

## A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPLICATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIA IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION: A STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

The idea of good governance is crucial in the age of globalization, especially for developing nations like India. Globally, international organizations aid in defining the norms of good governance. The purpose of this article is to determine the effects and application of good governance in the globalization period. It critically analyses the process of continuity and change as it exists within the intricate relationship between the agency of new resistance and the normative framework of governance. This paper's main goal is to identify the ways in which politics, technology, culture, and context have all become intertwined in power and imbalance relations. Good governance is the process of managing public affairs in a way that is just, equitable, and fair. Numerous administrative systems are more common in federal nations like India, which may lead to complexities and challenges that influence the idea of good governance. The Indian government developed the Good Governance Index to evaluate the success of many governance-related initiatives carried out by the administrations of the States and Union Territories. The 12th Five-Year Plan defines governance as the management of all such processes that, in any society, create the conditions that permit and enable people to raise their capability levels, on the one hand, and provide opportunities to realize their potential and expand their options, on the other. Despite the existence of two distinct forms of governance, good governance is the skillful management of public affairs and the administration of public resources. It is still essential to achieving the goal of an inclusive society and a nation free from corruption. The idea of good governance originated in India as a result of numerous judicial and administrative issues. Even though the term "good governance" was first created in the 1990s, the idea is not new to Indian society. Kautilya's Arthashastra emphasized the universal appeal and applicability of the core concepts of accountability, justice, and fairness. The primary focus of a governance analysis is the formal and informal institutions set up to make and execute the decision, as well as the formal and informal actors involved in the decision-making and decision-implementation processes. Good governance is guaranteed by avoiding corruption, considering the views of minorities, and providing a voice to the most underprivileged societies in decision-making. It is also relevant to the demands of society both now and in the future. This paper is an attempt to examine the challenges and implementation of good governance in India.

**Keywords:** Governance, implementation, administration, normative, environment etc.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The term "governance" comes from the Greek word "kubernao," which meant to steer or guide. The Gupta king's minister, Kautilya or Chanakya, goes into great detail in his Arthashastra, a treatise written in Sanskrit circa 300 BC, regarding the difficulties of monarchy and kingship in preserving peace both inside and outside the kingdom while also improving the economic well-being of its people. The four major strategies Kautilya suggests for handling internal conflicts and external dangers are: saman, or appeasement and non-aggression pact; dana, or gift and bribery; bheda, or divide and split resistance; and danḍa, or strength and punishment.

He simultaneously discusses dharma (righteousness and justice) and the welfare of all his subjects as the king's primary objective. Though it might not be entirely applicable to enhancing governance in a democratic setting, Arthashastra might be seen as the first rule of good governance when viewed from the perspective of a monarchy. The process by which an organization, particularly a government, develops its policies, passes relevant legislation, carries out related programs, assesses and adjusts them as needed, and becomes answerable to the stakeholders and citizens in order to obtain their mandate to govern is referred to as "governance" in modern times and in democracies. Governance, in its broadest sense, includes all types of governance, whether they are implemented by a market, government, or network; whether they are carried out over a family, tribe, formal or informal organization, or territory; and whether they are implemented by laws, norms, authority, or language.

Social norms and institutions are created, reinforced, or reproduced as a result of "the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem." Therefore, the term "governance" is not limited to the government but can be applied to any organization, formal or informal. The global interest started to centre on government governance, or what was referred to as the "statist" position, even though governance applies to any institution or entity, including corporations and non-governmental organizations. Government, a formal organization endowed with the power to make decisions within a particular political system, is not the same as "governance." Government is the structure; governance is the process. A government's governance process encompasses the roles of all the parties that have an impact on the decision-making process, including all citizens, political parties, the media, the electoral process, elected officials, and the structure of the government. It is primarily focused on the bureaucracy and elected government processes that work together to carry out laws and regulations. In India, it refers to the procedures of the three constitutionally established levels of government: the federal government, the several state governments, and the local authorities, such as the nagar palikas in urban areas and the panchayat in rural regions. Over the past 20 years, several initiatives have been undertaken in India to examine governance and the government and make it more effective. On the subject, numerous books and articles have been published. In order to

highlight the necessity of increasing the efficacy and efficiency of government agencies, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has turned to the topic of "minimum government and maximum governance." Reducing the size of the government and increasing its effectiveness and efficiency appear to be the cornerstones of this strategy. Additionally, he demanded that the urban revitalization mission and the Digital India objective work in perfect harmony. This should cover technology advancements such as waste water management, e-governance applied to solid waste management, mobile governance, etc. These problems require a great deal of brainstorming. Over the past few years, efforts have been undertaken to implement paperless government and e-governance. There are, however, very few systematic studies that can quantitatively assess different aspects of governance and track them over time to look at governance improvement.

It is evident from the aforementioned definitions of governance provided by various academics and organizations that there isn't a single, universally recognized definition of the term. Despite being expressed in various technical words, a common concept that unites all definitions is as follows: The following can be included in a broad definition of governance:

- It has political boundaries.
- It has multiple dimensions, and the indications chosen for each one could alter over time.
- It is a procedure that allows governments to accomplish their objectives in a timely, effective, and efficient manner.
- It considers the general welfare and the advancement of society without creating egregious injustices or engaging in violence or corruption.

Since India is referred to as "a Union of States" in the Indian Constitution, all tiers of government must function in unison and cooperate as much as possible in order to raise the standard of living for its citizens and advance the country's development. The current union government is dedicated to bringing Center-State relations back on track and working toward amicable relations between the two states, based on the goals of cooperative federalism. With the strong idea that strong states will build a strong nation, it has furthered the cause by establishing the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, among other things, to actualize the crucial objective of cooperative federalism and to facilitate effective governance at the federal and state levels.

Positive results have already begun to emerge from the efforts, and there is extensive documentation of some of the success stories in the form of the implementation of social welfare programs like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Urban, Jan Dhan Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Health Care for All, Education and Rural Development, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The focus of the current administration on "minimum government but maximum governance" implies that the Central Government is assisting the State Governments in putting

various reforms and policies into place to improve governance and give everyone access to the most basic services.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:**

- ❖ Good educational facilities that increase employability are provided.
- ❖ Ensuring the security of both property and public life.
- ❖ Giving the most disadvantaged members of society options so they can live honourable lives.
- ❖ Development of infrastructure, including telecommunications, railroads, and highways.
- ❖ Delivering services that are focused on the needs of the public.
- ❖ Lowering societal inequality.
- ❖ The areas of work, religion, and freedom of speech and expression are being expanded.
- ❖ Maintaining law and order and fostering a healthy business environment.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- I. To determine whether reform and the application of good governance are necessary
- II. To explain the strategies for good governance.
- III. Outlining the fundamentals of sound governance
- IV. To assess the several obstacles in India's path to good governance.
- V. To talk about how strong governance methods have affected India.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:**

The study's whole foundation is doctrinal or non-empirical research. Articles, books, reports, periodicals, newspapers, and other sources are cited in the paper.

## **PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:**



## **Participatory:**

It should be possible for people to express their own views through representatives or groups that are legitimate. Men and women, marginalized groups, underprivileged groups, minorities, etc. are all included in this. Freedom of expression and association are also implied by participation.

## **Follow the Rule of Law:**

The legal system should be applied equitably, particularly when it comes to human rights legislation. Without the rule of law, politics will be governed by the law of fish, or matsya nyaya, which holds that the strong will win out over the weak.

## **Consensus Oriented:**

Consensus-oriented decision-making guarantees that, even if no one achieves their goals to the fullest extent possible, everyone can reach a shared minimum that won't harm anyone. In order to reach a broad consensus on what is best for a society, it mediates conflicting interests.

## **Equitable and Inclusiveness:**

An egalitarian society is guaranteed by good government. It should be possible for people to maintain or enhance their well-being.

## **Efficiency and Effectiveness:**

Institutions and processes have to be able to provide outcomes that satisfy the demands of their local communities. To get the most out of community resources, they should be used efficiently.

## **Accountability:**

The goal of good governance is to improve people's lives, and this cannot happen if the government is not answerable to the people. The business sector, civil society organizations, and governmental institutions should be held accountable by the general public and institutional stakeholders.

## **Transparency:**

The public should be able to access, comprehend, and monitor information. It also means that they have free access to information and media.

## **Responsiveness:**

All stakeholders should be served by institutions and procedures in a fair amount of time.

## GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX ACCORDING TO GGI REPORT 2020-21:

Source:

Ten sectors were identified for the GGI 2020–21, and it comprises 58 indicators.



<https://ncgg.org.in>

### **I. Agriculture and Allied Sector:**

Eight indicators, focusing on output and institutional assistance such as crop insurance, have been selected for agriculture and related sectors out of fifty-eight indicators. By connecting the mandis to e-Markets, farmers can have access to a variety of selling and purchasing alternatives for agricultural products. Farmers will have more negotiating leverage and be less vulnerable as a result of the improved information flow. Therefore, GGI 2020–21 now includes the extra indicator "Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market."

### **II. Commerce and Industry:**

To improve the economy, GDP, and employment, among other things, the federal and state governments are developing a plethora of plans for the growth of business and industry. It is decided to directly consider the scores that the States receive as part of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India's annual Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB) exercise in order to evaluate the reform measures implemented by State Governments for promoting industries. The nation is adopting the new startup ecosystem, which is drawing thousands of young, bright minds, in addition to boosting the traditional industrial setup in line with the worldwide trend. Start-ups have the ability to introduce innovations and

potentially result in notable advancements in prospects for self-employment and livelihood. Therefore, the sector for the Good Governance Index 2020–21 now includes an additional indicator. Since the Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented nationwide, an increasing number of industries and services are registering since their company turnovers justify it. This sector now includes a new indicator to gauge the increase in new service and industry registrations under the GST. A closer examination of the set of indicators in this sector reveals a full cycle of indicators that provide a complete and comprehensive picture of the sector by measuring the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs), Start-Ups, and GST registrations rather than the growth in traditionally large industries. Together, these metrics would show the success of the specific State or Union Territory as well as the reforms it has implemented.

### **III. Human Resource Development:**

There are indicators that concentrate on learning outcomes, such as retention rate and educational quality. Additionally included are metrics such as the gender parity, skill training, placement ratio, and enrolment ratio. In this sector, seven indicators are found in total. Conflicts arose during the finalization of the indicators. Infrastructure, procedural, and policy-based characteristics, for example, are important in identifying this industry. Indicators for skill development are included to gauge how prepared the states are to supply the skilled labor demand.

### **IV. Public Health:**

One of the top development priorities is public health. Examining the results such as the maternal mortality ratio (MMR), infant mortality rate (IMR), immunization success, etc., six significant indicators are found under this sector. Indicators like the number of doctors available at Primary Health Centers (PHCs) are also used to measure overall operationalization and resource availability.

### **V. Public Infrastructure and Utilities:**

Six indicators are used in this sector to capture the fundamental infrastructure and utility services, such as power supply, clean cooking fuel, road connectivity, water, and sanitation, which are government priority areas. Access to clean cooking fuels, electricity supply availability, road connectivity to rural communities, door-step solid trash collection (in urban areas), and water availability are some of the indications.

### **VI. Economic Governance:**

Several metrics covered in this sector are used to evaluate the State's economic performance. Any state's economic progress has been gauged for decades by the increase in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).



Merely examining the GSDP alone might not give a complete picture of the economy when comparing states. In this sector, four indicators in all have been finalized.

## **VII. Social Welfare and Development:**

Ten indicators have been identified in the social welfare and development sector in an effort to encompass the entire spectrum of the field. This sector includes things like housing, work, social protection, and the empowerment of the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged, among other things. Two further indicators that show the availability of banking services and the Aadhar seeding of ration cards have been included by GGI 2020–21.

## **VIII. Judiciary and Public Safety:**

The public safety and judicial sectors are crucial because they examine issues pertaining to public safety, criminal justice, law enforcement, and the effectiveness of court processes. In this sector, five indicators have been chosen: the conviction rate, the number of police officers on duty, the percentage of female officers, the court case disposal rate, and the case disposal rate by consumer courts.

## **IX. Environment:**

For sustainable development, environmental sustainability has been viewed as a distinct field. The sector has included the change in forest area as an indicator since the loss of forest area is a major concern. The lack of uniform data information throughout the States made it especially difficult to choose indicators for this industry. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India, provided the data for the three new indicators that were added to the Good Governance Index-2019, which initially contained two indicators, one of which was removed.

## **X. Citizen Centric Governance:**

The Good Governance Index 2020–21 now includes this new sector. Citizens are expecting the public sector to provide them with more responsive, transparent, and accessible services. In response, the government is working to enhance service delivery by utilizing mobile applications, internet portals, and information technology.

## **CHALLENGES TO GOOD GOVERNANCE:**

India is compared favourably to many non-industrialized countries when evaluating its position in the globe, although it has taken a long time to reach the level of developed nations. Defilement and the criminalization of legislative concerns are two major obstacles to effective administration in India that require immediate attention. In almost every aspect of public life, the contamination has spread. The homeless person is sent to fight against defilement ceaselessly for the rest of his life. Defilement is somewhat innate in relation to client



public riddles, plagued by enigmatic ideas and procedures, and excessively delayed in addressing public issues. In order to reach the general people, it not only avoids the advantages of globalization but also rejects accountability, openness, and accessibility; it also conflates rules and procedures; it increases reckless control; and it imposes unfortunate obligations that are beyond comprehension. Therefore, it is imperative that we examine defilement at all levels by increasing public awareness and enforcing strong obligations to avoid making unreliable trade-offs that would diminish life's qualities and morals.

➤ **Lack of accountability**

The incapacity of the system to hold the Civil Services responsible for their acts is an often-mentioned cause of inefficiency in government. The main reason for this is that authority and accountability are separated at most levels. Furthermore, the well-meaning protections afforded to federal personnel have frequently been abused. The government's poorly designed performance evaluation procedures are another factor contributing to the lack of accountability. Employees have become indifferent or careless toward citizens and their complaints as a result of the complacency that the system fosters.

➤ **Criminalization of Politics**

The entry of criminals and musclemen into the legislative branch is the most dangerous threat to India's democratic governance. The criminalization of the political process and the unholy alliance between politicians, civil servants, and corporate interests are having a negative impact on public policy creation and governance. The entire political elite's legitimacy is being undermined.

➤ **Low knowledge of citizens' rights and responsibilities**

Good governance is also hampered by low levels of citizen compliance with the law; when citizens violate the rights and freedoms of others, they are unaware of their responsibilities. Perhaps the greatest method to make sure that authorities and other citizens carry out their tasks in an honest and efficient manner is to have a diligent populace that is well informed of both their rights and obligations.

➤ **Ineffective implementation of laws and rules**

When these rules are implemented well, they foster an atmosphere that enhances the well-being of all individuals while also motivating them to make their greatest contributions to the advancement of society. On the other hand, poor execution can lead to a lot of problems for the populace and even undermine their trust in the government apparatus.

➤ **Balancing Immediate and Long-Term Needs:**

Plan for long-term sustainable growth while tackling current issues. Maintaining equilibrium is essential. Good governance cannot be approached in a one-size-fits-all manner. To build a better future for everybody, it takes constant work, flexibility, and cooperation from all parties involved.

## **GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES AND ITS IMPACT:**

Society is greatly impacted by good governance practices, which affect many facets of stability, advancement, and well-being. The following explains what they are:

### **1. Practices of Societal Cohesiveness and Trust**

- ❖ Building trust between citizens and institutions is facilitated by good governance.
- ❖ Social cohesion increases when individuals trust that the government is transparent and fair.

### **2. Practices of Economic Prosperity**

- ❖ Stable legal frameworks, effective resource allocation, and transparent policy frameworks all draw in investments.
- ❖ Effective governance leads to poverty alleviation, job creation, and economic prosperity.

### **3. Practices of Access to Basic Services**

- ❖ People live better lives in well-run communities because they have access to clean water, sanitary facilities, healthcare, and education.
- ❖ Residents gain from an enhanced standard of living.

### **4. Practices of Reduced Corruption**

- ❖ Transparent procedures and accountability systems prevent corruption, and development funds wind up where they are supposed to.

### **5. Practices of Political Stability**

- ❖ A well-run government reduces political unrest and instability.
- ❖ Governments that are stable may concentrate on long-term development and planning.

### **6. Practices of Human Rights Protection**

- ❖ Human rights are respected by ethical governance.
- ❖ This also protects justice, equality, and dignity.

## 7. Practices of Environmental Sustainability

- ❖ Environmental preservation and economic development are balanced by good government.
- ❖ Policies safeguard natural resources and encourage sustainable practices.

### **INITIATIVES TAKEN BY NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE:**

Promoting cooperation and knowledge sharing between Indian and other developing nations, particularly those that are neighbours, is a top priority for the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG). The NCGG's capacity-building programs are in line with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's "Vasudeva Kutumbakam" philosophy and the neighborhood first policy. They seek to advance good governance, citizen-centric policies, and improved service delivery, all of which will ultimately improve citizens' quality of life while guaranteeing inclusivity. The Ministry of External Affairs partnered with the National Center for Good Governance to implement capacity-building programs for civil servants from various foreign nations. In an increasingly complicated and interconnected world, the civil servants' capacity-building program seeks to provide officers with the state-of-the-art information, abilities, and resources they need to formulate and implement successful public policy. In addition to offering extensive cross-country expertise, it is anticipated that this would lead to strong governance and, eventually, sustainable development, eliminating the need for a new approach. With a focus on the coastal region, the Center shares the country's efforts in areas such as disaster management, e-governance, digital India, universalization of public services, sustainable development goals, Aadhar use in service delivery, public grievance redressal mechanisms, and more.

The National Center for Good Governance Internship Program is a lively, brief program created to give prospective policymakers a life-changing experience. This curriculum provides a unique combination of practical experience in the governance landscape and the creation of public policies. Fostering a cooperative atmosphere that promotes the development of novel policy concepts and new viewpoints on important governance issues is one of the initiative's main goals.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The country's social and economic development could both be enhanced by good administration. Various nations may have different approaches to good governance depending on their unique problems with regard to India. The study has identified problems that impede a nation's development, such as accountability, transparency, and corruption. India is presently engaged in a continuous process that calls for more initiatives and tactics to fortify its system of good governance and enhance the quality of life for its people. Any governance index should be (i) multi-dimensional, (ii) Considering the political system, (iii) activities carried out at different levels and within the government, and (iv) The aforementioned concise summary of research on Indian central and state governance and its connections to development indicates that it is not only helpful for evaluating the quality of governance in a specific area but also for tracking programs and enhancing governance. The researcher has made the following recommendations in light of the aforementioned observations:

- ❖ The development of dimensions and indicators of governance should follow the systems approach whereby the relationships between various facets of the system.
- ❖ The country's biggest issues with policy and program implementation are not a lack of policies and programs, but rather their timely execution. There are significant gaps in program implementation timelines, as well as variations in quality, areas, efficacy, and efficiency.
- ❖ Whether created at the national or subnational level, a country's index of governance should consider its current political structure and create indicators that are relevant to it.
- ❖ The governance indicators ought to have two functions. Taking into account the political system and the people's desires for growth, they should first quantitatively assess the degree of governance in the desired dimension mentioned above. Second, it ought to be useful for tracking governance advancements over time.

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