INTRODUCTION

The government is instrumental in mobilizing various components of effective governance to deliver the services. There is no referral evidence of this term hence it adds the newer dimension of solving complex conundrum in a more logical way. This precisely means the application of mathematics and statistical methods to interpret the governmental data. The prime focus is to help the policy makers to organize data in the condensed and understandable form by applying statistical tools to draw inferences regarding specific decisions by interpreting data patterns. This incorporates the empirical content to examine the relationship between government and public as the important stakeholders of governance. Hence it refers to the Quasi-quantitative analysis of actual governmental phenomena based on the synchronized development of theory of governance and observation to draw appropriate inferences. In order to estimate the theoretical demands of service relationship with the capacity of functionaries the observations in the dataset can be in quality and morality pair that is collected along the demand schedule that is stable. Thus a fair amount of predictability is possible. From the pair mentioned above monthly delivery of services to public by the institutions of public governance the equation can be constituted as

Governometrics:
A Quasi-Quantitative Policy Syntax for Optimal Governance

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ABSTRACT

The Governometrics is a neologism introduced by the authors to understand the governmental dynamics for policy syntax. The application of statistical tools to analyze and understand various nuances of policy making is imperative for effective implementation of policy. The inputs based on specific needs provide right fulcrum to make rational choices amongst the available alternatives. But essentially for any policy decision ethics is the given value. In this context this article explores writing policy syntax on the basis of moral values which by implication would improve the quality of services. The focus is on designing the conceptual frame of Governometrics to optimize the governance. No literature is available but some references have been included which may be closer to support the application of statistics in the realm of values and service quality.

Keywords: Governometrics, Policy Syntax, Service Quality Equation, Standard Data Structures, Statistical tools

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\[ Y_t = f(Y_{t-1}, Y_{t-2}, \ldots, Y_{t-r}) \]  

(1)

Where, \( Y_{t-i} \)'s are the difference between Estimated Number of Service Deliveries\( (E_{t-i}) \) to be executed and actual number of service deliveries executed \( (O_{t-i}) \) in previous \( r \) months\( (i=0,1,2,3, \ldots, r) \).

For the instance,

\[ Y_t = a_0 + a_1 Y_{t-1} + a_2 Y_{t-2} + \ldots + a_r Y_{t-r} \]  

(2)

The task of the Governometrician is to apply the technique of **Regression Analysis** (Fox, 1997; Kleinbaum et al., 1997) to obtain estimates of parameters \( a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_r \). These parameters are in fact the regression coefficients which are prone to measure the service efficiency and can be obtained by using the Statistical Technique of **Principle of Least Square** (Croxton & Cowden, 1949). Simultaneously, the significance of the model fitted can be tested using the technique of **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)** (Croxton & Cowden, 1949). The observed data may be categorized into multiple numbers of factors, affecting the response of service delivery in a month. These factors may be administrative, political, organizational etc.

If all the regression coefficients are found statistically insignificant the one can conclude that the service efficiency of the institutions of public governance is almost constant \( (a_0) \). In different aspects of policy governance the use of statistical tools is increasingly in use, for instance role of stipends as an institutional facilitator in volunteer civic services has been explored statistically (McBride, Gonzales, Morrow-Howell, & McCray, 2011). This study has inferred that there are statistically significant differences among some sites in terms of the outcome variable, though the relationship of stipend status and perceived benefits did not change \( (t=4.06, p \text{ less than } .0001) \). In the arena of studying impact of certain elements which relates to moral and governance where all variables identified are transformed using natural logarithms, the least squares regression model was estimated (Calabrese, 2011). In all estimations including robustness checks, the variance inflation factors were calculated to determine whether multicollinearity was influencing the errors. There are plethora of studies which can be quoted in the present times that advocate the usage of this application.

Further these estimated parameters values when used in model’s equation that enable predictions for future value of service delivery to be made contingent on the prior month’s service deliveries. Hence a common Governometrics question is to quantify the impact of one set of variables on the other. If we have to see the impact of morality on delivery of quality service then theoretically the Experimental data must be used to answer this question. But mostly the governmental data are observational. To continue the above example we can collect data to measure the capacity of public functionaries on service quality and morality as specific policy intent of the government. The major limitation of using observational data is that it would be difficult to infer the causality. For instance the service quality will be determined by the public officials’ choice to adhere to priorities which in turn are likely to be affected by the aptitude and attitude of the public official. The fact that one chooses to have public interest is more likely to deliver the qualitative services. This can be an alternative explanation for observational data. This argument means that it will be difficult to infer causality from the observational data only. The Aptitude and attitude of officials can be observed by observing the responses on Psychological Questionnaires.

**Standard Data Structures:** The commonly prevalent data sets are also deployable in the Governometrics viz., cross-sectional; time-series and panel. The cross-sectional data include one observation per individual such as individual citizen or one colony or one block etc. hence the surveys are important source of preparing this data set. This also makes it mutually independent. Cross-Sectional data may be used to test the association between two characteristics,
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