar, which is recognized for its tranquil environment, for many years. More than ten people lost their lives as a result of these protests, which had expanded to major cities in the interior of the country.

The fact that the Senegalese court system had issued an arrest warrant for Ousmane Sonko was the apparent cause that fueled this public outburst; yet, the government's stringent Anti-Covid regulations and the consequent economic hardship might have been the underlying purpose.

Sonko, a politician who is 46 years old and the head of the opposition party known as "PASTEF," is accused of sexual assault and rape in addition to causing a disruption in public order. Sonko is from the southern region of the nation, where he worked as a tax inspector in the past. He has only lately begun a career in politics. He ran for office on the platform of condemning the present government's pervasive culture of impunity and corruption, a subject for which his prior line of work gave him some degree of credibility. In 2014, he established his very own political party known as PASTEF-Les Patriotes, which ultimately finished in third place in the presidential election of 2019 with 15 percent of the vote.

Leadership and Political Direction

The political leanings of the party are difficult to ascertain since it has its origins in a protest movement (Goodwin et al., 2001). It asserts that it is a pragmatic organization that is unaffiliated with any ideology. It asserts that it is a genuine alternative to the conventional methods that have always been used to administer the nation, but it does not elaborate on what this really implies. There is opportunity for conjecture with such a very ambiguous definition, and it is not surprising that more conservative religious organizations as well as leftist groups claim to be supporters of PASTEF because of this. The extent to which the religious tenet predominates within the party is still up to debate (Abbink, 2011). After all, tolerance is one of Senegal's strongest traits as a nation. Despite this, Sonko portrays himself in public as an extremely devout and observant Muslim, and his two wives don't even cover their faces when they go out in public.

A political leader has to be able to navigate both the political and operational spheres (George, 1969). It is essential to have political support that is robust and well-structured. Ministers must determine the general direction of the Strategy, take ownership and accountability, coordinate policies and money, and provide the resources and status necessary for decision making.

Politics and Communication

This level is responsible for ensuring the general political direction, offering strategic thematic advice, and making choices about activities. A rotating president will be established so that power is shared out in a fair and equitable manner. With the permission of the Commission, it may be distributed to any and all of the participating states and regions. The organization of a ministerial meeting concerning each policy area on a regular basis and inviting together ministers and/or presidents of the Regions (depending on the political and institutional organization in each State and Region) is regarded as a good practice, as it has already been experienced in other macro-regional strategies. In these other macro-regional strategies, the good practice was already in place. It would assist sustain the political momentum of the Strategy in the region that is of concern, as well as convey clear political signals about actions to take and goals to accomplish.

Everyone is aware of how vital it is to have a distinct perspective on the process of regeneration, and this fact has been brought to everyone's notice (Clark et al., 2016). It is vital that the underlying idea and overriding aim of the regeneration project be conveyed in a form that is understood by the city's iconography and identity-makers. This can only be accomplished via clear and concise communication. To be able to communicate and move forward with the vision, having political leadership is an absolute need. The top executive of the city is the one who is responsible for representing the interests of the city as a whole (mayor or chief planner). In point

of fact, the leader is often seen as the political embodiment of the aims that the general public interest and the citizenry as a whole have. [Citizens] as a whole have these goals because they are in the general public interest. Because of this, the work of the city leader is highly crucial for the process of revitalizing the city as well as developing a plan for the future of the city.

Overcoming the tension that arises from simultaneously considering both the short-term and the long-term implications of a decision (Hahn et al., 2015). The commitment and perspective necessary for regeneration must be on a much longer time scale, which is often longer than the periods of office held by local leaders and authorities (Purdue, 2001). Regeneration must take place over an extended period of time. As a result, given the short-term political demands, constituencies, and professional objectives that need to be satisfied, it may be difficult to implement long-term rehabilitation measures. Mayors, municipal leaders, governors, and other political leaders who are in positions of power have a unique difficulty when it comes to the work of managing this dynamic since it is their responsibility to do so.

establishing practices that are democratic, open, impartial, and transparent in their workings. The method of revitalization has to be based on a democratic framework that allows for the participation of a diverse range of individuals, organizations, and constituencies in the decision-making process. In order for the process of regeneration to have any kind of legitimacy, it must first and foremost be fair, open, and clear. This is the case regardless of whether the process is concentrated on a local neighborhood inside the city or if it is a component of a larger program that covers the whole of the city. Even if there could not be total agreement on the regeneration project, it is very necessary for there to be an opportunity for open participation in order to guarantee that the aims of the effort as well as the possible advantages of the endeavor are completely investigated. This must be the case both in terms of the planning stages of the project as well as the execution phases, which amongst other things include things like contracts, investments, and budgets. These crucial stages of the implementation process need to be sanctioned by means of public processes that are differentiated by openness and transparency in the evaluation process. Therefore, political leadership is vital in the design and execution of these processes if they do not already exist. If these procedures do not already exist, there is a need for them. To ensure that the procedure is properly known and advertised, another option is to use political engagement vehicles that are already in operation. This may be done by using political engagement vehicles that are currently in operation.

The ADIE leadership has a solid foundation in place. In addition, the Agency is expected to take on the role of a driving force for digital transformation as part of the Support Program for the Modernization of the Administration (PAMA), which was introduced by President Macky Sall on the 5th of August, 2019, and includes the dematerialization of administrative procedures as well as the establishment of Citizens' Centers to enhance the level of public service. In the past, ADIE was able to carve out a niche for itself within the Senegalese administration by ensuring the management and execution of major information technology projects, as well as the consistency of the state's information system, as well as the optimization and rationalization of expenditures.

Leadership and Change

Additionally, ADIE's skills and leadership are acknowledged all around the world. The Agency is able to function more effectively as a result of the recognition of governmental and private

entities in the nations that make up the sub-region. This conducts benchmarking missions on a regular basis in order to draw inspiration from its operations, its method of governance, or its experience in terms of the implementation of projects such as the FUDPE project and initiatives connected to cybersecurity, amongst other projects.

The effective direction of political power is essential to the revitalization of metropolitan areas. If a regeneration project is to be effectively designed, put into action, and maintained, it is vital to fully comprehend the role of political leadership. This may seem like something that should go without saying, but it is essential. The true measure of a politician's ability to lead over the long term is whether or not their vision can be maintained despite changes in the political climate and the state of the economy, as well as whether or not these shifts lead to more community unity rather than further community division.

Political leadership is essential to managing the change process because regeneration is a long-term, transformative process of change that entails disruption and risk. This is done so that the "city," which refers to the multiple constituencies ranging from corporate and business chief executives to local residents, feels engaged in the process, understands its importance to the future of the city, and has genuine outlets through which to participate. Regeneration is a process of change that is transformative and takes place over a long period of time.

On a national scale, ADIE was the driving force behind the establishment of an Internet exchange point in Senegal at the tail end of 2016, which resulted in the company's Managing Director being promoted to the position of Chief Executive Officer of SENIX. The sovereignty of Senegal over its data may be effectively and sustainably established using this method. No matter what the findings of this probe turn out to be, it will keep politicians in this nation very busy. As a result of the performance of some of his ministers in the management of the crisis, President Sall has already declared that there will be discussions on the possibility of a reorganization of his government. As a result, the government and many analysts believe that this crisis is less of a consequence of Sonko's involvement in the judicial system and more of a protest against Senegal's Covid-19 policy, which has resulted in significant economic damage to the nation and its people.

Conclusion

Curfews and other harsh restrictions on public life are still enforced in Senegal, making it one of the very few nations in the subregion to do so. Since nearly an entire year, the population has been plagued by the lack of opportunities to participate in sporting and cultural activities, the closure of beaches, and the prohibition of social gatherings, with no sign of an actual resolution in sight. Because the numbers of confirmed Corona cases in Senegal are not noticeably greater than those in neighboring Mali or in Côte d'Ivoire, it became more difficult to justify the use of these measures. They alienated a large portion of the public, particularly the younger members, and went hand in hand with a deteriorating economic position that was in part even self-created. The rallying cry to go to the streets issued by Sonko's backers occurred at the same time as this widespread misunderstanding of government policy. According to the words of one expert, "The cauldron was already boiling; all that was required was a valve to expel the steam." When everything is taken into consideration, it should not come as a surprise that President Macky Sall indicated in his public statement after the protest that his administration will lift some of the

stringent limitations placed on Covid. At the same time, he made a commitment to expand programs for young people who are unemployed and to jumpstart economic activity in underdeveloped areas.

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