

# Good Governance- A Measuring Rod

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**“Good Governance is putting people at the center of the development process.”**  
**Indian Prime Minister Mr.Narinder Modi**

## Abstract

Good Governance is such a word or concept which is usually used by all the civilized societies of the world. The term governance has first being used in the sense in which it is deployed today – by the world bank in 1989 report on African economics trying to account for the failure of its Structural Adjustment Programmers (SAPs) the world bank put the blame on a crisis of governance. From that day to till today, different scholars have different viewpoint regarding its meaning. Some says that it is the process by which decisions are implemented. Another view is, Good Governance is about the process for making and implementing decisions. It is not about making right decision but about the best possible process for making those decisions. Some has the opinion that nowadays Good Governance means governance by digital technology. One more view is that good governance is involved with delegation of authority, responsibility, accountability, centralization, decentralization and transparency. Some scholars has the viewpoint that good governance can be seen as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs as all levels. It comprises the mechanism, process and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal right, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

## Introduction

Governance encompasses every institution and organization in the society, from the family to the state and embraces all methods – good and bad that societies use to distribute power and manage public resources and problems. Good governance is therefore a subset of governance wherein public resources and problems are managed effectively and efficiently within all above view points, Good governance means 'government of a State perform its duties honestly by making policies (political, judicial, economic, cultural, social etc.), in such a manner by which the standard of living of the people increases. On the world map when a new State emerges by fulfilling the four basic elements of States – Population, Territory, Government and most important element which decides the existence of a state called Sovereignty– A state takes birth. When a state emerged with fixed territory, the population of that state decided what kind of political system they would adopt. This decision making freedom of the people of state is called sovereignty. Once the population of the fixed territory decided their political system and established their government by giving it internal and external sovereignty, the role of Good Governance started from that day. So Governance means the policies of the government for their people and Good Governance means that the government should perform policies honestly so that the standard of living of the people increases in a positive manner.

## Objective of the Study

Following are the objectives of this research paper

- To understand the concept of Good Governances
- Find out the role of Good Governance in establishing a strong and develop state.
- To know about the Utilitarian Philosophy
- Comparative study of Bentham's Utilitarian Philosophy with J S Mill's

## Statement of Problem

This article focuses on the implementation of Good Governance in all the sovereign states of the world. This requires tailored approaches depending on the specific political, social, and economic context of a country or organization.

## Hypothesis

David Easton, the English scholar in his book "The Political Process" 1953, mentioned about Feedback Loop Mechanism according to which the demands of the people, known as input process and the decisions of government - output process. Easton said it is a continuous process as the input of government is based on the people need and demand but the output cannot be according to will of people. If the people of that state get actual benefit of those policies in positive manner then the output is the result of government Good Governance. By this political, economic, social, cultural etc. data of the states become measuring rod for the government good governance.

In the 18th Century there was an English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) who gave birth to utilitarian philosophy. He was an British citizen in his writings' he talked about the 'Principle of utility'. His theory of utility is influenced by two philosophers, one is Priestley's theory of Pain and Pleasure. Priestley mentioned this theory in his book 'Easy of Government' in and another is Francis Hutcheson (1694-1747) his formula of "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" in his book "System of Moral Philosophy" which he wrote in the year 1755. At the age of 28 Bentham wrote his first book in 1776 "Fragment of Government ". In his book he talked about the origin, nature and functions of Government, nature of sovereignty and the need for legal reforms. By this view of Bentham it clearly indicates that Bentham is advocating good governance. In 1789, Bentham published his book, 'Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation'. In this book, he counted that "nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure. "The principle of utility is defined as "That property in any object whereby it tends to produce pleasure, good or happiness, or to prevent the happiness of mischief, pain, evil or unhappiness to the party whose interest is considered." This principle recognizes man's subjection to pain and pleasure. The object of all legislation, therefore, must be the greatest happiness of the greatest number. And fixed all punishment involves pain and in therefore evil it ought only to be admitted so far as it promises to exclude some greater evil. This book made him famous and the French National Assembly made him a French citizen in 1792. Bentham has the viewpoint that if political obligation were to rest on the frail foundation of law of nature, there would be anarchy for anyone relying on his conscience would disobey be anarchy for, anyone relying on his conscience would disobey any law of the state. The doctrine of law of nature is therefore precious. Thus Bentham argues that the basis of political obligation is utility which alone can guide a man through these straits. Resistance for a man is 'justified only when the probable mischief of resistance appears less to him than the probable mischief of submission.' Each man therefore has to decide for

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himself about the opportune moment for resistance' juncture of resistance' and this he can do by his own internal persuasion of a balance of utility on the side of resistance. It is immaterial as to what form of Government there is. If such a function of resistance warranted by balance of utility is not reached resistance is of order even in a democracy and where the function is reached resistance would be perfectly in order even if the government is despotic. There is, therefore, no inherent right of people in democracy to resist the Government or in a despotic Government to suffer a Government which leads to unhappiness. Bentham also argues that law of state, obedience in which is in question should itself adhere to the principle of utility. Normally a Government which functions in opposition to law is in opposition to happiness of people for the natural effect of such contempt of law would be to destroy all these rights and privileges that are founded on it rights and privileges on the enjoyment of which the happiness depends. There is one more issue that why men ought to keep their promise is that it is for the advantage of society to keep them and if they do not they should be made to keep them. It is for the advantage of the whole number that the promises of each individual should be kept, and rather than they should not be kept, that such individuals who fail to keep them should be punished. Such is the benefit to gain and mischief to avoid by keeping them as much more than compensates for the mischief of so much punishment as it is requisite to oblige men to it. Thus, political obligation is not determined by natural law or contract, or the form of Government, but by utility and utility alone. It may be that in a democracy disobedience is easier and the roads to a revolution shorten. The provocation for resolution is a free Government may be little and less than in a despotic Government. But in every case, it is utility which decides the advisability of revolution. On the whole Bentham's theory of utility concluded that 'A Government has to justify its existence every day in all its actions.' This is Good Governance.

No doubt that Bentham is to support Good Governance by the theory of utility. The greatest happiness of greatest number, but still Bentham is also criticized by the Philosophers for the same theory. Mainly he is criticized by JS Mill, another English Philosopher and supporter of utilitarian philosophy.

Regarding Bentham's theory, J S Mill (1806-1873), firstly made note that, in the philosophy of Bentham, he talked about quantity in the form of greatest happiness of greatest number, but he ignored the factor of quality. Mill has the viewpoint that people must get happiness but quality happiness. Mill's view reflects in his famous saying "it is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied, better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied. And if the fool, or pig, is of a different opinion, it is because they only know their own side of the question". The other party to the comparison knows both sides. If Bentham, a pushpin, was as good as poetry Mill had a different view. Mill's view that pleasures differ in quality also and that we should prefer a smaller amount of superior pleasure to a large quantity of lower is wholly in accord with the commonsense. Mill has the view point, that the quality of legislature is not sufficient that is, if the legislature has made of policies for people that only thing cannot give happiness to the people because here quality cannot be the only rod of measurement for Good Governance along with that quality is also important factor to judge the Good Governance of legislature. That measures the rod of measurement of Good Governance of Government policies is based on two aspects quality and quantity. According to Mill the best form of Government is where the first element of Good Government is the virtue and intelligence of human beings composing the community.

### Analysis

The most important point of excellence which any form of Government can possess is to promote the virtue and intelligence of people themselves. So the real test of a Governmental machinery was the degree in which it is adopted to take advantage of the amount of good qualities which may at any time exist, and make them instrumental to the right purposes. The main criteria of good government is the degree to which it tends to increase some of the good qualities in the governed individually and collectively, rather than the efficiency of

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Government itself as an administrative machine. All Governments are rich by human beings so their success depends mainly upon the capacity and interest of those who established and operate them. In the current script, indeed the rod of dimension for state, whether it's developed or developing presto developing or slow developing, is Good Governance. According to the United National Development Programmer, governance can be seen as the exercise of profitable political and executive authority to manage a country's affairs in all situations. It comprises the medium process and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligation and intervene their differences. Good Governance is among other effects participatory, transparent, and responsible. It's also effective and indifferent, and promotes the part of law fairly. Good Governance ensures that the voice of poorest and most vulnerable are heard in decision making over the allocation of development resource, and that political, social and profitable precedents are grounded upon broad agreement among the stakeholders the state, private sector and civil society. All these stakeholders are critical for sustaining mortal development, the state creates a conducive political legal terrain, the private sector generates jobs and income, and civil society facilitates political and social commerce. With the arrival of globalization and integration of economics, the state's globalization and the integration of economics the countries task is also to find a balance between taking advantage of arising request openings and furnishing a secure and stable social and profitable terrain domestically.

### Recommendations

United National developing programmers identifies nine core characteristics covering eight issues which measure Good Governance;

- **Participation-** All men and women should have a voice in decision- timber, either directly or through licit intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Similar broad participation is erected on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to share constructively.
- **Rule of law-** Legal fabrics should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on mortal rights.
- **Translucent-** Translucency is erected on the free inflow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is handed to understand and cover them.
- **Responsiveness-** Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders. 5) Consensus exposure Good governance mediates differing interests to reach a broad agreement on what's in the stylish interest of the group and, where possible, on programs and procedures.
- **Equity-** All men and women have openings to ameliorate or maintain their well- being.
- **Effectiveness-** Processes and institutions produce results that meet requirements while making the stylish use of coffers.
- **Responsibility Decision-** makers in government, the private sector and civil society associations are responsible to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This responsibility differs depending on the association and whether the decision is internal or external to an association.
- **Strategic vision Leaders-** The public have a broad and long- term perspective on good governance and mortal development, along with a sense of what's demanded for similar development. There's also an understanding of the literal, artistic and social complications in which that perspective is predicated.

### Conclusion

With all about views, the conclusion about good governance is, in a sovereignty state government, legislative should form programs in such a way that there should be topmost happiness of topmost number that's programs

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of Government must be for all sections of society but the duty of government isn't only limited upto the quality of programs but there should be quality in those programs. As the programs which are within quality can be measured on the rod of good governance. In the developed societies and developing societies there's a difference between the quality of government programs. In the developed countries of the world the volume and the quality of policy is the major concern of the council . That's why the developed countries are socially, politically and economically strong and important. On the other hand, in the developing countries, these days the developing countries have been divided into three corridors. Fast growing developing countries and alternate are average growing developing countries and slow growing developing countries. Now the differences between these orders is on the governance of their separate council. As in fast growing developing countries the governance of the state has both aspect quality and volume. They frame further programs but no negotiations in quality. On the other hand, in the average growing developing countries, eventually there is a lack of volume in the Government programs and in some cases there's a lack of quality in programs. In slow developing countries the government is failing in both aspect quality and volume. So this is good governance that the government should make policy not only to achieve the topmost happiness of the topmost number in volume but within quality effectively.

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