



Most Trusted Learning Platform

Governance

By Manoj Jaiswal Sir

Governance

DEFINITIONS OF GOVERNANCE

UNDP defines governance as the exercise of –

- 1-Political,
- 2-Economic and
- 3- Administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs.

Governance

- ❖ **It is the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences."**

Governance

- ❖ According to the Asian Development Bank- **“GOVERNANCE is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s social and economic resources for development. Governance means the way those with power use that power.”**

Governance

- ❖ **According to World Bank the GOVERNANCE is "... the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised for the common good. This includes**
 - **The process by which those in authority are selected, monitored and replaced,**
 - **The capacity of the government to effectively manage its resources and implement sound policies, and**
 - **The respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. "**

Governance

In Indian context

For the purposes of discussing governance in India, the issues of governance can be distinguished into the macro and micro level.

Macro level At the macro level matters include such things as-

- **Constitutional reform;**
- **The overall role of government itself (size and resources);**
- **The relationship between the key national institutions of the administration, the legislature, the judiciary, and the military; and**
- **The manner in which the political system operates.**

Governance

Micro level At the micro level such issues of governance can be included-

- Issues in many sectors of the nation including at the regional and unit level: government departments and
- State owned enterprises (SOEs) and commercial firms,
- Education and health institutions, cooperatives,
- Organizations active in civil society affairs (such as the media, think tanks, and non-government organizations), and informal institutions of governance which operate in the large informal sector across India.

Governance

What is good governance?

- Again, the debate on the quality of governance has been clouded by a slew of slightly differing definitions and understanding of what is actually meant by the term.
- Typically, it is defined in terms of the *mechanisms* thought to be needed to promote it. For example, in various places, good governance has been associated with democracy and good civil rights, with transparency, with the rule of law, and with efficient public services.

Governance

Good governance promotes-

- 1-Equity,**
- 2-Participation,**
- 3- Pluralism,**
- 4- Transparency,**
- 5-Accountability and**
- 6-The rule of law, in a manner that is effective, efficient and enduring.**

Governance

- In translating these principles into practice, we see the holding of free, fair and frequent elections, representative legislatures that make laws and provide oversight, and an independent judiciary to interpret those laws.

Governance

❖ **Threats to good governance-**

- **The greatest threats to good governance come from corruption, violence and poverty, all of which undermine transparency, security, participation and fundamental freedoms.**

Governance

- ❖ **Democratic governance- advances development, by bringing its energies to bear on such tasks as-**
 - 1- Eradicating poverty,**
 - 2-Protecting the environment,**
 - 3-Ensuring gender equality and**
 - 4- Providing for sustainable livelihoods.**
 - 5- It also ensures that civil society plays an active role in setting priorities and making the needs of the most vulnerable people in society known.**

Governance

- **In fact, well-governed countries are less likely to be violent and less likely to be poor. When the alienated are allowed speaking and their human rights are protected, they are less likely to turn to violence as a solution.**

Governance

- **When the poor are given a voice, their governments are more likely to invest in national policies that reduce poverty. In so doing, good governance provides the setting for the equitable distribution of benefits from growth**

Governance

THANK YOU!