

## GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT

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### INTRODUCTION

**“People call for a new agenda *Built on human rights & universal values of equality, justice & security. Better governance underpins many of their calls.*”**

-UNDP.

In a report entitled ‘Governance for sustainable development’ UNDP states: Based on over a decade of experience with development progress & challenges, there are now widely accepted arguments that governance should play a stronger role in the post – 2015 development agenda. For development to be sustainable economically, socially & environment & equitable, a new approach is needed that addresses the political, as well as the technical, aspects of development solutions. Improved governance across many dimensions is a key part of this new approach.

### DEVELOPMENT

Development is a global phenomenon. Joseph Stiglitz, a recipient of Nobel Prize in Economics offer an insightful analysis, asserting that development should result in a an enhancement of the totality of a nation’s fourfold capital stocks: the capital of material goods, natural capital such as soil, water, forests & fish, human capital including health, education & employment, & social capital comprising mutual trust & social harmony.

Development is a process in which a system or institution is transformed into stronger, more organized, more efficient & more effective form. It implies a conscious effort for the attainment of a specific goal. For J.H. Mittleman, it is the increasing

capacity to make rational use of natural & human resources for social ends.

Development within a developing society aims at building into society the mechanisms that will ultimately permit self-reliant growth, at sustaining stable growth patterns for economic development in harmony with the environment & at providing equal & appropriate opportunities to take part in development to overseas income gaps, regional disparities, & inequalities between men & women. For this to be possible “Good Governance’ is essential to foster & enhance people’s capability to have a role in their society’s development. Today the term “Governance’ has come to occupy a central place in the development discourse.

### GOVERNANCE

The word governance derives from the greek verb ‘kubernoo’ which means to steer.

Governance is the exercise a economic, political & administration authority to manage a country’s affairs at all levels. It consists of the mechanisms, processes & institutions through which citizens & groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations & mediate their differences. Good governance, no amount of developmental schemes can bring in improvements in the quality of use of the citizens.

The commission on Global Governance defines governance as “Governance is the sum of many ways individuals & institutions, public & private manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting &

diverse interests may be accommodated & cooperative action taken. Governance is the creation of structure, which cannot be extremely imposed but is the result of the interaction of multiplicity of governing & each other influencing actors”.

## GOVERNANCE INDICATORS & GOOD GOVERNANCE

The growing recognition of the link between good governance & successful development has stimulated the demand for monitoring the quality of governance across countries & within individual countries over time. Based on a long-standing research programme of the World Bank, the worldwide Governance Indicators captured 6 key dimensions of governance – i) Voice & Accountability, ii) political stability & lack of Violence, iii) Government Effectiveness, (iv) Regulatory Quality (v) Rule of law & (iv) Control of corruption. The UNDP Takes a broader view of good governance & recognize a indicators, which are –

- 1) Participation, 2) rule of law 3) transparency
  - 4) Responsiveness. 5) Consensus oriented 6) equity, 7) effectiveness & efficiency, 8) accountability & a) strategic vision.
- Inclusion of these indicators may lead to a good output.

## RELATION BETWEEN GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT

“Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor is eradicating poverty & promoting development.

-Kofi Annan.

## INCLUDING AUTOMATION

At the same time, the increasing pressure of the organized sector on land, water, forest & mineral resources has adversely impacted employment in farming, animal husbandry & fisheries sectors, people who are being pushed out of these occupations are now crowding in urban centers. This is in turn leading to a decline in the productivity of the organized industries & services sector. Evidently, the ship of out development is sadly adrift.

In a nutshell we can say international development agencies, policy makers & development scholars now come to diagnoses that development is not merely a matter of creating free markets, promoting investment & implanting macroeconomic policies rather institutions matter for driving development & a dynamic economic. Hence we need good governance for “creating an effective political framework conducive to private economic action – stable regimes, the rule of law efficient state administration adapted to the role that governments can actually to the “middling” level in the **ceach** republic, or alternatively, a reduction in corruption from the very high level in Indonesia to the lower level in Korea leads to between a two & four fold increase in per capital incomes, a decline in infant mortality of similar magnitude, an improvement of 15-25% points in literacy levels.

## IN 2000 THE WORLD BANK IN A PAPER “CORRUPTION IN BANGLADESH : COST & CARES’

Suggested that by containing corruption Bangladesh could add to its annual per capital growth something between 2.1& 2.9 % & could also lower the poverty level by some 25% points.

If we look in India, we are being convinced that rigorous economic growth is generating substantial employment. But this is not so, when our economy was growing at 3% per year, employment in the organized sector was growing at 2% per year.

As the economy began to grow at 7-8% per year, the rate of growth of employment in the organized sector actually declined to 1% per year since most of the economic growth was based on technological progress. Including automation. At the same time the increasing pressure of the organized sector on land, water, forest & mineral resources has overly impacted employment in farming, animal husbandry & fisheries sectors. People who are being pushed out the these occupations are now crowding I urban centers. This is in turn lading to a decline in the productivity of the organized industries & survives sector. Evidently, the ship of our development is sadly adrift.

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Kaufmann & associates mention that, not surprisingly good governance is strongly corrected with better development. An improvement of one standards deviation in the rule of law from the law level prevalent is Russia. Perform, & a strong civil society independent of the state. (Hirst 2000:14)

## CHALLENGES TO GOOD GOVERNANCE (ESPECIALLY IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTIES)

The criminalization of political & corruption are two major challenges of good governance in south Asian courtiers which need to be addressed on urgent basis. Beside these, political instability & disorder, lock of voice & accountability are common in most of

the south Asian courtiers. all these are detrimental to promote development.

There is a wealth of evidence that corruption is a major hindrance to sustainable development, with a disproportionate impact on the poor & marginalized populations. Corruption is bad for health & education outcomes, equity, rule of law, & foreign investment. It is also an international problem: USD\$ 1 Trillion of illicit flows are estimated to level annually from the developing world, USD\$ 11.5 Trillion of assets are considered to be owned by individuals in off shore banks, resulting in an estimated annual loss of USD\$ 250 Billion in tax revenue Corruption is relatively inherent in terms of client public puzzle, harassed by opaque rules & procedures, excessive delay in disposal of public matters. It not only over it the benefits of globalization to reach the common men but also denies transparency, accessibility & accountably, confuses rules & procedures, perforate mindless control & poor commitments at all levels.

Rose Ackerman depicts nicely, “a country is poorer overall if corruption levels are high. It may be caught in a corruption trap where corruption breeds more corruption & discourages legitimate business investment”

Public policy making is also one of the most ignored aspects of governance in developing countries. Public policy is critical in very aspect of governance, not least for making louse, rules, regulations, executive orders & administrative directions, & for too long, public policy formulating has been based on anecdotal evidence, perceptions of what might work & what would not, conventional wisdom of our political & bureaucratic hierarchies, & specious forms of populism. For instance, one of the unfortunate aspects of governance in India is that whenever any new government comes to power, be it in a state or at the Centre, it spends considerable. Time undoing many things that the previous government had done. The strange thing in this approach to public policy promulgation is that many a time, the some officers who were involved in policy formulation is previous regimes advocating these policies then and up working to justify why

these policies are not good. The root of this problem can be traced to the fact that in the first place, these policies were not thought through properly & were not based upon sound empirical foundations to justify their formulation. Policy formulation should more beyond the whims & fancies of power leaders or the good insertions rest upon sound institutional basis in which there is both continuity & change over time.

## SUGGESTIONS

- There is foremost need to check corruption at all levels thought raising public consciousness & strong commitments. The government at the national & state level seek to harness their potential & create new dimension of economic & social progress through bringing change in traditional governance structure to e-governance system
- The educated youngsters should be encouraged to enter into politics & these young leaders should be properly nourished by the patriotic commitments & abide by the core principal of democratic governance.
- Today in the area of globalization it is very necessary to cultivate value added education which makes honest mind of people, those are able to combat corruption.
- Social auditing can be introduced in all public related works to enhance good governance which, is turn promoters development
- To develop a strangers & sounder empirical basis for policy formulation. The purpose of public policy is to not only provide answers to all question, but also to do so by helping the government to ask the right questions in the first place. A potential advantage of policy formulation through empirical analysis is that it reduces the risk of dramatic changes in policy due to changes in government after election.
- The institutional arrangements required for the implementation should encourage involvement

of people in the entire decision making process. The need of the hour is to have decentralized process of planning, implantation & monitoring of the programme & projects. This vertical & horizontal structure of governance should work in harmony to ensure good governance leading to intended objective.

## CONCLUSION

Good Governance agenda is an emerging priority for the international community. It can be considered more programmatic for meeting the public demands promoting efficiency & development of a country. But the good governance in the country can thrive only when every citizen of a country would ignite themselves in the flame of patriotism & should swear that the moral principals of our life should never be waved out by the money & succeed over material strength.

At last I would like to quote the statement imbibed I Nun General Assembly resolution 66/28:

“Democracy, good governance & the rule of law at the national & international level, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development.

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