

## IDEALS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Robin\*

\*Department of Public Administration,  
Panjab University, Chandigarh, INDIA  
Email id: robinchahal12@gmail.com

DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00215.4**

---

### ABSTRACT

*Good governance has emerged as a robust idea in international organizations such as the world bank, UNDP, OECD, ADB. In the lacking of right governance, there are no development programs that can improve the standard of lifetime of citizens. On the alternative hand ,when state muscle is not utilise properly, it is the poor who suffering the foremost, as bad governance breed and increases corruption, poverty and so on in the lives of the poor. The impression of good governance plays a dominant contribution in the modern government system. Undoubtedly nowadays society is extremely knowledgeable and familiar with the daily operations of the government. Therefore, the government must please the public and good governance produces the conditions for this. India's democratic circumstances over the past 60 years has made it clear that good governance ought to be directed towards social empowerment and the eradication of poverty.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Good Governance, Citizens-Centric, Democratic-Governance, Efficiency and Effectiveness, Participation, Rule of Law.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

During the time of early history, it has been recognised that the monarch was bound by law, for concern over the state of affairs, which accurately indicates good governance to the citizens. Mahatma Gandhi propounded the notion of "Ram Rajya" for India formed on the concept of good governance that was certainly designed to visualize India as a well-being nation where the essential of the subject, prosperity of the families and their betterment through native economic activity would become the earmark. [1]

When we got freedom from the Britishers in 1947, after that our forefathers feels that there is a need of legal documents that is constitution, to protect the rights of vulnerable masses and to promote justice, Liberty, impartiality and mandating fragile components as well as women, youth and vulnerable section, scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes through producing particular facilities in the Indian constitution.

India's proficiency throughout the past sixty years has easily inaugurated that good governance in India objective at augmentation of societal and improve the economic scope, reduction of poverty and we'll organised service delivery mechanism at the shop floor.

The idea of governance is as old as the civilisation itself. In layman language "governance" means: method of taking decisions and the process by which these decisions are executed or not

---

executed. Governance has many types like corporate governance, international governance, national and local governance.

## **Definition:-**

The **World Bank** in its report authorized ' Governance and Development' in 1992 that good governance as "the manner in which power is utilization in the administration of a country's economic and social accumulation for development. [2-6]

**The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development:** This is an organisation to support the studies on good governance in a report authorise ' Participatory Development and Good governance' in 1995 and role of citizens dominations in establishing the environment in which promoters functions in establishing the dispersal of welfare as well as the nature of connection linking ruler and ruled this presented by world bank.

**The International Monetary Fund :** The good governance schedule is involved to encourage transparency, accountability, efficiency, fairness, participation these points highlighted by IMF. [7]

## **United Nations Development Programme:**

There are three dimensions in government: economic, political and administrative. UNDP describes good governance in a document authorised "Governance for Sustainable for Human Development". Decision making is a part of economic governance and it works on a country's economic activities. The system of policy implementation is presented in Administrative governance and it decides political, social and economic. [8]

Kofi Annan said in his performance as Secretary General of the international organisations regarding sensible governance that it's perhaps the only most significant consideration eradicating economic conditions and promoting development. The most straightforward definition is that governance is nothing else than the conduct of state.

Government is one of the performers in governance. Some other performers who collaborated in governance differ depending on the decentralisation of government that is under consideration. Other performers include farmers association, cooperative, non-profit organisation, finance institutions, political parties, civil society etc.

In the sector of Public management, good governance can also be considered as a new model. The cogent is that the globalism model moves, true market place doctrine, private sector proficiency perspectives break down to assist appreciation of new public management making circumstances whereby "the central issues of equity, fairness and market breakdown are rematerializing as government after government perceive that the lives of the masses. The normal citizens, can not be disregarded in approval of the Elites".

Good governance carries five principles as per concern of the European Communities, openness, participation, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. As it can also be found in the global institutions, it brings into play the idea Universal and center of attention On an administration, where participation, transparency, accountability, audit, ethics, virtue, and merit are authoritative.

Good governance has various features. It involves participatory, general consensus, accountability, transparent, ethical, meritorious, responsible, effective and efficient, quality, equitable and inclusive, decentralisation and the rule of law. [9]

According to the United Nation economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific, good governance has various vital attributes. These attributes stick to the rule of law. It means that manipulation is less secure and it is responsible to the present time and society's future needs.

## **1. Participation:-**

It is the key foundation of good governance. Participation is done by citizens and various stakeholders like NGOs, pressure groups, civil society, SHGs etc, could be either direct or through institutions. It is essential to work out that elective government does certainly mean that the interest of the unprotected section of the community would be taken into consideration in decision making. This means liberty of interconnection and raising voice on the one hand and a system of civil society on the alternative hand.

## **2. Rule of law:-**

Good governance requisite legalized framework, imposes impartiality, protection of human rights, and self-reliant court of law and an unbribable police system.

## **3. Transparency:-**

Transparency follows rules and regulations related to decisions taken and their enforcement. Clear and limited information should be provided in an easy way and must have a user-friendly appearance. Good governance needs that organisation and processors try to be in the service of every beneficiary within an authentic lapse of time.

## **4. Consensus:-**

There are so many performers and different perspectives in a community. Good governance to be in need of moderation of the discrete significance in community to extend an inclusive concert in society on what is the best interest of the entire section of society and how this can be attained. For achieving the goals of sustainable human development it also needs to be an inclusive and long-lived viewpoint of what is necessary for such development. This can be achieved from an understanding of the ethnographic studies and historic and social context of a society.

## **5. Equity and Inclusiveness:-**

A community wholesomeness ineffable on making sure that all its participants perceive that they have a support in it and don't perceive that they cut from the front burner of society. But particularly the foremost unguarded to have the chance to enhance or raise the standard of life and it requires with all groups.

## **6. Effectiveness and Efficiency:-**

Efficiency is related to using the input in such a manner in which to maximize the outputs. On the other hand effectiveness is related to realising the outputs.

With the help of good governance's institutions we can fulfill the demand of the community while rearranging the get better of natural assets at their disposal. It also maintains the long term preservation of nature assets.

## **7. Accountability:-**

Accountability is depending on decision or action could be inner or outer for an institution. It is the foundation of good governance. The government and outside players are also part of accountability through the citizens charter. For the public civil society ought to be accountable and to their institutions participants. Its decisions and actions are always affected by an organisation or an institution. Transparency is most important for accountability, without it ,it cannot be enforced.

### **Challenges:-**

The performance of good governance is very eminent in converting the development of "predatory state" to a developed state. However there are many barriers such as "shortage of cooperation, not strong institutions and political, social capital, with autocratic administration and some social breakdown. These components into nepotism, misutilization of finance, shortage of regulation, and corruption.

#### **A. Women empowerment:-**

The performance of good governance about the well- being of the planet unless the situ of women is enhanced according to vivekananda. It is unacheivable to anyone to run without legs.

There is less participation of women in government institutions and any other field because women take in almost 50 percent of the population and this is unjust.

#### **B. Corruption:-**

Within the past few years, it has been observed that India is facing corruption as a utmost barrier in enhancing the standard of governance. Good governance has a good engine called Bureaucracy. There are various people centric schemes like beti- bachao ,beti- padhao, pardhan mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, MGNREGA etc. are implemented by the government. The government has failed partially to execute these schemes at the grass root level because of corruption..

**C. Centralisation of Administrative system:-** If governments are empowered to do so efficiently, then they can only function at a lower level. Panchayati Raj Institution, (PRIs), related to this, which recently suffer from deficient decentralization of endowment as well as civil servants to bring off the functions constitutionally attributed to them.

### **Solutions:-**

The UN directed the problem of department of social and economic affairs in 2010 (UNDESA, 2010). According to the report they advocated a six step procedure, containing of restoring trust in leadership, qualified and inclusive public service, governmental institutions, and service

delivery of citizen- centric. Another thing is mentioned in the report that one solution is not adjustable in every circumstance, the social, political, economic and cultural life of every contrie's professionalism of the public duty and integral included in it. In the public sector people are working the priority should therefore be given to stabilize and improve the knowledge, skill, ethics, attitudes and networks. In the conclusion of the report, an indicative, inclusive decision-making, and proactive peace building.

Grindle advocated a new concept that we should move from good governance to good enough governance "the condition of government performance minimally acceptable and civil society commitment that does not notably political improvement and hinder economic growth". It shows that part of the government gets along with public problems and issues and the benefit that others performers may make. It provides an open balance to the probability that groups in a community apart from the government. Good governance does not mean that it is an accident just as per its manifestation. Everything's is preplanned and managed by good governance.

Management is a task of governance. It has goals, targets, and good management.

## CONCLUSION:-

At the end good governance is only decorous conduct of government. According to Grindle the agenda of good governance is not practical and grows longer over time. Governance has multiple reforms that are the long term and short term way of achieving good management in good governance. "Good enough governance" may become a truthful purpose for most of the countries.

## REFERENCES

1. Maung Aye, Khin. 2016. Challenges for Good Governance. Available at: <http://www.moi.gov.mm/moi:eng/?q=content/challenges-good-governance>.
2. World Bank, 1992. Governance And Development. Washington, Dc: World Bank. Available at: <https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/0-8213-2094-7>
3. World Bank, 1994. Governance - The World Bank' S Experience. Washington, Dc: Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/711471468765285964/pdf/multi0page.pdf>
4. World Bank, 1997. The State In A Changing World, World Development Report 1997. Washington Dc: Oxford University Press, Oxford. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/5980>
5. World Bank, 1999. Entering The 21st Century, World Development Report 1999-2000. Washington Dc: Oxford University Press, Oxford. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/5982>
6. World Bank, 2000. Reforming Public Institutions and Strengthening Governance, A World Bank Strategy, November. Washington Dc: World Bank Publication. Available at: <http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/Reforming.pdf>
7. World Bank. 1992. Good Governance: an Overview. International Fund for Agricultural Development Executive Board – Sixty-Seventh Session, Rome, 8-9 September 1999. Available at: [https://www.ipa.government.bg/sites/default/files/pregled-dobro\\_upravljenje.pdf](https://www.ipa.government.bg/sites/default/files/pregled-dobro_upravljenje.pdf)
8. United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. 2001. Available at: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/449773?ln=en>
9. Tiwari KC. The Challenges of Good Governance in India, in the era of 21st Century, Abhinav National Monthly Refereed Journal Of Research in Commerce & Management, Available at: [www.abhinavjournal.com](http://www.abhinavjournal.com).