

Q Describe the basic elements of good governance and evaluate the role of media and civil society institutions in improving the performance of the government.

Introduction:-

In Public Sector the term governance and good governance refers to all processes of governing, the institutions, processes and practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated. Good governance is considered to be key to achieving in sustainable development and human well-being. As in this 21st century, the good governance has in-lined with the sustainable development goals, which are to promote institution governance and human well-being.

Basic Elements of Good Governance:-

There are 8 basic elements of good governance, which especially fight against corruption. Some of principles of good governance are principles of anti-corruption. The literature identify good governance with political system are, 1) participatory 2) rule of law, 3) responsive, 4) transparent, 5) consensus-oriented, 6) equitable and inclusive, 7) effective and efficient

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and transparent. All these principles are to be upheld by a government to delivery of justice and public interest.

1) **Participation:-**

Participation means, active involvement of all sectors of the society in the process of the decision making in the interest of the people. This is to make sure that all stakeholders are in the same direction in terms of public sector decision to uphold the public interest.

2) **Rule of Law:-**

This principle rule of law is very important principle that ensure that all laws are equal for everyone; and no one is above in the eyes of law. The rule of law also uphold the principle of accountability.

3) **Transparency:-**

The transparency is also one of the important element of the good governance which ensure that in the process of decision making and in implementation, all things should be done in the transparent way means no influence of anybody in decision-making. For example, public institution upholds transparency in recruitment, judiciary transparency while deciding a case, etc.

4) Responsiveness:-

Institutions and all stakeholders are to be responsive so all matter are doing in the public interest. Moreover, discrimination is not allowed in the responsiveness. For example, gender responsiveness, ethnic and minority groups, and all have same kind of problems in which the institutions are responsible to uphold the justice. Also all stakeholders can participate in the decision-making is also comes under responsiveness.

5) Consensus orientation:-

The principle to ensures that the existing systems serve the best interests of society. When it comes to enforcement it may be difficult as any action or policy is likely to affect different groups in society in different and often opposing ways. Thus, all stakeholders should be in same page in terms of policy making.

6) Equity:-

It exists where everyone has opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

This means giving equal opportunities to all people and giving their due share, according to their needs. Thus, all institutions must uphold the principle of equity.

7)

Government effectiveness and efficiency

Effectiveness and efficiency require the enhancement of equality and standardization of public service delivery, the professionalization of the bureaucracy, focusing government efforts in vital functions, and the elimination of redundancies or overlaps in functions and operations.

8)

Accountability:

Accountability is based on the principle that every person or group is responsible for their actions, especially when their acts affect the public interest. It refers to the answerability or responsibility for one's actions so that systems exist for decision-makers in government.

Ensuring good governance:

When it comes to implementation of good governance, it is a complex and challenging task, as some principles of good governance are not upheld.

Mostly in developing countries, the rule of law is compromised by the elites.

There should be political instability and the state should have no violence and terrorism. Moreover, the corruption in the public sector, effective judiciary all the compromised, citizens have lack of trust in the public institution.

All this can be good when the government

and the relevant stakeholders are make such policy which uphold the public interests and principles of good governance.

Role of Media:-

Media in this 21st century is almost the 4th pillar of a state. Media is basically a watch dog to a government and the public and private institutions. In the good governance media give a picture of the government, that what the government is actually doing. For example, If government launched a program so, this program is completed in time? If it completed in time it is ensuring that public interest should be upheld. So media portray the government works and projects, and works like a watch dog. Due to fear of the media the government work in a effective way to uphold the public interest, and entertain there citizens.

Role of civil Society institutions:-

The civil Society institution likes NGOs, and other private entities which work to uphold the public interests. They ensures that the government should make public interest policy to uphold justice, rule of law and accountability. If the government fail to do so. They question

the government projects and ask for the do the work in a effective manner in which the public interest should be upheld. Some times if they go to the court for the not working effective manner of the government. All these improvement are for the performance of the government.

Conclusion:-

In the public service, the good governance is the important part of the government. As the government need to follow all the principles of good governance to uphold the public interest. In this way the citizen trust will be strong and government will be more responsible and more efficient.

The Government also connected to the all relevant stakeholder in the time of policy making, which is a part of good governance. The media play a role of watch dog, which project the government policies to the citizens. The civil society institutions also checking the governance that work for the public interest.

**answer is very bland and very basic
add charts too much commentary and details
need improvement 7/20**