

### Objective of Governance

An aim of life is to evolve materially, mentally and spiritually. People desire a good standard of living. They need freedom to pursue their vocations peacefully. Governance helps achieve all this by aiming to create a fair and just society. Being fair and just, it is based on the principle of fairness and justice or, simply, law of justice.

### Law of Justice

A general view is that the concept of justice cannot be defined, it has to be sensed from the circumstances. But this is not right. Firstly, the concept or law of justice can be specifically defined. Secondly, in the absence of a clear understanding of law of justice, it cannot always be sensed from the circumstances. Arguments favouring the rights over duties or the rights of anti-social elements without corresponding duties only go on to prove a point that there is no clarity about the law of justice.

Our Governomics model defines the law of justice on the basis of three norms. In any issue, a ruler/government can take a position that lies on the side of justice by applying our three norms of justice. All the governance policies recommended by our model conform to these norms and, hence, lead to promote justice in society and rectify injustice. Naturally, such a society, supported by our economic policies, progresses to eradicate poverty, reduce crime, build infrastructure, provide a decent healthcare and education, and improve the standard of living.

### Ethical Issues and Law of Justice

Why do ethics fail in real life? It is a pertinent question not debated much. The financial crisis of 2008 (or for that matter any other crises) would not have happened if the bankers had followed ethics which they had

learnt in the universities. Studying ethics as a part of curriculum is no guarantee to their compliance in practice. But, then, what is the cause of failure?

Ignorance of the law of justice or its superficial knowledge (rather than a deeper understanding) is at the root of people giving up ethics when the opportunities present themselves. If the children are taught this law in schools and adolescents in universities, they are likely to imbibe the value of justice and not indulge in an unethical behaviour. The law of justice is drawn from the law of karma which can be regarded as the comprehensive version of the law of justice spreading across several lifetimes. A proper understanding of the law of karma inculcates a sense of duty among citizens.

### Overall Idea of Governance

Governance aimed at creating a fair and just society is concerned with societal care and regulation of societal life. A good governance needs to have the right principles of governance, a defined scope of governance activities (dimensions) and appropriate set-up to carry out those activities.

- Principles of Governance
- Dimensions of Justice, and
- Appropriate Governance Set-up

### Principles of Governance

The foundational principle of governance is the law of justice which subsumes all other values, such as equality and freedom, in it appropriately. There are other incidental principles of governance such as duties taking precedence over rights, laws being fair and just, transparency, etc. The incidental principles also emanate from the broader law of justice.

Governance based on such robust principles is always going to be on the right side of justice. There will be little friction in societal life. What we observe today is a shaky foundation of governance mainly arising out of ignorance of the law of justice or its application in practice.

### Dimensions of Justice

The dimensions of justice outline its scope. Our model has identified 21 dimensions of justice which become a part of governance. The model contains specific prescriptions to manage these dimensions in societal life. The 21 dimensions include 13 state duties and 8 fundamental rights of the citizens. These dimensions are so comprehensive that any activity of governance can be included under one or more dimensions.

The principles of governance remain at the theoretical level; the dimensions of justice help apply them in practice.

### State Duties

Our model prescribes the following 13 duties of the sovereign state:

- Defend its Sovereignty
- Ensure Survival of its Citizens
- Maintain Law and Order
- Ensure Justice to Victims
- Punish and Reform the Guilty
- Regulate Socio-economic Environment through Laws and Policies
- Provide Social Security
- Create Infrastructure
- Protect and Promote Art and Culture
- Take Care of the Environment
- Tax the Citizens Right
- Create Awareness about Citizens' Duties and Rights
- Help the Weak Nations

### Fundamental Rights (FRs)

Our model prescribes the following eight fundamental rights of the citizens:

- Right to Protection of FRs and Fair Trial
- Right to Life and Security
- Right to Equality: No Discrimination

- Right to Positive Discrimination for the Disadvantaged
- Right to Fairness in Negative Discrimination
- Right to Protection from Torture and Exploitation
- Right to Privacy
- Right to Liberty of Faith, Expression & Action

### Reasonable Restrictions (RRs) on FRs

If all the citizens are to enjoy their rights constructively, there has to be public order and a requirement of non-interference in the legitimate rights of others. This is achieved by placing reasonable restrictions on the FRs. The broad principles of these RRs should be incorporated in the constitution itself so that there is no arbitrariness in placing the restrictions. Our model has identified nine categories cum principles of RRs that enables smooth functioning of economy and societal life.

### Conflict Resolution within Dimensions

A state of conflict within FRs or between a state duty on one hand and an FR on the other is a genuine possibility in real life. Our model deals with the possible cases and provides guidelines to resolve the conflicts in the interest of justice.

### Appropriate Governance Set-up

Our model guides in how to go about creating an appropriate governance set-up or re-orient the existing set up to make it lean, efficient and effective. It provides guidance in the following areas in this regard:

- Hierarchy and command structure of the three organs of legislature, executive and judiciary
- Separation of powers and functions among the three organs
- Principles of distribution of powers and functions between the federal government and the states
- Delegation of financial powers

- Relations between the federal government and the states
- Regulation of public service and servants
- Decision making in governance areas
- Macro level governance management
- Micro level governance management

### Role of Citizens' Duties

RRs on the FRs are essential. But citizens tend to have a negative attitude towards RRs. This happens because they do not fully understand the importance of duties in societal life. Our model, therefore, additionally proposes to teach the children and university students the law of justice and imbibe the duties of citizens. Our model has identified ten duties of citizens (six essential and four desirable). These duties will equip the citizens to remain on the right side of law and justice, be objective in the outlook (not to carry biases and prejudices) and constructively contribute to society. Those imbibing our citizens' duties would not look at the RRs in a negative perspective. An attitude of compulsion will change to an attitude of commitment. That's the magic of following the duties.

Duties attain social good whereas FRs mainly pursue individual good. As social

good is more important than individual good, duties take precedence over rights. Citizens should not regard rights as entitlement; they earn rights by following duties (RRs). If they do not observe the RRs, it creates problems for the society. In that case, such people violating the RRs lose their claim over unfettered enjoyment of rights. Duties come first; rights later.

### Helping to improve governance

We can help you evaluate the present structure and policies of your nation, point out deficiencies and course correction required according to our model. The course correction measures will have to be carefully planned keeping in view their overall impact. Some of our measures can be implemented from day one, others will have to be introduced gradually and in varying degree. Our solution will contain those details.

Our task won't end by providing you with the roadmap of solutions. We will be with you to review the progress periodically and suggest suitable additional measures or modifications, if necessary. We believe in working together with a stakeholder's mind-set.