

GOOD GOVERNANCE: PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Running the government efficiently is usually spoken nearly as good governance. The concept of fine governance inherently includes the correct to a real and authentic government, advancement of a society where fundamental rights and rule of law are the premise and most respected principles of society, a society that's socially and economically fair and equal, etc. Many factors determine good governance. In discharge of the sovereign functions of a government, it's to fulfil its constitutional duties and in doing so it should enhance, enable and deploy sufficient power to sustain proper human development. It's considered as a package of the government to accomplish the target of constructing a responsible government which is open and accountable together with participatory and democratic. A decent government is one which has stability and depicts truth representation of the people in majority. It should stimulate economic development and growth and will make sure that all sections of the society enjoy peace and prosperity. It should even be remembered that transparency is equally important good governance. Good governance equal and open opportunity publicly participation could be a universally accepted principle. Every interested group with relevant information should be allowed to participate within the affairs of the state and put forth their ideas. It's natural that the danger of another group taking advantage of these open decisions to distort policies will always be there. "Responsibility and Lucidity" are the most ground work for fighting against corruption in a country like India. Various Western Countries have transgressed themselves to an extent wherein they need graveness about good administration. The other countries in addition as India also are not finding it easy to supply for its citizen's equality, social order, and citizens. Which are those factors which hinders the make wards good administration? There are also many factors that hinders the progress to name it few in order that overall summary will be taken into it namely Population, Violence Culture, Politics and Corruption etc.

Keywords: Governance, Development, Management, Corruption, Administration, Political Prospective.

Introduction

Governance and good governance are frequently used now-a-days in development literature. The rise in the evils in our society is the results of bad governance. The international financial institutions and the major donors just like the International monetary fund (IMF) and World Bank are aiding countries mainly to confirm good governance. Governance and good governance are briefly explained by the subsequent study. In recent times, the concept of fine governance has gained much popularity in the fields of administration reforms and polity mainly due to the eye and priority given by the international community. Governance is somewhat synonymous to 'sound development management.' With the adherence to rule of law, good governance emerged in the mid1980s. After the breakdown of the soviet union and resolution of cold war, governance came to be used as a reinvention of public administration in the developing countries so as to create them more responsive and sensitive towards globalization and its needs. The concept of excellent governance is as old as government itself. The concept of excellent governance is as ancient because the Indian civilization. The rulers of the traditional times were restrained by the Dharma or more particularly the Raj Dharma, which geared toward ensuring good governance to and for the people. Although monarchy was followed at that point, yet there was no

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such theory that gave the kings any divine rights or power to rule arbitrarily. Raj Dharma means the code of conduct or the rule of law that was above the need of the ruler and controlled the whole king's action. The traditional Indian Scriptures just like the Jataka tales, Aitreya Brahmana, Shukracharyas's Nitisar, Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Shanti Parva-Anushasanparva of Mahabharat, Valmiki's Ramayana additionally because the Kautilya's Arthashastra describe good governance. Arthashastra states the principles of fine governance, together with that it states "if the people are happy, then the king are happy, and thus, the king should do and accept those things that please his people and not alone himself".

Characteristics of Good Governance

When decisions are enforced and openly taken consistent with the principles and regulations of the government, it's called transparency. In a very nutshell, it means people have free and direct access to the knowledge about the choices of the government and their enforcements, which can have a control on them. Accountability implies that the institutions and functionaries under the control of the government are answerable to the holders and therefore the citizens of the country. As a result, every such institution or organization is accountable to any or all people who may get suffering from its functions. It should be noted that without transparency there's no accountability. Right to information, aware citizens and good governance, all the three, go hand-in-hand. RTI keeps the citizens updated about the activities of the government in dire straits them and its whys and how's. Therefore, so as to assure an honest governance, right to information, i.e., right of access to information to each person which is in restraint of the government or public authority assumes far more importance. Good governance is the government which is effective, efficient, transparent and accountable to the citizens about its actions. All this can be geared toward ending inconsistency of the government's actions and promotes the establishment of a compassionate and receptive State. Good governance demonstrates the values of recognition of rule of law, transparency and accountability, legitimacy of the government, freedom of association and expression, etc. of these may be achieved only right to information is correctly enforced. Right to information may be said to be the hallmark of excellent governance.

Need for Good Governance

The evolution of the concept of 'Good Governance' has been spurred on by the shortage of it particularly in developing countries ridden by poverty and corruption. It's an idea which has emerged as a results of the apparent ineffectiveness of Governments especially in the developing countries. These countries are pervaded by corruption at various levels. There's also eminent lack of commensuration between the amount of public servants and therefore the number of public services. So, the most reasons behind the evolution of the concept of excellent Governance are; widespread corruption, inefficiency, red tape, nepotism and then on the least bit levels of administration. The concept of excellent Governance has been catapulted by the high level of public awareness, people's high expectations, and high public intolerance of the maladies affecting administration. The problem of good governance is being raised today because unfortunately, most of the governments today became sluggish, vast organizations that are, in many ways, centralized political systems and bureaucracies, preoccupied with opportunities, with rules and hierarchies, with compartmentalized deciding and subject to political manipulations. Today, democracy and Good Governance also are mutually passionate about one another. The UN Millennium Declaration also laid emphasis on the importance of fine Governance for the eradication of poverty and achievement of development. so as for democracy to thrive, there must be good governance. Right to Information "is a critical factor that's needed for moving from a representative to a participatory democracy.

Important Elements of Good Governance

- Advancing National Outlook: Improving and sustaining a national outlook is the precondition in promoting good governance. It includes, as in civil and political service, the passion to just accept and tolerate different opinions, cultures, work styles, highest level of mannerism and performance of judgment and limitations altogether the communication of views (public or private), any expression which might be inferred as intolerant, full of prejudice or discriminatory (regarding religion, culture, regional or political interest) which the organization has met with, should be meticulously avoided.
- Have to reduce the rift between theory and practice: The Union and authorities promise many essentials of constitutional provisions, administrative and enactment orders, but any of it's rarely gained in practice.

- Indiscrimination between politico-administrative authority: Good governance the primary important characteristics needed and essential for the civil servants or fairness and perseverance in the public business transactions. Civil servants should be absolutely fair and unbiased so as to avoid corrupt activities; and may maintain the prestige and responsibility of the general public office. They must scrupulously perform the policies and programmes as given in the rules and regulations and laws.
- Importance of politico-administrative authority in management: Good Governance is the important key factor for maintaining the balance and improvement of the country and therefore the welfare of the people. Gathering from the history of the many countries, it clearly appears that immense moral deterioration creates disputes, hardships and even dissolution of the country. The foundations of civil services need the servants to preserve purity and sincerity while discharging their duties. These are humans and not pieces of furniture, and they have problems and therefore the servants are appointed to unravel those problems. That authority isn't given to sit down back in comfort but rather in touch the burden of these responsibilities and to extend the notice of the responsibilities of the chair.
- Necessity of protecting the people's interest: If the government is run keeping in mind the betterment of the people, then good governance can facilitate the welfare of the people. The most elements of fine management permanently governance are as follows:
 - Frankness and wide contacts with people administered;
 - Following the trail of justice, parity and nonpartisan while coping with disputes.
 - Sympathy and kindness to the emotions, aspirations and urges of the commoners.
 - Protecting the consideration and morality of the humans, however humble they could be.
 - Humbleness, humility and modesty within the people manning the executive machinery and their convenience.
 - Making and maintaining an environment suitable to growth, development and alter in an exceedingly social manner.
 - Being integral and honest in their actions and thoughts.
- Must follow and promote the rule of law: in good governance the rule of law is followed. The term "rule of law" means the society should be ruled by the rule of law or by Dharma and not by the needs of the rulers or any powerful individual. This has been developed during this country since times of yore. The necessity for meticulous practice of Dharma is vigorously stated by Manu: 95 which says that dharma saves the one who saves dharma and it destroys the one who destroys dharma. Therefore, it may be concluded that so as to safeguard oneself from being destroyed, Dharma mustn't be destroyed. The people employed by the governments are absolute to take decisions that secure the interests of the people and keep a check on the event of the people supported Dharma. The government employees must be peaceful, humble and quiet in order that people may enjoy their acts with sincerity, reason, and truth.
- Necessity to adopt Transparency and Public Interest Administration should be honest, sincere and simple. There should be no secrets, because it breeds evils. The explanations should be recorded in order that everyone can know the bottom or foundation on which it stands. This can enable us to extinguish corruption in administration and politics. The civil servants shouldn't bring their caste, language, religion, etc. to work, as on duty, they're employee who serves the general public no matter the faith, caste or language.

Challenges or Problems to Good Governance in India

When India is compared with developing nations we fare comparably well, but the identical can't be said in reference to developed countries. Two challenges to good governance which require urgent addressing is criminalization of politics and corruption. Corruption is widespread in India. The person on the road struggles with corruption throughout his life. Corruption grows when rules and procedures aren't clear and delay in addressing public matters. The advantages of globalization fail to succeed in the common men and he's also denied with transparency, accessibility and accountability in any respect levels. It's therefore required that corruption in the slightest degree levels be checked by raising public consciousness and robust commitments to honesty. Though India is the world's largest democracy we are struggling hard to emerge as a world leader within the fields of social and economic development. The strong nexus between crime and politics prevents any say for the common men to exert their rights. On May 2, 2002, the Supreme Court of India gave a historic judgement supported a PIL filed by an NGO

that each candidate participating in any election should provide a true declaration of their educational qualifications, criminal charges and their financial records. The efforts of the many commissions and committees to bring improvement in the situation through reformative measures is considered as just a call in the ocean. A replacement starting to eradicate criminalization from politics is therefore required. The encouragement of educated youngsters into Indian Politics supported the ideals of patriotic commitments and democracy is significant.

Suggestions for Good Governance

- Government is of the people, by the people and for the people. Hence, people must have a voice in running the government and making laws. Their participation, especially just in case of specialization in a very particular field, is to be encouraged.
- For successful democracy and good governance, the state should adhere to the concept of rule of law.
- To control maladministration and corruption, it's necessary to take care of transparency. To encourage transparency, the correct information of citizens must be protected and encouraged. Similarly, there should be interpretation to keep up supremacy of parliament and rule of law.
- Concept of public interest litigation should be strengthened. At the identical time, it's necessary to work out that it's not misused for one's personal benefits or as revenge against a selected agency or individual.
- In law making and higher cognitive process, views of individuals must be taken into consideration to enable them to maneuver towards a state and good governance.
- The people must have faith and confidence in their government, hence it's necessary for the government to make a climate of trust and confidence.
- It is correct of individuals to grasp about the actions of state hence it's necessary to form independent and impartial media. It shouldn't be measured straight or circuitously by the administration or its agents.
- It is additionally noticed that sometimes the media tries some cases through publishing certain news items, which is usually referred to as media trials. It's to be avoided.
- If the people of the county are divided on the premise of faith, caste and culture and are governed by different laws, it's on no account good for healthy democracy. Hence it's necessary and time has ripped that the state should endeavour to secure for the citizens the same civil code throughout the territory of India, which has been dreamed by our constitution makers.
- It is the right of the citizens to elect a government of their choice. It's done through the final election. However, it's noticed that the voters are bribed. Therefore, it's necessary to create stringent legislation providing punishments for both - the bribe giver and taker.
- Every organ and agency of the government should be taught to watch self restraints while performing public duties and functions.

Conclusion

According to the tutorial approach, the generic understanding of governance is the management of resources and policy-making by means of exercising authority (power). Thus, it entails all instruments through which different policy stake-holders exercise legal rights with the aim to realize political, economic, cultural and social objectives. However, its definitions offer a rather broad horizon of interpretation: wherever we are able to find this term, its definition varies slightly. "Good governance" could be a normative conception of the values consistent with which the act of governance is realized, and also the method by which groups of social actors interact during a certain social context. The shortage of a generally accepted definition of the concept is compensated by the identification of principles that strengthen good governance in any society. The foremost often enlisted principles include: participation, rule of law, transparency of decision-making or openness, accountability, predictability or coherence, and effectiveness. The international donor community generally shares the view that these principles stand at the muse of sustainable development. Good governance is additionally supported the transparency of the decision-making process, which ensures that information is freely available and accessible to those involved or full of the choices taken. Transparency therefore means free access to information. Last, but not least, accountability and responsibility (of the institutions, even as very much like of the civil society) are key requirements of fine governance, with all of the participants within the political and economic processes being in command of their decisions to every other.

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