CHAPTER- 6

Conclusion

Governance or Good Governence are not the new concepts, to be used in modern time, but both are as old as human civilization itself. As these concepts may be traced throughout the history of Nation states or Greek city states. The concern of scholars like – Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kautilya, Manu and so on, has went around the concept of Governance or Good Governence, as reflects in their literary works.

In contemporary time for the countries, especially in the democratic republican countries of the world, Governance is taken as the concept, refers to the ***"Management"*** in all spheres of people's life, either economic, political, social or cultural. On the other side Governence refers the interactive relation among the governmental organs and the people. In other words it is said that- Governence is concerned with the network of relationship between three actors – the state, the markets and civil society . As ***UNDP*** defined that –***"Governence as the exercise of political, economical and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels"***. Governance is seen in the developmental discourse and in its' good form, it is regarded as pre-requisite for a peaceful liberal world. The ***World Bank*** publication ***"Sub-Saharan Africa- from crisis to sustainable growth"(1989)*** , has defined Governance as the exercise of political power to manage a nation's affairs.

In general, the Political regimes, social, political and economical system, and exercising authority or off-course the capacity of government to balance management

in every aspect of a regime, are considered as the key- aspects of a Governance. Such aspects are considered as the crucial elements in formulating any developmental strategy. And developmental strategy formulates the base to decide whether a governance is 'Bad' or 'Good'. As **Vivek Chopra** has classified two forms of Governance as the 'Good' or 'Bad', he further has defined that- "*if it would able to make good effect and result in way to ensure development of the people, than it is a 'Good Governance' and if it would make bad and wrong impact in such way than it is a 'Bad Governance'.*"

However, it has been the issue of concern from the centuries to make Governance in a ideal form, as it would reflect the nature of a state authority or thus may carry the dignity, power or respect for it. In the modern time such ideal form of a Governance is termed as the "Good Governence". In the 20th century, Good Governence was emerged as the issue of challenge to the most developed and developing countries of the world. According to **UNDP "Good Governance is what makes institutions and rules more effective and efficient, in order to achieve equity, transparency, participation, responsiveness, accountability and rule of law".**

On the other side, Culture is seen as one of the source for the development of a society. In theory, democracy, representation, toleration and multiculturalism are seen as the components of political legitimacy. Task of cultural policy is therefore to create and support structures that promote mobilization of creativity of the people and thus ensure welfare, innovation and pluralism. Such relationships have been discussed at the level of **UNESCO** for the past forty years. **Otto Klineberg (1971)** has described that-**"Culture defines the accepted ways of behaving, for members of a particular society".** As in the changing global scenario, Multicultural aspect of a particular country has become enough to know about the nature of political as well as social system of that country. **Jurgan Habermas (1994)** defines that –**"Multiculturalism suggest a way in which culture and autonomy are not only compatible but mutually are entangled"**. Further **Dunne and Bonazzi (1995)** said that –**"Multiculturalism emphasizes the need to recognize communities, whose rights can not be protected through the individually available Human Rights alone"**.

In the last decade of 20th century and first decade of 21st century, Good Governance and the Multicultural aspect of a country, became the interesting areas to study for the

scholars. As both the concepts reflects the developmental aspect of a society. The former has concern about the sustainable development of a particular country and the second one talks about the various rights and recognition of particular sections of a country.

In the context of Indian Democracy-

In context of India, ensuring the Good Governance has been a challenge before the governments of India, in both public and private sectors. Good Governance is considered as the ideal in a democracy, like India. And to ensure this ideal, it is expected from the government to act with honesty to the rights of the people. In the last decade of 20th and the first decade of 21st century, when NDA government came into power, such concept remain one of the concern to the government. Various Prograames and Policies by NDA government, were executed with the purpose to achieve the ideal of Good Governance in multicultural context of India. However the Multicultural perspective of NDA government has been concerning issue for opposition government. But it was the government who partially succeed to represent its' approach towards Good Governance in multicultural context, through the formation of various policies and programmes, having the purpose of upliftment, welfare or recognition of the specialised sections of the country.

Good Governance emerged as the concept of concern after the Economical Reforms of 1991, in India. *The "States, Territories Secretariat Confference" of 1996* and *"All India's Chief Ministers Confference" of 1997*, both revealed that – *"Good Governance is must for the country".* During the NDA government's office in 1998-2004, various programmes and policies were executed in order to ensure the ideal of Good Governance in India. Then Vajpayee government's agenda for the elections of 2004, became *the* *"An agenda for Development, Good Governance, Peace and Harmony".* However, India is cosidered as the World's largest diverse democracy, having a strong civil society, vigorous media and an independent judiciary. But it may also compromise with its' multicultural policy making, due to the serious concern about human rights.

Today, many governmental schemes and programmes are working in order to ensure Good Governance in the country like, E-Governance, E- Chopal, Information and Help Centres, Digital India, E- Panchayat, Indian Health Mission etc. In present time Good Governance is considered as the second name of the sustainable development in the country. On 25th december,2015, on the birthday of Mr. Atal Bihari VaJpayee, the former prime minister of India, the first Good Governance day was celebrated. Such step was taken because the NDA government, headed by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first government in centre to have the vision to ensure the Ideal of Good Governance in the country, during it's office term from 1998 to 2004. NDA government partial succeed in ensuring the Good Governance in multicultural context of India, through the implementation of some of policies and programmes, during 1998 to 2004. During 1998 to 2004, NDA government worked for ensuring Good Governance with its quite multicultural perspective. The evident of such statement may find out through the study of the 5th chapter.

Challenges before Indian Democracy regarding Good Governace in Multicultural context -

India is a country with *'Unity in 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"18 with multiparty system and having constitutional supremacy and judicial review to ensure and protect the fundamental rights of the people. In such diverse democracy, challenges to ensuring Good Governance may be identified in terms of the Social Justice, Poverty, Empowerment, Employment, Soaring Prices, Red-tapism, Criminalization of Politics, Corruption, Administrative Responsiveness, Accountability and Transparency, Partisan Politics, Centre –State Conflicts etc.

Beside, these there also may find some challenges to achieve the ideal of Good Governance in the multicultural context of India, which has been led dissatisfaction and disillusionment in the minds of the people, towards their Government. As following are - Degeneration of values in society, Participation of the People in Political affairs, Political Awareness of the People, Responsiveness of the People on

Governmental acts, Sense of Self- fulfillment, Illiteracy, Health & Medical facilities, Labour unrest, Communal tension etc.

However, Good Governance is often called as a **panacea for all ills** plaguing society and government. But there are few who can actually define Good Governance. Knowing the challenges of ensuring a Good Governance before the Indian democracy, such suggestions may be useful, in order to ensuring Good Governance in multicultural context of the country - Free, Fair and timely Elections in all the spheres of Political Authority, Transparency and Accountability of all Institutions of the state to its' every citizen equally, Efficient and Effective delivery of Socio- Economic Public services without any discrimination, Concern of Public policy makers about the Needs and Interests of specialized or excluded sections of society to privilege and welfare of them with sense of dignity.