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REVIEW OF RESEARCH

THE CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

*I*ndia is a country with diversity within diversity in a sense that it is large enough in size with different geographical diversity and population and has a multicultural, multilingual, multiregional society and also having different religions, sects, ideologies and a federal parliamentary "sovereign socialist secular democratic republic" with multiparty system and having constitutional supremacy and judicial review to ensure and protect the fundamental rights of the people. Corruption, people's agitation, inflation, question of accountability and public participation and other questions are remain unsolved or are creating barriers in the way of good governance. Many factors are there which are responsible for the barriers such as, lack of political will, center state conflicts on economic resource distributions, corruption, partisan politics (politics of blame game, vote bank politics) etc. Despite all these challenges the democracy in India has shown much resilience. Free and fair elections are held on a regular basis. People exercise their right to vote with great enthusiasm and civil society organization play a commendable role in pressuring the political incumbents to be responsible and accountable.

KEYWORDS: *Good governance ,Indian democracy, justice social, economic .*

INTRODUCTION:

Citizens all the world over look up to the nation-state and its organs for high quality performance When good governance is guaranteed, citizens go about their personal business and pursuits with enhanced expectations. On the other side of the spectrum, bad or indifferent governance not only restricts opportunities of success but it can even degenerate into sectarian conflicts and civil wars. In such an atmosphere personal accomplishments as well as social achievements get severely restricted.

Governance in India The concept of good governance is not new for India the concept in ancient Indian polity of the rulers being bound by Dharma was precisely that of ensuring good and responsive governance to the people. Rajdharma was the code of conduct or Rule of law that was superior to the will of the ruler and governed all his actions. The Jataka tales, Shanti Parva of Mahabharata, Sukracharya's Nitisar, Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Attreya's Brahmana, Valimiki's Ramayana, Kautilya's Arthashastra and many other classics are replete with descriptions of the tenets of good and responsive governance. During medieval period it existed in different forms. During Good the entire tortuous course of freedom struggle, self-government and good government became synonymous. After Independence, the preamble of the constitution reflects broadly goals and ideals the Indian State should pursue for the well-being of its people. The most important is "secure to all its citizens" justice social, economic and political". This, in fact summarizes the very purpose of any good state. Some of the Directive

Principles require the state by way of good governance to secure. Later in 1992, the world bank's document entitled "Governance and Development" said "Good governance in central to creating and sustaining an environment, which fosters strong and equality development, and it is an essential complement to sound Economic policies " The three aspects of governance enumerated in it are "The forms of polity and way authority is exercised in society" and "The process by which authority is exercised in the country's economic, political and social spheres and the extent to which the citizens are involved and given responsibility", "The capacity of governments to conceive, formulate and execute policies and in general, to discharge governmental functions, as effectively, adequately and efficiently as possible".

Robert Dahl: Democracy is a concerned with the political process by which ordinary citizens exert a relatively high degree of control over their rulers.

J.S. Mill: Democracy is a form of government in which the whole people or some numerous portion of them exercise the governing power through deputies periodically elected by them.

Thomas Mann: Democracy is a "that Form the government of society which is inspired above every other thing with the feeling and consciousness of the dignity of man".

A.B. Hall: Democracy is a Popular government in the last analysis and for all practical purposes as being that form of political organization in which public opinion has control.

Gettel: Democracy is that form of government in which the masses of the population possesses the right to the share in the exercises of sovereign.

CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

· "Good governance" was initially expressed in a 1989 World Bank publication.

· In 1992, the Bank published a report entitled, Governance and Development, which explored the concept further and its application.

· In 1997, the Bank redefined the concept "good governance" as a necessary precondition for development.

Good governance is to promote and sustain holistic and integrated human development. The central focus is to see how the government enables, simplifies and authorises its people, regardless of differences of caste, creed, class, and political ideology and social origin to think, and take certain decisions which will be in their best interest, and which will enable them to lead a clean, decent, happy, and autonomous existence.

PARTICIPATION

Good governance requires that civil society has the opportunity to participate by both men and women during the formulation of development strategies. This aspect of governance is an essential element in securing commitment and support for projects and enhancing the quality of their implementation. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression and an organized civil society should go hand in hand.

RULE OF LAW

Good governance requires a fair, predictable and stable legal framework enforced impartially. Full protection of human rights, especially minorities should be covered. Impartial law enforcement requires a judiciary to be independent and police force should be impartial and incorruptible.

TRANSPARENCY

Transparency in government is an important precondition for good governance, and those decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. Transparency ensures that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

RESPONSIVENESS

Good governance requires the institutions to serve all stakeholders in a given time-frame. There are several actors and viewpoints and the different interests in society needs mediation. The best interest of the community should be analysed and achieved which requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed and how to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

EQUITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

A society's wellbeing depends on ensuring that all men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. This requires all groups, especially the most vulnerable, should have opportunities to improve or maintain their standards of life.

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Good governance means Processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources. The concept of efficiency covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY

It is a key requirement of good governance. Both Public and private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. An organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability can be enforced only with transparency and the rule of law.

RULE OF LAW

Rule of law supports the demand for equity and fairness and means to be impartial, not corrupt and to protect the human rights of all. These are the leading criteria becoming benchmarks one has to keep in mind when striving for good Governance in the decision-making processes.

The transformative approach addresses the problem mentioned earlier of the creation of virtual wealth which has enriched some but harmed many, creating poverty, unemployment, hunger and death; widening the gap between the rich and poor; marginalizing peoples, eroding the whole meaning of life and destroying eco-systems. The financial crisis indicates the immorality within a system that glorifies money and dehumanizes people by encouraging acquisitive individualism: This greed-nurtured culture reduces the value of human life, erodes the moral and ecological fabric of human civilization. The greatest threat that democracy is facing in India today is the scourge of corruption. Despite having a vigilant press, an outspoken civil society and an impartial Judiciary, the most disheartening fact of Indian democracy is corruption. Corruption in public life has been a major concern in India. Corruption continues to exist in covert and overt ways at all three levels political, bureaucratic and corporate sector. One can see the nexus between politicians, bureaucrats and industrialists which has resulted in corruption and corrupt practices. The high level of corruption in India has been widely perceived as a major obstacle in improving the quality of governance. In fact, corruption is a sign of political instability. and institutional decay, challenging seriously the validity and propriety of governance.

Criminalization is a fact of Indian electoral politics today. Criminalization of politics means to use politics or political power for immoral gains. Criminalization of politics is the very negation of democratic values and has no place in a democratic set up. The voters, political parties and the law and order machinery of the state are all equally responsible for this. There is very little faith in India in the efficacy of the democratic process in actually delivering good governance. The unholy nexus between politicians, civil servants, and business houses have a baneful influence on public policy formulation and governance.

CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
Poverty

This is the second most important challenge of good governance. "Good governance is difficult to attain

when those most affected by extreme poverty have trouble getting their voices heard and their interests taken into account by service providers and decision makers. Globally, public expenditure on health, education and sanitation benefit the non poor far more than the poor, who are powerless to change the situation. 260 million people in the country did not have incomes to access a consumption basket which defines the poverty line. Of these, 75 per cent were in the rural areas. India is home to 22 per cent of the World's poor. Such a high incidence of poverty is a matter of concern in view of the fact that poverty eradication has been one of the major objectives of the development planning process. There are some poverty eradication programs:

01. Jwaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
02. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).
03. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).
04. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
05. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY).
06. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
07. Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
08. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
09. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
10. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
11. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
12. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
13. and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP).

SOCIAL JUSTICE

social justice in the society is the first and foremost challenge of good governance. Ancient Hindu society tried to establish "social justice by dividing the society into four Varnas; Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudras based on division of duties and occupations, and like Plato, Manu said that in general, it's better to discharge one's own dharma incompletely or imperfectly than to perform completely that of another. Later on Varna came to be determined by birth and heredity, and the result was the caste system" . The term 'social justice' is used more comprehensively so as to include economic justice and also to restore the dignity of human beings who have lost it due to a lower economic, educational and cultural status. According to John Rawls, the problem of justice consists in ensuring a just distribution of 'primary goods' which include rights and liberties, powers and opportunities, income and wealth, means of self respect, and so on. The Indian Constitution provides safeguards to the weaker sections of the society – preamble part III (Fundamental Rights) and VI of the constitution, which is the directive principle of state policy. But it is not enough that there are provisions in the constitution and slogan of social justice by political leaders. In a so diverse country how the interest of each one will be fulfil is the challenge of good governance. The work of inclusion of all groups (linguistic, caste, cultural, regional, ideological, religious, and gender based) and to ensure their dignity, liberty and equality insuring the fraternity of the nation is challenging and still in the process.

EMPLOYMENT

employment in huge number is also a big deal to the good governance because in which speed the population of India is growing is very fast and we are the second largest country by population after China. And about 60% of our population is young and to provide them job is a great challenge. "India's working age population is over 50 per cent. This share will continue to rise and reach 60 per cent in 2050. A fast growing working population will ensure more workers, more saving and hence more investment. This mechanistic view of growth assumes that demography is destiny and that economic policies and programs play little or no role. But population growth by itself does not add to prosperity, unless young people are educated and new jobs are created. If we fail to generate employment and equip the youth with good quality education and skills, India's demographic dividend could become a demographic liability. The farmers of India mostly they remained unemployed during the gap between the two crops Rabi and Kharif) and it is duty to our government and the

stakeholders to provide them job. The Central government and the state governments have taken many major steps towards this and formed many plans for providing them employment.

EMPOWERMENT

This is also challenge of good governance in India that there are many classes such as tribal class, farmers, women, scheduled casts and third genders all are mostly deprived and depressed class of the society since a long time and there must be their empowerment in society. They should be provided equal opportunity, empowerment programs, and special development programs, promotion of their culture, traditions, and their socio economic and political inclusion. Unless and until they do not get empowered the society can't run smoothly and this will indicate the failure of the good governance. What we see in the society today that the domestic violence on women, rape cases of women, chain snatching, harassment of third gender community, farmers' suicides, tribal suicides, Naxalism and separatist movements by the tribal community and ethnic groups, all are big challenges of the governance. So all these groups are deprived and some of them are moving towards wrong directions so it is need to inclusion of these classes in policy formulation by deliberation, participation, through taking feedback of early implemented policies.

CORRUPTION

Corruption and favouritism surround bureaucratic allocations of investment licenses, import licenses and the award of government contracts. A consequence of this system is that government machinery is increasingly used to serve personal interests. Many cases there are in India about different scams by politicians in centre as well as in states most popular scams are — Bofors scandal, Fooder Scam, Bihar Solar lamp Scam, 2G Scam, 3G scam, Lalit Modi Scam, Indian coal allocation Scam, Commonwealth Game Scam, Saradha Group Financial scandal etc. the personal interest of politicians have engaged them in these immoral works of scam and scandals and this has become a big challenge of the good governance. Not only the politicians but also the bureaucrats are involved in the corruption. Corruption has everywhere – in Gram Panchayat level, block level, district level and then state and central level. The entire system of bureaucracy is involved in corrupt activities in India. They take bribes on the name of red tapism, they demand money for offering tenders, they ask for money in the appointments of some officials etc. The academic institutions are not left with the corruption but many universities, colleges, departments.

Administrative response, Accountability and Transparency

A good administrative response, accountability and transparency in the work are most required features for good governance. "In ancient India right from Vedic Days, it has been avowed objective of administration to be responsive, transparent, and accountable and citizen friendly. These factors could be regarded as the touchstone of any administrative set up. However the administrative departments of lower level administration are not so responsive, accountable and transparent. For instance if any kind of violence happens or there is possibility and if someone informs the police administration (especially in villages, small towns and small cities) they reach after the incidence happened and after all these they do not investigate the matter properly.

Criminalization of Politics

The criminalization of politics in India is a big challenge in the way of good governance. There are two components of political criminalization, one is muscle power and other is money power. Muscle power is being used by the politicians since the first general election and now only the way and means have changed that instead of 'Lathi' they use gun, bomb to affect the election. The money power is also being used by 'Zamindars' and politicians to purchase the vote of the illiterate people.

CONCLUSION

In use of information technology, world affairs and issues, and according to public needs there should be innovations in the governance that the goal can be achieved without facing much problems. Innovations in

–policy making, tools of implementing of policies, structural development, resource management, wealth generation, creative ideas, science and technology etc all helps in good governance. And good governance Deliberation and Participation in Policy Making: Participation and Deliberation of civil society, corporate houses, different interest groups, mass media, intellectuals and other non state actors is required for achieving the good governance because they are the people or groups for whom the policies are being formulated for their welfare and development, so they can't remain unaware about what steps have been being taken for them. The more democratic, decentralized policy will formulated the more desired result will be achieved. good governance can be ensured in India (which is a multicultural, developing and democratic country) with the deepening of democracy (participatory to deliberative) and the sustainable development plans/policies in which all the identities (ethnic, cultural, ideological, racial, cast based, religious, tribal) be considered and the implementation of policies with a strong political will. However India is in the way of achieving the goal of good governance, innovations in good governance will also help to achieve the goal.

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