

Good Governance and Sustainable Development



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Abstract

What is good governance and from where should its development be considered. Governance can be good or bad. It is a factor dependent on decision and implementation of policies. Then there can be many types of governance like corporate governance, International governance, national governance and local governance. In International development, good governance is a way of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources in a preferred way. Governance is the process of decision making and the process of by which decisions are implemented. The concept of good governance thus emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies. Sustainable development can be achieved only if the environment is conserved and improved. Moreover a development path is sustainable "If and only if the stock of overall capital assets remains constant or rises over time". This can be measured by the fact that how efficiently he uses his natural and natural sources. If he uses these tools in such a way that the needs of the future can be fulfilled by fulfilled the needs of the present. It is clear that to ensure the use of all kinds of resources of the nation for the present and the future in short words, this is sustainable development and government which can do this efficiently, it is called good governance.

Keywords: Good Governance, Sustainable Development, SDGs.

Introduction

What is good governance and from where should its development be considered. Governance can be good or bad. It is a factor dependent on decision and implementation of policies. Then there can be many types of governance like corporate governance, International governance, national governance and local governance. But in many, the government here, by using all its organs and departments by the government, decided to make certain tax policy decision and implement them in the goals is achieved success rate. It is clear the Good governance can not be hindered by any definition and boundaries because how it can be measured, in the true sense on the basis of performance; whether governance is good or bad. This is not a new idea, it is from the inception of the states and the beginning of its works. As the functions of the state increased, so did the form of good governance, as well as the progress of its functions also increased. It can be illustrated with an example with out going too much in ancient times. What did the state do three hundred years ago, the main tasks of the state at that time were security of state's external borders, regulation of internal arrangements and to make finance arrangements for editing these works, in such a situation, a state which can perform these tasks efficiently, its governance can be called good governance. But as the work of the state increased, at the same time the nature of the state became democratic. Due to which the present governments took over the editing of more and more tasks. Today any area of the country, whether agriculture, economic development, employment, poverty prevention, internal and external security, even a single child remains hungry or malnourished, this is seen by the execution of the government and with respect to these subjects and goals, his governance is seen as good or bad. Thus, no definite and accepted definition of good governance can be given because it is variable over time.

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ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies. It refers to a process or act or function of exercising authority to regulate affairs of decision making and its implementation free from abuse and corruption. In recent years, the issue of good governance is widely regarded as one of the key ingredients of poverty reduction and sustainable development¹.

Characteristic of Good Governance

There are eight main characteristics of good governance². They are:-

Rule of law

This is soul of good governance that is requires fair legal frameworks the are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities.

Equitable and Inclusive

Equality and inclusiveness are significant factors of good governance. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.

Accountability

It is a chain feature of good governance for all types of institutions private and government. In general word an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions.

Transparency

It is complimentary to accountability and chain feature of good governance. Mean by transparency taken decisions and implementations are done under rules and regulations and transparent for all.

Responsiveness

Meant by responsiveness institutions and implementations try to serve all stakeholders with in a reasonable timeframe.

Consensus oriented

It requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how can achieve the goals of such development.

Effective and Efficient

This key features of good governance in very few words that effectiveness is related to optimum use of resources and efficiency is related to sustainable uses of natural resources.

Participation

Equality is main feature of participation. In very few words men and women are equality important and freedom of association.

Objectives of the Study

Main objectives of this study-

1. To know the measures of good governance.
2. To know the recent changes in good governance.
3. To know how to get the goals of good governance in India.
4. To check the relation between good governance and sustainable development.
5. To know which plans running by Indian government for achieve to sustainable development goals.

Review of Literature

The work done on the subject and importance can be understood by reviewing the literature. The United Nations has projected 17 goals for sustainable development with the help of good governance on the International level. This was adopted by NITI Aayoga in India and adopted various programmes to achieve the Goals. Which is further analyzed in the presented research paper? Good governance has been analyzed and explained in the following, good governance for sustainable development presented by Dhaoui Lyard, January 2019, Nicole Maldonado, University of Bann Law School, Germany, research on the topic "The world Bank's Evolving Concept of good governance". And its impact on human rights like, many research work has been done on the above subject.

Good Governance and Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development is of recent origin. The term "Sustainable development was first used by the world conservation strategy presented by the international union for the conservation of nature and natural resources in 1980. It was commonly used and defined for the first time by the Brundtland report, entitled our common future, of the world commission on environment and development in 1987. There are many definitions of sustainable development. But the most popular definition is by the Brundtland report. It defined sustainable development as "Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations"³.

Sustainable development can be achieved only if the environment is conserved and improved. Moreover a development path is sustainable "If and only if the stock of overall capital assets remain constant or rises over time"⁴. This can be measured by the fact that how efficiently he uses his natural and natural sources. If he uses these tools in such a way that the needs of the future can be fulfilled by fulfilled the needs of the present. It is clear that to ensure the use of all kinds of resources of the nation for the present and the future in short words, this is sustainable development and government which can do this efficiently, it is called good governance.

United Nations fixed the 17 goals and 169 targets for sustainable development by 2030. These goals were adopted by 193 member's states at the United Nations General Assembly summit in September 2015, and came into effect on January 1, 2016⁵. India also adopted these 17 sustainable goals (SDGs)⁶. For achieve these 17 goals Indian government stated many programmes summary of these goals and programmes are given below-

1. End poverty in all its forms every where:- This on is first goal of SDGs. Under this eradicate extreme poverty for all by 2030. Measurement of extreme poverty as people living on less than \$ 1.25 a day. Government of India is running numerous programmes for poverty eradication by 2030. Some main programmes are given below- Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act (MGNREGA), Pradhan mantri awas yojana- gamin and urban, Atal Pension

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- yojana, Pradhan mantri vayo vandana yojana(PMVVY), Pradhan mantri jan dhan yojana, Pradhan mantri yojana etc.
2. End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:- under this goals Indian government stated food subsidy, National programme of midday meal in schools(MDM), pradhan mantri matru vandana yojana(PMMVY), National health mission, National ayush mission, Gram sadakyojana, Agriculture education and extension, Pradhan mantri kisan sampada yojana etc.
 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages:- Government targets to reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100000 live births. For achieve this goals government started various plans which are national ayush mission, National health mission, Swachh bharat mission(SBM)-rural, National rural drinking water programme, Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation(AMRUT).Jan aushudi scheme etc.
 4. Ensure inclusive and Equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:- For inclusive and equitable education government started number of plans they are- Sarva shiksha abhiyan, Pradhan mantri kausa vikas yojana, Saakshar bharat, Rashtriya madhyamik shiksha abhiyan etc.
 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:- Under the mission for protection and empowerment of women. Plenty of plans running by government they are- Beti bachoo beti padho, Pradhan mantri mahila shakti Kendra(PMMSK), Ujjawala yojana, One stop centre, Women helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting and many more.
 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:- Ensuring the sustainable management of water and sanitation government running several plans such as- National rural drinking water programme(NRDWP), Swachh bharat mission for rural and urban area, National river conservation programme, Smart city mission, Ground water management and regulation, Inter linking of rivers, river basin management and etc.
 7. Ensure access to affordable reliable, Sustainable and modern energy for all:- Under this goal number of plans directing by central government these are- Deen dayal upadhyaa gram jyoti yojana, UJALA, Integrated power development scheme, Saubhagya etc.
 8. Promote Sustainable, Inclusive and Sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:- Indian government doing lots of work for inclusive and sustainable development and increasing employment together, For this target plenty of programmes running which are- Pradhan mantri rojgar protsahan yojana, Employment promotion scheme, Make in India, Ease of doing business, Start-Up India, Stand-Up India, Pradhan mantri kausal vikas yojana, Pradhan mantri mudra yojana, Deen dayal antyodaya yojana-national rural livelihood mission(DAY-NRLM) and many more.
 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation:- For attain this good government carry off these plans- Pradhan mantri gram sadak yojana(PMGSY), Development of industrial corridors, Scheme for up gradation of airport infrastructure, Infrastructure development programme, Entrepreneurship and skill development etc.
 10. Reduce inequality within and among counties:- Government started plenty of programmes under this goals such as- Umbrella programme for development of other vulnerable groups including, Umbrella scheme for development of ST and minority communities etc.
 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:- Several programme started by government for get this goal these are- smart cities mission, infrastructure of disaster management, flood management & border areas programme, national heritage city development and augmentation yojana (HRIDAY) and etc.
 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:- These plans are running under this they are national mission for a green India, conservation of natural resources and ecosystem, national river conservation programme, environment protection, management and sustainable development and many more.
 13. Take urgent action combat climate change and its impact:- Central government is running lots of programme to deal this goal. Some of plans which are given above.
 14. Conserve and Sustainably use the oceans, Seas and marine resources for sustainable development:- To get this goal several programmes are running some of these given here they are- National coastal management programme, ocean services, Technology, observations, resources modeling and science(O-STORMS) etc.
 15. Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:- Purpose of achieve this goal. Government worked a lot under this many plans given above.
 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:- Running plenty of programmes for attain these target. Some of which are- Digital India land record modernization programme, Aadhaar card, development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary including gram nyayalayas and e.courts etc.
 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development:- under this many programmes given above.

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Indian government is trying hard to get these sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030 and if the acts are done with on expertise and in bounded time, then this is only known as good governance because all that a country would face through this is sustainable development. Also, from one or the other perspective sustainable development is the aim as well as measurement of good governance.

Findings

I find some points from this study they are given below:-

1. We can not give any definition of good governance which applies globally.
2. Criterion and measurements of good governance are changeable, time to time.
3. The whole-some aim of good governance is to provide sustainable and inclusive development.
4. Developed as well as developing countries may show variation or differences in terms of sustainable development. In comparison to developed countries, developing countries are showing broader in terms of sustainable development hence good governance.

Conclusion

In any research paper, the most important side of it is "conclusion" also known as result. Conclusion not only represents the whole research in a brief and readable manner but also shows the critical analysis done by the researcher. Therefore, while starting a conclusion to a research, one must bind up all the important bullet points to be given, carefully. As the findings show, good governance can be denominated in various manner and ways according to the various states and areas. This varied

denomination can be showed clearly through an example, The measurements of good governance in Gulf countries can not implemented in India cause India has its own and different measurements and levels to practice good governance. The major and top most aim of good governance sustainable and inclusive development that has fact and evidence connection with it.

Endnotes

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