



## Issues and challenges: Good governance on India

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### Abstract

Good Governance is a comprehensive term covering different parts of the association and design of government, which affect the effectiveness of government and the conveyance of public benefits, and consolidates responsibility, straightforwardness, monetary devolution, political regulatory furthermore, regulatory carefulness to actually take a look at debasement. Good Governance can be connected with the essential objectives of a general public as cherished in its constitution and other strategy and plan records. An unremarkable resident is presently honored with a device with the assistance of which he can now interest from the self-important in the government to know the subtleties of each and every move they make, professedly for the benefit of individuals.

**Keywords:** good governance, issues and challenges

### Introduction

The concept of good governance was formulated by the World Bank in 1992 it was defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. The concept of good governance has been emphasised and elaborated upon since time immemorial. Whether Kautilya or Mahatma Gandhi all stalwarts have emphasised the importance of (Su-rej). meaning good governance wherein citizens are at the Centre stage. Good governance had eight attributes that link to its citizen. Good governance should be accountable, transparent, responsive, equitable and inclusive, efficient and effective, participatory, consensus oriented and the governance that follow the rule of law. Need of good governance has always been high on the agenda for any society youth being an important and integral part of the society is equally concerned and vocal about establishing Swaraj today.

In the beginning of the 21st century, it has become evident that those who want minimal government are having an upper hand against the advocates of the paternalist welfare state. But there is no run-away success in sight. One thing has emerged clearly. An efficient, effective and democratic government is the best guarantor of social justice as well as an orderly society. Similarly, there is also emphasis on the fact that the administrative system has to be country specific and area specific taking in view not only the institutions of governance and its legal and regulatory mechanisms but also its market, its civil society and cultural values of the people. The government would, therefore, have the singular responsibility to create an enabling environment where development programmes get properly implemented and that creative minds do not get stifled or their energies diverted from undertaking new initiatives or enterprises. The principal response of the state, therefore, would be to facilitate, to enable, and to coordinate. Neither the market nor the civil society can perform this role as effectively as the government and thus they cannot become substitutes for the government.

India's political leadership, policy makers and business brains are actuated by a strong desire to make the country an

economic super-power in the 21st Century. The high rate of economic growth coupled with comfortable foreign exchange reserves and rising sensex figures have imparted in them a growing confidence. The world is also looking at India with respect and considers India and China as ideal economic growth models. India is aiming to have a high growth rate with focus on equity. Although these two objectives are not always contradictory but the conflict arises when scarce resources are diverted to meet the demands of the growing middle class or business houses by ignoring the needs of the poor. The imperatives of democracy, however, are forcing Indian political leadership to look deeper into the causes of poverty, inequality and suffering of the common man. In this on-going debate, major shifts in national value system has somewhat gone unnoticed and/or under-emphasised by academicians, media commentators and India-watchers.

Good governance does not occur by chance. It must be demanded by citizens and nourished explicitly and consciously by the nation state. It is, therefore, necessary that the citizens are allowed to participate freely, openly and fully in the political process. The citizens must have the right to compete for office, form political party and enjoy fundamental rights and civil liberty. Good governance is accordingly associated with accountable political leadership, enlightened policy-making and a civil service imbued with a professional ethos. The presence of a strong civil society including a free press and independent judiciary are pre-conditions for good governance.

### Present scenario of good governance in India

Recently the term good governance has been getting much coverage in news channels and newspapers. The reason behind it is the declaration of 25<sup>th</sup> December as Good Governance Day by the Indian Government. Well, even though the attention towards this term is new but the concept of governance is not recent, it has been running throughout the very veins of human civilization. Merriam-Webster defines governance as the way that a city or company is controlled by the people who run it, but more precisely, in the current context, it refers to the process of

decision making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. And the responsibility for good governance falls on the shoulders of government and the civil society. There are two kinds of governance- good governance and bad governance which sound quite basic but the difference between them makes a hell lot of difference in the functioning and development of a country. Bad governance is the reason behind all the evils which exist in a country and thus, many countries have initiated reforms toward good governance, which is said to be the bulwark of a progressive nation.

India being the biggest vote-based country on the planet is battling hard to arise as a-list pioneer in the fields of social and financial turn of events. Be that as it may, the nexus of wrong doing and legislative issues major areas of strength for is such an extent that the normal residents of the country have no stand to say or apply their privileges. To forestall such abuses on May 2, 2002, the High Court of India has given a noteworthy judgment following general society interest prosecution (PIL) drove by a NGO that, each competitor challenging a political race to Parliament, State Councils or Metropolitan Partnerships needs to give genuine statements of competitor's instructive capabilities, criminal accusations and monetary records. However, many commissions and panels have been outlined to acquire improvement the circumstance, these reformative measures are only a small detail within a bigger landscape. So a new starting is important to improve criminalization from governmental issues and the earnestness of issue ought to be appropriately worked out. The informed adolescents ought to be urged to go into Indian legislative issues and these youthful pioneers ought to be appropriately fed by the energetic responsibilities and comply with the center standards of popularity-based administration.

### **Issues to good governance in India**

Core elements of good governance include transparency, integrity, lawfulness, sound policy, participation, accountability, responsiveness, and the absence of corruption and wrongdoing. Strengthening the institutions of governance. Parliament is the supreme representative institution in India. The political representative represents the electorate. Many a times concerns are expressed on various fronts about the falling standards in the quality of participation, conduct of proceedings and so on. Hence there is need to develop good practices and procedures of parliamentary functioning and make Parliament a dynamic institution in tune with the changing times.

Improving the functioning of civil service and bureaucracy. Ultimately it is the permanent executive that is responsible for policy implementation. It is necessary to develop a responsive civil service that is professional, energetic and caters to people's needs.

### **Challenges to good governance in India**

While assessing India's stand among different nations of the world, it is uncovered that India is contrasted well and many non-industrial nations however it has long approach to achieve the degree of created nations. The criminalization of legislative issues and defilement are two significant difficulties of good administration in India which should be tended to on pressing premise. The defilement has practically spread in practically all parts of public life. The individual living on the road is passed on to battle

relentlessly with defilement all through his life. Defilement is somewhat inborn with regards to client public riddle, pestered by obscure principles and systems, over the top postpone in removal of public matters. It not just deflects the advantages of globalization to arrive at the average people yet additionally denies straightforwardness, availability and responsibility, befuddles rules and techniques, multiply thoughtless control and unfortunate responsibilities by any stretch of the imagination levels. Subsequently, there is preeminent need to really take a look at defilement by any means levels through raising public cognizance and solid responsibilities not to make untrustworthy trade-offs which would put down the virtues and morals of life.

### **Lack of accountability**

A common reason usually cited for inefficiency in governance is the inability within the system to hold the Civil Services accountable for their actions. It is primarily because at most levels authority is divorced from accountability. Moreover, the safeguards provided to civil servants, which were well intentioned – have often been misused. Another reason for the lack of accountability is that performance evaluation systems within the government have not been effectively structured. The complacency that the system breeds has resulted in employees adopting an apathetic or lackadaisical attitude towards citizens and their grievances.

### **Low levels of awareness of the rights and duties of Citizens**

Inadequate awareness about their rights. Similarly, low levels of compliance of Rules by the citizens also acts as an impediment to good governance; when citizens do not aware to their duties they infringe on the freedom and rights of other citizens. A vigilant citizenry, fully aware of its rights as well its duties, is perhaps the best way to ensure that officials as well as other citizens, discharge their duties effectively and honestly.

### **Ineffective implementation of laws and rules**

Effective implementation of these laws creates an environment which would improve the welfare of all citizens and at the same time, encourage each citizen to contribute his best towards the development of society. On the other hand, weak implementation can cause a great deal of hardship to citizens and even erode the faith of the citizenry in the government machinery.

### **Conclusion**

The powerful working of administration is the excellent concern of each and every resident of the country. The residents are prepared to pay the cost for good administrations presented by the state, yet what is required is straightforward, responsible and comprehensible administration framework totally liberated from inclination and biases. In the present period when India is dynamically moving towards advancement furthermore, thriving, there is a need is to reformulate our public system to accord supremacy to the Gandhian standard of 'Antodaya' to reestablish great administration in the country. In such situation, when the country/state hardware become more productive and responsible, the residents can appreciate higher per capita pay, boundless proficiency, satisfactory wellbeing offices with longer normal life.

All things considered, the great administration in the nation can flourish as it were at the point when each Indian resident would touch off themselves in the fire of enthusiasm sticking to truth, harmony and peacefulness as means to see India of our fantasy. At this development, each Indian ought to swear that the ethical standards of our life ought to never be waved out by the cash and muscle power. Let our moral strength prevail over material strength. We should gain from our previous Indian legacy. Being capable residents of the country, it is our first obligation not to promise a decision in favor of freaks to demolish our country rather to decide in favor of the fair and upstanding residents who can be great directors and reformers to bring positive changes and can lead our country under their dynamic initiative.

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