

How to Cite:**Dr. Ravinder Singh (Dec 2019). Good Governance: A Hope for Effective Administration***International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,13(1), 24-28Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>**Good Governance: A Hope for Effective Administration**

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Keywords: Accountability, Transparency, Rule of law, Consensus Orientation, Effectiveness and Efficiency

Introduction: The concept of Good Governance was primarily implemented since the Human civilization commenced in Anachronistic period where man to man was to cross the rational period and it goes for the common purpose of livings mutually. The common cause brought them together to set some rules through policy with the consensus for making decisions and strictly passed laws for the implementation of rules for the harmonious life. The term Good Governance has been well obtainable in terms of Democratic values for achieving global targets for the Human development, which is at the top priority by providing designed systematic. It drives to the economic development with the great policy and application plan democratically and moves with the justified manners for the common man. Good Governance was not initially considered by the indicators of accountability, consensus orientation, justice, effectiveness, Rule of law, Public Participation but considered them through democratization of governing body. The early eighties had reflection of poor economic structure in third world countries so economic assistance was promoted by the World Bank through application and implementation plan for the development of the states. Later on, it was confirmed that economic assistance may not fulfil the sustainable development in the region but there are Political, Social and cultural aspects are also bad entrenched for the poor Governance.

Concept of Good Governance

Good governance is the process of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption and with due regard for the rule of law.

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World Bank Prospective

The World Bank introduced the concept in its 1992 report entitled "Governance and Development". According to the document, good governance is an essential complement to sound economic policies and is central to creating and sustaining an environment which fosters strong and equitable development. For the World Bank, good governance consists of the following components: capacity and efficiency in public sector management, accountability, legal framework for development, and information and transparency.

UNDP identifies nine main characteristics which measure good governance. These are:

- 1) **Participation**- All men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Such broad participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.
- 2) **Rule of law**- Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights.
- 3) **Responsiveness**- Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders.
- 4) **Transparency**- Transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them.
- 5) **Effectiveness and Efficiency**- Processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources.
- 6) **Accountability**- Decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This accountability differs depending on the organization and whether the decision is internal or external to an organization.
- 7) **Strategic Vision** - Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.
- 8) **Equity** - All men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing.
- 9) **Consensus orientation** - Good governance mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.

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Good governance, accountability and transparency may be attractive buzzwords for politicians to use, particularly at election time, but electors ought to hold them to their word and make it clear that they expect them to turn their rhetoric into action. Also, some remedial measures have to be taken by the parties themselves to correct the ways of the party men who are tempted to abuse power arising from the charisma of the office.

Need for Good Governance

The most important need of public is security, especially of life and property. The responsibility of nation-state is to protect life and property of each and every citizen, particularly in seriously threatened areas by the terrorism (Jammu and Kashmir), north – eastern states and Naxalites violence in approximately 150 districts of India.

In particular some citizens don't know about their rights and even cannot afford legal aid as this is lengthy and costly. To access justice, systematic solutions are required.

In democracy, citizen's right of liberty, life and pursuit of happiness can be secured only through rule of law. There is no one above the law, and this is something different from rule 'by' law. Even government is not above the law.

Corruption has been widely perceived as a major hindrance in improving the quality of governance. Human greed is the major cause of corruption; it is the major drawback of system that the graph of corrupt is raising.

For the removal of this practice, a conscious program for strengthening of public awareness and empowering of the existing anticorruption agencies would be required, that would ensure that the resources, that belong to people are used in a right way.

Poverty is another challenge in front of good governance, for the reduction of poverty it is needed that an empowering approach, based on the thought that the poor have to be both the object of development program and principal agency for development. It is experienced that when- ever poor people got associated with public programs; they use the public funds wisely and effectively. Since the constitution has recognized "educational and social backwardness" special care has started for the poor students.

It is the basic need of the hour, how to enhance educational opportunities for poor students and how to provide long term credit to these poor students? An effective administrative system is required to manage all the new demands.

One of the marked weaknesses of the present regime has been its failure to effectively play its role in the socializing process. It has failed to use the machinery of the state to create

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a society of equals founded on the principles of social justice, secularism and eradication of casteism.

Our era is facing one more challenge these days that is employment for the youth. So, it is required to prepare the youth with such education that would help them to acquire vocational skills and command over new technology.

With the advent of globalization, a new era of challenges has emerged for the administration. In democratic set up, decentralization of powers is necessary to empower people in rural and urban areas to make improvements. For this, good leadership is required for the improvement of organizational culture.

As access to information was preserved for higher level in traditional organizations, this system needs to be broken and people should get whatever information they want to perform their task.

Another major challenge is to put in place institutional arrangements for service delivery that are workable in a particular district or a region and are made to function in a manner that are intelligible to the local people and that also encourages them to participate. For active involvement, the people would also need the support of well organized, well prepared, knowledge-oriented personnel and well thought out policies.

The concept and practice of good governance in a country demands that there should be constructive mechanisms and procedures that will enable the three principle actors – government, market and society – to play in concert and to supplement each other’s capability. Good governance is effective and equitable and promotes the rule of law fairly. It ensures that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of resources of development, and that political, social and economic priorities are based on board consensus among the three stakeholders the state, private sector and civil society. All the stakeholders are critical for sustaining human development the state creates a conducive political and legal environment; the private sector generates jobs and income; and civil society facilitates political and social interaction. An effort is made to interpret the terminologies like participation, rule of law, transparency and openness, responsiveness and responsibility, consensus, equity and inclusiveness, efficiency and effectiveness and accountability- commonly used world over to refer good governance within the ethical framework of the written constitution of India.

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Conclusion

Good Governance is the dynamic source of providing fruitful results for Governing any system and it brings up Reformative period of Political and Social Development; hence the Accountability at all levels, Transparency beyond expectations, Effectiveness and Efficient rolling status, Free from Corruption Practices and Establishing mechanism, Rule of Law can upgrade the Governing system and it interlinks Society and Government closer for the same purpose integrity. Good Governance can be the source of Establishing Anti-Corruption Courts to punish and strengthens the mechanism where corruption is discouraged legitimately.

Summing up the title of Good Governance is to construct the healthy atmosphere of society through the development programs of Governing body with its Policy and Implementation plan in context of good governance and Principles for the prosperity of the region.

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